STANBIC IBTC BANK LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2024

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Directors' report
For the year ended 31 December 2024

The directors present their report on the affairs of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited ("the Bank") and its subsidiary, together with the consolidated and separate annual financial statements and auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

a. Legal form

The Bank was incorporated in Nigeria under the Companies & Allied Matters Act (CAMA) as a private limited liability company on 02 February 1989. It was granted a banking licence on 03 February 1989 to carry on the business of merchant banking and commenced business on 01 March 1989.

Pursuant to the implementation of the Central Bank of Nigeria Regulation 3 of 2010, the Bank's shares were de-listed on 23 November 2012 from the official trading list of the Nigerian Exchange Limited and became a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC.The Bank was converted into a public limited liability company on 25 January 2005 and re-registered as a private company limited by shares on 26 October 2023.

b. Principal activity and business review

The principal activity of the bank is the provision of banking and related financial services to corporate and individual customers. Such services include the granting of loans and advances and financial market activities. The Bank's TIN is 00026526-0001

The Bank has one wholly owned subsidiary which is Stanbic IBTC Nominees Limited (SINL). SINL carries on the business of nominees for clients, undertakes, sub-contracts, and acts in any of the businesses of its clients either solely or jointly with any other person, company or corporation.

The bank's financial statements consolidate the affairs of its subsidiary.

c. Operating results and dividends

The group's gross earnings increased by 88.78%, while the profit before tax increased by 91.90% compared to 31 Dec. 2023 result. The directors propose a final dividend of 100 kobo per share (31 Dec. 2023: 15k per share) from the retained earnings account as at 31 Dec. 2024.

Highlights of the group and bank's operating results for the year 31 December 2024 under review are as follows:

	31 Dec 2024 Group ₦'million	31 Dec 2023 Group ₦'million	**31 Dec 2024 Bank ₦'million**	31 Dec 2023 Bank ₦'million
Gross earnings	**686,392**	363,587	**686,809**	363,797
Profit before tax	**237,826**	123,930	**234,669**	123,384
Income tax	(52,993)	(13,501)	**(51,682)**	(13,244)
Profit after tax	**184,833**	110,429	**182,987**	110,140
Appropriations:				
Transfer to reserves	**36,597**	16,521	**36,597**	16,521
Transfer to retained earnings reserve	**148,236**	93,908	**146,390**	93,619
	184,833	110,429	**182,987**	110,140
Dividend proposed/paid (final)	**40,000**	**6,000**	**40,000**	**6,000**
Dividend paid (Interim)	**20,000**	**4,000**	**20,000**	4,000
Total Dividend	**60,000**	10,000	**60,000**	10,000

d. Directors who served during the year and their interest in shares

No director of the Bank had a direct interest in the issued share capital of the bank as at 31 December 2024

Following the receipt of all required regulatory and shareholders approvals, the appointment of Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello as an Independent Non-Executive Director on the Board of the Bank became effective on 06 March 2024. Furthermore, at the Bank's Annual General Meeting held on 16 May 2024, Dr Demola Sogunle, Mr Eric Fajemisin, Mrs Bunmi Dayo-Olagunju and Ms Rabi Isma who retired by rotation, were re-elected by shareholders of the Company. In compliance with the Central Bank of Nigeria's circular on the review of the minimum capital requirements for commercial and merchants banks, shareholders of the Bank approved an additional equity capital raise of N140 billion by way of Rights Issue to its parent company, Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC and debt issuance programme of up to N 400 billion at the Annual General Meeting held on 16 May 2024 subject to the receipt of all required regulatory approvals. The Central Bank of Nigeria on 05 December 2024 approved the appointment of Mrs Bunmi Dayo-Olagunju as Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Having attained the Company's mandatory retirement age, Dr Demola Sogunle retired as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of the bank with effect from 31 October 2024.

e. Directors interest in contracts

The directors interest in contract during the year is nil.

f. Property and equipment

Information relating to changes in property and equipment is given in note 16 to the financial statements. In the directors’ opinion the

disclosures regarding the group’s properties are in line with the related statement of accounting policy of the group.

g. Shareholding analysis

The shareholding pattern of the bank for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as stated below:

Shareholder	No. of holding 31-Dec-24	Percentage holding 31-Dec-24	No. of holding 31-Dec-23	Percentage holding 31-Dec-23
Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC	39,999,999,999	99.9999999%	39,999,999,999	99.9999999%
Yinka Sanni	1	0.00000001%	1	0.00000001%
Total	**40,000,000,000**	**100%**	**40,000,000,000**	**100%**

h. Substantial interest in shares

According to the register of members as at 31 December 2024, no shareholder held more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Bank except the following:

Shareholder	No of shares held 31-Dec-24	Percentage shareholding 31-Dec-24	No of shares held 31-Dec-23	Percentage shareholding 31-Dec-23
Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC	39,999,999,999	99.9999999%	39,999,999,999	99.9999999%

i. Dividend payment history

Year ended	Total amount paid	Dividend paid per share
	N'million	Kobo
31 March 2000	240	40
31 March 2001	270	45
31 March 2002	300	30
31 March 2003	400	40
31 March 2004	500	25
31 March 2005	1,174	20
31 March 2006	2,411	20
31 March 2007	3,750	30
31 December 2007	4,688	25
31 December 2008	7,500	40
31 December 2009	5,625	30
31 December 2010	7,313	39
31 December 2011	1,875	10
31 December 2012	3,938	105
31 December 2013	6,675	178
31 December 2014	1,500	40
31 December 2015	Nil	Nil
31 December 2016	Nil	Nil
30 June 2017 (Interim)	3,000	80
31 December 2017	5,000	133
30 June 2018 (Interim)	Nil	Nil
31 December 2018	14,974	399
30 June 2019 (Interim)	7,200	192
31 December 2019	15,686	417
30 June 2020 (Interim)	6,450	172
31 December 2020	16,441	438
31 December 2021	17,737	473
30 June 2022 (Interim)	8,44	225
31-Dec-2022	18,750	500
30 June 2023 (interim)	4,000	10
31 December 2023	6,000	15
30 June 2024 (interim)	20,000	50

j. Share capital history

Year	Issued & fully paid-up (N000)		Consideration
	Increase	Cummulative	
1989	-	12,000	Cash
1991	12,000	24,000	Bonus (1:1)
1992	-	40,000	Bonus (2:3)
1994	60,000	100,000	Bonus (3:2)
1996	100,000	200,000	Bonus (1:1)
1997	400,000	600,000	Bonus (2:1)
2001	400,000	1,000,000	Bonus (2:3)
2003	1,000,000	2,000,000	Bonus (1:1)
2004	-	2,000,000	
2005	935,492	2,935,492	Cash
2006	3,314,508	6,250,000	Cash and share exchange
2007	3,125,000	9,375,000	Share exchange
2012	(7,500,000)	1,875,000	Share exchange
2015		1,875,000	
2016	-	1,875,000	
2017	-	1,875,000	
2018	-	1,875,000	
2019	-	1,875,000	
2020	-	1,875,000	
2021	-	1,875,000	
2022		1,875,000	
2023	18,125,001	20,000,000	Bonus (9.67:1)
2024		20,000,000	

k. Donations and Charitable Gifts

The bank did not make contributions to charitable and non – political organisations during the period (Dec 2023: N2.6 million) .

l. Events after the reporting date

There were no events after the reporting date which could have a material effect on the financial position of the bank as at 31 December 2024 which have not been recognised or disclosed.

m. Human resources

Employment of disabled persons

The bank continues to maintain a policy of giving fair consideration to applications for employment made by disabled persons with due regard to their abilities and aptitude. The bank's policy prohibits discrimination of disabled persons or persons with HIV in the recruitment, training and career development of its employees. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, efforts will be made to ensure that, as far as possible, their employment with the bank continues and appropriate training is arranged to ensure that they fit into the bank's working environment.

Health safety and welfare at work

The bank enforces strict health and safety rules and practices at the work environment which are reviewed and tested regularly. The bank's staff are covered under a comprehensive health insurance scheme pursuant to which the medical expenses of staff and their immediate family are covered up to a defined limit.

Fire prevention and fire fighting equipment are installed in strategic locations within the bank's premises.

The bank has both Group Personal Accident and Workmen's Compensation Insurance Cover for the benefit of its employees. It also operates a Contributory Pension Plan in line with the Pension Reform Act 2014.

n. Employee involvement and training

The bank ensures, through various fora, that employees are kept informed on matters concerning them. Formal and informal channels are employed for communication with employees with an appropriate two – way feedback mechanism.

In accordance with the bank's policy of continuous staff development, training facilities are provided in the group's well equipped training school (the Blue Academy). Employees of the bank attend training programmes organized by the Standard Bank Group (SBG) in South Africa and elsewhere as well as participating in programmes at the Standard Bank Global Leadership Centre in South Africa. The bank also provides its employees with on the job training in the bank and at various Standard Bank locations.

o. Credit ratings

The revised prudential guidelines, as released by the CBN, requires that banks should have themselves credit rated by a credit rating agency on a regular basis. It is also required that the credit rating be updated on a continuous basis from year to year.

Below are the credit ratings that Stanbic IBTC Bank has been assigned by the various credit rating agencies, in no particular order:

Rating Agency	Rated Entity	Report Date	National		Issuer		Outlook
			Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	
Fitch	Stanbic IBTC Bank	May 2024	AAA(nga)	F1+(nga)	-	-	Stable
Standard & Poor's	Stanbic IBTC Bank	December 2023	ngBBB	ngA-2	B-	B	Stable
Global Credit Rating	Stanbic IBTC Bank	June 2024	AAA(NG)	A1+(NG)	-	-	Stable

p. Auditor

The auditor, Messrs. PricewaterhouseCoopers, having been duly appointed as the Bank's External Auditors at the Bank's Annual General Meeting held on 16 May 2024, will continue in office as auditors until the next Annual General Meeting to be held in 2025.

By order of the Board

CHIDI OKEZIE
Company secretary
FRC/2013/PRO/NBA/002/00000001082
31 January 2025

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in relation to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS accounting standards) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, 2020 and relevant Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Guidelines and Circulars.

The Directors further accept responsibility for maintaining adequate accounting records as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

The Directors have made assessment of the Group and Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the Group and Bank will not remain a going concern in the year ahead.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS BY:

Yinka Sanni
Chairman
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001072
31 January 2025

Wole Adeniyi
Chief Executive
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001074
31 January 2025

Corporate governance report
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Introduction

The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC ("the Holding Company"), which is a member of the Standard Bank Group. Standard Bank Group now holds 67.55% equity in the Holding Company.

Standard Bank Group ("SBG") is committed to implementing initiatives that improve corporate governance for the benefit of all stakeholders. SBG's board of directors remains steadfast in implementing governance practices that comply with international best practice, where substance prevails over form.

Subsidiary entities within SBG are guided by these principles in establishing their respective governance frameworks, which are aligned to SBG's standards in addition to meeting the relevant jurisdictional requirements in their areas of operation.

Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited ("Stanbic IBTC or the Bank"), and its subsidiary, as a member of SBG, operates under a governance framework which enables the Board to balance its role of providing oversight and strategic counsel with its responsibility to ensure conformance with regulatory requirements, group standards and acceptable risk tolerance parameters.

The Bank has one wholly owned subsidiary: Stanbic IBTC Nominees Limited (SINL). This subsidiary has its own distinct board and takes account of the particular statutory and regulatory requirements of the business it operates. This subsidiary operates under a governance framework that enable its board to balance its role in providing oversight and strategic counsel with its responsibility for ensuring compliance with the regulatory requirements that apply in its area of operation and the standards and acceptable risk tolerance parameters adopted by the Bank. In this regard the subsidiary has aligned its governance framework to that of the bank.

A number of committees have been established by the Bank's board that assist the board in fulfilling it's stated objectives. The committees' roles and responsibilities are set out in their mandates, which are reviewed periodically to ensure they remain relevant. The mandates set out their roles, responsibilities, scope of authority, composition and procedures for reporting to the board.

Codes and regulations

The Bank operates in a highly regulated environment and compliance with applicable legislation, regulations, standards and codes, including transparency and accountability, remain an essential characteristic of its culture. The board monitors compliance with these by means of management reports, which include information on the outcome of any significant interaction with key stakeholders and regulators.

Compliance with the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance

Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited confirms that for the year ended 31 December 2024, the bank has complied with the principles set out in the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018 (NCCG) , the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Guidelines issued pursuant to the NCCG, the SEC Code of Corporate Governance as well as the Central Bank of Nigeria Corporate Governance Guidelines for Banks in Nigeria issued in 2023. The bank applies the NCCG's principles of transparency, integrity and accountability through its own behaviour, corporate governance best practice and by adopting, as appropriate and proportionate for a company of its size and nature. The policies and procedures adopted by the Board and applicable to the bank's businesses are documented in mandates, which also set out the roles and delegated authorities applying to the Board, Board Committees, and the Executive Committee.

Shareholders' responsibilities

The shareholders' role is to approve appointments to the board of directors and of the external auditors as well as to grant approval for certain corporate actions that are by legislation or the company's articles of association specifically reserved for shareholders. Their role is extended to holding the board accountable and responsible for efficient and effective corporate governance.

Developments during the period ended 31 December 2024

During the period, the following developments in the Company's corporate governance practices occurred:

- The 35th Annual General Meeting of the Bank held on Thursday 16 May 2024, at which the Bank's 2023 Annual Report and Financial Statements were presented to and received by shareholders. Shareholders approved additional equity capital raise and debt issuance programmes of N140 billion and N 400 billion respectively subject to the receipt of all required regulatory approvals. The consequential amendments to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company following the equity capital raise were also approved by Shareholders.

  Mr Adebowale Oyedeji resigned as an Independent Non-Executive Director on the Board of the Bank with effect from 02 January 2024.

  Dr Demola Sogunle retired as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of the Bank with effect from 31 October 2024.
- Following the receipt of all required regulatory approvals, the appointment of Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello as an Indepenedent Non-Executive Director on the Board of the Bank became effective from 06 March 2024.

  Following the receipt of all required regulatory approvals, the appointment of Mrs Bunmi Dayo-Olagunju as Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Bank became effective from 05 December 2024.
- The Bank ensured compliance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Nigeria Corporate Governance Guidelines for Commercial, Merchant, Non-Interest and Payment Service Banks in Nigeria issued in August 2023 .
- The Bank filed its Corporate Governance report in respect of the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018.
- The Bank's Board Strategy Session was held on 01 August 2024 in accordance with regulatory and corporate Governance Best Practice Requirements.
- In compliance with regulatory requirements Ernst and Young Professional Services conducted the 2024 Board Evaluation and Corporate Governance review of the bank

Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) Regulation

- The Securities and Exchange Commission issued the 'Guidance on the Implementation of Sections 60-63 of The Investments and Securities Act 2007' in March 2021.
- The objective of the SEC guidance issued in March 2021 is to assist management to certify the accuracy of the financial statements prepared as stated in section 60 (2) by submitting on an annual basis, a report of management's assessment of the company's internal control over financial reporting.
- However, in November 2021, SEC extended the deadline by two years with year-end compliance date moved from December 31st, 2021 to December 31st, 2024.

Internal Control Over Financal Reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

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

Management is responsible for maintaining a system of internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") that provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS accounting standards accounting standards). Section 61(2) of the Investments and Securities Act 2007 requires management to annually evaluate whether ICFR is effective at providing reasonable assurance and to disclose its assessment to investors.

Focus areas for the year 2024

In 2024, the Bank focused on:

- directors' education and development via formal training engagements, workshops and seminars as well as other documents and information on the evolving trend in governance, strategy and implementaion;
- Broadening the composition of the Board to ensure diversity of experience and gender on the Board in line with the CBN Corporate Governance Guidelines.
- Enhanced the level of information provided to and interaction with shareholders, investors and stakeholders generally; and
- Compliance with the Central Bank of Nigeria Corporate Governance Guidelines for Banks in Nigeria and other regulatory requirements.

Board and directors

Ultimate responsibility for governance rests with the board of directors of the Bank, who ensure that appropriate controls, systems and practices are in place. The Bank has a unitary board structure and the roles of chairman and chief executive are separate and distinct. The Bank's chairman is a non-executive director. The number and stature of non-executive directors ensures that sufficient consideration and debate are brought to bear on decision making thereby contributing to the efficient running of the board.

One of the features of the manner in which the board operates is the role played by board committees, which facilitate the discharge of board responsibilities. The committees each have a board approved mandate that is regularly reviewed. Details on how these committees operate are provided elsewhere in this report.

Strategy

The board considers and approves the bank's strategy. Once the financial and governance objectives for the following year have been agreed, the board monitors performance against financial objectives and detailed budgets on an on-going basis, through quarterly reporting.

Regular interaction between the board and the executive is encouraged. Management is invited, as required, to make presentations to the board on material issues under consideration.

Directors are provided with unrestricted access to the bank's management and company information, as well as the resources required to carry out their responsibilities, including external legal advice, at the bank's expense.

It is the board's responsibility to ensure that effective management is in place to implement the agreed strategy, and to consider issues relating to succession planning. The board is satisfied that the current pool of talent available within the bank and the ongoing work to deepen the talent pool provides adequate succession depth in both the short and long term.

Skills, knowledge, experience and attributes of directors

The board ensures that directors possess the skills, knowledge and experience necessary to fulfil their obligations. The directors bring a balanced mix of attributes to the board, including:

- international and domestic experience;
- operational experience;
- knowledge and understanding of both the macroeconomic and the microeconomic factors affecting the bank;
- local knowledge and networks; and
- financial, legal, entrepreneurial and banking skills.

The credentials and demographic profile of the board are regularly reviewed to ensure the board's composition remains both operationally and strategically appropriate.

Appointment philosophy

The appointment philosophy ensures alignment with all necessary legislation and regulations which include, but are not limited to the requirements of the Companies & Allied Matters Act and the Banks & Other Financial Institutions Act as well as the Companies and Banks Act of SBG's home country.

Consideration for the appointment of directors and key executives takes into account compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and appointments to external boards to monitor potential for conflicts of interest and ensure directors can dedicate sufficient focus to the bank's business. The board takes cognisance of the skills, knowledge and experience of the candidate, as well as other attributes considered necessary to the prospective role.

At the Bank's 35th Annual General Meeting held on 16 May 2024, the appointment of Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello as a director was approved by Shareholders. All required regulatory approvals for their appointments have since been received

The board's size as at 31 December 2024 was thirteen (13) members, comprising of six (6) executive directors; and seven (7) non-executive directors. It is important to note that Mrs. Miannaya Essien, SAN, Ms. Rabi Isma and Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello are Independent Non-Executive Directors.

S/N	NAME OF DIRECTOR	DESIGNATION	REGULATORY APPROVAL OF APPOINTMENT	YEARS OF SERVICE as at 31 DECEMBER 2024
1	Mr Yinka Sanni	Chairman	26-Jun-23	1 years,6 months
2	Mr Wole Adeniyi	Chief Executive	22-Mar-12	1 years,9 months
3	Mrs Olubunmi Dayo-Olagunju	Deputy Chief Executive	9-May-19	5 years,8 months
4	Mr Kola Lawal	Executive Director	24-Mar-20	4 years,9 months
5	Mr Remy Osuagwu	Executive Director	1-Jul-20	4 years,6 months
6	Mr Eric Fajemisin	Executive Director	21-Jan-21	3 years,11 months
7	Mr Olu Delano	Executive Director	7-Oct-22	2 years,3 months
8	Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello	Independent Non-Executive Director	6-Mar-24	10 months
9	Mrs Miannaya Essien SAN	Independent Non-Executive Director	27-Sep-17	7 years,3 months
10	Ms Rabi Isma	Independent Non-Executive Director	9-May-19	5 years,8 months
11	Mr Simon Ridley	Non-Executive Director	2-Jul-19	5 years,0 months
12	Mr Helmut Engelbrecht	Non-Executive Director	27-Jun-22	2 years,6 months
13	Mrs Funeka Montjane	Non-Executive Director	13-Apr-23	1 years,6 months

* = Mr Adebowale Oyedeji resigned as a director with effect from 02 January 2024
** = Dr Demola Sogunle retired as a director with effect from 31 October 2024

Board responsibilities

The key terms of reference in the board’s mandate, which forms the basis for its responsibilities, are to:

- agree the bank’s objectives, strategies and plans for achieving those objectives;
- annually review the corporate governance process and assess achievement against objectives;
- review its mandate at least annually and approve recommended changes;
- delegate to the Chief Executive or any Director holding any executive office or any senior executive any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the board’s directors, including the power of sub-delegation; and to delegate similarly such powers, authorities and discretions to any committee and subsidiary company boards as may exist or be created from time to time;
- determine the terms of reference and procedures of all board committees and review their reports and minutes;
- consider and evaluate reports submitted by members of the executive;
- ensure that an effective risk management process exists and is maintained throughout the bank and its subsidiaries to ensure financial integrity and safeguarding of the Bank’s assets;
- review and monitor the performance of the Chief Executive and the executive team;
- ensure consideration is given to succession planning for the chief executive and executive management;
- establish and review annually, and approve major changes to, relevant bank's policies;
- approve the remuneration of non-executive directors on the board and board committees, based on recommendations made by the remuneration committee, and recommend to shareholders for approval;
- approve capital funding for the Bank, and the terms and conditions of rights or other issues and any prospectus in connection therewith;
- ensure that an adequate budget and planning process exists, performance is measured against budgets and plans, and approve annual budgets for the bank;
- approve significant acquisitions, mergers, take-overs, divestments of operating companies, equity investments and new strategic alliances by the Bank;
- consider and approve capital expenditure recommended by the executive committee;
- consider and approve any significant changes proposed in accounting policy or practice, and consider the recommendations of the statutory audit committee;
- consider and approve the annual financial statements, quarterly results and dividend announcements and notices to shareholders, and consider the basis for determining that the Bank will be a going concern as per the recommendation of the audit committee;
- assume ultimate responsibility for financial, operational and internal systems of control, and ensure adequate reporting on these by committees to which they are delegated;
- take ultimate responsibility for regulatory compliance and ensure that management reporting to the board is comprehensive;

Board responsibilities (continues)

- ensure a balanced and understandable assessment of the bank's position in reporting to stakeholders;
- review non financial matters that have not been specifically delegated to a management committee; and
- specifically agree, from time to time, matters that are reserved for its decision, retaining the right to delegate any of these matters to any committee from time to time in accordance with the articles of association.

Delegation of authority

The ultimate responsibility for the bank's operations rests with the board. The board retains effective control through a well-developed governance structure of board committees. These committees provide in-depth focus on specific areas of board responsibility.

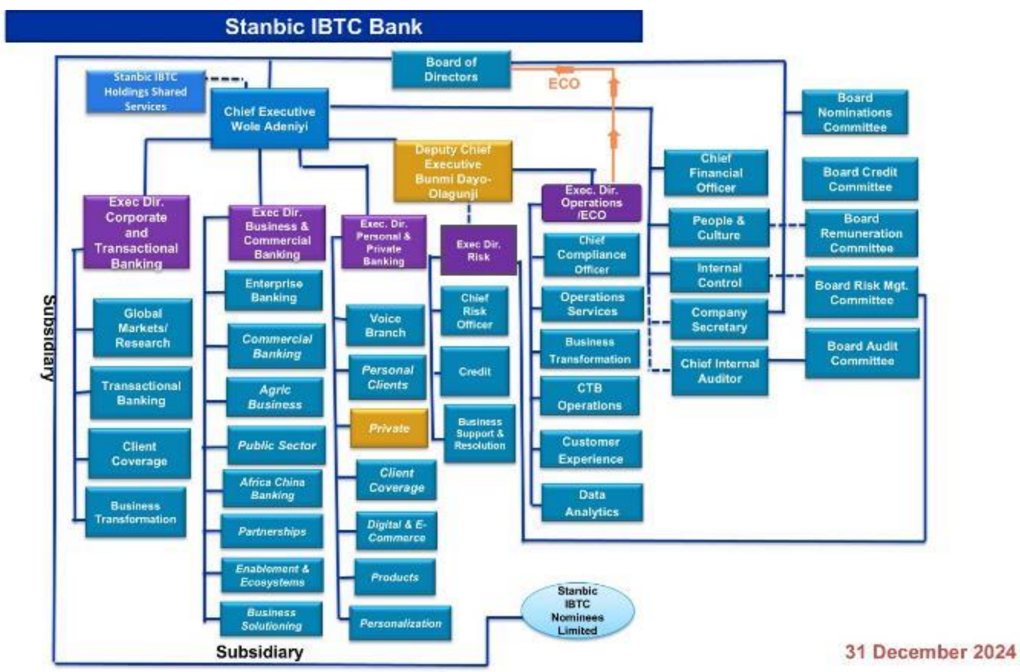
The board delegates authority to the chief executive to manage the business and affairs of the bank. The executive committee assists the chief executive when the board is not in session, subject to specified parameters and any limits on the board's delegation of authority to the chief executive.

Membership of the executive committee is set out on page xi.

In addition, a governance framework for executive management assists the chief executive in his task. Board-delegated authorities are regularly monitored by the company secretary's office.

The corporate governance framework adopted by the board on 03 February 2023 and formalised with approved Charters are set out below

STANBIC IBTC BANK GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



Board effectiveness and evaluation

The board is focused on continued improvements in its corporate governance performance and effectiveness.

The directors underwent an evaluation by independent consultants as required by Section 10 of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Guidelines on Code of Corporate Governance for Banks in Nigeria ("the Guidelines"). The report of the consultants assessed the performance of the individual Directors for the period under review as perceived by the other directors based on their individual competence, level of attendance to Board and Board Committee meetings, contribution and participation at these meetings and relationship with other Board members. Individual Director's Assessment reports was prepared and made available to each director while a consolidated report of the performance of all Directors was also submitted to the Chairman of the Board. The performance of the Chairman and Chief Executive will also be assessed, providing a basis to set their remuneration. A summary of the report is produced below

Induction and training

An induction programme designed to meet the needs of each new Director is usually conducted. One-on-one meetings are scheduled with management to introduce new directors to the Bank and its operations. The company secretary manages the induction programme.

The CBN's code of conduct is provided to new directors on their appointment.

Directors are kept abreast of all relevant legislation and regulations as well as sector developments leading to changing risks to the organisation on an on-going basis. This is achieved by way of management reporting and quarterly board meetings, which are structured to form part of ongoing training.

Directors attended various trainings at different periods during the period that included trainings on Risk Management; Strategy, Sustainability, enhancing Board performance, Anti- Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) . These trainings were aimed at enhancing the understanding of key issues, and skills of directors.

Executive committee members.

As at 31 December 2024, the executive committee comprised 16 members each with individual responsibilities.

S/N.	Name	Responsibility
1	Mr Wole Adeniyi	Chief Executive
2	Mrs Bunmi Dayo- Olagunju	Deputy Chief Executive
3	Mr Remy Osuagwu	Executive Director, Business and Commercial Banking
4	Mr Kola Lawal	Executive Director, Risk
5	Mr Eric Fajemisin	Executive Director, Corporate and Transactional Banking
6	Mr Olu Delano	Executive Director, Personal and Private Banking
7	Mr Chidi Okezie	Company Secretary
8	Mrs Funke Isichie	Head, Internal Controls
9	Mrs Adenike Odukomaiya	Head, Internal Audit
10	Mr Sam Ocheho	Head, Global Markets
11	Mr Adewale Aina	Chief Compliance Officer
12	Mr Charles Onwude	Chief Risk Officer
13	Mr Taiwo Ala	Head, Products
14	Mr Babatunde Akindele	Head,Commercial Clients Coverage
15	Ms Carol Olayi	Head, People and Culture
16	Mrs Funke Amobi	Deputy Head, Operations

Board meetings

The board meets, at a minimum, once every quarter with ad-hoc meetings being held whenever deemed necessary. The board held its strategy session in August 2024. Directors, in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Bank, attend meetings either in person or via video conferencing.

Directors are provided with comprehensive board documentation at least seven days prior to each of the scheduled meetings.

Attendance at board meetings from 01 January – 31 December 2024 is set out in the following table:

	Name	Feb	April	July	October	December (OfC)
1	Mr Yinka Sanni	√	√	√	√	√
2	Mr Wole Adeniyi	√	√	√	√	√
3	Mr Kola Lawal	√	√	√	√	√
4	Mr Eric Fajemisin	√	√	√	√	√
5	Mr Remy Osuagwu	√	√	√	√	√
6	Mrs Bunmi Dayo-Olagunju	√	√	√	√	√
7	Dr Demola Sogunle*	√	√	√	√	//
8	Mrs Miannaya Essien, SAN	√	√	√	√	√
9	Ms Rabi Isma	√	√	√	√	√
10	Mr Simon Ridley	√	√	√	√	√
11	Mr Helmut Engelbrecht	√	√	√	√	√
12	Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello**	/	√	√	√	√
13	Mrs Funeka Montjane	√	√	√	√	AB
14	Mr Olu Delano	√	√	√	√	√

√ = Present
Ab = Absent with Apologies
/ = Yet to be appointed on the Board
// = Retired
OfC = Out of Cycle
*= Dr Demola Sogunle retired as a non-executive director on the board with effect from 31 October 2024
**= Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director with effect from 06 March 2024

Board Committees

Some of the functions of the board have been delegated to board committees, consisting of board members appointed by the board, which operate under mandates originally established on 29 January 2008 and revised annually.

Credit Committee

The credit committee during the period under review was vested with the following responsibilities:

- recommend credit policies and guidelines for the board’s approval;

- review and approve credit facilities to be granted by the Bank that fall under the category of insider related credits or which are being granted to the Bank staff in the cadres Assistant Manager and above;

- such other matters relating to the credit operations of the bank as may be specifically delegated to the committee by the board.

The committee’s mandate is in line with Standard Bank Group’s standards, while taking account of local circumstances.

The mandate ensures that effective frameworks for credit governance are in place across the bank. This involves ensuring that the committees within the structure operate according to clearly defined mandates and delegated authority, and providing for the adequate management, measurement, monitoring and control of credit risk, including country risk. The committee reports on credit portfolios, adequacy of provisions and status of non-performing loans.

The credit committee met its objectives in the period under review.

As at 31 December 2024, the committee consisted of eight directors, four of whom, including the chairman are Non-executives.

Members’ attendance at credit committee meetings during the period ended 31 December 2024 are stated below:

S/n	Name	January	April	July	October
1	Mr Simon Ridley (Chairman)	√	√	√	√
2	Mr Wole Adeniyi	√	√	√	√
3	Mr Remy Osuagwu	√	√	√	√
4	Mr Kolawole Lawal	√	√	√	√
5	Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello*	/	√	√	√
6	Mr Helmut Engelbrecht	√	√	√	√
7	Mrs Funeka Montjane	AB	√	√	√
8	Mr Eric Fajemisin	√	√	√	√

√ = Present

/ = Yet to be appointed to the Committee

AB= Absent with Apologies

*= Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director with effect from 06 March 2024

Risk Management Committee

The board is ultimately responsible for risk management. The main purpose of the board risk management committee, as specified in its mandate, is the provision of independent and objective oversight of risk management within the bank. The committee is assisted in fulfilling its mandate by a number of management committees.

To achieve effective oversight, the committee reviews and assesses the integrity of risk control systems and ensures that risk policies and strategies are effectively managed and contribute to a culture of discipline and control that reduces the opportunity for fraud.

The risk management committee during the period under review was vested, among others, with the following responsibilities:

- to oversee management’s activities in managing credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal and other risks of the bank;

- to periodically review the group’s risk management systems and report thereon to the board;
- to ensure that the group’s material business risks are being effectively identified, quantified, monitored and controlled and that the systems in place to achieve this are operating effectively at all times; and

- such other matters relating to the group’s risk assets as may be specifically delegated to the committee by the board.

The committee’s mandate is in line with SBG’s standards, while taking account of local circumstances.
As at 31 December 2024, the committee consisted of nine directors, five of whom, including the chairman were non-executives, while four were executive directors.

Members' attendance at risk management committee meetings for the year ended 31 December 2024 is stated below:

S/N	Name	February	April	July	October
1	Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello (Chairman)*	/	√	√	√
2	Mrs Miannaya Essien, SAN	√	√	√	√
3	Ms Rabi Isma	√	√	√	√
4	Mr Wole Adeniyi	√	√	√	√
5	Mrs Bunmi Dayo-Olagunju	√	√	√	√
6	Mr Simon Ridley	√	√	√	√
7	Mr Kola Lawal	√	√	√	√
8	Mr Helmut Engelbrecht	√	√	√	√
9	Mr Olu Delano	√	√	√	√

√ = Present

/ = Yet to be appointed to the Committee

'*= Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello was appointed as a Director with effect from 06 March 2024

Board Audit Committee

The Board Audit Committee was established in July 2014 pursuant to the provisions of the revised CBN Code of Corporate Governance. The Mandate of the Committee was approved at the 29 October 2014 Board Meeting and revised annually and some of the responsibilities the committee was vested with are:

- Review the Bank's interim and audited annual financial statements and all financial information intended for distribution to the shareholders and the general public, prior to submission to the full board;
- Assess the quality and integrity of the financial statements before submission to the board;
- reviewing the performance measures and criteria to be used for annual incentive payments for all employees;
- Assess the performance of financial management and review the quality of internal accounting control systems and reports produced by financial management;
- Review significant adjustments resulting from the audit and the appropriateness of major adjustments processed at year-end;
- Review written reports furnished by the internal audit departments of the Bank and of the Standard Bank Group, detailing the adequacy and overall effectiveness of the Bank's internal audit function and its implementation by Management, the scope and depth of coverage, reports on internal control and any recommendations and confirmation that appropriate action has been taken;
- Review the accounting policies adopted by the Bank and all proposed changes in accounting policies and practices, and recommend such changes where these are considered appropriate in terms of generally accepted accounting practices. Consider also the adequacy of disclosures; and
- Obtain assurance from the external auditors that adequate accounting records are being maintained.

The Chief Executive attends meetings by invitation. Other members of executive management are invited to attend when appropriate.

As at 31 December 2024, the committee consisted of three directors, all of whom are non–executives, while the Chairman is an independent non-executive director.

Members' attendance at Board Audit Committee meetings for the year ended 31 December 2024 is stated below:

S/N	Name	February	April	July	October
1	Miannaya Essien, SAN (Chairperson)	√	√	√	√
2	Simon Ridley	√	√	√	√
3	Demola Sogunle *	√	√	√	√
4	Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello**	/	/	/	/
5	Mrs Funeka Montjane**	/	/	/	/

√ = Present

'/= Yet to be appointed to serve on the Committee

*Demola Sogunle retired as as a Non-Executive on the Board of the bank with effect from 31 October 2024

** Mr Abubakar Sadiq Bello and Mrs Funeka Montjane were appointed as members of the Committee at the 25 October 2024 Board meeting subsequent to the October 2024 Board Audit Committee meeting

Remuneration Committee

The remuneration committee (REMCO) was vested with responsibilities during the period under review that included:

- reviewing the remuneration philosophy and policy;
- considering the guaranteed remuneration, annual performance bonus and pension incentives of the Bank's highest-paid executive directors and managers;
- reviewing the performance measures and criteria to be used for annual incentive payments for all employees;
- determining the remuneration of executive directors;
- determining the remuneration of the chairman and non-executive directors, which are subject to board and shareholder approval;

Remuneration committee (continued)

- considering the average percentage increases of the guaranteed remuneration of executive management across the bank, as well as long-term and short-term incentives; and
- agreeing incentive schemes across the bank.

The Chief Executive attends meetings by invitation. Other members of executive management are invited to attend when appropriate. No individual, irrespective of position, is expected to be present when his or her remuneration is discussed.

When determining the remuneration of executive and non-executive directors as well as senior executives, REMCO is expected to review market and competitive data, taking into account the group's performance using indicators such as earnings.

REMCO utilises the services of a number of suppliers and advisors to assist it in tracking market trends relating to all levels of staff, including fees for non-executive directors.

The board reviews REMCO's proposals and, where relevant, will submit them to shareholders for approval at the annual general meeting (AGM.). The board remains ultimately responsible for the remuneration policy.

As at 31 December 2024, the committee consisted of three directors, all of whom are non–executive directors, with the Chairman being an Independent Non-Executive Director.

Members' attendance at REMCO meetings for the year ended 31 December 2024 is stated below:

S/N	Name	February	March (OfC)	April	July	October
1	Rabi Isma (Chairman)	√	√	√	√	√
2	Miannaya Essien, SAN	√	√	√	√	√
3	Helmut Engelbrecht	√	√	√	√	√

√ = Present
OfC = Out of Cycle

Remuneration

Introduction

The purpose of this section is to provide stakeholders with an understanding of the remuneration philosophy and policy applied across the bank for executive management, employees, and directors (executive and non-executive).

Remuneration philosophy

The bank's board and remuneration committee set a remuneration philosophy which is guided by SBG's philosophy as well as the specific social, regulatory, legal and economic context of Nigeria.
In this regard, the bank employs a cost to company structure, where all benefits are included in the listed salary and appropriately taxed.

The following key factors have informed the implementation of reward policies and procedures that support the achievement of business goals:

- the provision of rewards that enable the attraction, retention and motivation of employees and the development of a high performance culture;
- maintaining competitive remuneration in line with the market, trends and required statutory obligations;
- rewarding people according to their contribution;
- allowing a reasonable degree of flexibility in remuneration processes and choice of benefits by employees;
- utilising a cost-to-company remuneration structure; and
- educating employees on the full employee value proposition.

The bank's remuneration philosophy aligns with its core values, including growing our people, appropriately remunerating high performers and delivering value to our shareholders. The philosophy emphasises the fundamental value of our people and their role in ensuring sustainable growth. This approach is crucial in an environment where skills remain scarce.

The bank's board sets the principles for the bank's remuneration philosophy in line with the approved business strategy and objectives. The philosophy aims to maintain an appropriate balance between employee and shareholder interests. The deliberations of REMCO inform the philosophy, taking into account reviews of performance at a number of absolute and relative levels – from a business, an individual and a competitive point of view.

Remuneration philosophy (continued)

A key success factor for the bank is its ability to attract, retain and motivate the talent it requires to achieve its strategic and operational objectives. The bank's remuneration philosophy includes short-term and long-term incentives to support this ability.

Short-term incentives, which are delivery specific, are viewed as strong drivers of competitiveness and performance. A significant portion of top management's reward is therefore variable, being determined by financial performance and personal contribution against specific criteria set in advance. This incites the commitment and focus required to achieve targets.

Long-term incentives seek to ensure that the objectives of management and shareholders are broadly aligned over longer time years.

Remuneration policy

The bank has always had a clear policy on the remuneration of staff, executive and non-executive directors, which set such remuneration at levels that are fair and reasonable in a competitive market for the skills, knowledge, experience required and which complies with all relevant tax laws.

REMCO assists the bank's board in monitoring the implementation of the bank remuneration policy, which ensures that:

- salary structures and policies, as well as cash and long term incentives, motivate sustained high performance and are linked to corporate performance objectives;
- stakeholders are able to make a reasonable assessment of reward practices and the governance process; and
- the bank complies with all applicable laws and codes.

Remuneration structure

Non-executive directors

Terms of service

Directors are appointed by the shareholders at the AGM, although board appointments may be made between AGMs. These appointments are made in terms of the bank's policy. Shareholders approvals for such interim appointments are however sought at the annual general meeting that holds immediately after such appointments are made.

Non-executive directors are required to retire in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and may offer themselves for re-election. If recommended by the board, their re-election is proposed to shareholders at the AGM at which they are retiring.

In terms of regulations, a non-executive director can not hold office for more than 12 consecutive years. If a director over the age of 70 is seeking re-election to the board, his age must be disclosed to shareholders at the meeting at which such re-election is to occur.

Fees

Non-executive directors receive fixed annual fees and sitting allowances for service on boards and board committees in line with the Central Bank of Nigeria's guidelines on the remuneration payable to such directors. There are no contractual arrangements for compensation for loss of office. Non-executive directors do not receive short-term incentives, nor do they participate in any long-term incentive schemes.

REMCO reviews the non-executive directors' fees annually and make recommendations on same to the board for consideration. Based on these recommendations the Board in turn recommends a gross fee to shareholders for approval at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) Fees are payable for the reporting year 1 January to 31 December of each year.

Category	2024(i)	2023
Chairman	91,000,000	68,100,000
Non-Executive Directors	70,000,000	52,730,000
Sitting Allowances for Board Meetings[(ii)]		
- Chairman	1,100,000	830,000
- Non-Executive Directors	970,000	730,000

(i) This was approved by Shareholders at the 35th AGM of the Bank held on 16 May 2024

[(ii)]Fees quoted as sitting allowance represent per meeting sitting allowance paid for board, board committee and ad hoc meetings. No annual fees are payable to committee members with respect to their roles on such committees.

Retirement benefits
Non-executive Directors do not participate in the pension scheme.

Executive Directors
The Bank had six executive directors as at 31 December 2024

Executive Directors receive a remuneration package and qualify for long-term incentives on the same basis as other employees.

Executive Directors' bonuses and pension incentives are subject to an assessment by REMCO of performance against various criteria. The criteria include the financial performance of the bank, based on key financial measures and qualitative aspects of performance, such as effective implementation of group strategy and human resource leadership.

The employment contracts of executive directors have a termination clause of three months.

Like every other Director, Executive directors are required to retire from the board on a rotational basis, as required under the Companies and Allied Matters Act and may offer themselves for re-election. If recommended by the board, their re-election is proposed to shareholders at the AGM.

Management and general staff
Total remuneration packages for employees comprises the following:

• guaranteed remuneration – based on market value and the role played;

• annual bonus – used to stimulate the achievement of group objectives;

• long term incentives – rewards the sustainable creation of shareholder value and aligns behaviour to this goal;

• pension – provides a competitive post-retirement benefit in line with other employees, and

• where applicable, expatriate benefits in line with other expatriates in Nigeria.

Terms of service
The minimum terms and conditions for managers are governed by relevant legislation and the notice year is between one to three months.

Fixed remuneration
Managerial remuneration is based on a total cost-to-company structure. Cost-to-company comprises a fixed cash portion, compulsory benefits (medical aid and retirement fund membership) and optional benefits. Market data is used to benchmark salary levels and benefits. Salaries are normally reviewed annually in March.

For all employees, performance-related payments have formed an increasing proportion of total remuneration over time to achieve business objectives and reward individual contribution.

All employees (executives, managers and general staff) are rated on the basis of performance and potential and this is used to influence performance-related remuneration.

Rating and the consequent pay decision is done on an individual basis. There is therefore a link between rating, measuring individual performance and reward. In addition, the group's remuneration philosophy is designed in such a way as to prevent excessive risk taking by Management.

Short-term incentives
All staff participate in a performance bonus scheme.

Individual awards are based on a combination of business unit performance, job level and individual performance. In keeping with the remuneration philosophy, the bonus scheme seeks to attract and retain high-performing managers.

As well as taking performance factors into account, the size of the award is assessed in terms of market-related issues and pay levels for each skill set, which may for instance be influenced by the scarcity of skills in a particular business area.

Long-term incentives
It is essential for the group to retain key skills over the longer term. The group has put in place a deferred bonus scheme for top talent. The scheme is designed to reward and retain top talent in the Senior Management cadre.

Post-retirement benefits

Pension
Retirement benefits are typically provided on the same basis for employees of all levels and are in line and comply with the Pension Reform Act 2014.

Remuneration for 2024
The amounts specified below represent the total remuneration paid to executive and non-executive directors for the period under review:

	Dec. 2024	Dec. 2023
	(N'm)	(N'm)
Fees, sitting allowance & expenses	**789**	608
Executive compensation	**1,317**	1,025
Total	**2,106**	1,633

The bank will continue to ensure its remuneration policies and practices remain competitive, drive performance and are aligned across the bank and with its values.

The Board Nomination and Governance Committee (NOMCO)

The Board Nominations Committee is a Committee of the Board of Directors (“the Board”) of the Bank and has the responsibility to:

a) provide oversight on the selection nomination and re – election process for directors;

b) provide oversight on the performance of directors on the various committees established by the board; and

c) provide oversight in relation to the board evaluation and governance process and the reports that are to be made to the Securities & Exchange Commission, Central Bank of Nigeria and shareholders with respect to same.

The goal of the committee is to review nomination and election and re- election for directors in such a way as to attract and retain the highest quality directors whose attributes will ensure that their membership of the board will be of benefit and add value to the bank.

The committee consists of such number of directors as may be approved by the Board, but shall not be less than three . In addition, any member of senior management may be invited to attend meetings of the committee.

Members’ attendance at Board Nomination Committee meetings for the year ended 31 December 2024 is stated below:

S/N	Name	April	August (OfC)	October
1	Mrs Miannaya Essien, SAN (Chairperson)	√	√	√
2	Ms Rabi Isma	√	√	√
3	Dr Demola Sogunle*	√	√	√
4	Mr Helmut Engelbrecht**	/	/	/

√ = Present
/ = Yet to be appointed to serve on the Committee
OfC = Out of Cycle
* Dr Demola Sogunle retired as a director with effect from 31 October 2024
** Mr Helmut Engelbrecht was appointed as a member of the Committee at the 25 October 2024 Board meeting subsequent to the Committee's October 2024 meeting

Company secretary

It is the role of the company secretary to ensure that the board remains cognisant of its duties and responsibilities. In addition to providing the board with guidance on its responsibilities, the company secretary keeps the board abreast of relevant changes in legislation and governance best practices. The company secretary oversees the induction of new directors, as well as the ongoing training of directors. All directors have access to the services of the company secretary.

Going concern

On the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board annually considers and assesses the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements at the year end.

The Board continues to view the company as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

Management Committees

The bank has the following management committees:

- Stanbic IBTC Bank executive committee (EXCO)
- Corporate and Transactional Banking (CTB) ManCo
- Business and Commercial Banking (BCB) ManCo
- Personal and Private Banking (PPB) ManCo
- Credit Committee
- Credit Risk committee
- Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)
- Pricing committee

Relationship with shareholders, and majority shareholder

With the implementation of the Scheme of Arrangement dated 04 July 2012 between the Bank and its shareholders, which Scheme became effective on 08 November 2012, Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC became majority shareholder in the bank, with 99.99% shareholding. Mr. Yinka Sanni holds 1 share as a nominee shareholder.

Voting at general meetings is conducted by either through a show of hands or a poll depending on the subject matter of the resolution on which a vote is being cast and separate resolutions are proposed on each significant issue.

Dealing in securities

In line with its commitment to conduct business professionally and ethically, the Bank has introduced policies to restrict the dealing in securities by directors, shareholder representatives on the audit committee and employees.

Sustainability

The Bank as a subsidiary of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC and a member of the Standard Bank Group (SBG) is committed to conducting business professionally, ethically, with integrity and in accordance with international best practice. To this end, the Bank subscribes to and adopts risk management standards, policies and procedures that have been adopted by the SBG. The Bank is also bound by the Nigerian Sustainable Banking Principles ("the Principles") and the provisions of the Principles are incorporated into a policy.

Stanbic IBTC is committed to contributing to sustainable development through ethical, responsible financing and business practice which unlocks value for our stakeholders. We manage the environmental and social aspects that impact our activities, products and services whilst ensuring sustainable value creation for our customers. We are passionately committed to encouraging financial inclusion through the provision of banking and other financial services to all cadres of the society and a promoter of gender equality. We would continue to make a difference in our environment through our activities to provide a brighter and better tomorrow.

Social responsibility

As an African business, the bank understands the challenges and benefits of doing business in Africa, and owes its existence to the people and societies within which it operates.

The bank is committed therefore not only to the promotion of economic development but also to the strengthening of civil society and human well being.

The bank is concentrating its social investment expenditure in defined focus areas which currently include education in order to make the greatest impact. These areas of focus will be subject to annual revision as the countries socio-economic needs change.

Ethics and organisational integrity

The board aims to provide effective and ethical leadership and ensures that its conduct and that of management is aligned to the organization's values and code of ethics. The board subscribes to the SBG group's values and enables decision making at all levels of the business according to defined ethical principles and values.

Compliance with the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance.

Although Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited is primarily regulated by the Central Bank of Nigeria ("CBN"), we confirm that for the year ended 31 December 2024, the bank has complied with the principles set out in the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018 (NCCG) , the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Guidelines issued pursuant to the NCCG, SEC Code of Corporate Governance, the CBN Code of Corporate Governance, as well as all regulations issued by the CBN for banks remain an essential characteristic of its culture. We confirm that as at the year ended 31 December 2024 the Bank has complied in all material respects with the principles set out in the CBN's code of Corporate Governance, SEC code of Corporate Governance and the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance.

Consumer complaints helpdesk activity

In line with customer experience strategy of the Bank and policy thrust of Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), the customer complaints management desk of the Bank was set up to manage customer requests from every area of the business.

The activities of the desk for the period are summarised as follows:

	Number		Amount Claimed N'000		Amount Refunded N'000	
Financial Period	**Dec-24**	Dec-23	**Dec-24**	Dec-23	**Dec-24**	Dec-23
Pending complaints at start of period	**3,409**	8,452	**245,022**	190,319	N/A	N/A
Complaints received	**388,335**	484,074	**35,635,382**	5,085,602	N/A	N/A
Complaints resolved	**390,640**	489,117	**35,553,515**	5,030,899	15,171,446	2,055,387
Unresolved complaints escalated to CBN for intervention	**-**	-		N/A	N/A	N/A
Unresolved complaints pending with the bank at end of the year	**1,104**	3,409	**326,889**	245,022	N/A	N/A

Fraud and forgeries

In accordance with the CBN's Code of Corporate Governance, fraud and forgeries recorded for the period was as follows.

Fraud and forgeries	**Dec '24**	**Dec '23**
Number of fraud incidents	5,167	5,652
Amount involved (N million)	3,185	2,268
Amount involved ($ million)	0.102	0.203
Actual/ expected loss (N million)	316	95
Amount prevented/ recovered (N million)	126	53
Amount prevented/ recovered ($ million)	-	0.14

Whistle blowing

In line with the Central Bank of Nigeria’s (CBN) guidelines on whistle blowing, the bank has a whistle blowing policy (policy) which has been approved by the Board. The Board supports the implementation of the policy which actively encourages the bank’s employees and other stakeholders to report any unlawful, irregular or unethical conduct that is observed through the requisite whistle blowing channels through confidential or anonymous disclosures. A whistle blower may choose to reveal his or her identity when a report or disclosure is made, and the bank will respect and protect the confidentiality and identity of the whistle blower. A whistle-blower may also choose not to reveal his or her identity when reporting or disclosing any unlawful or unethical conduct and such report could be made through the bank’s whistle blowing channels.

The dedicated whistle blowing channels are 0201 422 7777 or 0201 271 7739/fraud@stanbicibtc.com or whistleblowingline@tip-offs.com and are managed by an independent third party. The policy also includes the CBN’s whistle blowing channel which is anticorruptionunit@cbn.gov.ng

Whistle blowing disclosures are treated in confidence and the bank does not subject whistle blowers to any detriment, reprisals etc in relation to disclosures made in line with the policy.

Training and awareness on whistle blowing is conducted. Yearly returns on whistle blowing are also rendered to the CBN and Nigeria Deposit Insurance Company (NDIC) respectively.

Disclosure on diversity in employment

The group is an equal opportunity employer that is committed to maintaining a positive work environment that facilitates high level of professional efficiency at all times. The group’s policy prohibits discrimination of gender, disabled persons or persons with HIV in the recruitment, training and career development of its employees.

i) Persons with disability:

The group continues to maintain a policy of giving fair consideration to applications for employment made by disabled persons with due regard to their abilities and aptitude.

Succession planning policy

The group has a talent and succession policy. Succession management is a proactive approach to ensure that talent is available, in critical roles, at various levels, when needed, to drive organisational sustainability, in line with Stanbic IBTC’s value of ‘growing our people’, it creates a culture that promotes the ongoing development of talent.

ii) Gender diversity within the Bank

	December 2024		December 2023	
	Workforce	**% of gender composition**	**Workforce**	**% of gender composition**
Total workforce:				
Women	938	48%	912	47%
Men	1,025	52%	1,033	53%
	1,963	**100%**	**1,945**	**100%**
Recruitments made during the period:				
Women	106	47%	185	53%
Men	119	53%	163	47%
	225	**100%**	**348**	**100%**
Diversity of members of board of directors - *Number of Board members*				
Women	4	31%	3	20.0%
Men	9	69%	12	80.0%
	13	**100%**	**15**	**100%**
Diversity of board executives - *Number of Executive directors to Chief executive*				
Women	1	17%	1	17%
Men	5	83%	5	83%
	6	**100%**	**6**	**100%**
Diversity of senior management team - *Number of Assistant General Manager to General Manager*				
Women	26	35%	26	35%
Men	48	65%	49	65%
	74	**100%**	**75**	**100%**

Mobile money activities

The following disclosure is made as required by the Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) regulations which mandate mobile operators to disclose mobile money activities in their annual report.
Our transaction statistics for the reporting period are as follows:

Transaction type	**Volume of transaction (Number)**		**Value of transaction (N'000)**	
	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	**31-Dec-24**	31-Dec-23
Money transfer (wallet to wallet)	**58,106**	1,171,791	**228,535**	6,304,701
Money transfer (bank account transfer)	**304,414**	1,951,588	**1,981,271**	5,571,413
Telephone airtime purchase	**74,368**	326,342	**43,817**	130,446
Bills payments	**143**	77,175	**361**	264,332
Withdrawals	**2,111**	7,499	**18,976**	67,250
Total	**439,142**	3,534,395	**2,272,959**	12,338,142

Payment card activities

In line with the Central Bank of Nigeria cashless policy, the group has as its priority a drive to issue cards of various types to meet the payment needs of various customer types and segments.

Our transaction statistics for the last 2 years are as follows:

Card type	**Volume of transaction (Number)**		**Value of transaction (N'000)**	
	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	**31-Dec-24**	31-Dec-23
Debit cards	**110,953,007**	96,893,406	**1,674,893,304,380**	1,192,902,090
Credit cards	**283,769**	247,351	**21,496,030,977**	8,834,093
Prepaid cards	**437,579**	179,611	**19,313,328,878**	5,841,432

Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Certification Under Section 405 (1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020

We the undersigned hereby certify the following with regards to our audited financial statements (AFS) For the year ended 31 December 2024 that:

1. We have reviewed the AFS and to the best of our knowledge:

i. the AFS do not contain any untrue statement of material facts or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading, in the light of the circumstances under which such statement was made, and

ii. the AFS and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the company as of and for, the periods covered by the AFS.

2. We are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls and have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the company and its subsidiaries is made known to the officer by other officers of the companies, particularly during the period in which the audited financial statement report is being prepared;

3. We have evaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal controls within 90 days before the date of AFS, and certify that the company's internal controls are effective as of that date;

4. We have disclosed to the company's auditors and audit committee –

i. all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data, and has identified for the company's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls, and

ii. any fraud whether or not, material that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control.

5. There were no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Wole Adeniyi
Chief Executive
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001074
31 January 2025

Olawunmi Ehis-Uzenabor
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2021/PRO/ICAN/006/00000023363
31 January 2025

Management's Annual Assessment of, and Report on, Internal Control over Financial Reporting
for the year ended 31 December 2024

Certification Under Section 60-63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007

To comply with the provisions of Section 1.3 of SEC Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60-63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007, we hereby make the following statements regarding the Internal Controls of STANBIC IBTC BANK Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2024:

i. STANBIC IBTC BANK Ltd's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") that provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

ii. STANBIC IBTC BANK Ltd's management used the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Internal Control-Integrated Framework to conduct the required evaluation of the effectiveness of the entity's ICFR;

iii. STANBIC IBTC BANK Ltd's management has assessed that the entity's ICFR as of the end of 31 December 2024 is effective

iv. STANBIC IBTC BANK Ltd's external auditor Messrs PricewaterhouseCoopers that audited the financial statements, included in the annual report, has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of the entity's internal control over financial reporting.

The attestation report of Messrs PricewaterhouseCoopers that audited its financial statements will be filed as part of STANBIC IBTC BANK Ltd's annual report.

Wole Adeniyi
Chief Executive
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001074
31 January 2025

Olawunmi Ehis-Uzenabor
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2021/PRO/ICAN/006/00000023363
31 January 2025

Certification by Chief Executive (Under ISA 2007)
for the year ended 31 December 2024

Certification Under Section 60-63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007

To comply with the provisions of Section 1.1 of SEC Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60-63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007 I hereby make the following statements regarding the Internal Controls of STANBIC IBTC BANK Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2024.

I, Wole Adeniyi, certify that:

I have reviewed this management assessment on internal control over financial reporting of STANBIC IBTC BANK Ltd;

Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the entity as of, and for, the year ended 31 December 2024;

The entity’s other certifying officer and I;

i. are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;

ii. have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the entity, and its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

iii. have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

iv. have evaluated the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.

The entity's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the entity's auditors and the audit committee of the entity's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

i. There are no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the entity’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

ii. There are no fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the entity's internal control system.

The entity's other certifying officer(s) and I have identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Wole Adeniyi
Chief Executive
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001074
31 January 2025

Certification by Chief Financial Officer (Under ISA 2007)
for the year ended 31 December 2024

Certification Under Section 60-63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007

To comply with the provisions of Section 1.1 of SEC Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60-63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007 I hereby make the following statements regarding the Internal Controls of STANBIC IBTC BANK Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2024.

I, Olawunmi Ehis-Uzenabor, certify that:

I have reviewed this management assessment on internal control over financial reporting of STANBIC IBTC BANK Ltd;

Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the entity as of, and for, the year ended 31 December 2024;

The entity’s other certifying officer and I;

i. are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;

ii. have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the entity, and its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

iii. have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

iv. have evaluated the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.

The entity's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the entity's auditors and the audit committee of the entity's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

i. There are no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the entity’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

ii. There are no fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the entity's internal control system.

The entity's other certifying officer(s) and I have identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Olawunmi Ehis-Uzenabor
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2021/PRO/ICAN/006/00000023363
31 January 2025

Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited

Board Evaluation and Corporate Governance Review for FY2024

March 2025

The better the question. The better the answer. The better the world works.

EY

Shape the future with confidence

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

Tel: (234 -1) 4630479, 4630480
Fax: (234 -1) 4630481
E-mail: services@ng.ey.com

March 27th, 2025

The Board of Directors,
Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited,
Stanbic IBTC Towers,
Walter Carrington Crescent,
Victoria Island,
Lagos State.

Dear Sir/Madam

Board Evaluation and Corporate Governance Review Report for the year ended 31st December 2024

We thank you for inviting us to conduct the annual board evaluation and corporate governance review exercise for the Board of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited. We have completed the evaluation for the year ended 31st December 2024, and we are pleased to submit our report.

The evaluation was carried out between January 2025 and March 2025. The scope of our work, related findings, and recommendations resulting from our review procedures are provided in the detailed report.

Thank you for entrusting us to work with you on this project, we are willing to discuss any aspect of this report with you. If you have any questions regarding our report, please feel free to contact the undersigned Abiodun Ogunoiki on **+234 708 645 0517** or e-mail: abiodun.ogunoiki@ng.ey.com.

Yours sincerely,

Abiodun Ogunoiki
Partner and Head, Financial Services Risk Management, West Africa
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000000794

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

Tel: (234 -1) 4630479, 4630480
Fax: (234 -1) 4630481
E-mail: services@ng.ey.com

Report of External Consultants on the Board Performance Evaluation of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited

We have performed the evaluation of the Board of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited for the year ended 31st December 2024 in accordance with the guidelines of Section 10.1 of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Corporate Governance Guidelines (CGG) 2023 and Section 14.1 and 15.1 of the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance (NCCG) 2018.

The CBN CGG 2023 and the FRC NCCG 2018 provides that there shall be an annual appraisal of the Board, its Committees, Chairman and individual directors covering all aspects of the Board's structure, composition, responsibilities, processes and relationships. Section 10.3 of the CBN CGG requires that the appraisal shall be conducted by an independent external consultant with adequate experience, knowledge and competence in corporate governance and performance management. Section 15.2 of the FRC NCCG states that the summary of the report of the Corporate Governance Evaluation should be included in the Company's annual report and on the investors' portal of the Company.

Our approach included the review of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited's Corporate Governance framework and all relevant policies and procedures. We obtained written representation through online questionnaires administered to the Board members and conducted one-on-one interviews with the Directors and key personnel of the Bank.

The evaluation is limited in nature, and as such may not necessarily disclose all significant matters about the Bank or reveal irregularities, if any, in the underlying information.

On the basis of our work, the Board of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited has complied with the Central Bank of Nigeria Corporate Governance Guidelines 2023 and the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance (NCCG) 2018 during the year ended 31st December 2024.

The outcome of the review and our recommendations have been articulated and included in our detailed report to the Board. This report should be read in conjunction with the Corporate Governance section of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited's 2024 Annual Report.

For: Ernst & Young

Abiodun Ogunoiki
Partner and Head, Financial Services Risk Management, West Africa
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000000794

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Independent practitioner's report

To the Members of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited

Report on an assurance engagement performed by an independent practitioner to report on management's assessment of controls over financial reporting

Our opinion

In our opinion, nothing has come to our attention that the internal control procedures over financial reporting put in place by management of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited ("the bank") and its subsidiaries (together "the group") are not adequate as of 31 December 2024, based on the FRC Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting issued by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria.

What we have performed

We have performed an assurance engagement on Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance") issued by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria. The group's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Assessment of, and Report on, Internal Control over Financial Reporting, Certification by Chief Executive (Under ISA 2007) and Certification by Chief Financial Officer (Under ISA 2007). Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the group's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the Guidance, which requires that we plan and perform the assurance engagement and provide a limited assurance report on the group's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement. As prescribed in the Guidance, the procedures we performed included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our engagement also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe the procedures performed provide a basis for our report on the internal control put in place by management over financial reporting.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A group's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A group's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the group; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the group are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the group; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the group's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Other matter

We also have audited, in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, the consolidated and separate financial statements of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited and our report dated 28 March 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion.

For: **PricewaterhouseCoopers**
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria
FRC/2023/COY/176894

28 March 2025

Engagement Partner: Chioma Obaro
FRC/2017/PRO/ICAN/004 /00000017333

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited ("the bank") and its subsidiary (together "the group") as at 31 December 2024, and of their consolidated and separate financial performance and their consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with international financial reporting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

What we have audited

Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited's consolidated and separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), i.e. the IESBA Code issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment allowance of loans and advances to customers – N122.3 billion (refer to notes 4.3, 6.2 and 12.1b) The expected credit loss (ECL) on loans and advances to customers is considered a key audit matter as the measurement of impairment allowance involves the exercise of significant judgments and the use of complex models and assumptions. The size of the loans and advances to customers balance net of impairment is N2.35 trillion. The key areas of significant judgment in the calculation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) include: • Definition of default applied by the Group; • Assessment of exposures which experienced significant increase in credit risk (SICR); • Estimation of point-in-time probability of default (PD) used in the ECL models; • Assessment of the assumptions and the methodology used in the modelled Loss Given Default (LGD) calculations; • Estimation of the Exposure at Default (EAD) used in computing expected credit losses over the life of risk assets as well as credit conversion factor (CCF) used for off - balance sheet exposures; and • Incorporation of forward-looking information (FLI) into the ECL model. This is considered a key audit matter in the consolidated and separate financial statements.	We adopted a combination of controls and substantive approach in assessing the impairment allowance of loans and advances to customers. We evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls around inputs into the credit rating system as well as the system's computation of days past due. We evaluated management's default definition against the 90 days past due rebuttable presumption and examined customer specific information to assess the appropriateness of the days past due on sampled loan accounts. We assessed the classification of loan accounts into the three stages in line with the requirements of IFRS 9 as well as transfers between stages by reviewing sampled loan exposures for indicators of SICR. With the assistance of our credit modelling experts, we: • Evaluated the appropriateness of the IFRS 9 impairment methodology; • Assessed the reasonableness of the point-in-time PD by performing a recalculation of the probability of default estimate in the ECL model. • Assessed the reasonableness of the Loss Given Default (LGD) by re-performing the modelled LGD and evaluating the assumptions and methodology used in the LGD calculations. • Checked the appropriateness of the EAD estimation for the on-balance sheet exposures and CCF estimates used for off-balance sheet exposures by reviewing the methodology and logic applied in the ECL model; • Checked the methodology for incorporating FLI into the ECL model and assessed the FLI for reasonableness given current economic factors; • Assessed the methodology applied in the IFRS 9 impairment calculation engine used to combine PD, LGD and EAD term structures to arrive at the expected credit loss. We checked the IFRS 9 disclosures for reasonableness.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, Statement of Directors' responsibilities in relation to the financial statement, Corporate Governance Report, Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, Management's Annual assessment of, and report on, Internal Control over Financial Reporting, Certification by Chief Executive (Under ISA 2007), Certification by Chief Financial Officer (Under ISA 2007), Value Added Statement, Five-Year Financial Summary and Details of professionals who provided services to the financial statements, but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors and those charged with governance for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's 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 the 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Companies and Allied Matters Act and the Banks and Other Financial Institutions 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 purposes of our audit;

ii) the bank has kept proper books of account, so far as appears from our examination of those books and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;

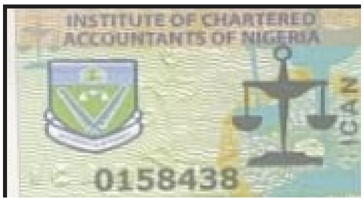
iii) the bank's statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and statement of other comprehensive income for the year then ended are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

iv) the information required by Central Bank of Nigeria Circular BSD/1/2004 on insider related credits is disclosed in Note 36.4 to the consolidated and separate financial statements; and

v) as disclosed in Note 39 to the consolidated and separate financial statements, the bank paid penalties in respect of contraventions of relevant circulars issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria during the year ended 31 December 2024.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council, we performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management's assessment of Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2024. The work performed was done in accordance with FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting issued by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, and we have issued an unqualified conclusion in our report dated 28 March 2025.

Chioma Obaro



For: **PricewaterhouseCoopers**
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria

28 March 2025

Engagement Partner: Chioma Obaro
FRC/2017/PRO/ICAN/004/00000017333

STANBIC IBTC BANK LIMITED

Consolidated and separate statements of financial position
As at 31 December 2024

		Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
	Note	**N'million**	N'million	**N'million**	N'million
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	7	**2,233,287**	1,362,369	**2,233,287**	1,362,369
Trading assets	9.1	**591,531**	67,907	**591,531**	67,907
Pledged assets	8	**127,928**	374,912	**127,928**	374,912
Derivative assets	10.6	**124,127**	550,720	**124,127**	550,720
Financial investments	11	**953,363**	341,608	**953,363**	341,608
Loans and advances	12	**2,405,033**	2,041,018	**2,405,033**	2,041,018
Loans and advances to banks	12	**51,854**	8,668	**51,854**	8,668
Loans and advances to customers	12	**2,353,179**	2,032,350	**2,353,179**	2,032,350
Other assets	14	**217,310**	196,335	**216,884**	196,106
Property and equipment	16	**35,682**	30,677	**35,645**	30,629
Intangible assets	17	**1,677**	2,442	**1,677**	2,442
Right of use assets	18	**3,772**	2,730	**3,772**	2,730
Deferred tax assets	15	**58**	3,581	**-**	3,541
Total assets		**6,693,768**	4,974,299	**6,693,247**	4,973,982
Equity and liabilities					
Equity		**528,311**	374,919	**524,334**	372,788
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders		**528,311**	374,919	**524,334**	372,788
Share capital	19	**20,000**	20,000	**20,000**	20,000
Share premium	19	**42,469**	42,469	**42,469**	42,469
Reserves		**465,842**	312,450	**461,865**	310,319
Liabilities		**6,165,457**	4,599,380	**6,168,913**	4,601,194
Trading liabilities	9.2	**1,248,905**	480,464	**1,248,905**	480,464
Derivative liabilities	10.6	**61,850**	446,993	**61,850**	446,993
Current tax liabilities	24	**41,243**	5,889	**39,927**	5,418
Deposits and current accounts	21	**3,295,842**	2,750,432	**3,296,999**	2,751,483
Deposits from banks	21	**263,794**	658,885	**263,794**	658,885
Deposits from customers	21	**3,032,048**	2,091,547	**3,033,205**	2,092,598
Other borrowings	22	**417,589**	375,959	**417,589**	375,959
Debts Securities Issued	23	**112,697**	74,311	**112,697**	74,311
Provisions	25	**12,685**	11,233	**12,701**	11,256
Other liabilities	26	**965,400**	454,099	**968,999**	455,310
Deferred tax liabilities	18	**9,246**	-	**9,246**	-
Total equity and liabilities		**6,693,768**	4,974,299	**6,693,247**	4,973,982

Wole Adeniyi
Chief Executive
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001074
31 January 2025

Olawunmi Ehis-Uzenabor
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2021/PRO/ICAN/006/00000023363
31 January 2025

Yinka Sanni
Chairman
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001072
31 January 2025

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

STANBIC IBTC BANK LIMITED

Consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss
For the year ended 31 December 2024

		Group		Bank	
For the year ended	**Note**	**31-Dec-24 N'million**	31-Dec-23 N'million	**31-Dec-24 N'million**	31-Dec-23 N'million
Net interest income		**394,073**	164,459	**394,073**	164,459
Interest income	31.1	**551,569**	260,386	**551,569**	260,386
Interest expense	31.2	**(157,496)**	(95,927)	**(157,496)**	(95,927)
Non-interest revenue		**118,797**	95,680	**119,214**	95,890
Net fee and commission revenue	31.3	**57,714**	31,548	**57,788**	31,524
Fee and commission revenue	31.3	**73,740**	39,069	**73,814**	39,045
Fee and commission expense	31.3	**(16,026)**	(7,521)	**(16,026)**	(7,521)
Trading revenue	31.4	**57,568**	62,502	**57,568**	62,502
Other income	31.5	**3,515**	1,630	**3,858**	1,864
Income before credit impairment charges		**512,870**	260,139	**513,287**	260,349
Net impairment loss on financial instruments	31.6	**(98,926)**	(15,093)	**(98,904)**	(15,068)
Income after credit impairment charges		**413,944**	245,046	**414,383**	245,281
Operating expenses		**(176,118)**	(121,116)	**(179,714)**	(121,897)
Staff costs	31.7	**(55,638)**	(45,441)	**(54,904)**	(44,838)
Other operating expenses	31.8	**(120,480)**	(75,675)	**(124,810)**	(77,059)
Profit before tax		**237,826**	123,930	**234,669**	123,384
Income tax	33.1	**(52,993)**	(13,501)	**(51,682)**	(13,244)
Profit for the year		**184,833**	110,429	**182,987**	110,140
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		**184,833**	110,429	**182,987**	110,140
Profit for the year		**184,833**	110,429	**182,987**	110,140
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	34	**462**	276	**457**	275
Diluted earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	34	**462**	276	**457**	275

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

Consolidated and separate statements of other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2024

For the year ended	Note	Group 31-Dec-24 N'million	Group 31-Dec-23 N'million	Bank 31-Dec-24 N'million	Bank 31-Dec-23 N'million
Profit for the year		**184,833**	110,429	**182,987**	110,140
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Movement in financial assets at FVOCI (equity instruments):		**141**	472	**141**	472
Net change in fair value		**141**	472	**141**	472
Related income tax		**-**	-	**-**	-
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Movement in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)		**(5,582)**	5,819	**(5,582)**	5,819
Total expected credit loss		**(457)**	614	**(457)**	614
Net change in fair value		**(5,125)**	5,276	**(5,125)**	5,276
Realised fair value adjustments transferred to profit or loss		**-**	(71)	**-**	(71)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year net of tax		**(5,441)**	6,291	**(5,441)**	6,291
Total comprehensive income for the year		**179,392**	116,720	**177,546**	116,431
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		**179,392**	116,720	**177,546**	116,431
		179,392	116,720	**177,546**	116,431

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

STANBIC IBTC BANK LIMITED

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Group	Note	Ordinary share capital N’million	Share premium N’million	Statutory credit risk reserve N’million	Fair value through OCI reserve N’million	Share-based payment reserve N’million	SMIEIS reserves N’million	AGSMIEIS reserves N’million	Statutory reserves N’million	Retained earnings N’million	Ordinary shareholders' equity N’million
Balance at 1 January 2024		**20,000**	**42,469**	**15,800**	**6,861**	**-**	**1,039**	**19,983**	**79,856**	**188,911**	**374,919**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,441)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**184,833**	**179,392**
Profit for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**184,833**	**184,833**
Other comprehensive income after tax for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,441)**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**	**(5,441)**
Net change in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI(debt)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,125)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,125)**
Net changes in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI (equity)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**141**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**141**
Expected credit loss movement on debt financial assets at FVOCI		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(457)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(457)**
Statutory credit risk reserve	15	**-**	**-**	**11,707**	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(11,707)**	**-**
Transfer to statutory reserve		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,448**	**(27,448)**	**-**
Transfer to AGSMIEIS		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,149**	**-**	**(9,149)**	**-**
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(26,000)**	**(26 000)**
Dividends paid to equity holders	20		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(26,000)**	**(26,000)**
Balance at 31 December 2024		**20,000**	**42,469**	**27,507**	**1,420**	**-**	**1,039**	**29,132**	**107,304**	**299,440**	**528,311**
Balance at 1 January 2023		1,875	42,469	3,903	570	-	1,039	14,476	63,335	153,282	280,949
Total comprehensive(loss)/income for the year			``		6,291					110 429	116 720
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,429	110,429
Other comprehensive income after tax for the year		-	-	-	6,291	-	-	-	-	-	6,291
Net change in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI(debt)					5,276						5,276
Net changes in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI (equity)		-	-	-	472	-	-	-	-	-	472
Realised fair value adjustments on financial assets at FVOCI (debt)		-	-	-	(71)	-	-	-	-	-	(71)
Expected credit loss movement on debt financial assets at FVOCI		-	-	-	614	-	-	-	-	-	614
Statutory credit risk reserve		-	-	11,897	-	-	-	-	-	(11,897)	-
Transfer to statutory reserve		-	-	-	-		-	-	16,521	(16,521)	-
Transfer to AGSMIEIS		-	-	-	-	-	-	5,507	-	(5,507)	-
Share capital Increase		18,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,125)	-
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,750)	(22,750)
Dividends paid to equity holders		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,750)	(22,750)
Balance at 31 December 2023		20,000	42,469	15,800	6,861	-	1,039	19,983	79,856	188,911	374,919

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

STANBIC IBTC BANK LIMITED

Separate statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Bank	Note	Ordinary share capital N'million	Share premium N'million	Statutory credit risk reserve N'million	Fair value through OCI reserve N'million	Share-based payment reserve N'million	SMIEIS reserves N'million	AGSMIEIS reserves N'million	Statutory reserves N'million	Retained earnings N'million	Ordinary shareholders' equity N'million
Balance at 1 January 2024		**20,000**	**42,469**	**15,800**	**6,983**	**-**	**1,039**	**19,983**	**79,858**	**186,656**	**372,788**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,441)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**182,987**	177,546
Profit for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**182,987**	182,987
Other comprehensive profit after tax for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,441)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(5,441)
Net change in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI(debt)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,125)**	**-**	**-**			**-**	**(5,125)**
Net changes in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI (equity)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**141**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**141.00**
Expected credit loss movement on debt financial assets at FVOCI		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(457)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(457)**
Statutory credit risk reserve		**-**	**-**	**11,707**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(11,707)**	**-**
Transfer to statutory reserve		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,448**	**(27,448)**	**-**
Transfer to AGSMIEIS		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,149**	**-**	**(9,149)**	**-**
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity		**-**								**(26,000)**	**(26,000)**
Dividends paid to equity holders	20	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(26,000)**	**(26,000)**
Balance at 31 December 2024		**20,000**	**42,469**	**27,507**	**1,542**	**-**	**1,039**	**29,132**	**107,306**	**295,339**	**524,334**
		Ordinary share capital N'million	**Share premium N'million**	**Statutory credit risk reserve N'million**	**Fair value through OCI reserve N'million**	**Share-based payment reserve N'million**	**SMIEIS reserves N'million**	**AGSMIEIS reserves N'million**	**Statutory reserves N'million**	**Retained earnings N'million**	**Ordinary shareholders' equity N'million**
Balance at 1 January 2023		1,875	42,469	3,903	692	-	1,039	14,476	63,337	151,316	279,107
Reclassification of share-based reserve				-		-				-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year					6,291		-	-	-	110 140	116,431
Profit for the year										110 140	110,140
Other comprehensive (loss) after tax for the year					6,291						6,291
Net change in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI(debt)		-	-	-	5,276	-	-	-	-	-	5,276
Net changes in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI (equity)		-	-	-	472	-	-	-	-	-	472
Realised fair value adjustments on financial assets at FVOCI (debt)					(71)						(71)
Expected credit loss movement on debt financial assets at FVOCI		**-**	**-**	**-**	614	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	614
											-
Statutory credit risk reserve		-	-	11,897	-	-	-	-	-	(11,897)	-
Transfer to statutory reserve		-	-	-	-		-	-	16,521	(16,521)	-
Transfer to AGSMIEIS		-	-	-	-	-	-	5,507	-	(5,507)	-
Share Capital Increase		18,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,125)	-
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity		-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(22,750)	(22,750)
Dividends paid to equity holders		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,750)	(22,750)
Balance at 31 December 2023		20,000	42,469	15,800	6,983	-	1,039	19,983	79,858	186,656	372,788

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

Consolidated and separate statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

		Group		Bank	
For the year ended	Note	**31 Dec. 2024 N'million**	31 Dec. 2023 N'million	**31 Dec. 2024 N'million**	31 Dec. 2023 N'million
Net cash flows used in operating activities		**1,537,193**	72,054	**1,537,193**	72,000
Cash flows from operations		**1,099,455**	(18,912)	**1,098,572**	(19,223)
Profit before tax		**237,826**	123,930	**234,669**	123,384
Adjusted for:		**38,574**	77,456	**38,139**	77,243
Credit impairment charges on financial instruments	31.6	**98,926**	15,093	**98,904**	15,068
Depreciation of property and equipment	16.2	**7,524**	5,712	**7,511**	5,760
Amortisation of intangible assets	31.8	**765**	765	**765**	765
Depreciation of right of use assets	18.2	**1,930**	1,193	**1,930**	1,193
Unobservable valuation difference in derivatives	10.7	**(1,103)**	(8,519)	**(1,103)**	(8,519)
Dividend income	31.5	**(477)**	(408)	**(877)**	(644)
Unrealised Income from repossessed collateral	31.5	**-**	(325)	**-**	(325)
Net loss on sale of investment securities	35.7	**5,441**	(6,291)	**5,441**	(6,291)
Non-cash flow movements in other borrowings	22	**265,920**	198,310	**265,920**	198,310
Non-cash flow movements in debt securities issued	35.5	**53,913**	37,006	**53,913**	37,006
Interest expense	31.2	**157,496**	95,927	**157,496**	95,927
Interest income	31.1	**(551,569)**	(260,386)	**(551,569)**	(260,386)
Gains on disposal of property and equipment	31.5	**(192)**	(621)	**(192)**	(621)
Increase in loans and other assets	35.1	**(17,313)**	(1,921,083)	**(17,095)**	(1,920,947)
Increase in deposits and other liabilities	35.2	**840,368**	1,700,785	**842,859**	1,701,097
Dividends received		**477**	408	**877**	644
Interest paid		**(151,029)**	(89,147)	**(151,029)**	(89,147)
Interest received		**593,135**	180,562	**593,135**	180,562
Direct taxation paid	24.2	**(4,845)**	(857)	**(4,362)**	(836)
Net cash flows (used in)/ from investing activities		**(684,907)**	(23,135)	**(684,907)**	(23,081)
Capital expenditure on - Property and equipment	16	**(14,959)**	(10,154)	**(14,958)**	(10,100)
- right of use	18.1	**(2,972)**	(1,467)	**(2,972)**	(1,467)
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment, furniture and vehicles	35.7	**2,946**	2,675	**2,944**	2,675
Purchase of financial investment	35.7	**(810,801)**	(465,163)	**(810,801)**	(465,163)
Sale of Financial Investment	35.7	**140,879**	450,974	**140,879**	450,974
Net cash flows (used in)/ from financing activities		**(265,817)**	(66,631)	**(265,817)**	(66,631)
Proceeds from addition to other borrowings	22	**66,958**	138,371	**66,958**	138,371
Repayment of other borrowings-Principal	22	**(302,291)**	(132,115)	**(302,291)**	(132,115)
Repayment of other borrowings-Interest		**11,043**	(16,564)	**11,043**	(16,564)
Proceeds from debt securities issued	23	**-**	58,002	**-**	58,002
Repayment of debt securities interest issued	23	**(11,120)**	(8,226)	**(11,120)**	(8,226)
Repayment of debt securities principal issued	23	**(4,407)**	(83,349)	**(4,407)**	(83,349)
Cash dividends paid		**(26,000)**	(22,750)	**(26,000)**	(22,750)
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**586,469**	(17,712)	**586,469**	(17,712)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	35.4	**501,963**	124,359	**501,963**	124,359
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**694,787**	588,140	**694,787**	588,140
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	35.3	**1,783,219**	694,787	**1,783,219**	694,787

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

1 Reporting entity

Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited ('the bank') is a company domiciled in Nigeria. The Bank's registered office is at I.B.T.C Towers, Plot 1C Walter Carrington Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos. The consolidated and separate financial statements as at and For the year ended 31 December 2024 comprise the bank and its subsidiary, Stanbic IBTC Nominees Limited (together referred to as 'the group'), and individually as group entities.

The group is primarily involved in the provision of corporate, personal and business banking, and custodian services.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS accounting standards) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).The financial statements comply with the Company and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Bank and Other Financial Institution Act, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, and relevant Central Bank of Nigeria circulars.

The consolidated and separate financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 31 January 2025.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items:

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.
- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.
- financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- trading assets and liabilities are measured at fair value.
- liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements are measured at fair value.

The group applies accrual accounting for recognition of its income and expenses.

(c) Going concern assumption

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the bank and group will continue to operate as a going concern.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the bank and it's subsidiary's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest million, except where otherwise stated.

(e) Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in conformity with IFRS accounting standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, significant judgements made by management in applying the group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes.

- Classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Determination of the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs (see note 6.3).
- Provision for contingent items such as legal claims, fines, penalties and other tax penalties. (see note 6.7).
- Impairment of financial instruments: assessment of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL (see note 12.3).

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 December 2024 is included in the following notes.

- Determination of the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs (see note 6.3).
- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry-forward tax losses can be used (see note 15).
  Included in the recoverability review of deferred tax assets is assumptions about interest rates, exchange rates and inflation rate.
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources (see notes 6.7).

3 Changes in significant accounting policies

Adoption of amended standards effective for the current financial period

- **Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1):** The first amendment clarifies how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current. The objective of the amendment is aimed to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping entities determine whether, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. The amendment also includes clarifying the classification requirements for debt an entity might settle by converting it into equity. These are clarifications, not changes, to the existing requirements, and so are not expected to affect entities' financial statements significantly. The impact on the annual financial statements has not yet been fully determined, however not expected to have a significant impact on the group.

  The second amendment to IAS 1 requires a company to classify debt as non-current only if the company can avoid settling the debt in the 12 months after the reporting date. However, a company's ability to do so is often subject to complying with covenants. For example, a company might have long-term debt that could become repayable within 12 months if the company fails to comply with covenants in that 12-month period.

  The amendments specify that covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. Instead, the amendments require a company to disclose information about these covenants in the notes to the financial statements and the aim of the amendments therefore is to improve the information companies provide about long-term debt with covenants. The amendments will be applied retrospectively and are not expected to have a material impact on the group's financial statements. The adoption of this standard did not affect the group's previously reported financial results significantly, disclosures or accounting policies and did not impact the group's results materially upon transition.

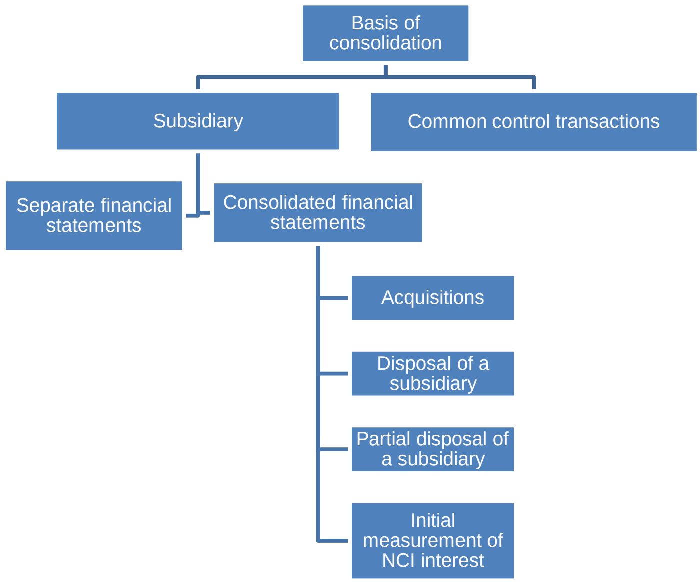
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS accounting standards 16): The amendments add to requirements explaining how a company accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. IFRS accounting standards 16 had not previously specified how to measure the transaction when reporting after that date. The amendments add to the sale and leaseback requirements in IFRS accounting standards 16, thereby supporting the consistent application of the standard. These amendments will not change the accounting for leases other than those arising in a sale and leaseback transaction. The adoption of this amendment did not affect the group's previously reported financial results significantly, disclosures or accounting policies and did not impact the group's results materially upon transition.

- Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS accounting standards 17 (Supplier Finance Agreements): The amendments introduce new disclosures relating to supplier finance arrangements that assist users of the financial statements to assess the effects of these arrangemens on an entity's liabilities and cash flows and on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk. The adoption of this amendment did not affect the group's previously reported financial results significantly, disclosures or accounting policies and did not impact the group's results materially upon transition.

4 Statement of material accounting policies

Except for the changes explained in note 3, the group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all years presented in these consolidated and separate financial statements.

4.1 Basis of consolidation



Separate financial statements

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairment losses (where applicable) in the separate financial statements. The carrying amounts of these investments are reviewed annually for impairment indicators and, where an indicator of impairment exists, are impaired to the higher of the investment's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Consolidated financial statements

The accounting policies of the subsidiary that is consolidated by the group conform to the group's accounting policies. Intragroup transactions, balances and unrealised gains (losses) are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same manner as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. The proportion of comprehensive income and changes in equity allocated to the group and non controlling interests (NCI) are determined on the basis of the group's present ownership interest in the subsidiary.

Acquisitions	Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the group and are consolidated from the date on which the group acquires control up to the date that control is lost. The group controls an entity if it is exposed to, or has the rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Control is assessed on a continuous basis. For mutual funds the group further assesses its control by considering the existence of either voting rights or significant economic power. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the group. The consideration transferred is measured as the sum of the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the acquisition date. The consideration includes any asset, liability or equity resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. The obligation to pay contingent consideration is classified as either a liability or equity based on the terms of the arrangement. The right to a return of previously transferred consideration is classified as an asset. Transaction costs are recognised within profit or loss as and when they are incurred. Where the initial accounting is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs (but no later than 12 months since the acquisition date), the group reports provisional amounts.

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Acquisitions (continued)	Where applicable, the group adjusts retrospectively the provisional amounts to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date and affected the measurement of the provisional amounts. Identifiable assets acquired, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any NCI. The excess (shortage) of the sum of the consideration transferred (including contingent consideration), the value of NCI recognised and the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest in the subsidiary over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill in the statement of financial position (gain on bargain purchase, which is recognised directly in profit or loss).When a business combination occurs in stages, the previously held equity interest is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Increases in the group's interest in a subsidiary, when the group already has control, are accounted for as transactions with equity holders of the group. The difference between the purchase consideration and the group's proportionate share of the subsidiary's additional net asset value acquired is accounted for directly in equity.
Loss of control in a subsidiary	A disposal arises where the group loses control of a subsidiary. When the group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between the fair value of the consideration received (including the fair value of any retained interest in the underlying investee) and the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities and any non-controlling interest. Any gain or loss in OCI that relate to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss at the time of the disposal. On disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the relevant amount in the foreign currency translation rate is reclassified to profit or loss at the time at which the profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operation is recognised.
Partial disposal of subsidiary	A partial disposal arises as a result of a reduction in the group's ownership interest in an investee that is not a disposal (i.e. a reduction in the group's interest in a subsidiary whilst retaining control). Decreases in the group's interest in a subsidiary, where the group retains control, are accounted for as transactions with equity holders of the group. Gains or losses on the partial disposal of the group's interest in a subsidiary are computed as the difference between the sales consideration and the group's proportionate share of the investee's net asset value disposed of, and are accounted for directly in equity.
Initial measurement of NCI	The group elects on each acquisition to initially measure NCI on the acquisition date at either fair value or at the NCI's proportionate share of the investees' identifiable net assets.

Common control transactions

Common control transactions, in which the company is the ultimate parent entity both before and after the transaction, are accounted for at book value.

Foreign currency translations

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the respective group entities' functional currencies at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions.
Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at period-end exchange rates, are recognised in profit or loss.
Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date, and those measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Exchange rate differences on non-monetary items are accounted for based on the classification of the underlying items.

In the case of foreign currency gains and losses on debt instruments classified as FVOCI, a distinction is made between foreign currency differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Foreign currency differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in the carrying amount, except impairment, are recognised in equity. For FVOCI equity investments, foreign currency differences are recognised in OCI and cannot be reclassified to profit/loss in line with IFRS

Foreign currency gains and losses on intragroup loans are recognised in profit or loss except where the settlement of the loan is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future.

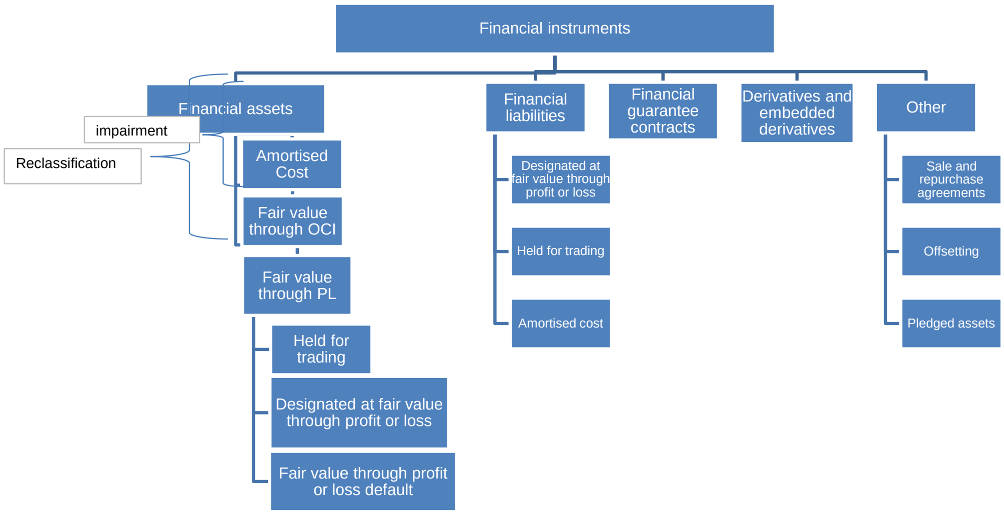
4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows consist of cash and balances with central banks (excluding cash reserve), and balances with other banks with original maturities of 3 months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair values and are used by management to fulfill short term commitments. Cash and balances with central banks comprise coins and bank notes, balances with central banks and other short term investments.

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Financial instruments

The relevant financial instruments are financial assets classified at amortised cost, fair value through OCI, fair value through Profit or Loss and financial liabilities.



Recognition and initial measurement – financial instruments

All financial instruments are measured initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and fees, except for those financial instruments that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss where such transaction costs and fees are immediately recognised in profit or loss. Financial instruments are recognised (derecognised) on the date the group commits to purchase (sell) the instruments (trade date accounting).

Financial assets

Amortised cost	A debt instrument that meets both of the following conditions (other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss): • held within a business model whose objective is to hold the debt instrument (financial asset) in order to collect contractual cash flows; and • The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment includes determining the objective of holding the asset and whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are not considered de minimis and are inconsistent with a basis lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss – default.
Fair value through OCI	Includes: • A debt instrument that meets both of the following conditions (other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss): — held within a business model in which the debt instrument (financial asset) is managed to both collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets; and — the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment includes determining the objective of holding the asset and whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are not considered de minimis and are inconsistent with a basis lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified as fairvalue through profit or loss – default. • Equity financial assets which are not held for trading and are irrevocably elected (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to be presented at fair value through OCI.
Fair value through P or L	• Those financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term, those that form 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. • Financial assets are designated to be measured at fair value in the following instances: - to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise - where the financial assets are managed and their performance evaluated and reported on a fair value basis where the financial asset contains one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the financial asset's cash flows.

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, financial assets are classified in their respective categories and measured at either amortised cost or fair value as follows:

Amortised cost	Amortised cost using the effective interest method with interest recognised in interest income, less any impairment losses which are recognised as part of credit impairment charges. Directly attributable transaction costs and fees received are capitalised and amortised through interest income as part of the effective interest rate.
Fair value through OCI	Debt instrument: Fair value, with gains and losses recognised directly in the fair value through OCI reserve. When a debt financial asset is disposed, the cumulative fair value adjustments, previously recognised in OCI, are reclassified to the other gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue. Interest income on debt financial asset is recognised in interest income in terms of the effective interest rate method. Dividends received are recognised in interest income within profit or loss. Equity instrument: Fair value, with gains and losses recognised directly in the fair value through OCI reserve. When equity financial assets are disposed of, the cumulative fair value adjustments in OCI are reclassified within reserves to retained income. Dividends received on equity instruments are recognised in other revenue within non-interest income
Fair value through P or L	Fair value gains and losses (including interest and dividends) on the financial asset are recognised in the income statement as part of other gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue.

Impairment

Expected credit losses (ECL) are recognised on debt financial assets classified as at either amortised cost or fair value through OCI, financial guarantee contracts that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss as well as loan commitments that are neither measured at fair value through profit or loss nor are used to provide a loan at a below market interest rate.

The measurement basis of the ECL of a financial asset includes assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) at the reporting date which includes forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The measurement basis of the ECL, which is set out in the table that follows, is measured as the unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and forward looking information.

Stage 1	A 12-month ECL is calculated for financial assets which are neither credit-impaired on origination nor for which there has been a SICR.
Stage 2	A lifetime ECL allowance is calculated for financial assets that are assessed to have displayed a SICR since origination and are not considered low credit risk.
Stage 3	A lifetime ECL is calculated for financial assets that are assessed to be credit impaired. The following criteria are used in determining whether the financial asset is impaired: • default • significant financial difficulty of borrower and/or modification • probability of bankruptcy or financial reorganisation • disappearance of an active market due to financial difficulties.

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

The key components of the impairment methodology are described as follows:

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)	At each reporting date the group assesses whether the credit risk of its exposures has increased significantly since initial recognition by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. Credit risk of exposures which are overdue for more than 30 days are also considered to have increased significantly.
Low credit risk	Exposures are generally considered to have a low credit risk where there is a low risk of default, the exposure has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations and adverse changes in economic and business conditions may not necessarily reduce the exposure's ability to fulfil its contractual obligations.
Default	The group's definition of default has been aligned to its internal credit risk management definitions and approaches. A financial asset is considered to be in default when there is objective evidence of impairment. The following criteria are used in determining whether there is objective evidence of impairment for financial assets or groups of financial assets: • significant financial difficulty of borrower and/or modification (i.e. known cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower) • a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest and/or principal payments • disappearance of active market due to financial difficulties • it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation • where the group, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, grants the borrower a concession that the group would not otherwise consider. Exposures which are overdue for more than 90 days are also considered to be in default.
Forward-looking information	Forward looking information is incorporated into the group's impairment methodology calculations and in the group's assessment of SICR. The group includes all forward looking information which is reasonable and available without undue cost or effort. The information will typically include expected macro-economic conditions and factors that are expected to impact portfolios or individual counterparty exposures.
Write-off	Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Financial assets which are written off may still be subject to enforcement activities.

ECLs are recognised within the statement of financial position as follows:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (including loan commitments)	Recognised as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the asset (group of assets). Where the impairment allowance exceeds the gross carrying amount of the asset (group of assets), the excess is recognised as a provision within other liabilities.
Off-balance sheet exposures (excluding loan commitments)	Recognised as a provision within provisions.
Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	Recognised in the fair value reserve within equity. The carrying value of the financial asset is recognised in the statement of financial position at fair value.

Reclassification

Reclassifications of financial assets are permitted only in the following instances:

Reclassifications of debt financial assets are permitted when, and only when, the group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified. Reclassifications are accounted for prospectively from the date of reclassification as follows:
• Financial assets that are reclassified from amortised cost to fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value at the date of reclassification with any difference in measurement basis being recognised in other gains and losses in the profit or loss amount.
• The fair value of a financial asset that is reclassified from fair value to amortised cost becomes the financial asset's new carrying value and calculate effective interest rate on the new carrying amount.
• Financial assets that are reclassified from amortised cost to fair value through OCI are measured at fair value at the date of reclassification with any difference in measurement basis being recognised in OCI
• The fair value of a financial asset that is reclassified from fair value through OCI to amortised cost becomes the financial asset's new carrying value with the cumulative fair value adjustment recognised in OCI being recognised against the new carrying value.
• The carrying value of financial assets that are reclassified from fair value through profit or loss to fair value through OCI remains at fair value and calculate effective interest rate on the new carrying amount.
• The carrying value of financial assets that are reclassified from fair value through OCI to fair value through profit or loss remains at fair value, with the cumulative fair value adjustment in OCI being recognised in the income statement at the date of reclassification.

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

Nature

Held for trading	Those financial liabilities incurred principally for the purpose of re-purchasing in the near term, those that form 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.
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities are designated to be measured at fair value in the following instances: - to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise - where the financial liabilities are managed and their performance evaluated and reported on a fair value basis - where the financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the financial asset's cash flows.
At amortised cost	All other financial liabilities not included the above categories.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, financial liabilities are classified in their respective categories and measured at either amortised cost or fair value as follows:

Held for trading	Fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value) (including interest and dividends) recognised in trading revenue.
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value (including interest and dividends) recognised in income statement.
At amortised cost	Amortised cost using the effective interest method with interest recognised in interest expense.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are derecognised in the following instances:

Financial assets	Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired, or where the group has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows on the financial asset such that it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the group is recognised as a separate asset or liability. The group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or a portion of the risks or rewards of the transferred assets. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised. Transfers of assets with the retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include securities lending and repurchase agreements. In transfers where control over the asset is retained, the group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset. Any cummulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities.
Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation of the financial liabilities are extinguished, that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Modification of financial assets and liabilities

Where an existing financial asset or liability is replaced by another with the same counterparty on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing financial asset or liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original asset or liability and the recognition of a new asset or liability at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate, with the difference in the respective carrying amounts being recognised in other gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue. The date of recognition of a new asset is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes.

If the terms are not substantially different for financial assets or financial liabilities, the group recalculates the new gross carrying amount by discounting the modified cash flows of the financial asset or financial liability using the original effective interest rate. The difference between the new carrying gross carrying amount and the original gross carrying amount is recognised as a modification gain or loss within credit impairments (for distressed financial asset modifications) or gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue (for all other modifications).

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the group (issuer) to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value, which is generally equal to the premium received, and then amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. Financial guarantee contracts are subsequently measured at the higher of:

• the ECL calculated for the financial guarantee; and

• unamortised premium.

Derivatives and embedded derivatives

A derivative is a financial instrument whose fair value changes in response to an underlying variable, requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors and is settled at a future date. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivatives are entered into and subsequently remeasured at fair value.

All derivative instruments are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative, subject to offsetting principles as described under the heading "Offsetting" below.

All gains and losses from changes in the fair values of derivatives are recognised immediately in profit or loss as trading revenue.

Pledged assets

Financial assets transferred to external parties that do not qualify for de-recognition are reclassified in the statement of financial position from financial investments or trading assets to pledged assets, if the transferee has received the right to sell or re-pledge them in the event of default from agreed terms. Initial recognition of pledged assets is at fair value, whilst subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value as approriate. These transactions are performed in accordance with the usual terms of securities lending and borrowing.

Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to linked repurchase agreements (repurchase agreements) are reclassified in the statement of financial position as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral. The liability to the counterparty is included under deposit and current accounts or trading liabilities, as appropriate.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements), at either a fixed price or the purchase price plus a lender's rate of return, are recorded as loans and included under trading assets or loans and advances, as appropriate. For repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements measured at amortised cost, the difference between the purchase and sales price is treated as interest and amortised over the expected life using the effective interest rate method.

Offsetting

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 set-off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Repossesed Collateral

Repossessed collateral are equities, investment properties or other investments repossessed from a customer to be used to settle the outstanding obligation.

When collaterals are repossessed on written off loans recognised in other assets and income, the receivable is written down against the allowance for losses. Repossessed collaterals are included in the financial statement based on how the Bank intends to realize benefit from such collateral such as "Non current assets held for sale" and carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value less cost to sell, if the group intends to sell or cost less accumulated depreciation, if for use in the normal course of business.

The group's accounting policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the lower of their repossessed value or the carrying value of the original secured asset. Asset for which selling is determined to be a better option are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in, line with the group's policy.

Collateral Valuation

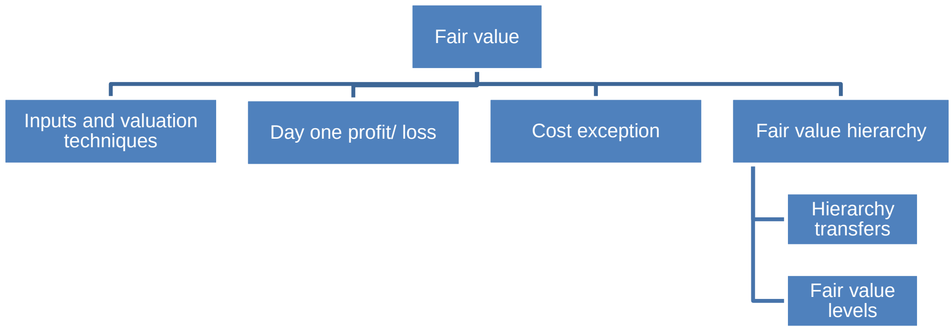
To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the group seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collaterals comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letter of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Bank's statement of financial position.

However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed every three years.

To the extent possible, the Bank uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collaterals. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as external valuers.

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Fair value



In terms of IFRS, the group is either required to or elects to measure a number of its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Regardless of the measurement basis, the fair value is required to be disclosed, with some exceptions, for all financial assets and financial liabilities.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. Fair value is a market based measurement and uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability under current market conditions. When determining fair value it is presumed that the entity is a going concern and is not an amount that represents a forced transaction, involuntary liquidation or a distressed sale. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Inputs and valuation techniques

Fair value is measured based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations for identical assets and liabilities that are traded in active markets, which can be accessed at the measurement date, and where those quoted prices represent fair value. If the market for an asset or liability is not active or the instrument is not quoted in an active market, the fair value is determined using other applicable valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analyses, pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Fair value measurements are categorised into level 1, 2 or 3 within the fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement.
Where discounted cash flow analyses are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and a market related discount rate at the reporting date for an asset or liability with similar terms and conditions.
If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has both a bid and an ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value is used to measure fair value.

Item	Description	Valuation technique	Main inputs and assumptions (Level 2 and 3 fair value hierarchy items)
Derivative financial instruments	Derivative financial instruments comprise foreign exchange, and interest rate.	Standard derivative contracts are valued using market accepted models and quoted parameter inputs. More complex derivative contracts are modelled using more sophisticated modelling techniques applicable to the instrument. Techniques include: • Discounted cash flow model • Black-Scholes model	• Discount rate* • Spot prices of the underlying assets • Correlation factors • Volatilities • Dividend yields • Earnings yield • Valuation multiples
Trading assets and Trading liabilities	Trading assets and liabilities comprise instruments which are part of the group's underlying trading activities. These instruments primarily include sovereign and corporate debt, and collateral.	Where there are no recent market transactions in the specific instrument, fair value is derived from the last available market price adjusted for changes in risks and information since that date.	

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Item	Description	Valuation technique	Main inputs and assumptions (Level 2 and 3 fair value hierarchy items)
Pledged assets	Pledged assets comprise instruments that may be sold or repledged by the group's counterparty in the absence of default by the group. Pledged assets include sovereign debt (government treasury bills and bonds) pledged in terms of repurchase agreements.	Where a proxy instrument is quoted in an active market, the fair value is determined by adjusting the proxy fair value for differences between the proxy instrument and the financial investment being fair valued. Where proxies are not available, the fair value is estimated using more complex modelling techniques. These techniques include discounted cash flow and Black-Scholes models using current market rates for credit, interest, liquidity, volatility and other risks. Combination techniques are used to value unlisted equity securities and include inputs such as earnings and dividend yields of the underlying entity.	• Discount rate* • Spot prices of the underlying • Correlation factors • Volatilities • Dividend yields • Earnings yield • Valuation multiples
Financial investments	Financial investments are non-trading financial assets and primarily comprise of sovereign and corporate debt, unlisted equity instruments, investments in mutual fund investments and unit-linked investments.		
Loans and advances to banks and customers	Loans and advances comprise: • Loans and advances to banks: call loans, loans granted under resale agreements and balances held with other banks. • Loans and advances to customers: mortgage loans (home loans and commercial mortgages), other asset-based loans, including collateralised debt obligations (Vehicle and assets finance), and other secured and unsecured loans (card debtors, overdrafts, other demand lending, term lending and loans granted under resale agreements).	For certain loans, fair value may be determined from the market price of a recently occurring transaction adjusted for changes in risks and information between the transaction and valuation dates. Loans and advances are reviewed for observed and verified changes in credit risk and the credit spread is adjusted at subsequent dates if there has been an observable change in credit risk relating to a particular loan or advance. In the absence of an observable market for these instruments, discounted cash flow models are used to determine fair value. Discounted cash flow models incorporate parameter inputs for interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, liquidity and credit risk, as appropriate. For credit risk, probability of default and loss given default parameters are determined using the relevant terms of the loan and loan counterparty such as the industry classification and subordination of the loan.	• Discount rate. • Probability of default. • Loss given default.
Deposits from bank and customers	Deposits from banks and customers comprise amounts owed to banks and customers, deposits under repurchase agreements, negotiable certificates of deposit, credit-linked deposits and other deposits.	For certain deposits, fair value may be determined from the market price on a recently occurring transaction adjusted for all changes in risks and information between the transaction and valuation dates. In the absence of an observable market for these instruments discounted cash flow models are used to determine fair value based on the contractual cash flows related to the instrument. The fair value measurement incorporates all market risk factors including a measure of the group's credit risk relevant for that financial liability. The market risk parameters are valued consistently to similar instruments held as assets stated in the section above. For collateralised deposits that are designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss, such as securities repurchase agreements, the credit enhancement is incorporated into the fair valuation of the liability.	• Discount rate. • Probability of default. • Loss given default.

** Discount rates, where applicable, include the risk-free rate, risk premiums, liquidity spreads, credit risk (own and counterparty as appropriate), timing of settlement, storage/service costs, prepayment and surrender risk assumptions and recovery rates/loss given default.*

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Day one profit or loss

For financial instruments, where the fair value of the financial instrument differs from the transaction price, the difference is commonly referred to as day one profit or loss. Day one profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately where the fair value of the financial instrument is either evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, or is determined using valuation models with only observable market data as inputs.

Day one profit or loss is deferred where the fair value of the financial instrument is not able to be evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, or determined using valuation models that utilise non-observable market data as inputs.

The timing of the recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually depending on the nature of the instrument and availability of market observable inputs. It is either amortised over the life of the transaction, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

Any difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using a valuation technique in a situation in which the valuation is dependent on unobservable parameters is not recognised in profit or loss immediately but is recognised over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed.

Fair value hierarchy

The group's financial instruments that are both carried at fair value and for which fair value is disclosed are categorised by level of fair value hierarchy. The different levels are based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement.

Hierarchy levels

The levels have been defined as follows:

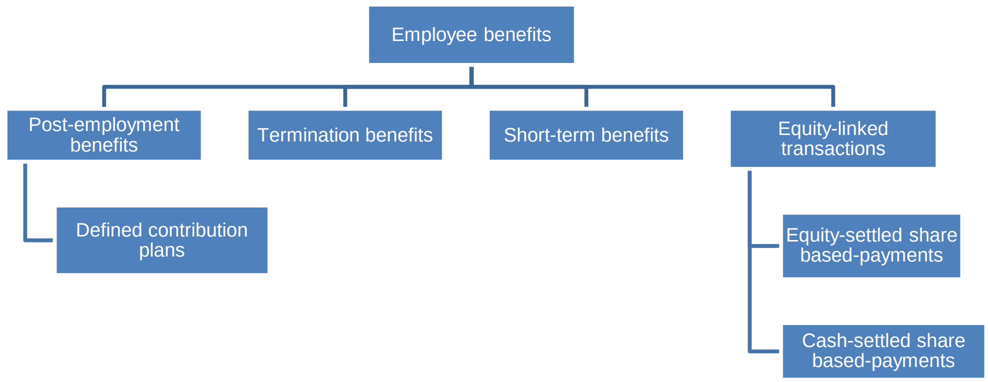
Level 1	Fair value is based on quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for an identical financial asset or liability. An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
Level 2	Fair value is determined through valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly, such as quoted prices, or indirectly, such as those derived from quoted prices. This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
Level 3	Fair value is determined through valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instrument being valued and the similar instrument.

Hierarchy transfer policy

Transfers of financial assets and financial liabilities between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period during which change occurred.

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.5 Employee benefits



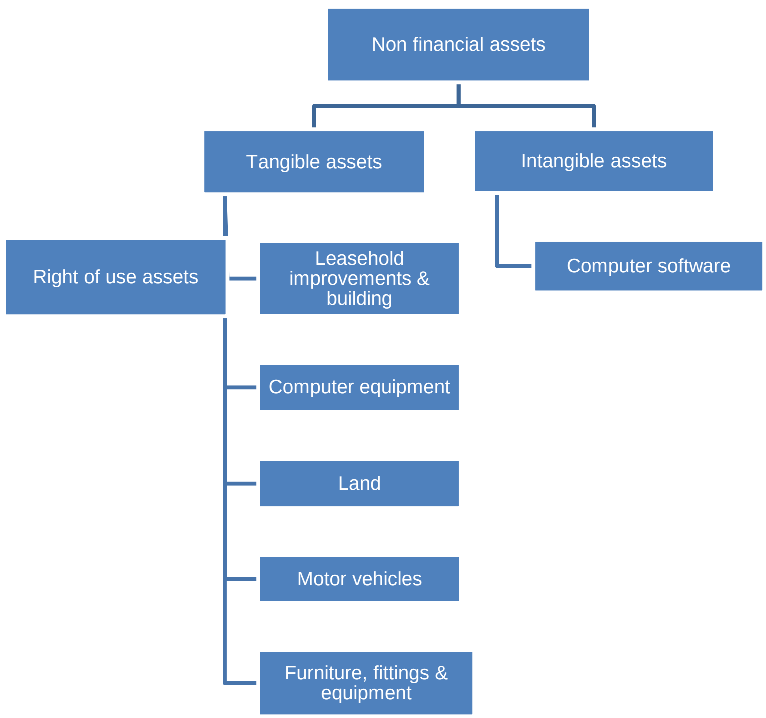
Type	Description	Statement of financial position	Statement of other comprehensive income	Income statement
Defined contribution plans	The group operates a contributory pension plan in line with the Pension Reform Act 2014. Employees and the Bank contribute 8% and 10% respectively of each of the qualifying staff salary in line with the provisions of the Pension Reforms Act 2014.	Liability is recognised for unpaid contributions.	No impact.	Contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the period during which services are rendered by employees.
Termination benefits	Termination benefits are recognised when the group is committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy when it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.	A liability is recognised for the termination benefit representing the best estimate of the amount payable.	No impact.	Termination benefits are recognised as an expense if the group has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.
Short-term benefits	Short-term benefits consist of salaries, accumulated leave payments, profit share, bonuses and any non-monetary benefits such as medical aid contributions.	A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus plans or accumulated leave if the group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.	No direct impact.	Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Equity-linked transactions

Equity-settled share based payments	The fair value of the equity-settled share based payments are determined on grant date and accounted for within operating expenses - staff costs over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in the group's share-based payment reserve. Non-market vesting conditions, such as the resignation of employees and retrenchment of staff, are not considered in the valuation but are included in the estimate of the number of options expected to vest. At each reporting date, the estimate of the number of options expected to vest is reassessed and adjusted against profit or loss and equity over the remaining vesting period. On vesting of the equity-settled share based payments, amounts previously credited to the share-based payment reserve are transferred to retained earnings through an equity transfer.
Cash-settled share based payments	Cash-settled share based payments are accounted for as liabilities at fair value until the date of settlement. The liability is recognised over the vesting period and is revalued at every reporting date up to and including the date of settlement. All changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised in operating expenses – staff costs.

4.6 Non-financial assets (Intangible assets, Property and equipment, Right of Use)



4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Type	Initial and subsequent measurement	Useful lives, depreciation/ amortisation method or fair value basis	Impairment	Derecognition
Tangible assets	Stanbic IBTC Holdings recognizes Property, Plant, and Equipment (PPE) if it's probable to generate future economic benefits and its cost can be reliably measured, applying this to both initial and subsequent expenditures. The cost of PPE includes the purchase price (net of discounts), import duties, non-refundable taxes, directly attributable costs to bring the asset to working condition (such as site preparation, delivery, installation, borrowing costs, and relevant employee benefits), and estimated dismantling and site restoration costs; Stanbic IBTC utilizes the cost model for PPE valuation. Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Land is measured at cost less accumulative impairment loss. Land is not depreciated. Costs that are subsequently incurred are included in the asset's related carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure, which does not meet these criteria, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Where significant parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate major components of property and equipment.	Property and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over estimated useful lives (see below) of the assets to their residual values. Land and Work-in progress are not depreciated. Land: N/A Freehold Building: 25 years Computer equipments: 3-5 years Motor vehicles: 4-5 years Office equipments: 6 years Furniture: 4 years Improvement on Leasehold Buildings: greater of 6 years or useful life of underlying asset The residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method applied are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial reporting period end.	Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment and additionally when an indicator of impairment exists. Other non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date and tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value less costs to sell is determined by ascertaining the current market value of an asset and deducting any costs related to the realisation of the asset. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.	The non-financial assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. The gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss and is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the non-financial asset.
Intangible assets/ Computer software	Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes and the acquisition of software licences are generally recognised as an expense as incurred. However, direct computer software development costs that are clearly associated with an identifiable and unique system, which will be controlled by the group and have a probable future economic benefit beyond one period, are recognised as intangible assets. Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses from the date that the assets are available for use. Expenditure subsequently incurred on computer software is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.	Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis at rates appropriate to the expected lives of the assets (2 to 15 periods) from the date that the asset is available for use. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial period end and adjusted, if necessary.		

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Description</th><th>Statement of financial position</th><th>Income statement</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:
● leases of low value assets; and
● leases with a duration of twelve months or less.

All leases that meet the criteria as either a lease of a low value asset or a short term lease are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term of 2 to 40 years.</td><td>Lease liabilities:
Leases liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date, representing the obligation for future lease payments.

Initially measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate implicit in the lease unless (as is typically the case for the Group) this is not readily determinable, in which case the Group's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. The Group's standardised funding transfer pricing rate is the base on which the incremental borrowing rate is calculated. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate. On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:
● Amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
● The exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the Group, should it be reasonably certain that this option will be exercised;
● Any penalties payable for terminating the lease, should the term of the lease be estimated on the basis of this termination option being exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made.

Right-of-use assets:
Initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:
• lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
• initial direct costs incurred; and
• the amount of any provision recognised where the Group is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset.

The Group applies the cost model subsequent to the initial measurement of the right-of-use assets. The Group measures the right-of-use assets at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability

Termination of leases:
When the Group or lessor terminates or cancels a lease, the right-of-use asset and lease liability are derecognised.

Accruals for unpaid lease charges, together with a straight-line lease asset or liability, being the difference between actual payments and the straight-line lease expense are recognised.</td><td>Interest expense on lease liabilities:
A lease finance cost, determined with reference to the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Group's incremental borrowing rate, is recognised within interest expense over the lease period.

Depreciation on right-of-use assets:
Subsequent to initial measurement, the right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset should this term be shorter than the lease term unless ownership of the underlying asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term, whereby the right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining economic life of the asset. This depreciation is recognised as part of operating expenses.

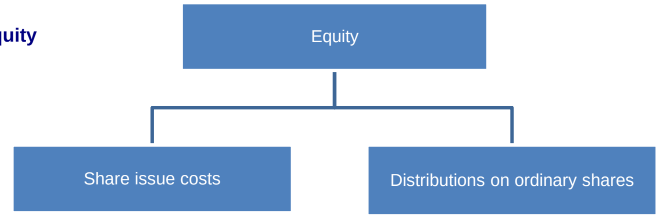
Termination of leases:
On derecognition of the right-of-use asset and lease liability, any difference is recognised as a derecognition gain or loss together with termination or cancelation costs in profit or loss.

Payments made under these leases, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are recognised in operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. When these leases are terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of a penalty is recognised as operating expenses in the period in which termination takes place.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reassessment and modification of leases</td><td colspan="3">Reassessment of lease terms and lease modifications that are not accounted for as a separate lease:
When the Group reassesses the terms of any lease (i.e. it re-assesses the probability of exercising an extension or termination option) or modifies the terms of a lease without increasing the scope of the lease or where the increased scope is not commensurate with the stand-alone price, it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to be made over the revised term, which are discounted at the applicable rate at the date of reassessment or modification. The carrying amount of lease liability is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised.

For reassessments to the lease terms, an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being depreciated over the revised lease term. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero any further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, is recognised in profit or loss.</td></tr>
</table>

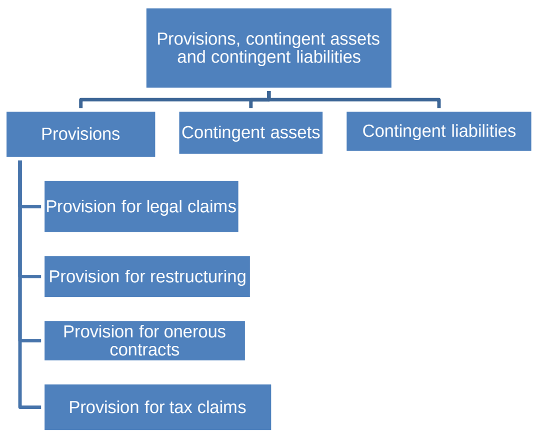
4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.7 Equity



Share issue costs	Incremental external costs directly attributable to a transaction that increases or decreases equity are deducted from equity, net of related tax. All other share issue costs are expensed.
Distributions to owners	Distributions are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared. Distributions declared after the reporting date are disclosed in the distributions note to the financial statements.

4.8 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

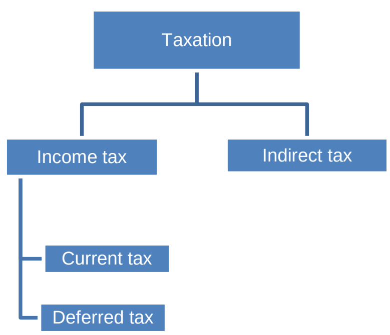


Provisions	Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The group's provisions typically (when applicable) include the following:

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)	**Provisions for legal claims** Provisions for legal claims are recognised on a prudent basis for the estimated cost for all legal claims that have not been settled or reached conclusion at the reporting date. In determining the provision management considers the probability and likely settlement (if any). Reimbursements of expenditure to settle the provision are recognised when and only when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received. **Provision for restructuring** A provision for restructuring is recognised when the group has approved a detailed formal plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating costs or losses are not provided for. **Provision for onerous contracts** A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract. **Provision for tax claims** Provisions for taxes claims relates to additional assessment on taxes, including withholding tax, value added tax, PAYE tax.
Contingent assets	Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed when, as a result of past events, it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the group, but this will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events which are not wholly within the group's control.
Contingent liabilities	Contingent liabilities include certain guarantees (other than financial guarantees) and letters of credit and are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

4.9 Taxation

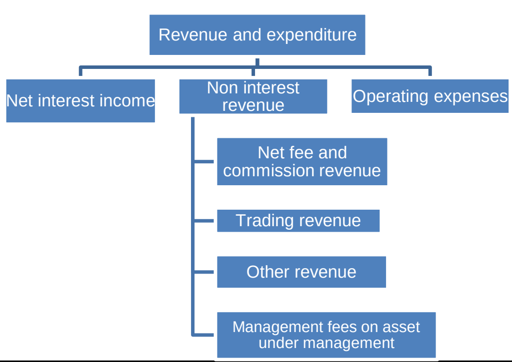


Type	Description, recognition and measurement	Offsetting
Current tax- determined for current period transactions and events	Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous periods. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividend. Current tax is recognised as an expense for the period and adjustments to past periods except to the extent that current tax related to items that are charged or credited in OCI or directly to equity. Nigerian tax laws mandates a minimum tax assessment for companies having no taxable profits for the period or where the tax on profits is below the minimum tax. Minimum tax is computed at flat rate of 0.5% of turnover. Further, the Nigerian tax laws mandates that where a dividend is paid out of profit on which no tax is payable due to either: (a) no total profit; or (b) the total profit is less than the amount of dividend paid, the company paying the dividend will be subjected to tax at 30% of the dividends paid, as if the dividend is the total profits of the company for the period of assessment to which the accounts, out of which the dividends paid relates. However, dividends paid out of profit that have been subjected to tax, profits exempted from income tax or franked investment income are exempted from excess dividend tax provision When applicable, minimum tax is recorded under current income tax in profit or loss	

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Type	Description, recognition and measurement	Offsetting
Deferred tax-determined for future tax consequences	Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination (relating to a measurement period adjustment where the carrying amount of the goodwill is greater than zero), or items recognised directly as part of OCI. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if there is any. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: • the initial recognition of goodwill; • the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination, which affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or losses; and • investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled arrangements (excluding mutual funds) where the group controls the timing of the reversal of temporary differences and it is probable that these differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the asset or liability and is not discounted. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.	Current tax assets and liabilities, deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.
Indirect taxation	Indirect taxes are recognised in profit or loss, as part of other operating expenses.	N/A
Dividend tax	Taxes on dividends declared by the group are recognised as part of the dividends paid within equity as dividend tax represents a tax on the shareholder and not the group.	N/A
Winfall fax	The 2024 Finance (Amendment) Act imposes a 70% levy on Nigerian banks' realized profits from foreign exchange (FX) transactions between 2023 and 2025, following the Naira exchange rate unification. Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) must report all FX transactions to the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS). The levy applies to profits from all FX transactions, including gains from FX assets (interest, fees, commissions), trading, derivatives, conversions, repatriation, arbitrage, and hedging terminations. Unrealized gains are excluded. DMBs must calculate realized profits based on transaction and settlement date exchange rates, report net gains for complex transactions, use market spot rates where applicable, maintain detailed documentation, and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS 21).	N/A

4.10 Revenue and expenditure



Description	Recognition and measurement
Net interest income	Interest income and expense (with the exception of borrowing costs that are capitalised on qualifying assets, that is assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale and which are not measured at fair value) are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method for all interest-bearing financial instruments.

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.11 Revenue and expenditure (continued)

Description	Recognition and measurement
Net interest income	In terms of the effective interest method, interest is recognised at a rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Direct incremental transaction costs incurred and origination fees received, including loan commitment fees, as a result of bringing margin- yielding assets or liabilities into the statement of financial position, are capitalised to the carrying amount of financial instruments that are not at fair value through profit or loss and amortised as interest income or expense over the life of the asset or liability as part of the effective interest rate. Where the estimates of payments or receipts on financial assets or financial liabilities are subsequently revised, the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted to reflect actual and revised estimated cash flows. The carrying amount is calculated by computing the present value of the adjusted cash flows at the financial asset or financial liability's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment to the carrying value is recognised in net interest income. When a financial asset is classified as Stage 3 impaired, interest income is calculated on the impaired value (gross carrying value less specific impairment) based on the original effective interest rate. Dividends received on preference share investments classified as debt form part of the group's lending activities and are included in interest income.
Net fee and commission revenue	Fee and commission revenue, excluding loan commitment fees are recognised as the related services are performed. Loan commitment fees for loans that are not expected to be drawn down are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period. Loan syndication fees, where the group does not participate in the syndication or participates at the same effective interest rate for comparable risk as other participants, are recognised as revenue when the syndication has been completed. Syndication fees that do not meet these criteria are capitalised as origination fees and amortised as interest income. The fair value of issued financial guarantee contracts on initial recognition is amortised as income over the term of the contract. Fee and commission expenses, included in net fee and commission revenue, are mainly transaction and service fees relating to financial instruments, which are expensed as the services are received. Expenditure is recognised as fee and commission expenses where the expenditure is linked to the production of fee and commission revenue.
Trading revenue	Trading revenue comprises all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities, together with related interest income and expense.
Other revenue	Other revenue includes dividends on equity financial assets and re-measurement gains and losses from contingent consideration on disposals and purchases. Gains and losses on equity instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised within other revenue. Gains and losses on equity instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) financial assets are reclassified from OCI to other revenue on derecognition or impairment.
Dividend income	Dividends are recognised in profit or loss when the right to receipt is established. Scrip dividends are recognised as dividends received where the dividend declaration allows for a cash alternative.
Management fees on assets under management	Fee income includes management fees on assets under management and administration fees. Management fees on assets under management are recognised over the period for which the services are rendered, in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.
Operating expenses	Expenses are recognized on an accrual bases regardless of the time of cash outflows. Expenses are recognized in the income statement when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an assets or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized in the same reporting period when they are incurred in cases when it is not probable to directly relate them to particular income earned during the current reporting period and when they are not expected to generate any income during the coming periods. Expenses that are not related to the income earned during the period, but expected to generate future economic benefits, are recorded in the financial statements as assets.

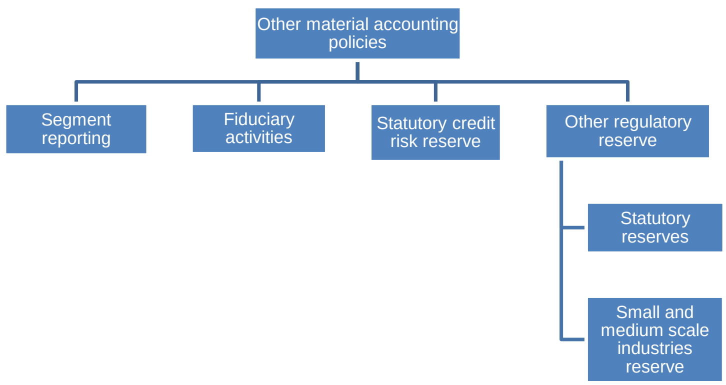
4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Interest in suspense (IIS) (refers to contractual interest which accrues on financial assets which are classified as non-performing) is presented as follows:

IFRS 9 accounting treatment

IFRS 9 requires that interest for financial assets classified as stage 3 (i.e. in default) only be calculated on the gross carrying amount less impairments (i.e. amortised cost balance). The group has applied this requirement by suspending all contractual interest on such financial assets and recognising interest on the amortised cost balance utilising the financial assets' effective interest rate. IFRS 9 requires that the suspended contractual interest be recognised as part of the financial assets' gross carrying amount and be deducted as part of the reconciliation to the net carrying amount which is reported in the balance sheet. Whilst the IIS is recognised in the gross carrying amount it does not impact the net carrying amount of the financial asset as presented on the face of the statement of financial position. Given the IFRS 9 requirement that the gross carrying amount would include the contractual suspended interest on financial assets classified as stage 3, the group will, report the balance sheet interest in suspense account as part of stage 3 impairment when calculating the financial assets' net carrying amount. The group has elected to continue to present upon the curing of the non-performing financial asset, this suspended contractual interest (previously unrecognised interest) within credit impairment line in the income statement.

4.12 Other material accounting policies



Segment reporting	An operating segment is a component of the group engaged in business activities, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by management in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to segments and assessing segment performance. The group's identification of segments and the measurement of segment results is based on the group's internal reporting to management. Transactions between segments are priced at market-related rates.
Fiduciary activities	The group commonly engages in trust or other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, post-employment benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and the income arising directly thereon are excluded from these annual financial statements as they are not assets of the group. However, fee income earned and fee expenses incurred by the group relating to the group's responsibilities from fiduciary activities are recognised in profit or loss.
Statutory credit risk reserve	The statutory credit risk reserve represents a reserve component created when credit impairment on loans and advances as accounted for under IFRS using the expected loss model differ from the Prudential Guidelines set by the Central Bank of Nigeria.
Statutory reserve	Nigerian banking industry regulations require banks to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve. An appropriation of 30% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than paid-up share capital and 15% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is greater than the paid up share capital. See note 19.3 (a)(i)

4.13 Statement of material accounting policies

Type	Description	Statement of financial position	Income statement
Non-current assets/disposal groups that are held for sale	Comprising assets and liabilities that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than continuing use (including regular purchases and sales in the ordinary course of business).	Immediately before classification, the assets (or components of a disposal group) are remeasured in accordance with the group's accounting policies and tested for impairment. Thereafter, the assets are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities (or components of a disposal group) are presented separately in the statement of financial position.	Impairment losses on initial classification as well as subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement of these assets or disposal groups are recognised in profit or loss. Property and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised.

0.01 New standards and interpretations not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for the period beginning after 1 January 2024 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

Pronouncement	
Title	**IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (amendments)** The amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. The amendments will be applied prospectively and are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.
Effective date	Effective date of this standard deferred indefinitely
Title	**Amendment to IAS 21 (Lack of Exchanageability)** The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued 'Lack of Exchangeability' to require an entity to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide. These amendments will assist companies and investors by addressing a matter not previously covered in the accounting requirements for the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates. The amendments will be applied retrospectively. The impact on the annual financial statements has not yet been fully determined.
Effective date	1 January 2025.
Title	**Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures** The amendment ssettling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system; and assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features. The amendments will be applied retrospectively. The impact on the interim financial statements has not yet been fully determined.
Effective date	1 January 2026.
Title	**IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements and IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures** The standard set out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements (financial statements) to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses
Effective date	1 January 2027.
Title	**IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures** The standard specify the disclosure requirements an entity is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.
Effective date	1 January 2027.

5 Segment reporting

The group is organised on the basis of customer segments, products and services and the segments have been identified on this basis. The principal business units in the group are as follows:

Business unit	
Business & Commercial Banking	The Business & Commercial Banking (BCB) segment provides broad based client solutions for a wide spectrum of small- and medium-sized businesses as well as large commercial enterprises. Our client coverage support extends across a wide range of industries, sectors and solutions that deliver the necessary advisory, networking and sustainability support required by our clients to enable their growth. Card and payments - Credit card facilities to businesses. Merchant acquiring services. Enablement of digital payment capabilities through various products and platforms. Vehicle and Asset Finance - Comprehensive finance solutions in instalment credit, fleet management and related services across our retail and business markets.
Personal and Private Banking	The Private & Personal Banking (PPB) Client segment is responsible for the end-to-end lifecycle of clients. PPB services individual clients across Nigeria. We enable our clients' daily lives by providing relevant solutions throughout their life journeys. Card and Electronic payments - Credit card facilities to individuals and businesses. Card Issuing to Clients. Enablement of digital payment capabilities through various products and platforms. @ease wallet and cross-border businesses. Home services - Residential accommodation financing solutions, including related value added services. Retail lending - Comprehensive suite of lending products provided to individuals and clients. Retail transactional - Comprehensive suite of transactional, savings, payment and liquidity management solutions. Vehicle and Asset Finance - Comprehensive finance solutions in instalment credit, fleet management, asset financing and related services across our retail and business markets.
Corporate and Transactional Banking	Corporate and Transactional Banking services to larger corporates, financial institutions and international counterparties. Global markets – Includes foreign exchange, fixed income, interest rates, and equity trading. Transactional and lending products – Includes corporate lending and transactional banking businesses, custodial services, trade finance business and property-related lending.

An operating segment is a component of the group engaged in business activities from which it can earn revenues, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the group's executive management in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to segments and assessing segment performance. The group's identification of segments and the measurement of segment results is based on the group's internal reporting to management. Segment results include customer-facing activities and support functions.

5 Segment reporting

Operating segments

	Business & Commercial Banking		Corporate and Transactional Banking		Personal & Private Banking		Eliminations		Group	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**
Net interest income	**99,561**	42,583	**241,652**	81,907	**52,860**	39,969	**-**	-	**394,073**	164,459
Interest income -external source	**117,094**	57,415	**390,113**	179,387	**44,362**	23,584	**-**	-	**551,569**	260,386
Interest expense -external source	**(17,980)**	(14,832)	**(122,466)**	(97,480)	**(17,050)**	16,385	**-**	-	**(157,496)**	(95,927)
Inter-segment revenue	**447**	-	**(25,995)**	-	**25,548**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Non-interest revenue	**27,235**	17,202	**84,469**	72,647	**11,426**	6,410	**(4,333)**	(579)	**118,797**	95,680
Net fee and commission revenue	**23,526**	12,166	**30,935**	14,267	**7,986**	5,694	**(4,733)**	(579)	**57,714**	31,548
Trading revenue	**-**	5,170	**57,568**	56,926	**-**	406	**-**	-	**57,568**	62,502
Other revenue	**3,710**	(134)	**(4,034)**	1,454	**3,440**	310	**400**	-	**3,515**	1,630
Income before credit impairment	**126,796**	59,785	**326,121**	154,554	**64,286**	46,379	**-**	-	**512,871**	260,139
Credit impairment charges	**(58,715)**	(10,780)	**(30,235)**	(998)	**(9,976)**	(3,315)	**-**	-	**(98,926)**	(15,093)
Income after credit impairment charges	**68,081**	49,005	**295,886**	153,556	**54,310**	43,064	**(4,733)**	(579)	**413,944**	245,046
Operating expenses	**(60,729)**	(30,788)	**(70,177)**	(46,341)	**(49,946)**	(44,566)	**4,733**	579	**(176,119)**	(69,109)
Profit/(loss) before tax	**7,352**	18,217	**225,709**	107,215	**4,364**	(1,502)	**-**	-	**237,825**	123,930
Income tax	**(11,121)**	(1,005)	**(36,492)**	(12,037)	**(5,379)**	(459)	**-**		**(52,992)**	(13,501)
Profit/ (loss) for the year	**(3,769)**	17,212	**189,217**	95,178	**(1,015)**	(1,961)	**-**	-	**184,833**	110,429

	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**
Total assets	**816,227**	571,438	**5,324,700**	3,998,787	**558,339**	404,074	**(5,498)**	-	**6,693,767**	4,974,299
Total liabilities	**712,004**	491,440	**4,907,253**	3,752,814	**540,702**	355,125	**5,498**	-	**6,165,457**	4,599,380

	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**
Depreciation and amortisation	**874**	345	**1,261**	724	**7,740**	6,596			**9,876**	7,664
Number of employees	**389**	387	**280**	258	**1,294**	1,300			**1,963**	1,945

The business operation of the "bank" is carried out within Nigeria, and segmented into Business & Commercial Banking, Personal & Private Banking, and Corporate and Transactional Banking

6 Prudential disclosures

6.1 Credit impairment losses on loans and advances

Determination of statutory credit risk reserves

Provisions under prudential guidelines are determined using the time based provisioning regime prescribed by the Revised Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Prudential Guidelines. This is at variance with the expected loss model required by IFRS under IFRS 9. As a result of the differences in the methodology/provision regime, there will be variances in the impairments allowances required under the two methodologies.

Paragraph 12.4 of the revised Prudential Guidelines for Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria stipulates that Banks would be required to make provisions for loans as prescribed in the relevant IFRS Standards when IFRS is adopted. However, Banks would be required to comply with the following:

Provisions for loans recognised in the profit and loss account should be determined based on the requirements of IFRS. However, the IFRS provision should be compared with provisions determined under prudential guidelines and the expected impact/changes in general reserves should be treated as follows:

* Prudential Provisions is greater than IFRS provisions; the excess provision resulting should be transferred from the general reserve account to a "regulatory risk reserve".

* Prudential Provisions is less than IFRS provisions; IFRS determined provision is charged to the statement of comprehensive income. The cumulative balance in the regulatory risk reserve is thereafter reversed to the general reserve account

The bank has complied with the requirements of the guidelines as follows:

	Note	31 Dec. 2024 N'million	31 Dec. 2023 N'million
Statement of prudential adjustments			
Prudential Provision			
Specific provision on loans and advances		**104,566**	44,807
General provision on loans and advances		**45,255**	40,824
Impairment on other financial assets		**30,804**	1,957
		180,625	87,588
IFRS Provision			
12-month ECL	12.1	**32,185**	17,103
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	12.1	**4,473**	2,236
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	12.1	**85,656**	39,449
Impairment on other financial assets		**30,804**	13,000
		153,118	71,788
Closing regulatory reserve		**27,507**	15,800
Opening regulatory reserve		**15,800**	3,903
Appropriation:Transfer (to)/from retained earnings		**11,707**	11,897

Key management assumptions

Use of assumptions:

6.2 Expected credit loss on On-balance Sheet exposures

Significant increase in credit risk

The following are considered by the group in determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on a financial instrument since initial recognition:

- Change in the probability of default from initial recognition to the reporting date.
- A 30-day past due rebuttal, requiring exposures to be classified in stage 2. It is however not considered sufficient to only look at arrears data such as days past due in considering whether there is a significant increase in credit risk and the group would need to assess for significant increase in credit risk through other means. Arrears data are used after exhausting all other methods of determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
- Other means of considering whether there is a significant increase in credit risk includes the evaluation of internal and external credit ratings as well as information from external credit bureaus. Information about the economic sector and geographical region of the borrower are also be taken into account.
- For stage 3 exposures, being exposures that are either in default or where default is imminent, this would include consideration of cures and subsequent re-default. A lifetime ECL is calculated for financial assets that are assessed to be credit impaired. The following criteria are used in determining whether the financial asset is impaired; default, significant financial difficulty of borrower and/or modification, probability of bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and disappearance of an active market due to financial difficulties.
- Where a single customer has more than one loan with the group (for example, a home loan, revolving facility, vehicle and asset finance, etc.), a one customer view is taken when considering whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. In this instance, a significant increase in the customer's credit risk on one loan account is taken into account when assessing the customer's other loan accounts. If it is assessed that there is a significant increase in credit risk in one exposure, then there is a presumption that the customer's other loans also have a significant increase in credit risk.

- In terms of IFRS 9, the group is required to incorporate both historical experience as well as forward looking information when assessing whether an instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. A useful reference tool that is used in the assessment of significant increase in credit risk is the exposure's credit rating.

Low credit risk financial instruments

Management assesses whether an instrument would be considered as having a low credit risk. In this regard:

- If internal risk gradings are based on external credit risk ratings, all instruments within the 'investment grade' category would be considered as having a low credit risk.
- If internal risk gradings are not based on external credit risk ratings, internal ratings is utilised in order to determine a low credit risk threshold. The threshold reflects a low credit risk assumption from a market participant's perspective taking into account the exposure's terms and conditions.

Default

The group has Corporate and Transactional Banking (CTB), Business & Commercial Banking (BCB) as well as Personal & Private Banking (PPB) exposures. Due to the different nature of financial instruments that the group holds, the group uses a single definition of default which applies to all financial assets, with implementation guidance for specific circumstances which would meet default in terms of this definition. Default is defined as follows:

- Based on objective evidence the counterparty is unlikely to pay amounts payable to the group on due date or shortly thereafter without recourse to actions such as realisation of security; or
- the counterparty is past due (or, in the case of revolving facilities such as overdrafts, is in excess of the current limit) for more than 90 days (for the avoidance of doubt, the overdue period may be measured using either a 'days past due' or a 'number of missed payments or part thereof' approach.), on any material credit obligation to the group, whichever occurs first.

Write-off

An impaired loan is written off once all reasonable attempts at collection have been made and there is no economic benefit expected from attempting to recover the balance outstanding.

Modified financial assets
A modification is a change to the contractual cash flows of a financial asset. It involves the renegotiation of the terms of the financial asset such that the contractual cash flows (amount, timing, basis, etc.) are changed or the contractual terms materially change the probability that the cash flows will be received (e.g. change in counterparty).

In calculating impairment losses, the group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of modified financial assets that do not qualify for derecognition at the reporting date by comparing:

- the credit risk of the modified instrument at the reporting date based on the modified contractual terms; and
- the credit risk at initial recognition based on the original unmodified contractual terms.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

Forward-looking information
The process to include forward looking information into the expected credit loss impairment model when assessing whether a customer's credit risk has increased significantly, involves the following:

Building a forward looking information IFRS model: In this stage, a calculation model or expert driven approach is used to adjust the impairment requirement based on the forward looking macro-economic outlook.

Macro-economic forecast: In this stage, an alignment in the base / expected macro-economic outlook is created between the group's stress testing, budgeting and forward looking information for the IFRS expected credit loss impairment model. The same economic base case outlook is used for all these processes and across the group.

Review of the outcome: In this stage the outcome of the model is reviewed by the credit risk management committee(CRMC).

In certain instances, the assessment of significant increase in credit risk using forward looking information is done on a collective basis (i.e. portfolio of customers) and not on an individual basis. When demonstrated that a sufficient linkage between forward looking factors and a portfolio exist, a given factor is implemented at the appropriate level of aggregation.

Forward-looking economic expectations applied in the determination of the ECL at the reporting date

- Nigeria expected inflation rate
- Expected GDP growth rate
- Nigeria expected employment rate
- Prime lending rate

6.3 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, such as unlisted equity investments and certain derivatives, that are not quoted in active markets is determined using valuation techniques. Wherever possible, models use only observable market data. Where required, these models incorporate assumptions that are not supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument and are not based on available observable market data. Such assumptions include risk premiums, liquidity discount rates, credit risk, volatilities and correlations. Changes in these assumptions could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments. Additional disclosures on fair value measurements of financial instruments are set out in note 27.

6 Key management assumptions (continued)

6.4 Recoverability of deferred tax assets:

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reversed to the extent that it is probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. The most significant management assumption is the forecasts used to support the probability assessment that sufficient taxable profits will be generated by the entities in the group in order to utilise the deferred tax assets. The forecasts of taxable profits are determined based on approved budgets for future years and adjusted for any adjustments that management deems necessary and are supportable at the time of reporting.

The tax exempt status of income realised on Nigerian government securities is one of the major drivers for the negative taxable income. The tax exemption on short term Government securities expired on the 31 December 2021. The uncertainty surrounding the ability to generate sufficient future taxable income after the termination of the tax exempt status in 2022 has made management to conclude that not all tax losses carried forward should be recorded as deferred tax assets. The assessment of availability of future taxable profit against which carry forward tax losses can be utilised is disclosed under Note 15

6.5 Share-based payment

The group have both cash and equity-settled share incentive schemes which are issued to qualifying employees based on the rules of the respective schemes. The group uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of awards on grant date for its equity-settled share incentive schemes. The valuation of the group's obligations with respect to its cash-settled share incentive scheme obligations is determined with reference to the parent and ultimate parent's share price, which is an observable market input. In determining the expense to be recognised for both the cash and equity-settled share schemes, the group estimates the expected future vesting of the awards by considering staff attrition levels. The group also makes estimates of the future vesting of awards that are subject to non-market vesting conditions by taking into account the probability of such conditions being met.

Refer to Note 31.9 for further details regarding the carrying amount of the liabilities arising from the group's cash-settled share incentive schemes and the expenses recognised in the income statement.

6.6 Depreciation and useful life of property and equipment

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

6.7 Provisions

The group make provisions for contingent items such as legal claims, fines, penalties and other taxes penalties. The amount provided are based on the management best estimate of the amounts that will be required to settle the obligation in the event that it crystallises. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Any material difference in management best estimates will have an impact to the carrying amount of the provisions. Refer to Note 25 for further details.

		Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
		N million	N million	**N million**	N million
7	**Cash and Bank Balances**				
	Coins and bank notes	**42,328**	17,266	**42,328**	17,266
	Balances with central bank	**720,466**	1,005,166	**720,466**	1,005,166
	Current balances with banks outside Nigeria	**1,470,493**	339,937	**1,470,493**	339,937
		2,233,287	1,362,369	**2,233,287**	1,362,369

Balances with Central Bank of Nigeria include mandatory reserve deposits of N717.04 billion (Dec. 2023: N927.59 billion) and special intervention fund of Nil(Dec. 2023: N20.82 billion). These restricted balances comprise primarily reserving requirements held with Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN).

Included in current balances with banks outside Nigeria is N241.82 billion (Dec. 2023: N56.25 billion) which represents Naira value of foreign currency bank balances held on behalf of customers in respect of letters of credit transactions. The corresponding liability is included in other liabilities (See Note 26.1).

Included in current balances with banks outside Nigeria is N141.03 billion(Dec. 2023: N23,072 million) held with Standard Bank Group. See Note 36.3 for details.

		Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
		N million	N million	**N million**	N million
8	**Pledged assets**				
8.1	**Pledged assets**				
	Financial assets that may be repledged or resold by				
	Bonds - Amortized cost	**127,928**	-	**127,928**	-
	Treasury bills - Trading	**-**	70,103	**-**	70,103
	Treasury bills - FVOCI	**-**	304,809	**-**	304,809
		127,928	374,912	**127,928**	374,912
	Maturity analysis				
	The maturities represent years to contractual redemption of the pledged assets recorded.				
	Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**25,364**	-	**25,364**	-
	Maturing after 12 months	**144,222**	-	**144,222**	-
	Maturing within 1 month	**-**	374,912	**-**	374,912
		169,586	374,912	**169,586**	374,912
	Current	**24,385**	374,912	**24,385**	374,912
	Non-current	**103,543**	-	**103,543**	-
		127,928	374,912	**127,928**	374,912

8.2 Pledged Assets

The assets pledged by the group are strictly for the purpose of providing collateral to counterparties for various transactions. These transactions include assets pledged in connection with clearing/settlement activities of the group.

To the extent that the counterparty is permitted to sell and/or repledge the assets in the absence of default, the assets are classified in the statement of financial position as pledged assets. Risks to which the group remains exposed include credit and interest rate risk.

Financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities

The carrying amount of total financial assets that have been pledged as collateral for liabilities (included in amounts reflected in 8.1 above) at 31 December 2024 was N127.93 billion (Dec. 2023: N374.9 billion). The transactions in respect of which the collaterals were pledged are as follows:

(i) N9.91 billion (Dec 2023: N14.68 billion) was pledged with the Central Bank of Nigeria with respect to real sector funding.

(ii) N16.00 billion (Dec. 2023: N45.89 billion) pledged with FMDQ in respect of OTC futures.

9 Trading assets and trading liabilities

Trading assets and trading liabilities mainly relate to client-facilitating activities carried out by the Global Markets business. These instruments are managed on a combined basis and are therefore assessed on a total portfolio basis and not as stand-alone assets and liability classes.

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
9.1 Trading assets				
Classification				
Listed	**23,416**	67,907	**23,416**	67,907
Unlisted	**568,115**	-	**568,115**	-
	591,531	67,907	**591,531**	67,907
Comprising:				
Government bonds	**1,130**	1,159	**1,130**	1,159
Treasury bills	**23,124**	15,159	**23,124**	15,159
Reverse repurchase agreements	**567,278**	51,589	**567,278**	51,589
	591,532	67,907	**591,532**	67,907
Dated assets	**591,532**	67,907	**591,532**	67,907
Undated assets	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
	591,532	67,907	**591,532**	67 907
Maturity analysis				
The maturities represent years to contractual redemption of the trading assets recorded.				
Maturing within 1 month	**160,030**	5,444	**160,030**	5,444
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**540,178**	59,361	**540,178**	59,361
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**283,075**	1,719	**283,075**	1,719
Maturing after 12 months	**3,093**	1,383	**3,093**	1,383
	986,376	67,907	**986,376**	67,907
Current	**102,611**	66,524	**102,611**	66,524
Non-current	**488,921**	1,383	**488,921**	1,383
	591,532	67,907	**591,532**	67,907

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
9.2 Trading liabilities				
Classification				
Listed	**381,932**	6,082	**381,932**	6,082
Unlisted	**866,973**	474,382	**866,973**	474,382
	1,248,905	480,464	**1,248,905**	480,464
Comprising:				
Government, state and utility bonds (short position)	**15,952**	6,082	**15,952**	6,082
Deposits with banks	**866,973**	219,201	**866,973**	219,201
Repurchase agreements	**364,338**	255,181	**364,338**	255,181
Treasury bills (short position)	**1,642**	-	**1,642**	-
	1,248,905	480,464	**1,248,905**	480,464
Dated liabilities	**1,248,905**	480,464	**1,248,905**	480,464
Undated liabilities	**-**	-	**-**	-
	1,248,905	480,464	**1,248,905**	480,464
Maturity analysis				
The maturity analysis is based on the remaining years to contractual maturity from year end.				
Maturing within 1 month	**428,017**	284,723	**428,017**	284,723
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**892,437**	187,092	**892,437**	187,092
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**46,525**	2,567	**46,525**	2,567
Maturing after 12 months	**31,043**	6,082	**31,043**	6,082
Undated	**-**	-	**-**	-
	1,398,022	480,464	**1,398,022**	480,464
Current	**1,232,953**	474,382	**1,232,953**	474,382
Non-current	**15,952**	6,082	**15,952**	6,082
	1,248,905	480,464	**1,248,905**	480,464

10 Derivative assets and liabilities

All derivatives are classified as derivatives held for trading and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

10.1 Use and measurement of derivative instruments

In the normal course of business, the group enters into a variety of derivative transactions for both trading and risk management purposes. Derivative financial instruments are entered into for trading purposes and for hedging foreign exchange and interest rate exposures. Derivative instruments used by the group in both trading and hedging activities include swaps, forwards and other similar types of instruments based on foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

The risks associated with derivative instruments are monitored in the same manner as for the underlying instruments. Risks are also measured across the product range in order to take into account possible correlations.

The fair value of all derivatives is recognised on the statement of financial position and is only netted to the extent that there is both a legal right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis.

Swaps are transactions in which two parties exchange cash flows on a specified notional amount for a predetermined period.

The major types of swap transactions undertaken by the group are as follows:

(i) Foreign exchange swaps are contractual obligations between two parties to swap a pair of currencies. Foreign exchange swaps are tailor-made agreements that are transacted between counterparties in the Over-the-counter (OTC) market.

(ii) Forwards are contractual obligations to buy or sell financial instruments or commodities on a future date at a specified price. Forward contracts are tailor-made agreements that are transacted between counterparties in the OTC market.

10.2 Derivatives held-for-trading

The group trades derivative instruments on behalf of customers and for its own positions. The group transacts derivative contracts to address customer demand by structuring tailored derivatives for customers. The group also takes proprietary positions for its own account. Trading derivative products include the following derivative instruments:

10.2.1 Foreign exchange derivatives

Foreign exchange derivatives are primarily used to hedge foreign currency risks on behalf of customers and for the group's own positions. Foreign exchange derivatives primarily consist of foreign exchange forwards.

10.2.2 Non-deliverable foreign exchange derivatives contract

Non-deliverable foreign exchange derivative contracts (NDFs) is a variation of foreign exchange derivatives described above. NDFs are cash settled and do not require physical delivery of foreign currency. The counterparties settle the difference between the contracted NDF price or rate and the prevailing spot price or rate on an agreed notional amount.

10.2.3 Interest rate derivatives

Interest rate derivatives are primarily used to modify the volatility and interest rate characteristics of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities on behalf of customers and for the group's own positions. Interest rate derivatives primarily consist of swaps.

10.3 Unobservable valuation differences on initial recognition

If fair value on initial recognition is not evidenced by a quoted price in an active market or based on a valuation technique that uses data only from observable markets, then any difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price is not recognised in profit and loss immediately but is deferred. The unobservable valuation difference is disclosed under note 10.7.

10.4 Fair values

The fair value of a derivative financial instrument represents for quoted instruments, the quoted market price and for unquoted instruments the present value of the positive or negative cash flows, which would have occurred if the rights and obligations arising from that instrument were closed out in an orderly market place transaction at the year end.

10.5 Notional amount

The gross notional amount is the sum of the absolute value of all bought and sold contracts. The notional amounts have been translated at the closing rate at the reporting date where cash flows are receivable in foreign currency. The amount cannot be used to assess the market risk associated with the positions held and should be used only as a means of assessing the group's participation in derivative contracts.

10.6 Derivative assets and liabilities

	Maturity analysis of net fair value: Within 1 year N million	After 1 year but within 5 years N million	After 5 years N million	Net fair value N million	Fair value of assets N million	Fair value of liabilities N million	Contract/ notional amount N million
31 December 2024							
Derivatives held-for-trading							
Forwards	100	-	-	100	60,112	(60,012)	(5,416)
Swaps	11,019	51,158	-	62,177	64,015	(1,838)	377,288
Total derivative assets/(liabilities)	11,119	51,158	-	62,277	124,127	(61,850)	371,872

	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
Derivative assets				
Current	70,819	521,354	70,819	521,354
Non-current	53,308	29,366	53,308	29,366
	124,127	550,720	124,127	550,720
Derivative liabilities				
Current	(59,700)	(417,627)	(59,700)	(417,627)
Non-current	(2,150)	(29,366)	(2,150)	(29,366)
	(61,850)	(446,993)	(61,850)	(446,993)

	Maturity analysis of net fair value: Within 1 year N million	After 1 year but within 5 years N million	After 5 years N million	Net fair value N million	Fair value of assets N million	Fair value of liabilities N million	Contract/ notional amount N million
31 December 2023							
Derivatives held-for-trading							
Forwards	31,393	-	-	31,392	429,158	(397,766)	924,307
Swaps	72,334	-	-	72,335	121,562	(49,227)	357,033
Total derivative assets/(liabilities)	103,727	-	-	103,727	550,720	(446,993)	1,281,340

Included in derivative assets was N680.92 million (Dec. 2023: N6.64 billion) due from related parties. See Note 36.3 for details.

Included in derivative liabilities was N1.17 billion (Dec. 2023: N1.05 billion) due to related parties. See Note 36.3 for details.

10.7 Unobservable valuation differences on initial recognition

The table below sets out the aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the year with a reconciliation of the changes of the balance during the year for trading assets and liabilities.

	Group 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Group 31 Dec. 2023 N million
Unrecognised profit at beginning of the year	1,103	1,996
Additional profit on new transactions	-	7,626
Recognised in profit or loss during the year	(1,103)	(8,519)
Unrecognised profit at end of the year	-	1,103

	Group 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Group 31 Dec. 2023 N million	Bank 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Bank 31 Dec. 2023 N million
11 Financial investments				
11.1 Summary				
Short - term negotiable securities	477,428	280,121	477,428	280,121
Listed	477,428	280,121	477,428	280,121
Unlisted	-	-	-	-
Other financial investments	477,971	62,403	477,971	62,403
Listed	473,896	58,470	473,896	58,470
Unlisted	4,075	3,933	4,075	3,933
Gross financial investments	955,399	342,524	955,399	342,524
Expected credit loss on financial investments	(2,036)	(916)	(2,036)	(916)
12-month ECL	(2,036)	(916)	(2,036)	(916)
Total expected credit loss on financial investment	(2,036)	(916)	(2,036)	(916)
Net financial investments	953,363	341,608	953,363	341,608

Analysis of movement in financial investment expected credit loss

As at 31 December 2024	Opening balance	Originated ECL	Subsequent changes	Derecognition	Total
12 Month- ECL	916	1539	-	(419)	2,036
Life-time ECL not credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Life-time ECL credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
	916	1,539	-	(419)	2,036

As at 31 December 2023	Opening balance	Originated ECL	Subsequent changes	Derecognition	Total
12 Month- ECL	191	878	-	(153)	916
Life-time ECL not credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Life-time ECL credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
	191	878	-	(153)	916

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	N million	**N million**	N million
11 Financial investments (continued)				
Comprise:				
Government bonds	**473,896**	58,470	**473,896**	58,470
Treasury bills	**477,428**	272,714	**477,428**	272,714
Unlisted equities (see note 11.2 below)	**4,075**	3,933	**4,075**	3,933
Commercial paper	**-**	7,407	**-**	7,407
	955,399	342,524	**955,399**	342,524

Maturity analysis

The maturities represent years to contractual redemption of the financial investments recorded.

	Group 31 Dec. 2024	Group 31 Dec. 2023	Bank 31 Dec. 2024	Bank 31 Dec. 2023
Maturing within 1 month	**32,750**	-	**32,750**	-
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**376,102**	337,973	**376,102**	337,973
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**304,404**	-	**304,404**	-
Maturing after 12 months	**272,741**	20,555	**272,741**	20,555
Undated investments[1]	**243**	3,934	**243**	3,934
	986,240	362,462	**986,240**	362,462

[1]Undated investments includes equities,deposits and mutual funds linked investments

	Group 31 Dec. 2024	Group 31 Dec. 2023	Bank 31 Dec. 2024	Bank 31 Dec. 2023
Movements in financial investments				
At start of year	**342,524**	478,277	**342,524**	478,277
Additions	**753,755**	318,342	**753,755**	318,342
Disposed during the year	**(140,880)**	(454,095)	**(140,880)**	(454,095)
	955,399	342,524	**955,399**	342,524
Current	**668,446**	317,204	**668,446**	337,973
Non-current	**286,953**	25,320	**286,953**	24,489
	955,399	342,524	**955,399**	362,462

	Group 31 Dec. 2024	Group 31 Dec. 2023	Bank 31 Dec. 2024	Bank 31 Dec. 2023
11.2 Classification of financial investment				
Financial instrument at amortised cost	**473,862**	58,429	**473,862**	58,429
Expected credit loss on amortised cost financial assets	**(2036)**	(916)	**(2036)**	(916)
Net financial investment at amortised cost	**471,826**	57,513	**471,826**	57,513
Financial instrument fair value through OCI:				
Debt instruments	**477,462**	280,161	**477,462**	280,161
Equity instruments	**4,075**	3,934	**4,075**	3,934
	953,363	341,608	**953,363**	341,608

11.3 Analysis of unlisted equity investments

	Group 31 Dec. 2024	Group 31 Dec. 2023	Bank 31 Dec. 2024	Bank 31 Dec. 2023
Other unquoted equity direct investments	**4,075**	3,934	**4,075**	3,934
Unified Payment Services Ltd (formerly Smart Card Nigeria PLC)	**512**	479	**512**	479
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Corporation	**137**	153	**137**	153
FMDQ OTC PLC	**347**	511	**347**	511
Nigerian Interbank Settlement System PLC	**3,079**	2,791	**3,079**	2,791
	4,075	3,934	**4,075**	3,934

There were no additions or disposals in the year.

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	N million	N million	N million
12 Loans and advances				
12.1 Loans and advances net of impairments				
(a) Loans and advances to banks	**51,854**	8,668	**51,854**	8,668
Placements with banks	**51,860**	8,670	**51,860**	8,670
12 month Expected credit losses	**(6)**	(2)	**(6)**	(2)
(b) Loans and advances to customers	**2,353,179**	2,032,350	**2,353,179**	2,032,350
Gross loans and advances to customers	**2,475,493**	2,091,138	**2,475,493**	2,091,138
Business & Commercial Banking (BCB)	**657,106**	450,651	**657,106**	450,651
Mortgage loans	**-**	-	**-**	-
Vehicle and assets finance	**130,886**	75,603	**130,886**	75,603
Card debtors	**6**	16	**6**	16
Other loans and advances	**526,214**	375,032	**526,214**	375,032
Personal & Private Banking (PPB)	**193,641**	129,017	**193,641**	129,017
Mortgage loans	**26,847**	15,184	**26,847**	15,184
Vehicle and assets finance	**4,266**	1,740	**4,266**	1,740
Card debtors	**5,719**	3,906	**5,719**	3,906
Other loans and advances	**156,809**	108,187	**156,809**	108,187
Corporate and Transactional Banking (CTB)	**1,624,746**	1,511,470	**1,624,746**	1,511,470
Corporate loans	**1,624,746**	1,511,470	**1,624,746**	1,511,470
Credit impairments for loans and advances	**(122,314)**	(58,788)	**(122,314)**	(58,788)
12-month ECL	**(32,185)**	(17,103)	**(32,185)**	(17,103)
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	**(4,473)**	(2,236)	**(4,473)**	(2,236)
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	**(85,656)**	(39,449)	**(85,656)**	(39,449)
Net loans and advances	**2,405,033**	2,041,018	**2,405,033**	2,041,018
Comprising:				
Gross loans and advances	**2,527,353**	2,099,808	**2,527,353**	2,099,808
Less: Credit impairments (Note 12.3)	**(122,320)**	(58,790)	**(122,320)**	(58,790)
Net loans and advances	**2,405,033**	2,041,018	**2,405,033**	2,041,018

Other loans and advances comprises of term loans and overdraft facilities.
Loans and advances to banks due to related party is nil (Dec. 2023: nil) during the period.

Included in Gross loans and advances is N145.73 billion (Dec 2023: N89,275 million) relating to vehicle and assets finance for both BCB, PPB and CTB clients. See Note 12.2 for analysis of receivables in respect of the Vehicle and assets finance.

The group has a standby contingency funding agreement with a Tier 1 bank under which the group commits to provide up to N10 billion liquidity cover to the bank. The agreement took effect from 09 February 2017 and is renewable annually. The bank did not draw on the commitment during the period. See "Liquidity Contingency" on page 102 for further details.

Maturity analysis

The maturity analysis is based on the remaining years to contractual maturity from the year end (see maximum exposure to credit risk by credit quality on page 92 for information on neither past due nor impaired assets).

	Group 31 Dec. 2024	Group 31 Dec. 2023	Bank 31 Dec. 2024	Bank 31 Dec. 2023
Redeemable on demand	**115,437**	33,132	**115,437**	33,132
Maturing within 1 month	**454,016**	295,368	**454,016**	295,368
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**462,442**	952,283	**462,442**	952,283
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**274,456**	66,277	**274,456**	66,277
Maturing after 12 months	**1,404,152**	865,660	**1,404,152**	865,660
Gross loans and advances	**2,710,503**	2,212,720	**2,710,503**	2,212,720
Current	**1,306,351**	1,347,060	**1,306,351**	1,347,060
Non-current	**1,221,002**	752,748	**1,221,002**	752,748
	2,527,353	2,099,808	**2,527,353**	2,099,808

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	N million	N million	N million
12.2 Vehicle and assets finance				

Included in gross loans and advances to customers are vehicle and assets finances as analysed below

	Group 31 Dec. 2024	Group 31 Dec. 2023	Bank 31 Dec. 2024	Bank 31 Dec. 2023
Net investment in Vehicle and assets finance	**145,731**	89,275	**145,731**	89,275
Receivable within 1 year	**7,983**	1,741	**7,983**	1,741
Receivable after 1 year but within 5 years	**135,749**	85,686	**135,749**	85,686
Receivable after 5 years	**1,999**	1,848	**1,999**	1,848

N10.58 billion(Dec 2023: N11,933 billion) of vehicle and assets finance leases is included in corporate loans and advances and all loans and advances to customers are held at amortised cost.

12 Loans and advances December 2024

Analysis of gross loans and advances by product	Gross carrying value	Total expected credit loss				Net carrying value
		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total	
Gross loans and advances to customers	**2,475,493**	**(32,185)**	**(4,473)**	**(85,656)**	**(122,314)**	**2,353,179**
Business & Commercial Banking (BCB)	**657,106**	**(8,437)**	**(2,496)**	**(67,164)**	**(78,097)**	**579,009**
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle and assets finance	130,886	(1938)	(62)	(54)	(2,054)	128,832
Card debtors	6	-	-	-	-	6
Other loans and advances	526,214	(6,499)	(2,434)	(67,110)	(76,043)	450,171
Personal & Private Banking (PPB)	**193,641**	**(5,390)**	**(1,267)**	**(10,161)**	**(16,818)**	**176,823**
Mortgage loans	26,847	(418)	(110)	(233)	(761)	26,086
Vehicle and assets finance	4,266	(46)	(21)	(90)	(157)	4,109
Card debtors	5,719	(170)	(167)	(534)	(871)	4,848
Other loans and advances	156,809	(4,756)	(969)	(9,304)	(15,029)	141,780
Corporate and Transactional Banking (CTB)	**1,624,746**	**(18,358)**	**(710)**	**(8,331)**	**(27,399)**	**1,597,347**
Corporate loans	1,624,746	(18,358)	(710)	(8,331)	(27,399)	1,597,347
Loans and advances to banks	51,860	(6)	-	-	(6)	**51,854**
Total	**2,527,353**	**(32,191)**	**(4,473)**	**(85,656)**	**(122,320)**	**2,405,033**

December 2023

Analysis of gross loans and advances by product	Gross carrying value	Total expected credit loss				Net Carrying Value
		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total	
Gross loans and advances to customers	**2,091,138**	**(17,101)**	**(2,236)**	**(39,449)**	**(58,786)**	**2,032,352**
Business & Commercial Banking (BCB)	**450,651**	**(6,377)**	**(993)**	**(23,501)**	**(30,871)**	**419,780**
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle and assets finance	75,603	(1,022)	(156)	(142)	(1,320)	74,283
Card debtors	16	1	-	1	2	18
Other loans and advances	375,032	(5,356)	(837)	(23,360)	(29,553)	345,479
Personal & Private Banking (PPB)	**129,017**	**(1,429)**	**(1,173)**	**(5,023)**	**(7,625)**	**121,392**
Mortgage loans	15,184	(32)	(61)	(132)	(225)	14,959
Vehicle and assets finance	1,740	(14)	(15)	(51)	(80)	1,660
Card debtors	3,906	(60)	(251)	(219)	(530)	3,376
Other loans and advances	108,187	(1,323)	(846)	(4,621)	(6,790)	101,397
Corporate and Transactional Banking (CTB)	**1,511,470**	**(9,295)**	**(70)**	**(10,925)**	**(20,292)**	**1,491,178**
Corporate loans	1,511,470	(9,295)	(70)	(10,925)	(20,290)	1,491,180
Loans and advances to banks	8,670	(2)	-	-	(2)	**8,668**
Total	**2,099,808**	**(17,103)**	**(2,236)**	**(39,449)**	**(58,788)**	**2,041,018**

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	N million	N million	N million

12 Loans and advances (continued)

Segmental analysis - industry

	Group 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Group 31 Dec. 2023 N million	Bank 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Bank 31 Dec. 2023 N million
Agriculture	**154,786**	94,115	**154,786**	94,115
Business services	**43,769**	48,802	**43,769**	48,802
Communication	**250,085**	247,211	**250,085**	247,211
Construction & real estate	**126,622**	112,949	**126,622**	112,949
Electricity, gas & water supply	**5,641**	15,935	**5,641**	15,935
Financial intermediaries & insurance	**63,303**	33,842	**63,303**	33,842
Government	**68,658**	121,926	**68,658**	121,926
Hotels, restaurants and tourism	**253**	-	**253**	-
Manufacturing	**667,450**	651,795	**667,450**	651,795
Oil and Gas	**687,507**	419,587	**687,507**	419,587
Private households	**201,855**	137,425	**201,855**	137,425
Transport, storage & distribution	**61,066**	58,793	**61,066**	58,793
Wholesale & retail Trade	**196,358**	157,428	**196,358**	157,428
Gross loans and advances	**2,527,353**	2,099,808	**2,527,353**	2,099,808

Segmental analysis - geographic area

The following table sets out the distribution of the group's loans and advances by geographic area where the loans are recorded.

	Group 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Group 31 Dec. 2023 N million	Bank 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Bank 31 Dec. 2023 N million
South South	**62,625**	65,039	**62,625**	65,039
South West	**2,188,368**	1,873,088	**2,188,368**	1,873,088
South East	**66,619**	45,764	**66,619**	45,764
North West	**83,408**	72,674	**83,408**	72,674
North Central	**50,507**	34,573	**50,507**	34,573
North East	**23,966**	-	**23,966**	-
Outside Nigeria	**51,860**	8,670	**51,860**	8,670
Gross loans and advances	**2,527,353**	2,099,808	**2,527,353**	2,099,808

	Stage 3 loans and advances	Stage 3 loans and advances	Stage 3 loans and advances	Stage 3 loans and advances
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	N million	N million	N million
Agriculture	**831**	822	**831**	822
Business services	**92**	1,023	**92**	1,023
Communication	**92**	-	**92**	-
Construction & real estate	**11,482**	13,256	**11,482**	13,256
Financial intermediaries & insurance	**-**	28	**-**	28
Manufacturing	**1,707**	840	**1,707**	840
Oil and Gas	**39,021**	19,724	**39,021**	19,724
Private households	**16,361**	8,469	**16,361**	8,469
Transport, storage & distribution	**-**	-	**-**	-
Wholesale & retail trade	**33,910**	5,033	**33,910**	5,033
Non-performing loans	**103,496**	49,195	**103,496**	49,195

South South	**7,362**	16,794	**7,362**	16,794
South West	**36,082**	25,649	**36,082**	25,649
South East	**46,960**	871	**46,960**	871
North West	**9,069**	4,546	**9,069**	4,546
North Central	**3,785**	1,335	**3,785**	1,335
North East	**238**	-	**238**	-
Non-performing loans	**103,496**	49,195	**103,496**	49,195

12.3 Credit impairments allowance

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses for loans and advances, by class:

		Transfers between stages				Income statement movement								
31 December 2024	Opening ECL	Transfer to/from 12-month ECL	Transfer to/from Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Transfer to/from Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total	Originated "New" impairments raised	Subsequent changes in ECL	Derecognised incuding write offs	Total	Impaired accounts written off	Interest in suspense	Currency translation and other movements	Closing balance	Post write-off recoveries recognized in P/L
12 month ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans	32	-	(49)	(67)	(117)	372	131	(3.29)	503	-	-	-	418	-
Instalment sales and finance lease	14	-	(3)	(4)	(7)	40	1	(2)	39	-	-	-	46	-
Card debtors	60	-	13	(23)	(10)	55	83	(18)	120	-	-	-	170	-
Other loans and advances	1,323	-	(268)	(883)	(1151)	2,619	1,888	(25)	4,482	-	-	103	4,756	-
BCB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instalment sales and finance lease	1022	-	-	-	-	2,088	(332)	(840)	916	-	-	-	1,938	-
Card debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	5356	-	(840)	(5896)	(6736)	10,657	(748)	(2594)	7,316	-	-	562	6,499	-
CTB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate loans	9,297	-	(49)	(2265)	(2318)	10,418	1,066	(4268)	7,218	-	-	4,163	18,360	-
Total	17,103	-	(1,196)	(9,143)	(10,339)	26,253	2,089	(7,750)	20,593	-	-	4,828	32,185	-
-														
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans	61	49	-	-	49	1	38	(39)	-	-	-	-	110	-
Instalment sales and finance lease	15	3	-	(1)	1.87	4	2	(1)	4	-	-	-	21	-
Card debtors	251	(13)	-	(314)	(327)	363	(50)	(70)	243	-	-	-	167	-
Other loans and advances	846	268	-	(2266)	(1997)	2,405	78	(27)	2,455	-	-	(334)	969	-
BCB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instalment sales and finance lease	156	-	-	1	1	17	(70)	(41)	(97)	-	-	-	62	-
Card debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	837	840	-	(5841)	(5002)	5,254	1,188	(296.27)	6,147	-	-	452	2,434	-
CTB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate loans	70	49	-	-	49	624	(604)	(31)	(11)	-	-	601	710	-
Total	2,236	1,196	-	(8421)	(7225)	8,666	581	(506)	8,741	-	-	719	4,473	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (including IIS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans	131	67	-	-	67	4	50	(19)	35	(15)	13.07	-	233	(43)
Instalment sales and finance lease	51	4	1	-	5	1	30	(13)	17	(1)	18	-	90	(1)
Card debtors	219	23	314	-	337	12	29	(60)	(19)	(2)	-	-	534	(17)
Other loans and advances	4,621	883	2,266	-	3,149	316	2,877	(861)	2,335	(392)	777	(1,186)	9,304	(560)
BCB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instalment sales and finance lease	142	-	(1)	-	(1)	1	4	(6)	(2)	(58)	(28)	-	54	(2)
Card debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Other loans and advances	23,360	5,896	5,841	-	11,738	38,375	12,255	(2,708)	47,931	(13,608)	(197)	(2,105)	67,110	(3,831)
CTB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate loans	10,925	2,269	-	-	2,269	3,683	8,417	(3,024)	9,076	(5,668)	(4,271)	(4,000)	8,331	(3,343)
Total	39,449	9,143	8,421	-	17,564	42,401	23,665	(6,693)	59,372	(19,744)	(3,688)	(7,290)	85,656	(7,799)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ECL	58,788	10,339	7,225	(17,564)	-	77,319	26,335	(14,948)	88,706	(19,744)	(3,688)	(1,743)	122,314	(7,799)

12.3 Credit impairments allowance

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses for loans and advances, by class:

31 December 2023	Opening ECL	Transfers between stages: Transfer to/from 12-month ECL	Transfer to/from Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Transfer to/from Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total	Income statement movement: Originated "New" impairments raised	Subsequent changes in ECL	Derecognised incuding write offs	Total	Impaired accounts written off	Discount recycled to net interest income	Currency translation and other movements	Closing balance	Post write-off recoveries recognized in P/L
12-month ECL		-												
PPB														
Mortgage loans	12		(34)	-	(34)	23	32	(1)	54	-	-	-	33	-
Instalment sales and finance lease	14		(5)	(6)	(11)	7	7	(3)	11	-	-	-	14	-
Card debtors	75		(81)	(12)	(93)	26	69	(16)	79	-	-	-	61	-
Other loans and advances	1,099		(166)	(727)	(893)	844	656	(383)	1,117	-	-	-	1,322	-
BCB							-							
Mortgage loans	1		-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	0.00	-
Instalment sales and finance lease	742		88	-	88	679	(318)	(168)	193	-	-	-	1,023	-
Card debtors	1		-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-
Other loans and advances	3,427		(542)	(3,143)	(3,685)	2,310	3,394	(940)	4,764	-	-	849	5,356	-
CTB							-							
Corporate loans	6,022		-	-	-	2,736	(1,728)	(1,282)	(274)	-	-	3,549	9,296	-
Total	11,393	-	(740)	(3,888)	(4,628)	6,626	2,111	(2,794)	5,942	-	-	4,398	17,105	-
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired		-	-											
PPB														
Mortgage loans	90	34		-	34	-	(57)	(6)	(63)	-	-	-	61	-
Instalment sales and finance lease	8	4.77		10	15	-	(9)	-	(9)	-	-	-	15	-
Card debtors	22	81		-	81	126	(5)	27	147	-	-	-	250.79	-
Other loans and advances	286	166		(184)	(18)	168	469	(59)	578	-	-	-	845.77	-
BCB					-		-						-	
Mortgage loans	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Instalment sales and finance lease	339	(88)		4	(84)	1	(78)	(21)	(99)	-	-	-	156.32	-
Card debtors	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	561	542		(396)	146	661	(423)	(238)	0.05	-	-	130	837	-
CTB					-		-						-	
Corporate loans	97	-		-	-	-	(27)	-	(27)	-	-	-	70	-
Total	1,403	741	-	(566)	175	955	(131)	(297)	528	-	-	130	2,236	-
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (including IIS)														
PPB														
Mortgage loans	62	-	-	-	-	-	77	(12.02)	65	(3)		-	132	(70)
Instalment sales and finance lease	62	6	(10)	-	(4)	-	4	3.38	7	(17)		-	52	(7)
Card debtors	122	12	-	-	12	37	57	22	116.35	(39)		7.09	218	(31)
Other loans and advances	3,492	727	184	-	911	793	(451)	164	507	(752)		-	4,621	(328)
BCB		-	-	-			-	-		-		-	-	
Mortgage loans	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Instalment sales and finance lease	247	-	(4)	-	(4)	-	(16)	(80)	(97)	(7)		-	142	(13)
Card debtors	(1)	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	(1)	(3)
Other loans and advances	9,437	3,143	396	-	3,539	1,469	8,007	265	9,742	(2,015)		1,688	23,360	(2,040)
CTB		-					-	-				-	-	
Corporate loans	7,196	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	20	13	(3)		1,215	10,925	(936)
Total	20,617	3,888	566	-	4,454	2,299	7,671	383	10,353	(2,836)	-	2,910	39,450	(3,428)
Total ECL	33,413	4,629	(174)	(4,454)	-	9,880	9,651	(2,708)	16,822	(2,836)	-	7,438	58,791	(3,428)

12. Loans and advances - continued

Segmental analysis of Lifetime ECL credit-impaired - industry

The following table sets out the segment analysis of the group Lifetime ECL credit-impaired by industry.

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
Agriculture	**442**	383	**442**	383
Business services	**43**	806	**43**	806
Communication	**38**	-	**38**	-
Construction & real estate	**2,419**	11,782	**2,419**	11,782
Financial intermediaries & insurance	**-**	20	**-**	20
Manufacturing	**1,663**	618	**1,663**	618
Oil and Gas	**37,820**	16,251	**37,820**	16,251
Private households	**14,659**	5,943	**14,659**	5,943
Wholesale & retail trade	**28,572**	3,646	**28,572**	3,646
	85,656	39,449	**85,656**	39,449

Segmental analysis of Lifetime ECL credit-impaired - geographic area

The following table sets out the distribution of the group's specific impairments by geographic area where the loans are recorded.

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
South South	**6,293**	14,458	**6,293**	14,458
South West	**23,457**	20,563	**23,457**	20,563
South East	**44,441**	576	**44,441**	576
North West	**8,633**	2,830	**8,633**	2,830
North Central	**2,640**	1,022	**2,640**	1,022
North East	**192**	-	**192**	-
	85,656	39,449	**85,656**	39,449

			Group		Bank
			31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**
13	**Investment in subsidiaries**				
	Stanbic IBTC Nominees Limited ("SINL")	100%	**-**	-	**-**
			-	-	**-**

The cost of investment in Stanbic IBTC Nominees Limited as at 31 December 2024 was N100,000 (Dec 2023: N100,000). Due to the fact that amounts in these financial statements are stated in millions of naira, the cost of investment is rounded as nill. Stanbic IBTC Nominees Limited provides custodial services for Nigerian securities purchased by Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC's customers which does not involve the company making allocation or purchase and sale decisions on behalf of the customers. These securities, which are held in fiduciary capacity, are not included in these financial statements.

At the reporting date, SINL had investment custody assets amounting to N22.15 trillion (December 2023: N7.7 trillion).

Other details about the bank's subsidiaries:	**SIBTC Nominees**
Country of incorporation :	Nigeria
Nature of business :	Custodial services
Percentage of capital held :	100%
Financial period end :	31 December

Summarised financial information of the subsidiaries

Summarised income statement	**SINL 31 Dec. 2024 N million**	SINL 31 Dec. 2023 N million
Net interest income	**-**	-
Non interest revenue	**4,694**	1,565
Total income	**4,694**	1,565
Staff costs	**(735)**	(604)
Other operating expenses	**(377)**	(172)
Operating expenses	**(1,112)**	(776)
Proft before tax	**3,582**	789
Tax	**(1,336)**	(265)
Profit for the year	**2,246**	524

Summarised statement of financial position	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec 2023 N million
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,157**	1,050
Deferred tax asset	**58**	39
Other assets	**4,688**	1,757
Property and Equipment	**38**	49
Total assets	**5 941**	2,895
Liabilities and equity		
Other liabilities	**648**	293
Current tax liabilities	**1,316**	471
Equity and reserves	**3,977**	2,131
	5,941	2,895

		Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
		N million	N million	N million	N million
14	**Other assets**				
	Financial:				
	Trading settlement assets	69,522	18,309	69,522	18,309
	Accrued income	3,009	1,334	3,009	1,334
	Accounts receivable (see note (iii) below)	137,911	129,475	137,885	129,447
	Due from group companies (see note 36)	13,923	15,993	13,845	15,993
	Deposit for investment (see note (ii) below)	-	14,477	-	14,477
	Repossessed assets	123	325	123	325
	Other debtor (see note (i) below)	1,384	9,283	1,384	9,283
	Non-Financial:				
	Indirect / withholding tax receivables	1,231	575	858	344
	Prepayments	8,377	8,361	8,377	8,361
		235,480	198,132	235,003	197,873
	Expected Credit Loss on doubtful receivables (see 14.2 below)	(18,170)	(1,797)	(18,119)	(1,767)
		217,310	196,335	216,884	196,106

(i) Other debtors include an amount of N6.7 billion debited by CBN relating to the Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON)clawback (see note 31 for details) and N2.58 billion representing a judgment sum held with Access Bank Plc pursuant to a garnishee order granted by the Federal high court.

(ii) Deposit for investment relates to SIBTC Bank Limited's annual commitment towards Agri-Business Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Scheme (AGSMEIS) based on CBN guidelines. The investment scheme represents 5% of annual profit after tax appropriated from reserve (see note 19.3(iii)). N37.31 million (Dec 2023: Nil) has been disbursed to small and medium scale enterprises through the Bank For the year ended 31 December 2024.

(iii) Account receivable includes fee receivables and short term receivables in respect of electronic payment transactions.

		Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
		N million	N million	N million	N million
14.1	Current	225,749	174,394	225,645	174,366
	Non- current	9,731	23,738	9,358	23,507
		235,480	198,132	235,003	197,873
	Financial	225,872	187,399	225,768	187,401
	Expected Credit Loss	(18,170)	(1,797)	(18,119)	(1,767)
		207,702	185,602	207,649	185,634
	Non-financial	9,608	10,733	9,235	10,472
		217,310	196,335	216,884	196,106

14.2 Movement in expected credit loss for doubtful receivables

	Group		Bank	
	N million	N million	N million	N million
At start of year	1,797	1,941	1,767	1,936
Additions	16,902	227	16,881	202
Amount written off	(529)	(371)	(529)	(371)
At end of year	18,170	1,797	18,119	1,767

The Bank has, based on a 5 year historical period, developed a matrix for its expected credit loss. The Bank has arrived at this expectation by computing the average credit loss (on financial assets) as a percentage of the average gross financial asset balance

		Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
		N million	N million	N million	N million
15	**Deferred tax**				
	Deferred tax liabilities (note 15.1)	(9,246)	-	(9,246)	-
	Deferred tax assets (note 15.1)	58	3,581	-	3,541
		(9,188)	3,581	(9,246)	3,541

The Bank closed with a net deferred tax liability position of N9.19 billion following utilization of the huge capital allowance and tax losses brought forward during the year. The directors have decided to recognize the deferred tax liability in full as a tax obligation likely to crystalize, being the amount of income tax payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences.

15.1 Deferred tax analysis by source

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	N million	N million	N million
Credit impairment charges (portfolio)	11,314	6,065	11,313	6,065
Property and equipment	(5,099)	15,977	(5,092)	15,985
MTM Adjustment	866	(30,738)	867	(30,739)
Unutilised losses	-	10,426	-	10,426
Provision for employee bonus & share incentive	3,369	1,782	3,319	1,735
Others	(19,638)	69	(19,653)	69
Deferred tax closing balance	(9,188)	3,581	(9,246)	3,541

15 Deferred tax assets (continued)

15.2 Deferred tax reconciliation

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	N million	**N million**	N million
Deferred tax at beginning of the year	**3,581**	12,390	**3,541**	12,368
Originating/(reversing) temporary differences for the year	**(12,769)**	(8 809)	**(12,787)**	(8 827)
Credit impairment charges	**5,249**	2,033	**5,248**	2,033
Property and equipment	**(21,076)**	4,491	**(21,077)**	4,499
MTM Adjustment	**31,604**	(25,405)	**31,606**	(25,406)
Unutilised losses	**(10,426)**	9,650	**(10,426)**	9,650
Provision for employee bonus & share incentive	**1,587**	355	**1,584**	330
Other	**(19,707)**	67	**(19,722)**	67
Deferred tax at end of the year	**(9,188)**	3,581	**(9,246)**	3,541

16 Property and equipment

Group	Freehold land N million	Leasehold improvements on buildings N million	Motor vehicle N million	Furniture fittings & equipment N million	Computer equipment N million	Work in progress N million	Total N million
16.1 Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2024	**17,498**	**8,625**	**5,408**	**9,982**	**27,430**	**4,569**	**73,512**
Additions	**786**	**160**	**2,328**	**1,073**	**2,809**	**7,803**	**14,959**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(479)**	**(613)**	**(1,026)**	**(2,013)**	**(4,131)**
Transfers/ reclassifications	**727**	**451**	**-**	**1,247**	**706**	**(3,132)**	**-**
Write off	**(164)**	**(2,051)**	**-**	**(472)**	**(2,424)**	**(17)**	**(5,128)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**18,847**	**7,185**	**7,257**	**11,217**	**27,495**	**7,210**	**79,212**
Balance at 1 January 2023	19,478	8,118	203	9,845	24,278	4,502	66,424
Additions	246	40	5,309	555	2,849	1,155	10,154
Disposals	(1,932)	-	(96)	(400)	(576)	-	(3,004)
Transfer/reclassifications	(294)	467	-	21	894	(1,088)	-
Written off	-	-	(8)	(39)	(15)	-	(62)
Balance at 31 December 2023	17,498	8,625	5,408	9,982	27,430	4,569	73,512
16.2 Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at 1 January 2024	**6,317**	**7,296**	**775**	**7,891**	**20,556**	**-**	**42,835**
Charge for the year	**494**	**220**	**1,379**	**1,023**	**4,085**	**-**	**7,202**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(121)**	**(575)**	**(1,004)**	**-**	**(1,700)**
Written off	**(105)**	**(1,838)**	**-**	**(445)**	**(2,417)**	**-**	**(4,805)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**6,706**	**5,679**	**2,033**	**7,894**	**21,220**	**-**	**43,531**
Balance at 1 January 2023	12,689	357	174	7,635	17,280	-	38,135
Charge for the year	437	130	617.00	668	3,855	-	5,707
Disposals		-	(8)	(377)	(565)	-	(950)
Transfers/ reclassifications	(6,809)	6,809	-	-	-	-	-
Written off (see note (a) below)	-	-	(8)	(35)	(14)	-	(57)
Balance at 31 December 2023	6,317	7,296	775	7,891	20,556	-	42,835
Net book value:							
31 December 2024	**12,141**	**1,507**	**5,224**	**3,323**	**6,276**	**7,210**	**35,682**
31 December 2023	11,181	1,329	4,633	2,091	6,874	4,569	30,677

1 Included in disposal is the reversal of a prior year addition to Work in progress on the new head office building

2 There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the period (2023: Nil). None of the assets were pledged as security for liabilities and items written off relate to freehold and leasehold improvements, computer equipment, furniture and fittings no longer in use.

3 Included in Freehold Land and building is the cost of land of N4.55 billion (Dec 2023: N4.55 billion) which is not subject to depreciation.

16 Property and equipment

Bank	Leasehold improvements on buildings N million	Freehold land N million	Motor vehicles N million	Furniture fittings & equipment N million	Computer equipment N million	Work in progress N million	Total N million
16.3 Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2024	**8,624**	**17,499**	**5,354**	**9,981**	**27,420**	**4,568**	**73,446**
Additions	**160**	**786**	**2,328**	**1,073**	**2,808**	**7,803**	**14,958**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(479)**	**(613)**	**(1024)**	**(2,013)**	**(4,129)**
Transfers/ reclassifications	**451**	**727**	**-**	**1,247**	**706**	**(3,132)**	**-**
Write off	**(2,051)**	**(164)**	**-**	**(472)**	**(2,423)**	**(17)**	**(5,127)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**7,184**	**18,848**	**7,203**	**11,216**	**27,487**	**7,210**	**79,149**
Balance at 1 January 2023	8,143	19,066	203	9,744	24,023	5,230	66,409
Additions	40	246	5,255	555	2,849	1,155	10,100
Disposals	-	(1,932)	(96)	(400)	(575)	-	(3,003)
Expensed	-	-	(8)	(38)	(14)	-	(60)
Transfers/reclassifications	441	119.00	-	120	1,137	(1,817)	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	8,624	17,499	5,354	9,981	27,420	4,568	73,446
16.4 Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at 1 January 2024	**7,298**	**6,318**	**769**	**7,891**	**20,541**	**-**	**42,817**
Charge for the year	**220**	**494**	**1,368**	**1,023**	**4,084**	**-**	**7,190**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(121)**	**(575)**	**(1,002)**	**-**	**(1,698)**
Written off	**(1,838)**	**(105)**	**-**	**(445)**	**(2,417)**	**-**	**(4,805)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**5,681**	**6,707**	**2,016**	**7,894**	**21,206**	**-**	**43,504**
Balance at 1 January 2023	357	12,690	175	7,634	17,266	-	38,122
Charge for the year	131	438	610	668	3,853	-	5,700
Disposals	-	-	(8)	(377)	(564)	-	(949)
Written off	-	-	(8)	(34)	(14)	-	(56)
Transfers/ reclassifications	6,810	(6810)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	7,298	6,318	769	7,891	20,541	-	42,817
Net book value:							
31 December 2024	**1,504**	**12,141**	**5,187**	**3,322**	**6,281**	**7,210**	**35,645**
31 December 2023	1,326	11,181	4,585	2,090	6,879	4,568	30,629

1 Included in disposal is the reversal of a prior year addition to Work in progress on the new head office building
2 There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the period (2023: Nil). None of the assets were pledged as security for liabilities and items written off relate to freehold and leasehold improvements, computer equipment, furniture and
3 Included in Freehold Land and building is the cost of land of N4.55 billion (Dec 2023: N4.55 billion) which is not subject to depreciation.

17 Intangible assets

Reconciliation of carrying amount

Group and Bank	Purchased Software N million	Total N million
17.1 Cost		
Balance at 1 January 2024	5,801	**5,801**
Additions	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**5,801**	**5,801**
Balance at 1 January 2023	5,801	5,801
Additions	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	5,801	5,801
17.2 Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 January 2024	**3,359**	3,359
Amortisation for the year	**765**	765
Balance at 31 December 2024	**4,124**	**4,124**
Balance at 1 January 2023	2,594	2,594
Amortisation for the year	**765**	765
Balance at 31 December 2023	3,359	3,359
Carrying amount:		
31 December 2024	**1,677**	**1,677**
31 December 2023	2,442	2,442

There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the internal development of software during the period (2023: Nil).

18 Right of Use Assets

	Reconciliation of carrying amount	Building N million	Branch Space N million	ATM Space N million	Other Leases N million	IC:Building Lease N million	Total N million
18.1	**Cost**						
	Balance at 1 January 2024	**1,263**	**6,432**	**798**	**89**	**-**	**8,582**
	Additions	**22**	**1,050**	**23**	**25**	**1,852**	**2,972**
	Balance at 31 December 2024	**1,285**	**7,482**	**821**	**114**	**1,852**	**11,554**
	Balance at 1 January 2023	723	5,537	796	59	-	7,115
	Additions	540	1,571	2	32	-	2,145
	Termination		(676)		(2)		(678)
	Balance at 31 December 2023	1,263	6,432	798	89	-	8,582
18.2	**Accumulated amortisation**						
	Balance at 1 January 2024	879	4,175	730	68	-	5,852
	Charge for the year	**214**	**701**	**66**	23	926	1,930
	Balance at 31 December 2024	**1,093**	**4,876**	**796**	**91**	**926**	**7,782**
	Balance at 1 January 2023	654	3,355	613	37	-	4,659
	Charge for the year	225	1,013	134	31	-	1,403
	Termination		(193)	(17)			(210)
	Balance at 31 December 2023	879	4,175	730	68	-	5,852
	Carrying amount:						
	31 December 2024	**192**	**2,606**	**25**	**23**	**926**	**3,772**
	31 December 2023	384	2,257	68	21	-	2,730

*The group leases various branch offices, ATM sites, equipment and vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of one month to eight years but may have extension options (also see note 4.6) and Right of Use assets titles are restricted by the lease liabilities.

*Others include advert space, car parking space, accommodation amongst others

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
19 Share capital				
19.1 Issued and fully paid-up				
40,000,000,000 Ordinary shares of 50k each (see note(i) below)	**20,000**	20,000	**20,000**	20,000
Share premium	**42,469**	42,469	**42,469**	42,469

All issued shares are fully paid up. Details of directors' interest in shares, the shareholder spread and major shareholders are given in the shareholder analysis on page ii of this annual report.

19.2 Reserves

a) Other regulatory reserves

The other regulatory reserve includes movements in the statutory reserves and the small and medium scale industries reserve (SMEEIS).

(i) Statutory reserves

Nigerian banking industry regulations require the bank to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve.

As stipulated by S.16(1) of the Banks and Other Financial Institution Act of 1991 (amended), an appropriation of 30% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than paid-up share capital and 15% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is greater than the paid up share capital. The bank transferred 15% of its profit after tax to statutory reserves as at period end.

(ii) Small and medium scale industries reserve (SMEEIS)

The SMEEIS reserve is maintained to comply with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) requirement that all licensed banks set aside a portion of the profit after tax in a fund to be used to finance equity investment in qualifying small and medium scale enterprises. Under the terms of the guideline (amended by CBN letter dated 11 July 2006), the contributions will be 10% of profit after tax and shall continue after the first 5 years but banks' contributions shall thereafter reduce to 5% of profit after tax. However, this is no longer mandatory. The small and medium scale industries equity investment scheme reserves are non-distributable. No transfer was made into the small and medium scale idustries reserve for the period (2023: Nil).

(iii) Agri-Business / Small and medium scale industries reserve (AGSMEIS)

The transfer under AGSMEEIS reserve for the relates to appropriation to comply with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) requirement that all licensed banks set aside a portion of the profit after tax in a fund to be used to finance equity investment in qualifying small and medium scale enterprises. Under the terms of the guideline (approved by the Bankers' Committee on 9 February 2017), participating banks shall set aside 5% of their profit after tax (PAT) annually.

b) Fair value through OCI reserve

This represents unrealised gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets held at fair value through OCI which are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income reserve until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired.

c) Statutory credit risk reserve

When credit impairment on loans and advances as accounted for under IFRS using the expected credit loss model differ from the Prudential Guidelines set by the Central Bank of Nigeria the following adjustment is required:

(i) If the Prudential Provision is greater than IFRS provisions; transfer the difference from the general reserve to a non-distributable regulatory reserve (statutory credit reserve).

(ii) If the Prudential Provision is less than IFRS provisions; the excess charges resulting should be transferred from the regulatory reserve account to the general reserve to the extent of the non-distributable reserve previously recognized.

Analysis of the statutory credit risk reserve is disclosed under Note 6.1.

d) Share based payment reserve

This represents the provision for liabilities under the equity settled portion of the group's share incentive scheme which enables key management personnel and senior employees to benefit from the performance of Stanbic IBTC Bank and its subsidiary.

20 Dividend

The management proposed a final dividend of 100 kobo per share during the year ended December 2024 (Dec 2023: 15k per share)

	Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
Final dividend proposed (million)	**40,000**	6,000
Number of shares in issue and ranking for dividend	**40,000**	40,000
Proposed dividend per share (Naira)	**1.00**	0.15
Dividend paid during the year	**60,000**	10,000
Total dividend paid during the year.	**60,000**	10,000

The management, pursuant to the powers vested in it by the provisions of Section 426 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, 2020, proposed a final dividend of 100 kobo per share (31 Dec. 2023: 15k per share) from the retained earnings account as at 31 December 2024.

The number of shares in issue and ranking for dividend represents the outstanding number of shares as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December, 2023 respectively.

	Group 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Group 31 Dec. 2023 N million	Bank 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Bank 31 Dec. 2023 N million
21 Deposits and current accounts				
Deposits from banks	**263,794**	658,885	**263,794**	658,885
Deposits from banks	**263,794**	658,885	**263,794**	658,885
Deposits from customers	**3,032,048**	2,091,547	**3,033,205**	2,092,598
Current accounts	**1,904,996**	1,238,719	**1,906,153**	1,239,769
Call deposits	**161,833**	97,904	**161,833**	97,904
Savings accounts	**362,297**	264,934	**362,297**	264,935
Term deposits	**602,922**	489,990	**602,922**	489,990
Total deposits and current accounts	**3,295,842**	2,750,432	**3,296,999**	2,751,483

Included in deposits from banks is N151.70 billion (Dec 2023: N19.21 billion) due to related parties. See Note 36.3.

Maturity analysis

The maturity analysis is based on the remaining years to contractual maturity from year end.

	Group 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Group 31 Dec. 2023 N million	Bank 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Bank 31 Dec. 2023 N million
Repayable on demand	**2,729,094**	1,966,710	**2,730,250**	1,967,761
Maturing within 1 month	**284,034**	288,556	**284,035**	288,556
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**197,250**	451,267	**197,250**	451,267
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**85,464**	43,815	**85,464**	43,815
Maturing after 12 months	**-**	84	**-**	64,343
Total deposits and current accounts	**3,295,842**	2,750,432	**3,296,999**	2,815,742
Current	**3,295,842**	2,750,348	**3,296,999**	2,751,399
Non-current	**-**	84		84
	3,295,842	2,750,432	**3,296,999**	2,751,483

Segmental analysis - geographic area

The following table sets out the distribution of the group's deposit and current accounts by geographic area.

Group	31 Dec. 2024 %	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 %	31 Dec. 2023 N million
South South	**5**	**151,314**	4	116,494
South West	**74**	**2,447,836**	49	1,600,390
South East	**1**	**27,166**	1	42,984
North West	**2**	**76,850**	2	59,671
North Central	**9**	**307,671**	7	254,793
North East	**1**	**21,211**	1	17,215
Outside Nigeria	**8**	**263,794**	20	658,885
Total deposits and current accounts	**100**	**3,295,842**	84	2,750,432

Bank	31 Dec. 2024 %	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 %	31 Dec. 2023 N million
South South	**5**	**151,314**	4	116,494
South West	**74**	**2,448,993**	49	1,601,440
South East	**1**	**27,166**	1	42,984
North West	**2**	**76,850**	2	59,671
North Central	**9**	**307,671**	7	254,794
North East	**1**	**21,211**	1	17,215
Outside Nigeria	**8**	**263,794**	20	658,885
Total deposits and current accounts	**100**	**3,296,999**	84	2,751,483

		Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
		N million	N million	N million	N million
22	**Other borrowings**				
	Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (see (i) below)	2,829	3,043	2,829	3,043
	Bank of Industry (see (ii) below)	56	265	56	265
	Standard Bank Isle of Man (see (iii) below)	279,192	254,107	279,192	254,107
	CBN Commercial Agricultural Credit Scheme (see (iv) below)	970	6,237	970	6,237
	CBN Real Sector Support Financing(v)	2,557	5,262	2,557	5,262
	British International Investment PLC(vi)	69,811	107,045	69,811	107,045
	Findev Canada (vii)	62,174	-	62,174	-
		417,589	375,959	417,589	375,959

On-lending borrowings are funding obtained from Development Financial Institutions and banks which are simultaneously lent to loan customers. The group bears the credit risk on the loans granted to customers and are under obligation to repay the lenders. Specific terms of funding are provided below.

i. This represents N1.835million (Tranche 1) and N1.543 million (Tranche 2) on-lending facilities obtained from Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company in June 2016 and June 2018 respectively. Tranche 1 is priced at 15.5% while Tranche 2 is priced at 14.5%. The facility is unsecured

ii. The bank obtained a Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) initiated on-lending naira facility from Bank of Industry in September 2010 at a fixed rate of 1% per annum on a tenor based on agreement with individual beneficiary customer. The facility was granted under the Power and Aviation Intervention Fund scheme and Restructuring and Refinancing Facilities scheme. Disbursement of these funds are represented in loans and advances to customers. Based on the structure of the facility, the bank assumes default risk of amount lent to its customers. The facility was not secured.

iii. The bank obtained an unsecured dollar denominated long term on-lending facilities with floating rates tied to SOFR from Standard Bank Isle of Man with average tenor of 5 years. The dollar value of the facility as at 31 December 2024 was USD 179.97 million (Dec 2023: USD 260.5 million). The facility was not secured.

iv. The bank obtained a 3% interest loan from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) for the purpose of on - lending to customers under the Commercial Agricultural Credit Scheme (CACS). The tenor is also based on agreement with individual beneficiary customer. Disbursement of these funds are represented in loans and advances to customers. Based on the structure of the facility, the bank assumes default risk of amount lent to its customers.

v. This represents real sector support funding of N10.9bn from the Central Bank of Nigeria at an interest rate of 3% for 7 years.

vi. This represents US$75 million and US$50 million on-lending facility obtained in October 2020 & December 2023 respectively from the British International Investment Plc. The US$75 million facility which is a senior unsecured debt is priced at 6-month SOFR + 4.0% with a maturity date of 10 November 2027 while the US$50 million senior unsecured debt is priced at 3 month SOFR +2.5% with a maturity date of 15 December 2024.

vii. This represents long-term borrowing of USD40m priced at 6-month Term SOFR + 3.50% from the FinDev Canada with a seven-year maturity date due in January 2031.

The group has not had any default of principal, interest or any other breaches with respect to its other borrowings during the year ended 31 December 2024 (Dec 2023: Nil).

Maturity analysis

The maturity analysis is based on the remaining years to contractual maturity from year end.

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	N million	N million	N million
Repayable on demand	81	2	81	2
Maturing within 3 months	220,307	224 376	220,307	224,376
Maturing after 3 months but within 6 months	63,544	24 691	63,544	24,691
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	2,625	54 225	2,625	54,225
Maturing after 12 months	158,784	95 895	158,784	95,895
	445,341	399,189	445,341	399,189
Current	283,932	300,064	283,932	300,064
Non-current	133,657	75,895	133,657	75,895
	417,589	375,959	417,589	375,959

Movement in other borrowings

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	N million	N million	N million
At start of year	375,959	187,957	375,959	187,957
Additions	66,958	138,371	66,958	138,371
Accrued interests	31,282	17,187	31,282	17,187
Effect of exchange rate changes [loss/(profit)]	234,638	181,123	234,638	181,123
Interest paid	11,043	(16,564)	11,043	(16,564)
Principal paid	(302,291)	(132,115)	(302,291)	(132,115)
At end of year	417,589	375,959	417,589	375,959

23 Debt Securities Issued

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
Subordinated debt - US dollar denominated (see (i) below)	**112,697**	69,348	**112,697**	69,348
Commercial papers issued- (see (ii) below)	**-**	4,963	**-**	4,963
	112,697	74,311	**112,697**	74,311

Maturity analysis

The maturity analysis is based on the remaining years to contractual maturity from year end.

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**-**	4 963	**-**	4,963
Maturing after 12 months	**116,077**	69 348	**116,077**	69,348
	116,077	74,311	**116,077**	74,311
Current	**-**	4,963	**-**	4,963
Non-current	**112,697**	69,348	**112,697**	69,348
	112,697	74,311	**112,697**	74,311

The terms and conditions of Debt securities issues are as follows:

(i) This represents US dollar denominated term subordinated non-collaterised facility of $40 million and $30 million obtained from Standard Bank of South Africa effective 05 Feb 2021 & 16 August 2023 respectively. The $40 million facility expires on 05 Feb 2031 while the $30 million facility will expire on 16 August 2033 and is repayable at maturity. Interest on the facility is payable semi-annually at SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) plus 4.98% and 4.71% respectively.

(ii) The Commercial paper is a N100bn multicurrency programme established by the bank under which Stanbic IBTC Bank may from time to time issue Commercial Paper Notes ("CP Notes" or "Notes"), denominated in NGN or USD or in such other currency as may be agreed between the Arranger and the Issuer , in seperate series or tranches.

The bank has not had any default of principal, interest or any other convenants with respect to its debt securities during the year ended 31 December 2024 (Dec. 2023: Nil)

Movement in Debt Securities Issued

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
At start of the year	**74,311**	70,878	**74,311**	70,878
Additions	**-**	58,002	**-**	58,002
Accrued interest for the year	**11,037**	13,114	**11,037**	13,114
Interest paid	**(11,120)**	(8,226)	**(11,120)**	(8,226)
Effect of exchange rate changes ((profit)/loss)	**42,876**	23,892	**42,876**	23,892
Principal paid	**(4,407)**	(83,349)	**(4,407)**	(83,349)
At end of year	**112,697**	74,311	**112,697**	74,311

24 Current tax liabilities

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
24.1 Summary				
Current tax liabilities	**41,243**	5,889	**39,927**	5,418
	41,243	5,889	**39,927**	5,418

24.2 Movement in current tax liabilities

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
Balance at beginning of the year	**5,889**	2,128	**5,418**	1,911
Charge for the year	**40,199**	4,618	**38,870**	4,343
Payment made	**(4,845)**	(857)	**(4,362)**	(836)
Balance at end of the year	**41,243**	5,889	**39,926**	5,418

25 Provisions

31 December 2024	Legal N million	Taxes & levies N million	Expected credit loss for off balance sheet exposures N million	Total N million
Group and Bank				
Balance at 1 January 2024	6,144	4,412	677	11,233
Provisions made during the year	592	12,895	3,178	16,665
Provisions utilised during the year	-	(12,405)	-	(12,405)
Provisions reversed during the year	(6)	-	(2,802)	(2,808)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**6,730**	**4,902**	**1,053**	**12,685**
Current	586	774	392	1,752
Non-current	6,144	4,128	661	10,933
	6,730	**4,902**	**1,053**	**12,685**

Expected credit loss for off balance sheet exposures relates to off balance sheet letters of credits and commitments

31 December 2023	Legal N million	Taxes & levies N million	Expected credit loss for off balance sheet exposures	Total N million
Group and Bank				
Balance at 1 January 2023	5,457	2,130	649	8,236
Provisions made during the year	697	7,481	1,654	9,832
Provisions utilised during the year	-	(5,199)	-	(5,199)
Provisions reversed during the year	(10)	-	(1,626)	(1,636)
Balance at 31 December 2023	**6,144**	**4,412**	**677**	**11,233**
Current	687	2,282	28	2,997
Non-current	5,457	2,130	649	8,236
	6,144	**4,412**	**677**	**11,233**

(a) Legal

In the conduct of its ordinary course of business, the group is exposed to various actual and potential claims, lawsuits. The group makes provision for amounts that would be required to settle obligations that may crystallise in the event of unfavourable outcome of the lawsuits. Estimates of provisions required are based on management judgement supported by legal advice from the Bank's legal advisors. See Note 30.4 for further details.

(b) Taxes & levies

Provisions for taxes and levies relates to additional assessment on taxes, including withholding tax, value added tax, PAYE tax.

(c) Expected credit loss for off balance sheet exposures

This relates to expected credit loss on off balance sheet exposures in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and are expected to be carried in the books till the maturity of the transactions.

Analysis of movement in off-balance sheet

As at 31 December 2024	Opening balance	Originated ECL	Subsequent changes	Derecognition	Total
12 Month- ECL	**587**	2,820	-	(2,518)	**889**
Life-time ECL not credit impaired	**90**	358	-	(284)	**164**
Life-time ECL credit impaired	**-**	-	-	-	-
	677	3,178	-	(2,802)	1,053

26 Other liabilities

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	**N million**	**N million**	N million
26.1 Summary				
Trading settlement liabilities(see(iv) below)	**47,787**	6,321	**47,787**	6,321
Cash-settled share-based payment liability (note 31.9)	**1,805**	1,243	**1,803**	1,240
Accrued expenses - staff (see (ii) below)	**9,346**	6,373	**9,182**	6,247
Deferred income (vi)	**62,005**	4,351	**62,005**	4,351
Accrued expenses - Others (see (v) below)	**12,634**	4,330	**12,580**	4,274
Due to group companies (see note 36.3)	**16,770**	32,895	**20,597**	34,285
Collections / remittance payable (see (vii) below)	**448,838**	218,164	**448,831**	218,164
Customer deposit for letters of credit	**241,815**	56,249	**241,815**	56,249
Unclaimed balances (see (i) below)	**6,325**	4,905	**6,325**	4,905
Draft & bank cheque payable	**1,209**	1,235	**1,209**	1,235
Electronic channels settlement liability	**6,301**	6,554	**6,301**	6,554
Clients cash collateral for derivative transactions	**61,771**	22,560	**61,771**	22,560
Sundry liabilities (see (iii) below)	**46,431**	87,893	**46,429**	87,899
Lease liabilities(viii)	**2,363**	1,026	**2,364**	1,026
	965,400	454,099	**968,999**	455,310
Current	**778,848**	408,382	**782,446**	409,593
Non-current	**186,552**	45,717	**186,553**	45,717
	965,400	454,099	**968,999**	455,310

(i) Unclaimed balances include demand drafts not yet presented for payment by beneficiaries.

(ii) Accrued expense -staff relates to employee bonus and incentives.

(iii) Sundry liabilities include payable to vendors, sales agent commission payable and non-financial institution vostro deposits

(iv) Trade settlement liabilities relates to unsettled trade payables in respect of trading instruments

(v) Accrued expenses - Others includes accruals for audit fees and other miscellaneous provisions.

(vi) In determining the fair value of derivative instruments such as Swap contracts, all valuation inputs used by management were not directly observable which gave raise to deferral Day one gain. Day one profit or loss could arise due to the fact that the counterparty credit risk, Own credit risk and Cross-Correlation Quanto Risk inherent in the swap contracts are not directly or are indirectly observable from current market transactions in the same instrument.

(vii) Collections and remittance payable includes N11.05bn (Dec 2023: N21.3bn) relating to balance held in respect of clearing and settlement activites from NIBBS,FMDQ over the counter foreign exchange transactions and N297.26bn in relations to collection activities from various clients.

(viii) Lease liabilities represents the Lease liabilities which are initially measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term,

Movements in lease liabilities

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024	**31 Dec. 2023 N million**	**31 Dec. 2023 N'million**	**31 Dec. 2023 N'million**
Opening balance for the year	**1,162**	541	**1,163**	542
Additions	**1,332**	624	**1,332**	624
Finance cost	**33**	15	**33**	15
Terminated/Cancelled	**(164)**	(18)	**(164)**	(18)
Payments during the year	**-**	-	**-**	-
Closing balance for the year	**2,363**	1 162	**2,364**	1 163

Maturity analysis
The maturity analysis is based on the remaining years over the lease term.

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	N million	**N million**	N million
1-5 yrs	**2,363**	1 162	**2,364**	1,163
6-12mths	**-**	-	**-**	-
On demand	**-**	-	**-**	-
Within 3mths	**-**	-	**-**	-
Within 6mths	**-**	-	**-**	-
	2,363	1,162	**2,364**	1,163

27 Classification of financial instruments

Accounting classifications and fair values

The table below sets out the group's classification of assets and liabilities, and their fair values.

	Note	Fair Value through P&L		Amortised cost	Fair-value through other comprehensive income		Carrying amount	Fair value
		Held for trading	Fair value through P/L - default		Debt Instruments	Equity Instruments		
		N million	N million	N million	N million	N million	N million	N million
31 December 2024								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents*	7	-	-	2,233,287	-	-	2,233,287	**2,233,287**
Trading assets	9.1	591,531	-	-	-	-	591,531	**591,531**
Pledged assets	8	-	-	127,928	-	-	127,928	**127,928**
Derivative assets*	10.6	124,127	-	-	-	-	124,127	**124,127**
Financial investments	11	-	-	473,862	477,462	4,075	955,399	**955,399**
Loans and advances to banks	12	-	-	51,854	-	-	51,854	**51,112**
Loans and advances to customers	12	-	-	2,353,179	-	-	2,353,179	**2,319,529**
Other assets (see (a) below)	14	-	-	225,872	-	-	225,872	**225,872**
		715,658		**5,465,982**	**477,462**	**4,075**	**6,663,177**	**6,628,785**
Liabilities								
Derivative liabilities	10.6	61,850	-	-	-	-	61,850	**61,850**
Trading liabilities	9.2	1,248,905	-	-	-	-	1,248,905	**1,248,905**
Deposits from banks	21	-	-	263,794	-	-	263,794	**263,794**
Deposits from customers	21	-	-	3,032,048	-	-	3,032,048	**3,032,048**
Other borrowings	22	-	-	417,589	-	-	417,589	**417,589**
Subordinated debt	23	-	-	112,697	-	-	112,697	**112,697**
Other liabilities (see (b) below)	26	-	-	903,395	-	-	903,395	**903,395**
		1,310,755	**-**	**4,729,523**	**-**	**-**	**6,040,278**	**6,040,278**

(a) Other assets presented in the table above comprise financial assets only. The following items have been excluded: prepayments and indirect/ withholding tax receivable.

(b) Other liabilities presented in the table above comprise financial liabilities only. The following items have been excluded: deferred revenue.

27 Classification of financial instruments - (continued)

	Note	Fair Value through P&L		Amortised cost	Fair-value through other comprehensive income		Carrying amount	Fair value
		Held for trading	Designated at fair value		Debt Instruments	Equity Instruments		
		N million	N million	N million	N million	N million		
31 December 2023								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents*	7	-	-	1,362,369	-	-	1,362,369	1,362,369
Trading assets	9.1	67,907	-	-	-	-	67,907	67,907
Pledged assets	8	70,103	-	-	304,809	-	374,912	374,912
Derivative assets*	10.6	550,720	-	-	-	-	550,720	550,720
Financial investments	11	-	-	58,429	280,161	3,934	342,524	342,524
Loans and advances to banks	12	-	-	8,668	-	-	8,668	8,544
Loans and advances to customers	12	-	-	2,032,350	-	-	2,032,350	2,003,287
Other assets (see (a) below)		-	-	187,399	-	-	187,399	187,399
		688,730	-	3,649,215	584,970	3,934	**4,926,849**	**4,897,662**
Liabilities								
Derivative liabilities	10.6	446,993	-	-	-	-	446,993	446,993
Trading liabilities	9.2	480,464	-	-	-	-	480,464	480,464
Deposits from banks	21	-	-	658,885	-	-	658,885	658,885
Deposits from customers	21	-	-	2,091,547	-	-	2,091,547	2,091,547
Other borrowings	22	-	-	375,959	-	-	375,959	375,959
Subordinated debt	23	-	-	74,311	-	-	74,311	74,311
Other liabilities (see (b) below)		-	-	449,748	-	-	449,748	449,748
		927,457	**-**	**3,650,450**	**-**	**-**	**4,577,907**	**4,577,907**

* Carrying value has been used where it closely approximates fair values. Fair value estimates are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. Where available, the most suitable measure for fair value is the quoted market price. In the absence of organised secondary markets for financial instruments, such as loans, deposits and unlisted derivatives, direct market prices are not always available. The fair value of such instruments was therefore calculated on the basis of well-established valuation techniques using current market parameters. The fair value is a hypothetical value applicable at a given reporting date, and hence can only be used as an indicator of the value realisable in a future sale.

(a) Other assets presented in the table above comprise financial assets only. The following items have been excluded: prepayments, indirect/ withholding tax receivable, and accrued income.

(b) Other liabilities presented in the table above comprise financial liabilities only. The following item has been excluded: deferred revenue.

28 Fair values of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, fair values are determined using other valuation techniques.

28.1 Valuation models

The group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1 - fair values are based on quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for an identical instrument.

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

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

Valuation techniques include discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, Black-Scholes and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, bonds and equity prices, foreign exchange rates, equity pricess and expected volatilities and correlations.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value; and
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties, to the extent that the group believes that a third party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction. For measuring derivatives that might change classification from being an asset to a liability or vice versa such as interest rate swaps, fair values take into account the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) when market participants take this into consideration in pricing the derivatives.

28.2 Valuation framework

The group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This framework includes a *market risk function*, which has overall responsibility for independently verifying the results of trading operations and all significant fair value measurements, and a *product control function*, which is independednt of front office management and reports to the Chief Financial Officer. The roles performed by both functions include:

- verification of observable pricing;
- re-performance of model valuations;
- review and approval process for new models and changes to models
- calibration and back-testing of models against observed market transactions;
- analysis and investigation of significant daily valuation movements; and
- review of significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments and significant changes to the fair value measurement of level 3 instruments.

28.3 Financial instruments measured at fair value - fair value hierarchy

The tables below analyse financial instruments carried at fair value at the end of the year, by level of fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position. See note 4.5 on accounting policies on fair value.

Group	Note	Fair value N million	Level 1 N million	Level 2 N million	Level 3 N million	Total N million
31 December 2024						
Assets						
Derivative assets	10.6	124,127	-	124,127	-	**124,127**
Trading assets	9.1	591,531	23,417	568,114	-	**591,531**
Pledged assets	8	127,928	127,928	-	-	**127,928**
Financial investments	11	953,363	949,288	-	4,075	**953,363**
		1,796,949	**1,100,633**	**692,241**	**4,075**	**1,796,949**
Comprising:						
Held-for-trading		715,658	23,417	692,241	-	**715,658**
Amortised Cost		601,790	601,790	-	-	**601,790**
FV through Other Comprehensive Income		479,501	475,426	-	4,075	**479,501**
		1,796,949	**1,100,633**	**692,241**	**4,075**	**1,796,949**
Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	10.6	61,850	-	61,850	-	**61,850**
Trading liabilities	9.2	1,248,905	381,932	866,973	-	**1,248,905**
		1,310,755	**381,932**	**928,823**	**-**	**1,310,755**
Comprising:						
Held-for-trading		1,310,755	381,932	928,823	-	**1,310,755**
		1,310,755	**381,932**	**928,823**	**-**	**1,310,755**

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year

Group	Note	Fair value N million	Level 1 N million	Level 2 N million	Level 3 N million	Total N million
31 December 2023						
Assets						
Derivative assets	10.6	550,720	-	478,977	71 743	550,720
Trading assets	9.1	-	3,849	64,058	-	67,907
Pledged assets	8	374,912	304,808	70,104	-	374,912
Financial investments	11	341,608	320,283	-	3,934	324,217
		1,267,240	628,940	613,139	75,677	1,317,756
Comprising:						
Held-for-trading		620,823	73,952	543,035	71 743	688,730
Amortised Cost		58,429	58,429	-	-	58,429
FV through Other Comprehensive Income		587,988	496,559	70,104	3,934	570,597
		1,267,240	628,940	613,139	75,677	1,317,756
Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	10.6	446,993	-	446,993	-	446,993
Trading liabilities	9.2	480,464	5,989	474,475	-	480,464
		927,457	5,989	921,468	-	927,457
Comprising:						
Held-for-trading		927,457	5,989	921,468	-	927,457
		927,457	5,989	921,468	-	927,457

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period. No reclassifications were made in or out of level 3 during the year.

28.4 Level 3 fair value measurement

(i) The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for fair value measurements in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

	Derivative assets	Financial investments	Total
	N million	N million	N million
Balance at 1 January 2024	**71,743**	**3 933**	**75,676**
Gains/(losses) included in profit or loss - Trading revenue	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	**141**	**141**
Recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	-	-
Originations and purchases	-	-	-
Day one profit/ (loss) recognised	-	-	-
Sales and settlements	(71,743)	-	**(71,743)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**-**	**4 074**	**4 074**
Balance at 1 January 2023	14,637	3,461	18,098
Gain/(Losses) included in profit or loss - Trading revenue	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	472	472
Recognised in profit or loss during the year	60,550	-	60,550
Origination and purchases	-	-	-
Day one profit/ (loss) recognised	(3,444)	-	(3,444)
Sales and settlements	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	**71,743**	**3,933**	75,676

Gain or loss for the period in the table above are presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

	Derivative assets	Financial investments	Total
	N million	N million	N million
31 December 2024			
Other comprehensive income	-	**141**	**141**
Trading revenue	-	-	-
	-	**141**	**141**
31 December 2023			
Other comprehensive income	-	472	472
Trading revenue	-	-	-
	-	**472**	**472**

28.4 Level 3 fair value measurement (continued)

(ii) Unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

The information below describes the significant unobservable inputs used at period end in measuring financial instruments categorised as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Type of financial instrument	Fair value as at 31-Dec-2024 Nmillion	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable input
Unquoted equities	4074 (2023: 3,933)	Discounted cash flow	- Risk adjusted discount rate	A significant increase in the spread above the risk-free rate would result in a lower fair value.
Derivative assets	Nil (2023: 71,743)	Discounted cash flow technique	• Own credit risk (DVA) • Counterparty credit risk (CVA, basis risk and country risk premium) • USD/NGN Quanto Risk • FX Volatility	A significant move (either positive or negative) in the unobservable input will result in a significant move in the fair value.

(iii) Effect of unobservable inputs on fair value measurement (Sensitivity analysis)

The table below indicates the valuation techniques and main assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of the level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The table further indicates the effect that a significant change in one or more of the inputs to a reasonably possible alternative assumption would have on profit or loss at the reporting date.

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Variance in fair value measurment	Effect on OCI/Profit or Loss	
				Favourable Nmillion	Unfavourable Nmillion
31 December 2024					
Unquoted equities	Discounted cash flow	Risk adjusted discount rate	From (2%) to 2%	**214**	**(423)**
Derivative assets	Discounted cash flow technique	• Own credit risk (DVA) • Counterparty credit risk (CVA, basis risk and country risk premium) • USD/NGN Quanto Risk • FX Volatility	From (1%) to 1%	**441**	**(445)**
31 December 2023					
Unquoted equities	Discounted cash flow	Risk adjusted discount rate	From (2%) to 2%	250	(274)
Derivative assets	Discounted cash flow technique	• Own credit risk (DVA) • Counterparty credit risk (CVA, basis risk and country risk premium) • USD/NGN Quanto Risk • FX Volatility	From (1%) to 1%	441	(445)

28.5 Financial instruments not measured at fair value - fair value hierarchy

The following table set out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierachy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

Where carrying amount of financial instruments approximates their fair value, the fair values of such financial instruments are not disclosed in the table below. These financial instruments includes, short term receivables, and short term payables, other assets and other liabilities.

Group	Carrying Amount N million	Level 1 N million	Level 2 N million	Level 3 N million	Total Fair Value N million
31 December 2024					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	2,233,287	-	2,233,287	-	**2,233,287**
Loans and advances to banks	51,112	-	51,854	-	**51,854**
Loans and advances to customers	2,353,179	-	2,319,529	-	**2,319,529**
Other financial assets	225,872	-	225,872	-	**225,872**
	4,863,450	**-**	**4,830,542**	**-**	**4,830,542**
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	263,794	-	263,794	-	**263,794**
Deposits from customers	3,032,048	-	3,032,048	-	**3,032,048**
Other borrowings	417,589	-	417,589	-	**417,589**
Debt securities issued	112,697	-	112,697	-	**112,697**
Other financial liabilities	903,395		903,395	-	**903,395**
	4,729,523	**-**	**4,729,523**	**-**	**4,729,523**

Group	Fair value N million	Level 1 N million	Level 2 N million	Level 3 N million	Total Fair Value N million
31 December 2023					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	1,362,369	-	1,362,369	-	1,362,369
Loans and advances to banks	8,544	-	8,668	-	8,668
Loans and advances to customers	2,032,350	-	2,003,287	-	2,003,287
Other financial assets	187,399	-	187,399	-	187,399
	3,590,662	-	3,561,723	-	3,561,723
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	658,885	-	658,885	-	658,885
Deposits from customers	2,091,547	-	2,091,547	-	2,091,547
Other borrowings	375,959	-	375,959	-	375,959
Debt securities issued	74,311	-	74,311	-	74,311
Other financial liabilites	449,748		449,748		449,748
	3,650,450	-	3,650,450	-	3,650,450

Fair value of loans and advances is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques. Input into the valuation techniques includes interest rates and value of underlying collateral.

Fair value of deposits from banks and customers is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques, applying the rates offered for deposits of similar maturities and terms. The fair value of deposits payable on demand is the amount payable at the reporting date.

29 Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

IFRS requires financial assets and financial liabilities to be offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the group and company has a current legally enforceable right to set off recognised amounts, as well as the intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Accordingly, the following table sets out the impact of offset, as well as financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they have been offset in accordance with IFRS.

It should be noted that the information below is not intended to represent the group and bank’s actual credit exposure, nor will it agree to that presented in the statement of financial position.

29 Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements (continued)

Group and bank	Gross amount of recognised financial assets[1] N million	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities offset in the statement of financial position[2] N million	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position N million	Financial instruments, financial collateral and cash collateral[3] N million	Net amount N million
Assets					
31 December 2024					
Derivative assets	124,129	(2,399)	121,730	(96,672)	25,058
Loans and advances to customers	54,098	-	54,098	(7,919)	46,179
	178,227	**(2,399)**	**175,828**	**(104,591)**	**71,237**
31 December 2023					
Derivative assets	550,720	-	550,720	(550,720)	-
Loans and advances to customers	81,325	-	81,325	(11,770)	69,555
	632,045	**-**	**632,045**	**(562,490)**	**69,555**

Group and bank	Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities[1] N million	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets offset in the statement of financial position[2] N million	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position N million	Financial instruments, financial collateral and cash collateral[3] N million	Net amount N million
Liabilities					
31 December 2024					
Derivative liabilities	61,850	(819)	61,031	(61,031)	-
Deposits from customers	7,919	-	7,919	(7,919)	-
	69,769	**(819)**	**68,950**	**(68,950)**	**-**
31 December 2023					
Derivative liabilities	103,198	-	103,198	(103,198)	-
Deposits from customers	11,770	-	11,770	(11,770)	-
	114,968	-	114,968	(114,968)	-

[1]Gross amounts are disclosed for recognised assets and liabilities that are either offset in the statement of financial position or subject to a master netting arrangement or a similar agreement, irrespective of whether the offsetting criteria is met.

[2]The amounts that qualify for offset in accordance with the criteria per IFRS.

[3]Related amounts not offset in the statement of financial position that are subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement, including financial collateral (whether recognised or unrecognised) and cash collateral.

The table below sets out the nature of agreement and the types of rights relating to items which do not qualify for offset but that are subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement.

Nature of agreement	Related rights
International Swaps and Derivative Associations	The agreement allows for set off in the event of default
Global master repurchase agreements	The agreement allows for set off in the event of default

		Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
		N million	N million	**N million**	N million
30	**Contingent liabilities and commitments**				
30.1	**Contingent liabilities**				
	Letters of credit	**348,473**	164,946	**348,473**	164,946
	Bonds and Guarantees	**236,850**	119,959	**236,850**	119,959
		585,323	284,905	**585,323**	284,905

Bonds and Guarantees and letters of credit are given to third parties as security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. As the group will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default, the cash requirements of these instruments are expected to be considerably below their nominal amounts. The expected credit loss on this has been included in provisions (see note 25).

		Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
		N million	N million	**N million**	N million
30.2	**Capital commitments**				
	Contracted capital expenditure	**1,330**	677	**1,330**	677
	Capital expenditure authorised but not yet contracted	**28,177**	-	**28,169**	-
		29,507	677	**29,499**	677

The above commitments relates to capital expenditure on property plant and equipment and the expenditure will be funded from the Group's internal resources.

30.3 Loan commitments

a) As at 31 December 2024, the group had irrevocable loan commitments amounting to N261.00 billion (Dec 2023: N237.2 billion) in respect of various loan contracts and the expected credit loss on this amounts to N161.85 million(Dec 2023: N677 million).

b) An amount of N563 billion has been recognised as off-balance sheet pledged assets which represent 30% of the original transaction that was ceded to Stanbic IBTC Bank by Standard Bank of South Africa Limited (SBSA) in a Cross-Currency Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS) agreement with CBN involving exchange of $1 billion for N1.482 billion.

30.4 Legal proceedings

In the ordinary course of business the group is exposed to various actual and potential claims, lawsuits and other proceedings that relate to alleged errors, omissions, breaches. The directors are satisfied, based on present information and the assessed probability of such existing claims crystallising that the group has adequate insurance cover and / or provisions in place to meet such claims.

The Bank's litigation portfolio as at 31 December 2024 consisted of 359 cases and aggregate value of monetary claims against Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited was N260,895,974,844.37 and USD$1,802,141.61.

The claims against the Group are generally considered to have a low likelihood of success and the Group is actively defending same. Management believes that the ultimate resolution of any of the proceedings will not have a significantly adverse effect on the Group. Where the Group envisages that there is a more than average chance that a claim against it will succeed, adequate provisions are raised in respect of such claim. See note 26 for details of provisions.

Below is the distribution of cases across the hierarchy of courts for the Bank

	Court	**No of Cases**
a	Magistrate, High Court, Federal High Court and National Industrial Court	302
b	Court of Appeal	48
c	Supreme Court	9

31 Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) Clawback

The Bank had in December 2012 entered into an agreement with AMCON to purchase the Eligible Assets (non-performing loan) of a client, which the Bank had classified as "doubtful". AMCON confirmed its willingness to purchase the proposed Eligible Assets at a total consideration of about N10 billion, which sale/purchase was concluded in December of 2012. As a precondition for the sale, AMCON unequivocally stated that the pricing of the Eligible Bank Assets was subject to adjustment within twelve (12) months in line with AMCON guidelines after due diligence on information the Bank had supplied to AMCON.

AMCON by a letter dated October 4, 2017 informed the Bank of its intention to reprice the loan and claw back the sum of N5.7bn, being what was alleged to be excess overpaid consideration, as a result of what was felt was an overvaluation. The Bank in its response to the allegation, emphatically denied the allegations and provided evidence to AMCON to the contrary. The Bank noted that AMCON's attempt to reprice the sold Assets, were outside the 12-month claw-back period provided in AMCON's guidelines.

Notwithstanding all the clarifications made by the Bank, AMCON proceeded to apply to the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to debit the Bank's account with the sum requested to be clawed back, plus possible accrued interest. Sequel to this, the CBN wrote to Stanbic IBTC on 31 July 2019, informing the Bank of AMCON's request to debit the Bank's account.

Accordingly, the Bank instructed its lawyers to institute a Legal action against AMCON, pursuant to which it obtained an interim injunction (ex-parte), restraining AMCON and the CBN from debiting its Account for the alleged claw-back sum. However, the Bank subsequently discovered that AMCON had earlier filed a suit at the Ferderal High Court, Lagos Division on the same subject matter. Consequently, the Bank discontinued its suit against AMCON and filed a Counter-Claim against AMCON in its suit. When the case came up for hearing on 03 July 2024, the counsel for both parties adopted their respective issues for determination. On 04 November 2024, the Plaintiff's counsel informed the Court that the Plaintiff's witness was not present in Court. Consequently, the Court adjourned the matter to 24 February 2025 for commencement of trial.

31 Income statement information

		Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
		N million	N million	**N million**	N million
31.1	**Interest income**				
	Interest on loans and advances to banks	**12,596**	4,183	**12,596**	4,183
	Interest on loans and advances to customers	**391,625**	229,579	**391,625**	229,579
	Interest on investments	**147,348**	26,624	**147,348**	26,624
		551,569	260,386	**551,569**	260,386
	Comprising:				
	Interest income on items measured at amortised cost	**404,221**	233,762	**404,221**	233,762
	Interest income on debt instruments measured at FVOCI	**147,348**	26,624	**147,348**	26,624
		551,569	260,386	**551,569**	260,386

The amount reported above include interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method that relates to loans and advances measured at amortised cost and financial assets carried at FVOCI.

Included in interest income reported above is N18.12 billion (Dec. 2023: N945 million) from related party transactions. See Note 36.3.

Interest income for the year ended December 2024 includes N1.07 billion (Dec. 2023: N1.55 billion) relating to interest income recognised on credit impaired financial assets.

31.2	**Interest expense**				
	Savings accounts	**10,807**	5,484	**10,807**	5,484
	Current accounts	**14,975**	5,394	**14,975**	5,394
	Call deposits	**13,871**	2,349	**13,871**	2,349
	Term deposits	**46,843**	18,546	**46,843**	18,546
	Interbank deposits	**28,650**	14,492	**28,650**	14,492
	Borrowed funds	**42,325**	49,653	**42,325**	49,653
	Lease liabilities	**25**	9	**25**	9
		157,496	95,927	**157,496**	95,927

Interest expense reported above is on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. It includes N39.13 billion (Dec. 2023:N14.71 billion) from related party transactions. See note 36.3

31.3	**Net fee and commission revenue**				
	Fee and commission revenue	**73,740**	39,069	**73,814**	39,045
	Account transaction fees	**10,390**	6,767	**10,390**	6,767
	Card based commission	**5,836**	3,801	**5,836**	3,801
	Knowledge based fees and commission	**16,169**	6,609	**16,243**	6,585
	Electronic banking	**4,364**	4,422	**4,364**	4,422
	Foreign currency service fees	**24,049**	10,541	**24,049**	10,541
	Documentation and administration fees	**10,102**	5,102	**10,102**	5,102
	Loan commitment fees	**1,023**	332	**1,023**	332
	Other fee and commission revenue	**1,807**	1,495	**1,807**	1,495
	Fee and commission expense	**(16,026)**	(7,521)	**(16,026)**	(7,521)
		57,714	31,548	**57,788**	31,524

Other fee and commission revenue includes commission from sale of government securities, account statement fee, funds transfer charges, salary processing and administration charges, reference letter charges, and cash withdrawal charges.

Total fee and commission income recognised at a point in time amount to N72.71billion (31 Dec. 2023: N38,737 million) while an amount of N1.02billion (31 Dec. 2023: N332 million) was recognised over the period.

31.4	**Trading revenue**				
	Equities	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Fixed income& currencies	**57,568**	62,502	**57,568**	62,502
		57,568	62,502	**57,568**	62,502

Included in trading revenue reported above is a derivative gains of ₦33,060 million (Dec 2023: ₦17,379 million), foreign currency revaluation gains ₦1,870 million (Dec 2023: ₦7,264 million) and foreign currency trading gain of ₦22,638 million (Dec 2023: ₦37,863 million).

31.5	**Other income**				
	Dividend income	**477**	408	**877**	644
	Gains on disposal of property and equipment	**192**	621	**192**	621
	Unrealised income on repossessed collateral	**-**	325	**-**	325
	Others (see (i) below)	**2,846**	276	**2,789**	274
		3,515	1,630	**3,858**	1,864

(i) Others includes mainly gains/losses from sale of treasury bills, modification loss on restructured facilities, administrative charges and commissions on non-banking transactions.

		Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
31.6	**Net impairment (write-back)/loss on financial assets**				
	Net expected credit losses raised and released for financial investments	**663**	1,337	**663**	1,337
	12 month ECL	**682**	1,337	**682**	1,337
	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	**(19)**	-	**(19)**	-
	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Net expected credit losses raised and released for Loan and advances	**88,667**	16,820	**88,667**	16,820
	12 month ECL	**11,435**	1,312	**11,435**	1,312
	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	**279**	702	**279**	702
	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	**76,953**	14,806	**76,953**	14,806
	Net expected credit losses raised and released on off balance sheet exposures	**162**	(148)	**162**	(148)
	12 month ECL	**162**	(148)	**162**	(148)
	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Net expected credit losses raised and released on other assets	**17,231**	490	**17,209**	465
	12 month ECL	**17,231**	490	**17,209**	465
	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Recoveries on loans and advances previously written off	**(7,797)**	(3,406)	**(7,797)**	(3,406)
		98,926	15,093	**98,904**	15,068
31.7	**Staff costs**				
	Salaries and allowances	**52,645**	43,585	**51,923**	42,994
	Post employment benefit	**834**	786	**824**	777
	Equity-linked transactions (Note 31.9)	**2,159**	1,070	**2,157**	1,067
		55,638	45,441	**54,904**	44,838
31.8	**Other operating expenses**				
	Information technology	**27,948**	15,901	**27,941**	15,892
	Communication expenses	**2,610**	2,326	**2,610**	2,322
	Premises expenses	**6,431**	4,519	**6,420**	4,506
	Depreciation	**9,111**	6,899	**9,099**	6,890
	Amortisation of intangible asset	**765**	765	**765**	765
	Commissions Paid	**92**	-	**92**	-
	Deposit insurance premium	**11,874**	7,970	**11,874**	7,970
	AMCON expenses	**26,294**	15,387	**26,294**	15,387
	Other insurance premium	**4,398**	3,295	**4,392**	3,289
	Auditors' renumeration	**410**	328	**403**	322
	Non-audit service fee (see note (i))	**59**	48	**36**	48
	Professional fees	**3,311**	1,564	**7,653**	3,043
	Administration and membership fees	**2,486**	895	**2,479**	893
	Training expenses	**1,154**	736	**1,128**	726
	Security expenses	**2,597**	2,300	**2,597**	2,300
	Travel and entertainment	**2,970**	1,671	**2,954**	1,648
	Stationery and printing	**1,154**	1,149	**1,153**	1,149
	Marketing and advertising	**2,173**	1,336	**2,166**	1,331
	Donations	**-**	3	**-**	3
	Operational losses	**501**	230	**283**	230
	Directors' fees	**789**	608	**783**	599
	Penalties and fines	**579**	40	**579**	40
	Bank Charges	**2,894**	1,127	**2,894**	1,127
	Indirect tax (VAT)	**3,126**	2,009	**3,100**	2,000
	Others (see note (ii))	**6,755**	4,569	**7,115**	4,579
		120,480	75,675	**124,810**	77,059

Included in staff costs is N1.32 billion(Dec 2023: N1.03 billion) representing salaries and allowances paid to executive Directors for the year. See note 32.

The equity-linked transactions in staff cost are cash settled.

31.8 Other operating expenses (continued)

(i) Non-audit services

The details of prior year non-audit services provided by the (PriceWaterhouseCoopers), other than statutory audit of financial statements, are as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	N million	**N million**	N million
Professional Fees on NDIC Certification	**6**	5	**6**	5
Risk, Whistleblowing and Corporate Governance Assessment	**24**	22	**24**	22
ISAE 3402 Engagement	**23**	15	**-**	15
Comfort Letter on Financial Summary	**-**	1	**-**	1
Assurance services- audit procedures on BA 610 reporting	**6**	5	**6**	5

Non-audit service provided by Messrs PwC during the period was N59m (Dec 2023: N48m)

(ii) Others

Included in others are FMDQ OTC futures charges, motor vehicle maintenance expense amongst others.

31.9 Share-based payment transactions

The group operates a number of share- based payment arrangements under which the entity receives services from employees as a consideration for equity instruments of the group or cash settlement based on equity instruments of the group.

At 31 December 2024, the group had the following share-based arrangements:

(a) Share appreciation rights based on equity instrument of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC (Stanbic IBTC Equity Growth Scheme) - cash settled

(b) Share options and appreciation rights based on equity instrument of Standard Bank Group (Parent company share incentive schemes) - equity settled.

(c) Deferred bonus scheme.

The expenses and liabilities recognised in respect of the share based arrangements are as follows:

	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Expenses recognised in staff costs (see note 31.7)	**N million**	N million
Expenses recognised in staff costs		
Stanbic IBTC Equity Growth Scheme	-	38
Deferred bonus scheme (DBS)	2 157	1 030
	2 157	1 068

	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
	N million	N million
Liabilities recognised in other liabilities		
Deferred bonus scheme	1,805	1,243
	1,805	1,243

31.9 Share-based payment transactions (continued)

(b)(ii) *Equity Growth Scheme - Appreciation rights*

	Number of rights	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Rights outstanding at beginning of the year	**-**	11,549
Net transfers	**-**	-
Granted	**-**	-
Exercised	**-**	**(11,549)**
Lapsed	**-**	-
Rights outstanding at end of the year	**-**	-

The following rights granted to employees had not been exercised at 31 December 2024:

Number of rights	**Price range (ZAR)**	**Weighted average price (ZAR)**	**Expiry period**
-	156.96	156.96	Year to 31 December 2025
-	122.24	122.24	Year to 31 December 2026
-			

The following rights granted to employees had not been exercised at 31 December 2023:

Number of rights	**Price range (ZAR)**	**Weighted average price (ZAR)**	**Expiry period**
5,353	156.96	156.96	Year to 31 December 2025
6,196	122.24	122.24	Year to 31 December 2026
11,549			

(c)(i) Deferred bonus scheme (DBS)

It is essential for the group to retain key skills over the longer term. This is done particularly through share-based incentive plans. The purpose of these plans is to align the interests of the group, its subsidiaries and employees, as well as to attract and retain skilled, competent people.

The group has implemented a scheme to defer a portion of incentive bonuses over a minimum threshold for key management staff and executives. This improves the alignment of shareholder and management interests by creating a closer linkage between risk and reward, and also facilitates retention of key employees.

All employees, who are awarded short-term incentives over a certain threshold, will now be subject to a mandatory deferral of a percentage of their cash incentive into the DBS. Vesting of the deferred bonus occurs over three years, conditional on continued employment at that time. The final payment of the deferred bonus is calculated with reference to the Standard Bank Group share price at payment date. To enhance the retention component of the scheme, additional increments on the deferred bonus become payable at vesting and one year thereafter. Variables on thresholds and additional increments in the DBS are subject to annual review by the remuneration committee, and may differ from one performance year to the next.

(c)(ii) Deferred bonus scheme 2012 (DBS 2012)

In 2012, changes were made to the existing DBS to provide for a single global incentive deferral scheme across the regions. The purpose of the Deferred Bonus Scheme 2012 is to encourage a longer-term outlook in business decision-making and closer alignment of performance with long-term value creation.

All employees granted an annual performance award over a threshold have part of their award deferred. The award is indexed to the group's share price and accrues notional dividends during the vesting year, which are payable on vesting. The awards vest in three equal amounts at 18 months, 30 months and 42 months from the date of award. The final payout is determined with reference to the group's share price on vesting date.

	Units	
	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Reconciliation		
Units outstanding at beginning of the year	**8,000**	45,252
Granted	**-**	-
Transfers	**-**	-
Exercised	**(6,176)**	(37,252)
Transferred to group companies	**-**	-
Units outstanding at end of the year	**1,824**	8,000
Weighted average fair value at grant date (R)	**160**	-
Expected life (years)	**2.51**	2.51

31.9 Share-based payment transactions (continued)

(c)(iii) Cash settled deferred bonus scheme (CSDBS)

Employees granted an annual performance award over a threshold have part of their award deferred. In addition the group makes special awards of CSDBS to qualifying employees.

The award units are demoninated in employee's host countries' local contract, the value of which moves parrallel to the changes in the proce of the SBG shares listed on the JSE and accrue notional dividends over the vesting period which are payable on vesting.

Awards vest in three equal tranches at 18 months, 30 months and 42 months from the date of award. Final payout is determined with referenace to SBG share price on vesting date.

	Naira Units		Rand Units	
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	**31 Dec. 2024**	31 Dec. 2023
Reconciliation				
Units outstanding at beginning of the year	**6,165,181**	5,056,340	2,778	**2,778**
Granted	**5,163,190**	3,494,249	**-**	**-**
Forfeited	**(112,987)**	(19,280)	**-**	**-**
Transferred to group companies	**23,678**	-	-	-
Exercised	**(2,816,572)**	(2,366,128)	-	-
Units outstanding at end of the year	**8,422,490**	**6,165,181**	**2,778**	**2,778**
Weighted average fair value at grant date (NGN)	**182**	**163**		
Expected life at grant date (years)	**2.51**	**2.51**	**2.51**	**2.51**

(d) Performance Reward Plan (PRP)

The PRP is a long-term performance drive share plan which incentivises a group of senior executives to meet the strategic long-term objectives that deliver value to shareholders, to align the interests of those executives with those of shareholders and to act as an attraction and retention mechanism in a highly competitive marketplace for skills. The PRP operates alongside the existing conditional, equity-settled long-term plans, namely the EGS, the group share incentive scheme (GSIS) and DBS post 2011.

The PRP is settled in shares to the employee on the applicable vesting dates together with notional dividends that are settled in cash. The shares that vest (if any) and that are delivered to the employee are conditional on the pre-specified performance metrics.

Number of ordinary shares	Option price range	Weighted average price	Option expire period
			Units
5,839	220.97	220.97	Year to 31 March 2022
5,839	220.97	220.97	Year to 31 March 2023
5,841	220.97	220.97	Year to 31 March 2024
5,305	183.43	183.43	Year to 31 March 2023
5,305	183.43	183.43	Year to 31 March 2024
5,307	183.43	183.43	Year to 31 March 2025

The following rights granted to employees had not been exercised at 31 December 2024:

Number of ordinary shares		Option price range(ZAR)	Weighted average price	Option expire period
5,839		220.97	220.97	Year to 31 March 2022
5,839		220.97	220.97	Year to 31 March 2023
5,841		220.97	220.97	Year to 31 March 2024
5,305		183.43	183.43	Year to 31 March 2023
5,305	#	183.43	183.43	Year to 31 March 2024
5,307		183.43	183.43	Year to 31 March 2025

	Units	
	31-Dec-24	**31-Dec-23**
Reconciliation		
Units outstanding at beginning of the year	**92,810**	93,244
Granted	**40,593**	7,832
Exercised	**(47,658)**	-
Forfeited	**-**	(8,266)
Cancelled	**-**	-
Transferred to group companies	**-**	-
Units outstanding at end of the year	**85,744**	92,810
Weighted average fair value at grant date (ZAR)	**168**	160
Expected life at grant date (years)	**3**	3

e) **Share appreciation Rights scheme**

	Units	
	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Reconciliation		
Rights outstanding at beginning of the year	**36,113**	-
Net Transfers	-	-
Granted	-	36,113
Exercised	**(5,126)**	-
Lapsed	**(19,266)**	-
Rights outstanding at end of the year	**11,721**	**36,113**

	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
32 Emoluments of Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC directors		
Executive directors		
Emoluments of directors in respect of services rendered[1]:		
While directors of Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC		
- as directors of the bank and/ or subsidiary company	1,317	1,025
Non-executive directors		
Emoluments of directors in respect of services rendered:		
While directors of Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC		
- as directors of the bank and/ or subsidiary company	789	608
Pensions of directors and past directors	32	52
	2 138	1 685

[1] *In order to align emoluments with the performance to which they relate, emoluments reflect the amounts accrued in respect of each year and not the amounts paid.*

	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
Emoluments disclosed above include amounts paid to:		
(i) the chairman	91	68
(ii) the highest paid director	287	253

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
33 Taxation				
Income tax (credit) (note 33.1)	52,993	13,501	51,682	13,244
	52,993	13,501	51,682	13,244
33.1 Income tax				
Current year				
Current tax	15,188	2,168	14,035	1,926
Capital Gain Tax	-	55	-	55
NITDA Levy	2,383	1,240	2,347	1,232
Tertiary Education Tax	4,823	895	4,707	870
Police Trust Fund	12	6	12	6
National Agency for Science &Engineering Infrastructure	587	308	587	308
Withholding tax on dIvidend	24	20	24	20
Deferred tax	12,767	8,810	12,788	8,827
Windfall Levy	17,182	-	17,182	-
Prior year tax	27	(1)	-	-
Taxation per income statement	52,993	13,501	51,682	13,244

33.2 Rate reconciliation

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 %	31 Dec. 2023 %	31 Dec. 2024 %	31 Dec. 2023 %
Rate reconciliation including indirect and direct tax				
The total tax charge for the period as a percentage of profit before taxation	30	30	30	30
Information technology levy	1	1	1	1
Education tax	2	1	2	1
The corporate tax charge for the period as a percentage of profit before taxation	30	30	30	30
Net tax charge	30	30	30	30
Tax exempt income and government securities	(8)	-	(8)	-
Non taxable profits from other tax jurisdictions	(1)	(4)	(1)	(4)
Non-taxable income - other	(20)		(20)	
IT Levy Paid	1	1	1	1
Other Non-deductible expense	5	4	5	4
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	7	-	7
Education tax	2	1	2	1
windfall levy	7	(24)	7	(24)
Deferred tax	5	-	5	-
Minimum tax	-	2	-	2
Other temporary differences	-	(6)	-	(6)
Standard rate of tax	22	11	22	11

Temporary differences not accounted for in deferred tax asset relate to temporary differences on mainly tax losses carried forward for which no deferred tax asset is recognized although the tax losses will continue to be available to offset future tax liability. The tax law permits the Company to continue to carry forward the tax losses indefinitely.

33.3 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

The table below sets out the net of tax amounts relating to each component within other comprehensive income:

Group and bank	Gross value N million	Tax N million	Net of tax N million
31 Dec. 2024			
Net change in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI (debt)	**(5,125)**	**-**	**(5,125)**
Realised fair value adjustment on financial assets at FVOCI (equity)	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(5,125)	**-**	**(5,125)**
31 Dec 2023			
Net change in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI (debt)	5,276	-	5,276
Realised fair value adjustments on FVOCI financial assets transferred to profit or loss	(71)		(71)
	5,205	-	5,205

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
34 Earnings per ordinary share				
The calculations of basic earnings per ordinary share has been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding				
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	184,833	110,429	182,987	110,140
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Basic earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	**462**	276	**457**	275

Diluted earnings per ordinary share

The group has no dilutive instruments. As a result diluted earnings per share is same as basic earnings per ordinary share.

35 Statement of cash flow notes

	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
35.1 (Increase)/decrease in loans & advances & other assets				
Trading assets	**(523,624)**	122,520	**(523,624)**	122,520
Pledged assets	**246,984**	(246,922)	**246,984**	(246,922)
Loans and advances	**(362,395)**	(747,741)	**(362,395)**	(747,741)
Other assets	**(37,348)**	(78,518)	**(37,130)**	(78,382)
Movement in derivative assets	**426,593**	(508,586)	**426,593**	(508,586)
Unobservable valuation difference	**1,103**	8,519	**1,103**	8,519
Restricted balance with the Central Bank	**231,374**	(470,355)	**231,374**	(470,355)
	(17,313)	(1,921,083)	**(17,095)**	(1,920,947)

		Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
35.2	**Increase or decrease in deposits and other liabilities**				
	Deposit and current accounts	**538,943**	868,897	**539,049**	868,802
	Trading liabilities	**768,441**	259,493	**768,441**	259,493
	Movement in derivative liabilities	**(385,143)**	420,894	**(385,143)**	420,894
	Other liabilities and provisions	**(81,872)**	151,501	**(79,477)**	151,908
		840,369	1,700,785	**842,870**	1,701,097
35.3	**Cash and cash equivalents - Statement of cash flows**				
	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	**2,233,287**	1,362,369	**2,233,287**	1,362,369
	Treasury Bills (90 days tenor or less)	**215,668**	272,714	**215,668**	272,714
	Loans and Advances to Banks (90 days tenor or less)	**51,854**	8,668	**51,854**	8,668
	Less: restricted balance with the Central Bank of Nigeria	**(717,590)**	(948,964)	**(717,590)**	(948,964)
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**1,783,219**	694,787	**1,783,219**	694,787
35.4	**Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents**				
	Currency				
	USD	**462,252**	103,098	**462,252**	103,098
	EUR	**23,695**	9,052	**23,695**	9,052
	GBP	**11,138**	9,081	**11,138**	9,081
	Other currency	**4,878**	3,128	**4,878**	3,128
	Effect of exchange rate	**501,963**	124,359	**501,963**	124,359
35.5	**Non-cash flow movements in debts securities issued**				
	Movement in debts securities issued	**38,386**	3,433	**38,386**	3,433
		38,386	3,433	**38,386**	3,433
35.6	**Proceeds from sale of property, equipment, furniture and vehicles**				
	Cost(see note 16.1)	**9,259**	3,005	**9,256**	3,004
	Accummulated depreciation (see note 16.2)	**(6,505)**	(950)	**(6,503)**	(949)
	Net book value	**2,754**	2,055	**2,753**	2,055
	Sales proceeds	**2,946**	2,676	**2,945**	2,676
	Profit on disposal	**192**	621	**192**	621
35.7	**Net movement in financial investment**				
	Purchase of financial investment	**(810,801)**	(465,163)	**(810,801)**	(465,163)
	Disposal of financial investment	**140,879**	450,974	**140,879**	450,974
	MTM gain or (loss)	**5,441**	6,291	**5,441**	6,291
		(664,481)	(7,898)	**(664,481)**	(7,898)

36 Related party transactions

36.1 Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Bank is wholly owned by Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC, a Nigerian company incorporated in Nigeria on the March of 2012 to satisfy the regulatory requirement of the Regulation 3 of 2010 of the Central Bank of Nigeria. The ultimate parent and controlling entity of the bank is Standard Bank Group Limited incorporated in South Africa.

The Bank is related to other companies that are subsidiaries of Standard Bank Group Limited. These include Standard Bank Isle of Man Limited, Standard Bank of South Africa (SBSA), Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited, CfC Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited, Stanbic Bank Botswana, Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited, and Standard Bank (Mauritius) Limited. ICBC Standard Bank PLC, which is an associate of Standard Bank Group Limited, is also a related party.

36.2 Subsidiaries

Details of interest in subsidiaries are disclosed below.

Stanbic IBTC Nominees Limited ("SINL")	100%

36.3 Transactions with Standard Bank of South Africa (SBSA) and other related parties

In the normal course of business, current accounts are operated and placements of foreign currencies and trades between currencies are made with SBSA and other entities within the Standard Bank Group.

The relevant balances are shown below:

		Group		Bank	
	Note	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
Due from group companies					
Trading assets	9.1	**-**	-	**-**	-
Loans to banks	12	**4,275**	1,104	**4,275**	1,104
Current account balances	7	**141,032**	23,072	**141,032**	23,072
Derivatives	10.6	**681**	6,643	**681**	6,643
Other assets	14	**13,923**	16,126	**13,845**	15,993
		159,911	46,945	**159,833**	46,812

(a) **Loans to banks**:These represent foreign currency placement with Standard Bank Group entities. Placements are usually denominated in US dollars with interest rate ranges between 0.14% - 1.79%. Tenor is usually short ranging between 1-6 months. The contract terms are based on normal market terms. Details per counterparty are as follows:

Standard Bank Isle of Man	**4,275**	1,104	**4,275**	1,104
	4,275	1,104	**4,275**	1,104

(b) **Current account balances:** These represent trade related balances held with SBSA and Stanbic Bank Ghana which are particularly used for letters of credit and other foreign trade transactions. The balances are repayable on demand and usually non interest bearing.

(c) **Derivatives**: These represent fair value of currency spot and foreign exchange forward transactions with related parties. The transaction includes USD/CNH spot, EUR/USD spot, and USD/ NGN spot with a combined notional principal of N14.37bn(Dec 2023: N377.98bn). The contracts maturities are within 1 year.

(d) Other assets: These represent reimbursable expenses recoverable from related parties.N5.57 billion (2023: N7.3 billion) is due from the parent entity, Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC while the balance is due from fellow subsidiaries within the Stanbic IBTC Holdings group.

36 Related party transactions (continued)

36.3 Transactions with Standard Bank of South Africa (SBSA) and other related parties (continued)

	Note	Group 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Group 31 Dec. 2023 N million	Bank 31 Dec. 2024 N million	Bank 31 Dec. 2023 N million
Due to group companies					
Deposits and current accounts (see (e) below)	21	**151,696**	19,209	**152,852**	20,259
Derivatives (see (f) below)	10.6	**1,168**	1,051	**1,168**	1,051
Subordinated debt	23	**112,697**	69,348	**112,697**	69,348
Other borrowings	22	**279,192**	254,107	**279,192**	254,107
Other liabilities	26	**16,770**	32,895	**20,597**	34,285
		561,523	376,610	**566,506**	379,050

(e) **Deposits and current accounts:** These represent deposits with related parties. Balances are denominated in various currencies including NGN, USD, EUR, GBP, JPY, and CNY.

	Group 31 Dec. 2024	Group 31 Dec. 2023	Bank 31 Dec. 2024	Bank 31 Dec. 2023
Standard Bank of South Africa	**144,738**	8,280	**144,738**	8,280
Standard Bank De Angola SA	**3**	3	**3**	3
Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC	**3,459**	388	**3,459**	388
Fellow subsidiaries within Stanbic IBTC group	**3,496**	10,538	**4,652**	11,588
	151,696	19,209	**152,852**	20,259

(f) **Derivatives:** These represent fair value of currency swap and forward transactions with entities within the Standard Bank Group. Details per counterparty are as follows:

	Group 31 Dec. 2024	Group 31 Dec. 2023	Bank 31 Dec. 2024	Bank 31 Dec. 2023
Standard Bank of South Africa	**387,529**	249,486	**387,529**	249,486
ICBC Standard Bank PLC	**-**	128,492	**-**	128,492
	387,529	377,978	**387,529**	377,978

The contract terms include currency swaps and forward exchange of USD/CNH spot, EUR/USD spot, and USD/ NGN spot . The contracts have a total notional principal of N387.53 (Dec 2023: N377.98bn). Maturity dates of the contracts are within one year.

(g) **Subordinated debt**: See note 23 for details of the transaction.

(h) **Other borrowings**: See note 22iv for details of the transaction.

(i) **Other liabilities**: These represents lease liability, short term payables to related entities in respect of reimbursable expense. Amount due to parent entity (Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC) amounted to N3.49 billion (2023: 24.6 billion)

(J)**Right of Use assets** : Included in Note 18 is N1.85bn from lease of the Towers building from Stanbic IBTC pensions

36 Related party transactions (continued)

	Note	Group		Bank	
		31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million	**31 Dec. 2024 N million**	31 Dec. 2023 N million
Profit or loss impact of transactions with Standard Bank of South Africa and other related parties					
Interest income earned		**18,118**	944	**18,118**	944
Interest expense paid		**(39,134)**	(14,712)	**(39,134)**	(14,712)
Trading revenue /(loss)		**13,429**	(58,268)	**13,429**	(58,268)
Other revenue		**-**	-	**400**	237.00
Fee and commission income		**58**	311	**169**	358
Operating expense incurred		**(7,304)**	(6,054)	**(11,581)**	(7,455)

Interest income earned: This represent interest earned on placement with group entities. The nature of transaction is presented in Note 36.3

Interest expense: This represents interest expense in respect of deposits,lease, subordinated debt, and other borrowing transactions with group entities. The nature of transaction is presented in Note 36.3(e), (g), & (h).

Trading revenue/ (loss): These represent fair value gain/ (loss) on trading and derivative transactions with group entities. The nature of transaction is presented in Note 36.3(c) and (f) .

Fee and commission income: These represent fee income earned by the bank from technical and management service provided to a subsidiary entities, Stanbic IBTC Nominees Limited (SINL) . Under the agreement, the bank provides managerial and operational support to its subsidiaries. In return, SINL pays 10% (2023: 10%) of its profit before tax to the bank.

Operating expense incurred (Group): This represents management fee due to the parent, Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC.

Operating expense incurred (Bank): This includes staff costs recovery from Standard Bank Group entities in respect of employees with regional roles. It also includes amount incurred under technical and management service agreement with SINL. Under the agreement, SINL operates the custody license on behalf of the bank. In return, the bank pays 50% (2023:50%) of the total custody fee generated to SINL.

36.4 Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel includes: members of the Stanbic IBTC Bank limited board of directors and Stanbic IBTC Bank limited executive committee. Non-executive directors are included in the definition of key management personnel as required by IAS 24 Related Party Disclosure. The definition of key management includes the close members of family of key management personnel and any entity over which key management exercise control, joint control or significant influence. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that person in their dealings with Stanbic IBTC Bank limited. They include the person's domestic partner and children, the children of the person's domestic partner, and dependents of the person or the person's domestic partner

	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
(i) Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short-term benefits	**2 084**	1 786
Post-employment benefits	**52**	49
Value of share options and rights expensed/ (credit)	**-**	-
	2 136	1,835

The transactions below are entered into in the normal course of business.

	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
(ii) Loans to key management personnel		
Loans outstanding at the beginning of the year	**1 050**	782
Net movement during the year	**100**	268
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	**1 150**	1,050
Net interest earned	**25**	3

36 Related party transactions (continued)

36.4 Transactions with key management personnel (continued)

Loans include mortgage loans, Vehicle and assets finance and credit cards. Loans granted to employees and executive directors are granted at concessionary rates of 14%-16% below the prime lending rate. No specific impairments have been recognised in respect of loans granted to key management at the reporting date (2023: nil). The mortgage loans and Vehicle and assets finance are secured by the underlying assets. All other loans are unsecured.

(iii) Deposit and current accounts - key management personnel

	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
Deposits outstanding at beginning of the year	**960**	929
Net movement during the year	**(260)**	31
Deposits outstanding at year end	**700**	960
Net interest expense	**2**	**2**

Deposits include cheque, current and savings accounts.

(iv) Investments

Details of key management personnel's investment transactions and balances with entities related to Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC are set out below. The investment include mutual funds investment managed by fellow subsidiary of the bank.

Investment products

	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
Balance at the beginning of the year	**37**	37
Net movement during the year	**2,293**	
Balance at the end of the period	**2,330**	37

(v) Other transactions with key management personnel

The group has some exposures in terms of loans and advances to employees and to customers that are affiliated to its present and past directors. Loans granted to customers that are affiliated to directors are granted at commercial rates while those granted to executive directors and employees are granted at a below-the market rates. There were no non-performing director related exposures as at balance sheet date (2023: Nil). Details of the exposures is presented in Note 37.

Foreign currency revolving facility from Standard Bank of South Africa

Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC entered into a standby funding agreement with Standard Bank of South Africa (Isle of Man Branch) where Standard Bank of South Africa commits to provide up to US$50 million to Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC. The agreement is effective from 18 July 2017 and renewable annually. See page 120 under "Liquidity Contingency" for further details.

Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC did not draw any fund under the agreement during the year (2023: nil).

(vi) Insider related credit

In accordance with section 3.4(b) of the Central Bank of Nigeria prudential guidelines, the Group's principal exposure to all its directors as at 31 December 2024 are stated below.

Insider related credit(continued)

NAME OF BORROWER	RELATIONSHIP	NAME OF RELATED INTEREST	Facility type	Date granted	Expiry date	Approved credit limit	Outstanding plus Accrued Interest	Status	Interest Rate	Security nature
ABOSEDE JANET SOGUNLE	RELATIVE OF EX-NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)/ EX-CHIEF EXECUTIVE(HOLDCO)	DR. A.A.E SOGUNLE	Term Loan	29-Aug-24	30-Aug-28	100,000,000.00	102,379,317	Performing	0.27	CASH
KOLAWOLE ALABI LAWAL	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)	KOLAWOLE ALABI LAWAL	Home Loans	14-Oct-22	20-Mar-27	284,122,870.46	138,799,014	Performing	0.20	LEGAL MORTGAGE
OLUBUNMI ONAJITE DAYO-OLAGUNJU	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)	OLUBUNMI ONAJITE DAYO-OLAGUNJU	VAF	19-Sep-23	20-Sep-25	23,700,000.00	10,237,369	Performing	0.20	ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS
OLUSEUN OLUBUNMI DELANO	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)	OLUSEUN OLUBUNMI DELANO	Term Loan	28-Jul-22	30-Jul-27	154,900,000.00	158,897,690	Performing	0.08	CASH
OLUSEUN OLUBUNMI DELANO	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)	OLUSEUN OLUBUNMI DELANO	Term Loan	20-Feb-24	28-Feb-29	100,000,000.00	53,387,978	Performing	0.20	CASH
OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	CHIEF EXECUTIVE (BANK)	OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	Card	18-Jul-22	31-Jul-25	30,980,000.00	28,059,686	Performing	0.30	CASH
OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	CHIEF EXECUTIVE (BANK)	OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	Card	5-Oct-22	31-Oct-25	5,000,000.00	4,252,620	Performing	0.30	CASH
OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	CHIEF EXECUTIVE (BANK)	OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	Term Loan	24-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30,980,000.00	10,372,801	Performing	0.08	CASH
OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	CHIEF EXECUTIVE (BANK)	OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	Term Loan	7-Jul-22	20-Jun-26	95,000,000.00	46,922,105	Performing	0.20	CASH
OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	CHIEF EXECUTIVE (BANK)	OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	Term Loan	20-Feb-24	28-Feb-29	400,000,000.00	213,551,913	Performing	0.20	CASH
DR. A.A.E MRS J.A.O. SOGUNLE	EX- NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)/EX-CHIEF EXECUTIVE(HOLDCO)	DR. A.A.E SOGUNLE	Card	6-Nov-22	30-Nov-25	38,725,000.00	7,585,964	Performing	0.30	CASH
DR. A.A.E MRS J.A.O. SOGUNLE	EX- NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)/EX-CHIEF EXECUTIVE(HOLDCO)	DR. A.A.E SOGUNLE	Term Loan	16-Jun-22	30-May-27	542,150,000.00	543,580,393	Performing	0.11	CASH
							1,318,026,850			

36.5 Other related party transactions

Shared service arrangement with parent entity - Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC

Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC, the parent entity, provides some business support functions to the bank and other entities related to the bank. The business support functions include internal audit, marketing and branding, internal control, legal and secretarial services, and compliance. The costs incurred by Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC in respect of the functions are shared by the bank and other related entities in agreed ratio that reflect the rate of consumption by each entity. The costs shared are actual cost incurred with no mark-up included.

Foreign currency revolving facility from Standard Bank of South Africa

Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC entered into a standby funding agreement with Standard Bank of South Africa (Isle of Man Branch) where Standard Bank of South Africa commits to provide up to US$50 million to Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC. The agreement is effective from 18 July 2017 and renewable annually. See page 120 under "Liquidity Contingency" for further details.

Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC did not draw any fund under the agreement during the year (2023: nil).

38 Retirement benefit obligations

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014, with contributions based on the sum of employees' basic salary, housing and transport allowance in the ratio 8% by the employee and 10% by the employer. The minimum rate of contribution as required by Pension Reform Act 2004 is 8% for employee and 10% for employer. The amount contributed by the group, and remitted to the Pension Fund Administrators, during the year wasN 1,483 million(Dec 2023: N1,472 million).

The group's contributions to this scheme is charged to profit or loss in the year to which they relate. Contributions to the scheme are managed by Stanbic IBTC Pension Management Limited, and other appointed pension managers on behalf of the beneficiary staff in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act. Consequently, the group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the funds do not hold sufficient assets to meet the related obligations to employees.

Details of transactions between the bank and the group’s post-employment contribution plans (that is, the contributory pension scheme) are listed below:

	31 Dec. 2024 N million	31 Dec. 2023 N million
Deposits held with the bank	**10**	39,000
Interest paid	**1**	60
Value of asset under management	**674**	39,448
Number of Stanbic IBTC Holdings shares held	**Nil**	Nil

39 Compliance with banking regulation

The bank paid penalties to the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) during the year as follows:

The CBN imposed a fine of N176,000,000 on Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited for alleged for non-compliance with complaints resolution directive to repay three customers.

The CBN imposed a fine of N44,000,000 on Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited for alleged infraction noted in the CBN Risk Asset Exam December 2020 and RBS June 2022.

The CBN penalised the Bank the sum of N104 million for failing to detect and file Suspicious Transaction Report on some reviewed accounts and for failing to conduct Customer Due Diligence on existing business relationship when transactions of significant value take place or there is material change in the way that the account is operated.

The CBN imposed a fine of N5 million on the Bank for delay in rendition of Monthly Returns for March 2023.

The CBN imposed a fine of N2 million on the bank for failing to implement External Auditors recommendation on Annual Fixed asset verification exercise as at 31 December 2023.

The CBN imposed a fine of N86 million on the Bank for for Non-compliance with Complaints resolution Directive.

The CBN imposed a fine of N162million on the Bank for :
1. No evidence of enhanced due diligence (EDD) on some customers classified as high risk.
2. Bank’s internal politically exposed persons (PEP) database assessed as not comprehensive

The total penalties paid by the bank amounted to N579 million (December: N40 million)

40 Employees and Directors

a) Employees

The average number of persons employed by the group during the year by category:	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
	Number	Number
Executive directors	6	6
Management	353	339
Non-management	1,580	1,600
	1,939	1,945

The number of employees of the group, other than directors, who received emoluments in the following ranges (excluding pension contributions), were:

		Number	Number
N2,000,001	- N3,000,000	1	20
N3,000,001	- N4,000,000	48	103
N4,000,001	- N5,000,000	282	216
N5,000,001	- N6,000,000	152	220
N6,000,001 and above		1,456	1,386
		1,939	1,945

41 Risk and capital management

Enterprise risk review

Overview

Risk Management's objective continues to align with the Group's strategic focus "to be the leading end-to-end financial solutions provider in Nigeria through innovative and customer-focused people". Effective risk management is fundamental and essential to the achievement of the group’s strategic objectives. It is also one of the pillars of the institution’s strategic value drivers which entails supporting our clients by doing the right business the right way and maintaining the highest possible standards of responsible business practice using frameworks that align with regulatory expectations and standard business practices as well as procedures.

The Risk function continues its oversight and advisory responsibilities by deploying a consistent, comprehensive and strategic approach to the identification, measurement, management and reporting of enterprise-wide risks across the group. This is executed through proactive risk management practices which ensure that the business maintains the right balance in terms of the risk-return trade off whilst limiting the negative variations that could impact the group's capital, earnings, risk assets and appetite levels in a constantly changing and dynamic operating environment. Furthermore, Risk continues to shape, drive and monitor activities relating to risk and conduct in the institution through various measures including strengthening the risk and control environment, monitoring risk appetite and governance standards across the institution and elevating risk awareness by deploying requisite compliance training programmes for all Stanbic IBTC employees with a standard process of monitoring and escalating deficiencies in meeting the required standards. This is also in line with the established code of conduct and ethics that all members of staff must adhere and attest to on an annual basis.

The Board sets the tone and risk appetite for the organization including the tolerance levels for key risks and ensure the right risk culture is established across the insittution. These risks are however managed in accordance with a set of governance standards, frameworks and policies which align with the global and industry best practices.

The group's integrated risk management architecture, as outlined in the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, supports the evaluation and prioritisation of the risk exposures and mitigation activities in line with the group's approved risk appetite, through prudent management of risk exposures in a way that balances the risk premium and return on equity.

The overarching approach to managing enterprise-wide risk is based on the "Three Lines of Defense" principle which requires the first line (Business risk owners) to appropriately demonstrate ownership and accountability for risks and manage same closest to the point of incidence; second line (including Risk, Compliance, and Internal Control) to review and challenge as well as provide oversight and advisory functions; and the third line (Internal Audit) to conduct assurance that control processes are fit for purpose, are implemented in accordance with standard operating procedures, and operating effectively or as intended.

Risk management framework

Approach and structure

The group’s approach to risk management is based on governance processes that rely on both individual responsibility and collective oversight that is supported by a tailored Management Information System (MIS). This approach balances corporate oversight at senior management level with independent risk management structures in the business where the business unit heads, as part of the first line of defense, are specifically responsible for the management of risk within their businesses using appropriate risk management frameworks that meet required group minimum standards.

An important element that underpins the Group’s approach to the management of all risk is independence and appropriate segregation of responsibilities between Business and Risk. Risk officers report separately to the Head of Group Risk who reports to the Chief Executive of Stanbic IBTC Bank and also through a matrix reporting line to the Standard Bank Group (SBG).

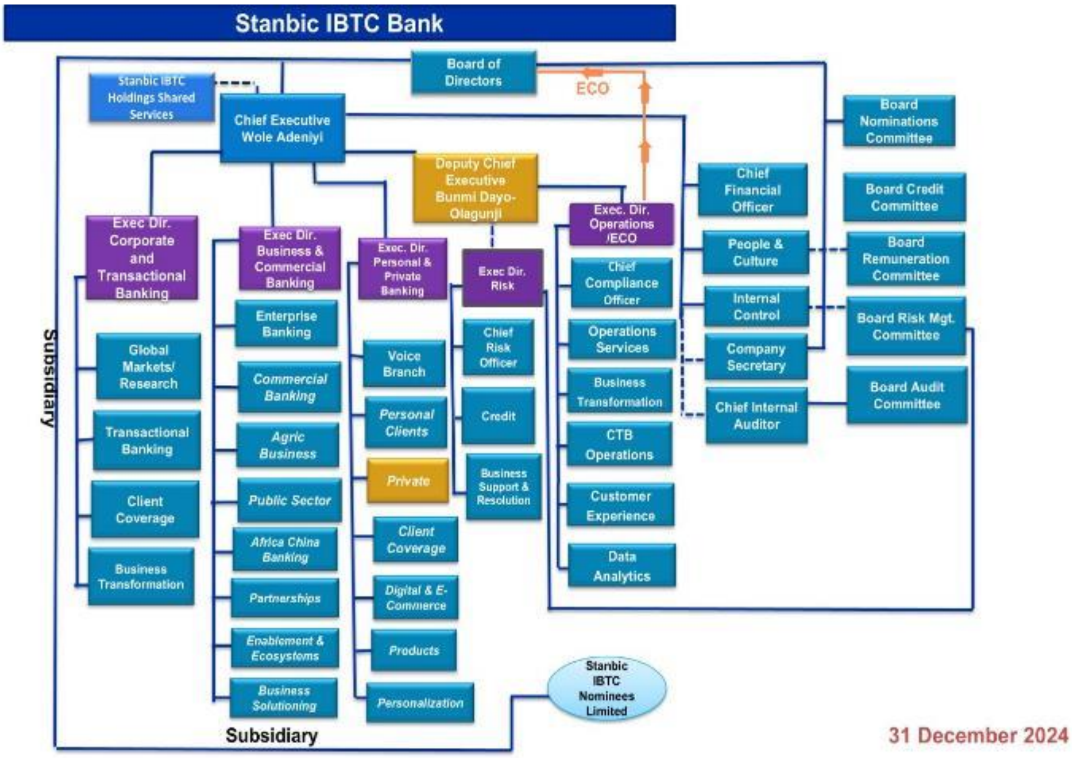
All principal risks are supported by the Risk Management department.

Governance structure

The risk governance structure provides a platform for the board, executive and senior management through the various committees to evaluate and debate material existential and emerging risks which the group is exposed to, and assess the effectiveness of risk responses through the risk profiles of the underlying business units and functional areas (please refer to the pictorial representation of the governance structure below).

The risk-focused board committees include the statutory audit committee, board credit committee, board IT committee, board legal committee, and board risk management committee, while executive management oversight at the subsidiary and group levels is achieved through management committees that focus on specific risks. Each of the board and management committees is governed by mandates that set out the expected committee's terms of reference.

Governance structure[a]



[a]This is continuously evolving to meet changing needs.

Risk governance standards, policies and procedures

The group has developed a set of risk governance standards for each principal risk including credit, market, operational, IT and compliance risks. The standards define the acceptable conditions for the assumption of the major risks and ensure alignment and consistency in the manner in which these risks are identified, measured, managed, controlled and reported, across the group.

All standards are supported by policies and frameworks. They are applied consistently across the group and are approved by the Board. It is the responsibility of the business unit executive management to ensure that the requirements of the risk governance standards, policies and frameworks are implemented within the business units.

Risk appetite

Risk appetite is an expression of the amount, type and tenure of risk that the group is prepared to accept in order to deliver its business objectives. It is the balance of risk and return as the group implements business plans, whilst recognising a range of possible outcomes.

The Board establishes the group's parameters for risk appetite by:

- providing strategic leadership and guidance;
- reviewing and approving annual budgets and forecasts for the group and each subsidiary; and
- regularly reviewing and monitoring the group's performance in relation to set risk appetite.

The risk appetite is defined by several metrics which are then converted into limits and triggers across the relevant risk types, at both entity and business line levels, through an analysis of the risks that impact them.

Stress testing

Stress testing serves as a diagnostic and forward looking tool to improve the group's understanding of its credit; market, liquidity and operational risks profile under event based scenarios.

Management reviews the outcome of stress tests and selects appropriate mitigating actions to minimize and manage the impact of the risks to the group.

Residual risk is then evaluated against the risk appetite.

Risk categories

The group's enterprise risk management framework is designed to govern, identify, measure, manage, control and report on the principal risks to which the group is exposed. The principal financial risks are defined as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk arises primarily in the group operations where an obligor / counterparty fails to perform in accordance with agreed terms or where the counterparty's ability to meet such contractual obligation is impaired.

Credit risk comprises counterparty risk, wrong-way risk, settlement risk, country risk and concentration risk.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk of loss to the group as a result of failure by a counterparty to meet its financial and/or contractual obligations to the group. It has three components:

• primary credit risk which is the exposure at default (EAD) arising from lending and related banking product activities, including their underwriting;

• pre-settlement credit risk which is the EAD arising from unsettled forward and derivative transactions, arising from the default of the counterparty to the transaction and measured as the cost of replacing the transaction at current market rates; and

• issuer risk which is the EAD arising from traded credit and equity products, and including their underwriting.

Wrong-way risk

Wrong-way risk is the risk that arises when default risk and credit exposure increase together. There are two types of wrong-way risk as follows: specific wrong way risk (which arises through poorly structured transactions, for example, those collateralized by own or related party shares) and general wrong way risk (which arises where the credit quality of the counterparty may for non-specific reasons be held to be correlated with a macroeconomic factor which also affects the credit quality of the counterparty).

Settlement risk

Settlement risk is the risk of loss to the group from a transaction settlement, where value is exchanged, failing such that the counter value is not received in whole or part.

Country and cross border risk

Country and cross border risk is the risk of loss arising from political or economical conditions or events in a particular country which reduce the ability of counterparties in that particular country to fulfill their obligations to the group.

Cross border risks is the risk of restriction on the transfer and convertibility of local currency funds, into foreign currency funds thereby limiting payment by offshore counterparties to the group.

Concentration risk

Concentration risk refers to any single exposure or group of exposures large enough to cause credit losses which threaten the group's capital adequacy or ability to maintain its core operations. It is the risk that common factors within a risk type or across risk types cause credit losses or an event occurs within a risk type which results to credit losses.

Market risk

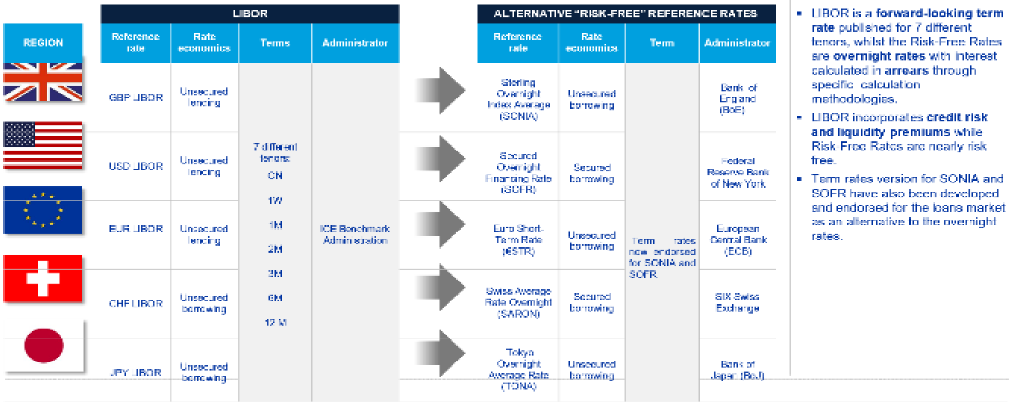
Market risk is defined as the risk of a change in the actual or effective market value or earnings of a portfolio of financial instruments caused by adverse moves in market variables such as equity, bond and commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads, recovery rates, correlations and implied volatilities in the market variables. Market risk covers both the impact of these risk factors on the market value of traded instruments as well as the impact on the group's net interest margin as a consequence of interest rate risk on banking book assets and liabilities.

Managing interest rate benchmark reform and associated risks

The Group adopted the interest rate benchmarks including the replacement of some interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative “risk-free” reference rates as part of its IBOR reform program. The Group’s main IBOR exposures as at 31 December 2023 were indexed to the Euro, GBP and USD LIBOR.

The alternative reference rates for Euro LIBOR adopted by the Group is the EURIBOR while the GBP and USD LIBOR alternative reference rates are the Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) respectively.

Amendments to financial instruments with contractual terms indexed to the EUR and GBP LIBORs were transitioned such that they incorporate the new benchmark rates and the transitioning were completed by 31 December 2021. The transition of USD LIBOR exposures to the SOFR benchmark rate has been extended to 30 June 2023 by the Alternative Reference Rate Committee (ARRC). This only applies to certain USD LIBOR tenures such as (o/n, 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, 12-month). However, the Group is working to an internal timeline of 30 June 2022 for the transition of all legacy USD-LIBOR linked exposures.



REGION	LIBOR Reference rate	LIBOR Rate economics	LIBOR Terms	LIBOR Administrator	ALTERNATIVE "RISK-FREE" REFERENCE RATES Reference rate	Rate economics	Term	Administrator
	GBP LIBOR	Unsecured lending	7 different tenors: ON, 1W, 1M, 2M, 3M, 6M, 12 M	ICE Benchmark Administration	Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA)	Unsecured borrowing	Term rates now endorsed for SONIA and SOFR	Bank of England (BoE)
	USD LIBOR	Unsecured lending			Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)	Secured borrowing		Federal Reserve Bank of New York
	EUR LIBOR	Unsecured lending			Euro Short-Term Rate (€STR)	Unsecured borrowing		European Central Bank (ECB)
	CHF LIBOR	Unsecured borrowing			Swiss Average Rate Overnight (SARON)	Secured borrowing		SIX Swiss Exchange
	JPY LIBOR	Unsecured borrowing			Tokyo Overnight Average Rate (TONA)	Unsecured borrowing		Bank of Japan (BoJ)

- LIBOR is a **forward-looking term rate** published for 7 different tenors, whilst the Risk-Free Rates are **overnight rates** with interest calculated in **arrears** through specific calculation methodologies.
- LIBOR incorporates **credit risk and liquidity premiums** while Risk Free Rates are nearly risk free.
- Term rates version for SONIA and SOFR have also been developed and endorsed for the loans market as an alternative to the overnight rates.

In accordance with the transition provisions, the amendments have been adopted retrospectively to financial instruments only as the Group has no hedging transactions referencing these IBORs. Comparative amounts have not been restated, and there was no impact on the current period opening reserves amounts on adoption.

During the year, management established a steering committee, consisting of key finance, risk, IT, treasury, legal, marketing, credit, compliance and business segment personnel, to oversee the Group’s LIBOR transition plan. This steering committee put in place a transition project for those contracts which reference LIBOR to transition them to the alternative reference rates, with the aim of minimizing the potential disruption to business and mitigating operational and conduct risks and possible financial losses. This transition project considered changes to systems, processes, risk management and valuation models, as well as managing related tax and accounting implications.

As at 31 December 2024, changes required to systems, processes and models have been identified and have been largely implemented. There have been general communications with counterparties on the IBOR reform and specific changes to contracts as required by the IBOR transition plan have also been agreed with and executed by clients.

Financial instruments measured using amortized cost measurement

'Phase 2' of the amendments requires that, for financial instruments measured using amortized cost measurement (that is, financial instruments classified as amortized cost and debt financial assets classified as FVOCI), changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform are reflected by adjusting their effective interest rate. No immediate gain or loss is recognized. These expedients are only applicable to changes that are required by interest rate benchmark reform, which is the case if, and only if, the change is necessary as a direct consequence of interest rate benchmark reform and the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis (that is, the basis immediately preceding the change).

Where some or all of a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset and liability does not meet the above criteria, the above practical expedient is first applied to the changes required by interest rate benchmark reform, including updating the instrument's effective interest rate. Any additional changes are accounted for in the normal way (that is, assessed for modification or derecognition, with the resulting modification gain / loss recognized immediately in profit or loss where the instrument is not derecognized).

Effect of IBOR reform

The Group has fully transistioned to IBOR .

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the group, although balance-sheet solvent, cannot maintain or generate sufficient cash resources to meet its payment obligations in full as they fall due (as a result of funding liquidity risk), or can only do so at materially disadvantageous terms (as a result of market liquidity risk).

Funding liquidity risk refers to the risk that the counterparties, who provide the group with funding, will withdraw or not roll-over that funding.

Market liquidity risk refers to the risk of a generalised disruption in asset markets that makes normal liquid assets illiquid and the potential loss through the forced-sale of assets resulting in proceeds being below their fair market value.

Credit risk

Principal credit standard and policies

The group's Governance Standard, as reviewed regularly, sets out the broad overall principles to be applied in credit risk decisions and sets out the overall framework for the consistent and unified governance, identification, measurement, management and reporting of credit risk in the group.

The Corporate and Transactional Banking, Business & Commercial Banking and the Personal & Private Banking (BCB & PPB) Global Credit Policies have been designed to expand the Group Credit Risk Governance Standard requirements by embodying the core principles for identifying, measuring, approving, and managing credit risk. These policies provide a comprehensive framework within which all credit risk emanating from the operations of the bank are legally executed, properly monitored and controlled in order to minimize the risk of financial loss; and assure consistency of approach in the treatment of regulatory compliance requirements.

In addition to the Credit Risk Governance Standard, CTB, BCB and PPB Global Credit Policies, a number of related credit policies and documents have been developed, with contents that are relevant to the full implementation and understanding of the credit policies.

Methodology for risk rating

Internal counterparty ratings and default estimates that are updated and enhanced from time-to-time play an essential role in the credit risk management and decision-making process, credit approvals, internal capital allocation, and corporate governance functions. Ratings are used for the following purposes:

- Credit assessment and evaluation
- Credit monitoring
- Credit approval and delegated authority
- Economic capital calculation, portfolio and management reporting
- Regulatory capital calculation
- RARORC (Risk-Adjusted Return on Regulatory Capital) calculation
- Pricing: PDs, EADs, and LGDs may be used to assess and compare relative pricing of assets/facilities, in conjunction with strategic, relationship, market practice and competitive factors.

The starting point of all credit risk assessment and evaluation lies in the counterparty risk grading, which is quantified and calculated in compliance with the group's credit rating policy and using such Basel-2 compliant models as are in current use and which are updated or enhanced from time to time.

Credit risk quantification for any exposure or portfolio is summarised by the calculation of the expected loss (EL), which is arrived at in the following way:

Methodology for risk rating (continued)

- Based on the risk grading foundation which yields the counterparty's probability of default (PD), the nature and quantum of the credit facilities are considered;
- A forward-looking quantification of the exposure at default (EAD) is determined in accordance with group standard guidelines.
- Risk mitigants such as security and asset recovery propensities are then quantified to moderate exposure at default to yield the loss given default (LGD).
- Finally, the EL is a function of the PD, the LGD and the EAD.

These parameters are in turn used in quantifying the required regulatory capital reserve, using the Regulatory Capital Calculator developed, maintained and updated in terms of Basel 2, and the economic capital implications through the use of Credit Portfolio Management's (CPM's) Economic Capital tools. Furthermore, bearing in mind the quantum of the facility and the risk/reward thereof, an appropriate consideration of Basel 2 capital requirements (where applicable) and the revenue and return implications of the credit proposal.

Framework and governance

Credit risk remains a key component of financial risks faced by any bank given the very nature of its business. The importance of credit risk management cannot be over emphasised as consequences can be severe when neglected. The bank has established governance principles to ensure that credit risk is managed effectively within a comprehensive risk management and control framework.

In reaching credit decisions and taking credit risk, both the credit and business functions must consistently and responsibly balance risk and return, as return is not the sole prerogative of business neither is credit risk the sole prerogative of credit. Credit (and the other risk functions, as applicable) and business must work in partnership to understand the risk and apply appropriate risk pricing, with the overall aim of optimising the bank's risk adjusted performance.

The reporting lines, responsibilities and authority for managing credit risk in the group are clear and independent. However, ultimate responsibility for credit risk rests with the board.

Credit risk mitigation

Credit risk mitigation is defined as all methods of reducing credit expected loss whether by means of reduction of EAD (e.g. netting), risk transfer (e.g. guarantees) or risk transformation.

Guarantees, collateral and the transaction structures are used by the group to mitigate credit risks both identified and inherent though the amount and type of credit risk is determined on a case by case basis. The group's credit policy and guidelines are used in a consistent manner while security is valued appropriately and reviewed regularly for enforceability and to meet changing business needs.

The credit policy establishes and defines the principles of risk transfer, transformation and reduction. The processes and procedures for accepting, verifying, maintaining, and releasing collateral are well documented in order to ensure appropriate application of the collateral management techniques.

Credit risk measurement

A key element in the measurement of credit risk is the assignment of credit ratings, which are used to determine expected defaults across asset portfolios and risk bands. The risk ratings attributed to counterparties are based on a combination of factors which cover business and financial risks.

The group uses the PD Master Scale rating concept with a single scale to measure the credit riskiness of all counterparty types. The grading system is a 25-point scale, with three additional default grades.

Group's rating	Grade description	Standard & Poor's	Fitch
SB01 - SB12/SB13	Investment grades	AAA to BBB-	AAA to BBB-
SB14 - SB21	Sub Investment grades	BB+ to CCC+	BB+ to CCC+
SB22 – SB25	Cautionary grade	CCC to C	CCC to C

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The tables that follow analyse the credit quality of loans and advances measured in terms of IFRS 9.

Impairment model

IFRS 9 requires the recognition of expected credit losses (ECL). This applies to all financial debt instruments held at amortised cost, fair value through other commprehensive income (FVOCI), undrawn loan commitments and financial guarantees.

Staging of financial instruments

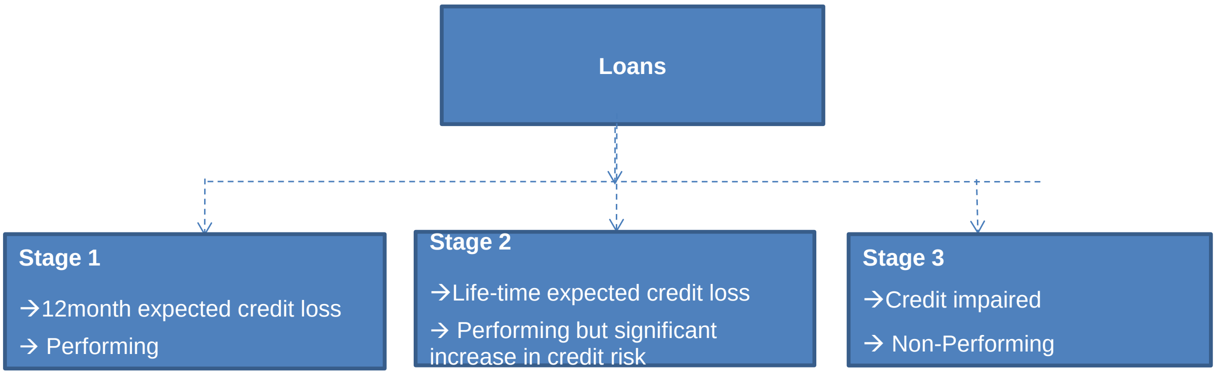
Financial instruments that are not already credit-impaired are originated into stage 1 and a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is recognised.

Instruments will remain in 'stage 1' until they are repaid, unless they experience significant credit deterioration ('stage 2') or they become credit-impaired ('stage 3').

Instruments will transfer to stage 2 and a lifetime expected credit loss provision recognised when there has been a significant change in the credit risk compared with what was expected at origination.

Instruments are classified as stage 3 when they become credit-impaired.

The framework used to determine a significant increase in credit risk is set out below.



The accounting policies under IFRS 9 are set out in Note 4.3 IFRS 9 disclosures. The main methodology principles and approach adopted by the Group are set out below;

Approach to determining expected credit losses

The accounting policies under IFRS 9 are set out in Note 4.3.

Incorporation of forward looking information

The determination of expected credit loss includes various assumptions and judgements in respect of forward looking macroeconomic information.

Significant increase in credit risk ('SICR')

Expected credit loss for financial assets will transfer from a 12 month basis to a lifetime basis when there is a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) relative to that which was expected at the time of origination, or when the asset becomes credit impaired. On transfer to a lifetime basis, the expected credit loss for those assets will reflect the impact of a default event expected to occur over the remaining lifetime of the instrument rather than just over the 12 months from the reporting date.

SICR is assessed by comparing the risk of default of an exposure at the reporting date with the risk of default at origination (after considering the passage of time). 'Significant' does not mean statistically significant nor is it reflective of the extent of the impact on the Group's financial statements. Whether a change in the risk of default is significant or not is assessed using quantitative and qualitative criteria, the weight of which will depend on the type of product and counterparty.

The Group uses a mix of quantitative and qualitative criteria to assess SICR.

IFRS 7 (Continued)

Assessment of credit-impaired financial assets
Credit-impaired financial assets comprise those assets that have experienced an observed credit event and are in default. Default represents those assets that are at least 90 days past due in respect of principal and interest payments and/or where the assets are otherwise considered unlikely to pay.

Unlikely to pay factors include objective conditions such as bankruptcy, debt restructuring, fraud or death. It also includes credit-related modifications of contractual cash flows due to significant financial difficulty (forbearance) where the bank has granted concessions that it would not ordinarily consider.

Modified financial assets
Where the contractual terms of a financial instrument have been modified, and this does not result in the instrument being derecognised, a modification gain or loss is recognised in the income statement representing the difference between the original cash flows and the modified cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The modification gain/loss is directly applied to the gross carrying amount of the instrument.

If the modification is credit related, such as forbearance or where the Group has granted concessions that it would not ordinarily consider, then it will be considered credit-impaired. Modifications that are not credit related will be subject to an assessment of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly since origination by comparing the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) based on the modified terms with the remaining lifetime PD based on the original contractual terms.

Transfers between stages
Assets will transfer from stage 3 to stage 2 when they are no longer considered to be credit-impaired. Assets will not be considered credit-impaired only if the customer makes payments such that they are paid to current in line with the original contractual terms. In addition:

→ Loans that were subject to forbearance measures must remain current for 12 months before they can be transferred to stage 2;
→ Retail loans that were not subject to forbearance measures must remain current for 180 days before they can be transferred to stage 2 or stage 1.

Assets may transfer to stage 1 if they are no longer considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk. This will be immediate when the original PD based transfer criteria are no longer met (and as long as none of the other transfer criteria apply). Where assets were transferred using other measures, the assets will only transfer back to stage 1 when the condition that caused the significant increase in credit risk no longer applies (and as long as none of the other transfer criteria apply).

Governance and application of expert credit judgement in respect of expected credit losses

The determination of expected credit losses requires a significant degree of management judgement which is being assessed by the Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC).

STANBIC IBTC BANK LIMITED

Risk and capital management (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Maximum exposure to credit risk by credit quality

December 2024	Note	Total Loans and Advances to Customers N'million	Balance sheet impairments for performing loans N'million	Stage 1 and Stage 2						Stage 3												
				Neither past due nor specifically impaired				Not specifically impaired		Specifically impaired loans												
				Performing						Non-performing loans												
				Normal monitoring N'million		Close monitoring N'million		Early arrears N'million		Stage 3			Purchased/Originated as credit impaired			Total N'million	Securities and expected recoveries on specifically impaired loans N'million	Net after securities and expected recoveries on specifically impaired loans N'million	Balance sheet impairments for non-performing specifically impaired loans N'million	Gross specific impairment coverage %	Total non-performing loans N'million	Non-performing loans %
				Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Sub-standard N'million	Doubtful N'million	Loss N'million	Sub-standard N'million	Doubtful N'million	Loss N'million							
Private and Personal Banking (PPB)		193,640	6,652	160,139	2,635	-	42	13,589	5,375	3,665	2,102	6,093	-	-	-	11,860	1,702	10,158	10,158	86	11,860	6.1
Mortgage loans		26,847	530	25,268	148		18	798	276	137	186	17	-	-	-	340	124	216	216	64	340	1.27
Vehicle and assets finance		4,266	67	3,943	-		-	185	72	6	3	57	-	-	-	66	5	60	60	92	66	1.54
Card debtors		5,719	341	3,379	206		-	1,001	638	73	360	62	-	-	-	494	69	426	426	86	494	8.65
Other loans and advances		156,809	5,713	127,549	2,281		25	11,604	4,390	3,449	1,554	5,958	-	-	-	10,960	1,504	9,456	9,456	86	10,960	6.99
Business and Commercial Banking (BCB)		657,106	10,929	543,441	7,632	-	8,236	19,450	4,082	4,747	1,224	68,295	-	-	-	74,266	7,094	67,172	67,172	90	74,266	11.3
Mortgage loans		-			-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle and assets finance		130,886	2,704	113,703	26		-	16,461	659	0	3	34	-	-	-	37	0	37	37	99	37	0.03
Card debtors		6	1	6	-		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.09	0.09	100	0	1.52
Other loans and advances		526,214	8,225	429,732	7,606		8,236	2,989	3,423	4,747	1,220	68,261	-	-	-	74,229	7,094	67,135	67,135	90	74,229	14.11
Corporate and Transactional Banking (CTB)		1,624,746	19,071	1,560,632	-	-	-	45,343	1,401	11,423	-	5,947	-	-	-	17,370	9,043	8,327	8,327	48	17,370	1.07
Corporate loans		1,624,746	19,071	1,560,632	-		-	45,343	1,401	11,423	-	5,947	-	-	-	17,370	9,043	8,327	8,327	48	17,370	1.07
Gross loans and advances		**2,475,492**	36,652	2,264,211	10,267	-	8,278	78,381	10,858	19,836	3,326	80,335	-	-	-	103,496	17,840	85,656	85,656	83	103,496	4.18
Less: Total expected credit loss for loans and advances at amortised cost																						
12-month ECL		(32,183)																				
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired		(4,470)																				
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired		(85,656)																				
Purchased/originated credit impaired		-																				
Net loans and advances	12	2,353,183																				
Add the following other banking activities exposures:																						
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,233,287																				
Derivatives	10.6	124,127																				
Financial investments (excluding equity)	11	953,363																				
Loans and advances to banks	12	51,854																				
Trading assets	9.1	591,531																				
Pledged assets	8	127,928																				
Other financial assets[1]		225,872																				
Total on-balance sheet exposure		6,661,145																				
Off-balance sheet exposure:																						
Letters of credit		413,782	823	413,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees		236,393	823	236,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments		261,005	412	146,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exposure to credit risk		**7,572,324**																				
Expected credit loss for off balance Sheet exposures																						
12-month ECL		**(3)**																				
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired																						
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired																						
Total exposure to credit risk on Loans and advances		**7,572,321**																				

[1]Other assets presented in the table above comprise financial assets only. The following items have been excluded: prepayment, indirect / withholding tax receivable, and accrued income.

Maximum exposure to credit risk by credit quality

December 2023	Note	Total Loans and Advances to Customers N'million	Balance sheet impairments for performing loans N'million	Performing loans: Neither past due nor specifically impaired – Normal monitoring N'million Stage 1	Normal monitoring Stage 2	Close monitoring N'million Stage 1	Close monitoring Stage 2	Not specifically impaired – Early arrears N'million Stage 1	Early arrears Stage 2	Non-performing loans: Specifically impaired loans – Stage 3 Sub-standard N'million	Stage 3 Doubtful N'million	Stage 3 Loss N'million	Purchased/Originated as credit impaired Sub-standard N'million	Purchased/Originated as credit impaired Doubtful N'million	Purchased/Originated as credit impaired Loss N'million	Total N'million	Securities and expected recoveries on specifically impaired loans N'million	Net after securities and expected recoveries on specifically impaired loans N'million	Balance sheet impairments for non-performing specifically impaired loans N'million	Gross specific impairment coverage %	Total non-performing loans N'million	Non-performing loans %
Personal & Private Banking (PPB)		129,018	2,406	97,259	1,515	-	151	16,190	5,891	1,599	2,620	3,793	-	-	-	8,012	2,526	5,488	5,488	68	8,012	6.2
Mortgage loans		15,184	99	13,974	15		110	775	91	147	15	57	-	-	-	219	97	122	122	56	219	1.4
Vehicle and assets finance		1,740	27	1,597	4		-	-	55	16	30	38	-	-	-	84	30	54	54	64	84	4.8
Card debtors		3,907	316	2,262	254		-	495	662	127	31	76	-	-	-	234	95	140	140	60	234	6.0
Other loans and advances		108,187	1,964	79,426	1,242		41	14,920	5,083	1,309	2,544	3,622	-	-	-	7,475	2,304	5,172	5,172	69	7,475	6.9
Business and Commercial Banking (BCB)		450,650	7,413	398,263	1,572	-	7,952	11,609	3,331	7,527	2,420	17,976	-	-	-	27,923	5,745	22,178	22,178	79	27,923	6.2
Mortgage loans		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle and assets finance		75,602	1,472	74,335	297		394	221	191	16	10	138	-	-	-	164	34	130	130	79	164	0.22
Card debtors		16	1	16	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances		375,032	5,940	323,912	1,275		7,558	11,388	3,140	7,511	2,410	17,838	-	-	-	27,759	5,711	22,048	22,048	79	27,759	7.4
Corporate and Transactional Banking		1,511,470	9,301	1,446,029	-	-	-	52,183	-	-	-	13,258	-	-	-	13,258	1,475	11,783	11,783	89	13,258	0.9
Corporate loans		1,511,470	9,301	1,446,029	-		-	52,183	-	-	-	13,258	-	-	-	13,258	1,475	11,783	11,783	89	13,258	0.9
Gross loans and advances		**2,091,138**	19,120	1,941,551	3,087	-	8,103	79,982	9,222	9,126	5,040	35,027	-	-	-	49,193	9,746	39,449	39,449	237	49,193	2.4
Less: Total expected credit loss for loans and advances at amortised cost																						
12-month ECL		(17,101)																				
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired		(2,237)																				
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired		(39,449)																				
Purchased/originated credit impaired																						
Interest In Suspense (IIS)		-																				
Net loans and advances	12	2,032,351																				
Add the following other banking activities exposures:																						
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,362,369																				
Derivatives	10.6	550,720																				
Financial investments (excluding equity)	11	338,591																				
Loans and advances to banks	12	8,668																				
Trading assets	9.1	67,907																				
Pledged assets	8	374,912																				
Other financial assets		187,399																				
Total on-balance sheet exposure		4,922,917																				
Off balance sheet exposures																						
Letters of credit		171,275	151	171,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guarantees		119,959	513	119,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loan commitments		97,706	218	97,706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total exposure to credit risk		**5,311,857**																				
Expected credit loss for off balance Sheet exposures																						
12-month ECL		**883**																				
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired		**-**																				
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired		**-**																				
Total exposure to credit risk on Financial Instruments at amortised cost		5,312,740																				

Ageing of loans and advances past due but not specifically impaired.

	Less than 31 days N'million	31-60 days N'million	61-89 days N'million	90-180 days N'million	More than 180 days N'million	Total N'million
31 Dec. 2024						
Private and Personal Banking (PPB)	**15,532**	**2,861**	**571**	**-**	**-**	**18,964**
Mortgage loans	1,033	12	29	-	-	1,074
Instalment sales and finance lease	254	-	3	-	-	257
Card debtors	1,225	204	210	-	-	1,639
Other loans and advances	13,020	2,645	329	-	-	15,994
Business and Commercial Banking (BCB)	**22,539**	**696**	**297**	**-**	**-**	**23,532**
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instalment sales and finance lease	16,887	173	61	-	-	17,121
Card debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	5,652	523	236	-	-	6,411
Corporate and Transactional Banking (CTB)	45,342	4	1,397	-	-	46,743
Corporate loans	45,342	4	1,397	-	-	46,743
Total	**83,413**	**3,561**	**2,265**	**-**	**-**	**89,239**
December 2023						
Private and Personal Banking (PPB)	17,813	3,674	669	-	-	22,156
Mortgage loans	798	68	75	-	-	941
Instalment sales and finance lease	-	51	4	-	-	55
Card debtors	933	117	107	-	-	1,157
Other loans and advances	16,082	3,438	483	-	-	20,003
Business and Commercial Banking (BCB)	15,571	2,763	658	-	-	18,992
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instalment sales and finance lease	635	26	9	-	-	670
Card debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	14,936	2,737	649	-	-	18,322
Corporate and Transactional Banking (CTB)	52,183	-	-	-	-	52,183
Corporate loans	52,183	-	-	-	-	52,183
Total	85,567	6,437	1,327	-	-	93,331

*This section relates to loans and advances in stage 1 and 2 with over due balances

Renegotiated loans and advances

Renegotiated loans and advances are exposures which have been refinanced, rescheduled, rolled over or otherwise modified due to weaknesses in the counterparty's financial position, and where it has been judged that normal repayment will likely continue after the restructure. Renegotiated loans that would otherwise be past due or impaired amounted to N70 billion as at 31 December 2024 (Dec 2023: N19.8 billion).

Collateral

The table that follows shows the financial effect that collateral has on the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk. The table is presented according to Basel II asset categories and includes collateral that may not be eligible for recognition under Basel II but that management takes into consideration in the management of the Group's exposures to credit risk. All on- and off-balance sheet exposures which are exposed to credit risk, including non-performing assets, have been included.

Collateral includes:
- financial securities that have a tradable market, such as shares and other securities;
- physical items, such as property, plant and equipment;and
- financial guarantees, suretyships and intangible assets.

All exposures are presented before the effect of any impairment provisions.

Collateral

	Note	Total exposure N'million	Unsecured N'million	Secured N'million	Netting agreements N'million	Secured exposure after netting N'million	Total collateral coverage 1%-50% N'million	50%-100% N'million	Greater than 100% N'million
31 December 2024									
Corporate		2,281,289	1,728,066	553,223	-	-	491,680	44,188	17,356
Sovereign		2,445,745	2,445,745	-	-	-			
Bank		1,748,286	1,748,286	-	-	-			
Retail		850,747	318,998	531,749	-	-	215,135	90,950	225,663
Retail Mortgage		26,848	-	26,848	-	-	4,599	7,182	15,067
Other retail		823,899	318,998	504,901	-	-	210,536	83,768	210,596
Total		**7,326,067**	**6,241,095**	**1,084,972**	**-**	**-**	**706,815**	**135,138**	**243,019**
Add: Financial assets not exposed to credit risk		42,327							
Less: Impairments for loans and advances and IIS		(122,314)							
Less: Unrecognised off balance sheet items		(585,323)							
Total exposure		**6,660,757**							

Reconciliation to statement of financial position:

	Note	N'million
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,233,287
Derivatives	10.6	124,127
Financial investments (excluding equity)	11	953,363
Loans and advances	12	2,405,033
Trading assets	9	591,531
Pledged assets	8	127,928
Other financial assets	27	225,488
Total		**6,660,757**

Collateral

	Note	Total exposure N'million	Unsecured N'million	Secured N'million	Netting agreements N'million	Secured exposure after netting N'million	Total collateral coverage 1%-50% N'million	50%-100% N'million	Greater than 100% N'million
31 December 2023									
Corporate		1,895,965	1,301,051	594,914	-	472,189	121,005	147,779	203,405
Sovereign		2,275,595	2,275,595	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank		355,248	355,248	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail		722,540	365,183	357,357	-	286,937	22,442	90,479	174,016
Retail Mortgage		15,184	-	15,184	-	8,849	375	3,190	5,284
Other retail		707,356	365,183	342,173	-	278,088	22,067	87,289	168,732
Total		**5,249,348**	**4,297,077**	**952,271**	**-**	**759,126**	**143,447**	**238,258**	**377,421**

Add: Financial assets not exposed to credit risk	17,266
Less: Impairments for loans and advances	(58,790)
Less: Unrecognised off balance sheet items	(284,905)
Total exposure	**4,922,919**

Reconciliation to statement of financial position:

	Note	
Cash and balances with central bank	7	1,362,369
Derivatives	10.6	550,720
Financial investments(excluding equities)	11	338,594
Loans and advances	12	2,041,018
Trading assets	9.1	67,907
Pledged assets	8	374,912
Other financial assets	27	187,399
Total		**4,922,919**

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Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

(a) Geographical sectors

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

At 31 December 2024	Trading assets N'million	Derivative assets N'million	Pledged assets N'million	Financial investments N'million	Loans and advances to customers N'million	Loans and advances to banks N'million	Total N'million
South South	-	-	-	-	62,625	-	62,625
South West	591,532	-	-	5,608	2,188,368	-	2,785,508
South East	-	-	-	-	66,619	-	66,619
North West	-	-	-	-	83,408	-	83,408
North Central	-	60,097	127,928	949,792	50,507	-	1,188,324
North East	-	-	-	-	23,966	-	23,966
Outside Nigeria	-	53,084	-	-	-	-	53,084
Carrying amount	**591,532**	**113,181**	**127,928**	**955,400**	**2,475,493**	**-**	**4,263,534**

At 31 December 2023	Trading assets N' million	Derivative assets N' million	Pledged assets N'million	Financial investments(excluding equities) N' million	Loans and advances to customers N' million	Loans and advances to banks N' million	Total N' million
South South	-	40	-	-	65,039	-	65,079
South West	56,574	-	-	16,447	1,873,089	-	1,946,110
South East	-	-	-	-	45,764	-	45,764
North West	-	-	-	-	72,673	-	72,673
North Central	11,333	544,036	374,912	326,076	34,573	-	1,290,930
North East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside Nigeria	-	6,644	-	-	-	-	6,644
	67,907	550,720	374,912	342,523	2,091,138	-	3,427,200

(b) Industry sectors

At 31 December 2024	Trading assets N'million	Derivative assets N'million	Pledged assets N'million	Financial investments N'million	Loans and advances to customers N'million	Loans and advances to banks N'million	Total N'million
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	154,786	-	154,786
Business services	-	-	-		43,769	-	43,769
Communication	-	99	-	5,108	250,084	-	255,291
Community, social & personal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction and real estate	-		-	-	126,622	-	126,622
Electricity	-		-	-	5,641	-	5,641
Financial intermediaries & insurance	-	123,870	-	4,075	11,443	-	139,388
Government (including Central Bank)	591,532	-	127,928	946,217	68,658	-	1,734,335
Hotels, restaurants and tourism	-		-	-	253	-	253
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	667,451	-	667,451
Mining	-	-	-	-	687,507	-	687,507
Private households	-		-		201,855	-	201,855
Transport, storage and distribution	-	160	-	-	61,066	-	61,226
Wholesale & retail trade	-		-	-	196,358	-	196,358
Carrying amount	**591,532**	**124,129**	**127,928**	**955,400**	**2,475,493**	**-**	**4,274,482**

(b) Industry sectors (continued)

At 31 December 2023	Trading assets N' million	Derivative assets N' million	Pledged assets N'million	Financial investments N' million	Loans and advances to customers N' million	Loans and advances to banks N' million	Total N' million
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	94,115	-	94,115
Business services	-	-	-		48,802	-	48,802
Communication	-	-	-	5,593	247,210	-	252,803
Community, social & personal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction and real estate	-		-	-	112,949	-	112,949
Electricity	-		-	-	15,935	-	15,935
Financial intermediaries & insurance	-	6,644	-	8,004	25,172	-	39,820
Government (including Central Bank)	67,907	543,865	374,912	326,076	121,927	-	1,434,687
Hotels, restaurants and tourism	-		-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	211	-	-	651,796	-	652,007
Mining	-	-	-	-	419,587	-	419,587
Private households	-		-		137,424	-	137,424
Transport, storage and distribution	-	-	-	-	58,793	-	58,793
Wholesale & retail trade	-		-	2,850	157,428	-	160,278
Carrying amount	67,907	550,720	374,912	342,523	2,091,138	-	3,427,200

(c) Analysis of financial assets disclosed above by portfolio distribution and risk rating

	AAA to A- N'million	BBB+ to BBB- N'million	Below BBB- N'million	Unrated N'million	Total N'million
At 31 December 2024	**178,163**	**2,179,382**	**117,948**	**-**	**2,475,493**
At 31 December 2023	**9,396**	**498,327**	**1,467,231**	191,968	**2,166,922**

Concentration of risks of off-balance sheet engagements

(a) Geographical sectors

At 31 December 2024	**Loan Commitment N'million**	**Bonds and guarantees N'million**	**Letters of credit* N'million**	**Total N'million**
South South	5,345	16,256	26,849	**48,450**
South West	201,569	129,355	319,526	**650,450**
South East	8,665	230	2,098	**10,993**
North West	31,565	5,906	-	**37,471**
North Central	13,775	85,103	-	**98,878**
North East	86	-	-	**86**
Outside Nigeria	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**261,005**	**236,850**	**348,473**	**846,328**

At 31 December 2023	Loan Commitment N'million	Bonds and guarantees N'million	Letters of credit* N'million	Total N'million
South South	1,973	8,456	342	10,771
South West	85,824	90,316	160,670	336,810
South East	1,307	205	3,934	5,446
North West	6,516	3,339	-	9,855
North Central	2,060	3,812	-	5,872
North East	26	-	-	26
Outside Nigeria	-	13,831	-	13,831
Total	97,706	119,959	164,946	**382,611**

*Amount excludes letters of credit for which cash collateral has been received.

(b) Industry sectors

	31 December 2024				31 December 2023			
	Bonds and guarantees N' million	**Letters of credit N' million**	**Loan Commitments N' million**	**2024 Total N'million**	Bonds and guarantees N' million	Letters of credit N' million	Loan Commitments N' million	2023 Total N' million
Agriculture	381	1,298	17,082	**18,761**	1,663	66	11,068	12,797
Automobile	50	1,832	-	**1,882**	-	4,292	-	4,292
Business services	32,418	-	43,249	**75,667**	38,698	-	952	39,650
Communication	-	6,045	9	**6,054**	-	-	5,310	5,310
Consumer and Beverage	8,262	-	-	**8,262**	-	-	-	-
Construction and real estate	65,816	-	35	**65,851**	2,844	-	-	2,844
Electricity	45,463	122	-	**45,585**	-	2,917	-	2,917
Financial intermediaries & insurance	5,139	-	265	**5,404**	13,830	-	43	13,873
General commerce	690	-	-	**690**	2,862	173	-	3,035
Health	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Hotels, Restaurants and Tourism	-	-	743	**743**	-	-	500	500
Manufacturing	19,913	204,088	82,490	**306,491**	20,810	140,766	26,567	188,143
Mining/oil and gas	52,339	135,088	47,485	**234,912**	39,222	10,055	16,460	65,737
Private households	-	-	28,171	**28,171**	-	-	20,933	20,933
Transport, storage and distribution	468	-	-	**468**	-	-	210	210
Telecommunication	3,665	-	-	**3,665**	-	6,677	-	6,677
Wholesale & retail trade	2,246	-	41,476	**43,722**	30	-	15,663	15,693
Carrying amount	236,850	348,473	261,005	**846,328**	119,959	164,946	97,705	382,610

Credit provisioning based on prudential guidelines

In accordance with the Prudential Guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria, provision against credit risk is as follows.

Non performing accounts

Interest and/or principal outstanding for over:	Classification	Minimum provision
Past due date but less than 90days	Watchlist	0%
90 days but less than 180 days	Substandard	10%
180 days but less than 360 days	Doubtful	50%
Over 360 days	Lost	100%

When a loan is deemed uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision for impairments. Subsequent recoveries are credited to the provision for loan losses in the profit and loss account. If the amount of the impairment subsequently decreases due to an event occurring after the write-down, the release of the provision is credited as a reduction of the provision for impairment in the profit and loss account.

Performing accounts

A minimum of 2% general provision on performing loans is made in accordance with the Prudential Guidelines.

Prudential guidelines disclosures

Had the Prudential Guidelines been employed in the preparation of these financial statements, the impairments for loans and advances to customers as well as related disclosures, would have been made as follows:

	Group	
	31 Dec. 2024 N million	**31 Dec. 2023** N million
Prudential disclosure of loan and advances to customers		
Customer exposure for loans and advances	**2,475,493**	2,091,138
Mortgage loans	26,847	15,184
Vehicle and assets finance	135,152	77,343
Card debtors	5,725	3,922
Overdrafts and other demand loans	-	135,838
Other term loans	2,307,769	1,858,851
Interest in suspense	**(3,712)**	(7,400)
Credit impairments for loans and advances	**(131,421)**	(85,631)
Specific credit impairments	(83,981)	(44,807)
Portfolio credit impairments	(47,440)	(40,824)
Net loans and advances to customers	**2,340,360**	1,998,107
Prudential disclosure of loan classification		
Performing	**2,371,995**	2,041,943
Non performing loans	103,495	49,195
Substandard	19,835	9,128
Doubtful	3,326	5,040
Loss	80,334	35,027
Total performing and non performing loans	**2,475,490**	2,091,138
Adjustment for Interest in suspense	(3,712)	(7,400)
Customer exposure for loans and advances	**2,471,778**	2,098,538
Non-performing loan ratio (regulatory)	4.18%	2.35%

Liquidity risk

Framework and governance

The nature of banking and trading activities results in a continuous exposure to liquidity risk. Liquidity problems can have an adverse impact on a group's earnings and capital and, in extreme circumstances, may even lead to the collapse of a group which is otherwise solvent.

The group's liquidity risk management framework is designed to measure and manage the liquidity position at various levels of consolidation such that payment obligations can be met at all times, under both normal and considerably stressed conditions. Under the delegated authority of the board of directors, the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) sets liquidity risk policies in accordance with regulatory requirements, international best practice and SBG stated risk appetite.

Tolerance limits, appetite thresholds and monitoring items are prudently set and reflect the group's conservative appetite for liquidity risk. ALCO is charged with ensuring ongoing compliance with liquidity risk standards and policies. The group must, at all times, comply with the more stringent of Standard Bank imposed tolerance limits or regulatory limits.

Liquidity and funding management

A sound and robust liquidity process is required to measure, monitor and manage liquidity exposures. The group has incorporated the following liquidity principles as part of a cohesive liquidity management process:

• structural liquidity mismatch management;
• long-term funding ratio;
• maintaining minimum levels of liquid and marketable assets;
• depositor restrictions;
• local currency loan to deposit ratio;
• foreign currency loan to deposit ratio;
• interbank reliance limit;
• intra-day liquidity management;
• collateral management;
• daily cash flow management;
• liquidity stress and scenario testing;
• funding plans; and
• liquidity contingency planning.

The cumulative impact of the above principle is monitored, at least monthly by ALCO through a process which is underpinned by a system of controls. The latter includes the application of purpose-built technology, documented processes and procedures, independent oversight and regular independent reviews and evaluations of the effectiveness of the system.

The group ensures that the banking entity (Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC) is within the regulatory liquidity ratio of 30% on a daily basis.

Liquidity ratio	Dec-24	Dec-23
Minimum	**47.12%**	42.92%
Average	**73.79%**	72.96%
Maximum	**103.18%**	94.31%
Actual	**72.83%**	42.92%

Structural liquidity mismatch management

The mismatch approach measures the group's liquidity by assessing the mismatch between its inflow and outflow of funds within
A net mismatch figure is obtained by subtracting liabilities and net off-balance sheet positions from assets in each time band. The
The minimum, average and maximum liquidity ratio presented in the table above are derived from daily liquidity ratio computations.

Maintaining minimum levels of liquid and marketable assets

Minimum levels of prudential liquid assets are held in accordance with all prudential requirements as specified by the regulatory authorities. The group needs to hold additional unencumbered marketable assets, in excess of any minimum prudential liquid asset requirement, to cater for volatile depositor withdrawals, draw-downs under committed facilities, collateral calls, etc.

The following criteria apply to readily marketable securities:
• the asset class must be regularly traded;
• the asset may be sold or repurchased in a liquid market, for payment in cash; and
• settlement must be according to a prescribed, rather than a negotiated, timetable.

Depositor concentration

To ensure that the group does not place undue reliance on any single entity as a funding source, restrictions are imposed on the short dated (0 – 3 months term) deposits accepted from any entity. These include:

• the sum of 0 – 3 month deposits and standby facilities provided by any single deposit counterparty must not, at any time, exceed 10% of total funding related liabilities to the public; and

• the aggregate of 0 – 3 month deposits and standby facilities from the 10 largest single deposit counterparties must not, at any time, exceed 20% of total funding related liabilities to the public.

Concentration risk limits are used to ensure that funding diversification is maintained across products, sectors, and counterparties. Primary sources of funding are in the form of deposits across a spectrum of retail and wholesale clients. As mitigants, the group maintains marketable securities in excess of regulatory requirements in order to condone occasional breaches of concentration limits.

Loan to deposit limit

A limit is put in place, restricting the local currency loan to deposit ratio to a maximum specified level, which is reviewed periodically. Similarly, in order to restrict the extent of foreign currency lending from the foreign currency deposit base, a foreign currency loan to deposit limit, which is also referred to as own resource lending, is observed. As mitigants, the group maintains high levels of unencumbered marketable and liquid assets in excess of regulatory benchmark. The Central of Bank of Nigeria requires all Bank to maintain a minimum Loan to Deposit ratio of 50%. This ratio is subject to review quarterly. The bank's LDR as at 31 December 2024 was 70.03%

Intra-day liquidity management

The group manages its exposures in respect of payment and settlement systems. Counterparties may view the failure to settle payments when expected as a sign of financial weakness and in turn delay payments to the group. This can also disrupt the functioning of payment and settlement systems. At a minimum, the following operational elements are included in the group's intra-day liquidity management:

• capacity to measure expected daily gross liquidity inflows and outflows, including anticipated timing where possible;
• capacity to monitor its intraday liquidity positions, including available credit and collateral;
• sufficient intraday funding to meet its objectives;
• ability to manage and mobilise collateral as required;
• robust capacity to manage the timing of its intraday outflows; and
• readiness to deal with unexpected disruptions to its intraday liquidity flows.

Daily cash flow management

The group generates a daily report to monitor significant cash flows. Maturities and withdrawals are forecast at least 3-months The daily cash flow management report forms an integral part of the ongoing liquidity management process and is a crucial tool to proactively anticipate and plan for large cash outflows.

Interbank reliance

Interbank funding traditionally is seen as the most volatile and least stable source of funding, easily influenced by market sentiment and prone to flight under stress situations. Consequently, to ensure prudent liquidity management is enforced, the group restricts the local currency interbank funding as a proportion of the local currency funding base to a maximum of 15% of the total currency funding base.

Liquidity stress testing and scenario testing

Anticipated on- and off-balance sheet cash flows are subjected to a variety of the group specific and systemic stress scenarios in order to evaluate the impact of unlikely but plausible events on liquidity positions. Scenarios are based on both historical events, such as past emerging markets crises, past local financial markets crisis and hypothetical events, such as a entity specific crisis. The results obtained from stress testing provide meaningful input when defining target liquidity risk positions.

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities by contractual maturity

The tables below analyses cash flows on a contractual, undiscounted basis based on the earliest date on which the group can be required to pay (except for trading liabilities and trading derivatives) and may therefore not agree directly to the balances disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Derivative liabilities are included in the maturity analysis on a contractual, undiscounted basis when contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the derivatives' future cash flows. Management considers only contractual maturities to be essential for understanding the future cash flows of derivative liabilities that are designated as hedging instruments in effective hedge accounting relationships. All other derivative liabilities are treated as trading and are included at fair value in the redeemable on demand stage since these positions are typically held for short years of time.

The following tables also include contractual cash flows with respect to off-balance sheet items which have not yet been recorded on-balance sheet. Where cash flows are exchanged simultaneously, the net amounts have been reflected.

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities by contractual maturity (continued)

	Redeemable on demand N'million	Maturing within 1 month N'million	Maturing between 1-6 months N'million	Maturing between 6-12 months N'million	Maturing after 12 months N'million	Total N'million
31 December 2024						
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	59,700	2,150	61,850
Trading liabilities	-	428,017	892,437	46,525	31,044	1,398,023
Deposits and current accounts	2,694,510	310,941	193,350	78,116	-	3,276,917
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	116,077	116,077
Other borrowings	81	17,870	265,981	2,625	158,784	445,341
Other financial liabilities	903,395	-	-	-	-	903,395
Total	**3,597,986**	**756,828**	**1,351,768**	**186,966**	**308,055**	**6,201,603**
Unrecognised financial instruments						
Letters of credit	-	35,896	275,832	36,745	-	348,473
Guarantees	-	1,915	114,676	71,002	49,257	236,850
Loan commitments	-	123,486	56,361	69,544	11,614	261,005
Total	**-**	**161,297**	**446,869**	**177,291**	**60,871**	**846,328**

	Redeemable on demand N'million	Maturing within 1 month N'million	Maturing between 1-6 months N'million	Maturing between 6-12 months N'million	Maturing after 12 months N'million	Total N'million
31 December 2023						
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	15,730	10,369	26,099
Trading liabilities	-	25,947	178,681	11,967	4,376	220,971
Deposits and current accounts	994,861	121,650	96,057	38,406	5	1,250,979
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	70,878	70,878
Other borrowings	-	-	123,984	16,716	70,858	211,558
Other financial liabilities	302,462	-	-	-	-	302,462
Total	1,297,323	147,597	398,722	82,819	156,486	2,082,947
Unrecognised financial instruments						
Letters of credit	-	43,222	169,862	18,624	-	231,708
Guarantees		4,583	85,722	33,450	14,610	138,365
Loan commitments	-	80,689	13,135	14,963	15,203	123,990
Total	-	128,494	268,719	67,037	29,813	494,063

Liquidity contingency plans

The group recognises that it is not possible to hold sufficiently large enough quantity of readily available liquidity to cover the least likely liquidity events. However, as such events can have devastating consequences, it is imperative to bridge the gap between the liquidity the group chooses to hold and the maximum liquidity the group might need.

The group recognises that it is not possible to hold sufficiently large enough quantity of readily available liquidity to cover the least likely liquidity events. However, as such events can have devastating consequences, it is imperative to bridge the gap between the liquidity the group chooses to hold and the maximum liquidity the group might need.

The group's liquidity contingency plan is designed to, as far as possible, protect stakeholder interests and maintain market confidence in order to ensure a positive outcome in the event of a liquidity crisis. The plan incorporates an extensive early warning indicator methodology supported by a clear and decisive crisis response strategy. Early warning indicators span group specific crises, systemic crises, contingency planning, and liquidity risk management governance and are monitored based on assigned frequencies and tolerance levels. The crisis response strategy is formulated around the relevant crisis management structures and addresses internal and external communications, liquidity generation, operations, as well as heightened and supplementary information requirements.

Liquidity contingency plans (continues)

The group's liquidity contingency plan is designed to, as far as possible, protect stakeholder interests and maintain market confidence in order to ensure a positive outcome in the event of a liquidity crisis. The plan incorporates an extensive early warning indicator methodology supported by a clear and decisive crisis response strategy. Early warning indicators span group specific crises, systemic crises, contingency planning, and liquidity risk management governance and are monitored based on assigned frequencies and tolerance levels. The crisis response strategy is formulated around the relevant crisis management structures and addresses internal and external communications, liquidity generation, operations, as well as heightened and supplementary information requirements.

To ensure adherence to international best practices for prudent liquidity risk management and in line with the Central Bank of Nigeria's guideline for the development of liquidity contingency funding plans by way of a binding standby funding agreement contracts between banks, Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC has entered into the following funding agreements:

(i) A local currency contingency standby funding agreement with a Tier 1 bank up to a limit of N40 billion effective 01 September 2024 and renewable annually. See note 12.1.
(ii) A foreign currency revolving facility from Standard Bank of South Africa (Isle of Man Branch) of US$50 million. The facility is effective from 18 July 2017 and renewable annually. See note 36.5

The group did not draw on any of the commitments during the year.

Foreign currency liquidity management

A number of indicators are observed to monitor changes in either market liquidity or exchange rates. Foreign currency loans and advances are restricted to the availability of foreign currency deposits.

Funding strategy

Funding markets are evaluated on an ongoing basis to ensure appropriate group funding strategies are executed depending on the market, competitive and regulatory environment. The group employs a diversified funding strategy, sourcing liquidity in both domestic and offshore markets, and incorporates a coordinated approach to accessing capital and loan markets across the group.

Concentration risk limits are used within the group to ensure that funding diversification is maintained across products, sectors, geographic regions and counterparties.
Primary funding sources are in the form of deposits across a spectrum of retail and wholesale clients, as well as long-term capital and loan markets. The group remains committed to increasing its core deposits and accessing domestic and foreign capital markets when appropriate to meet its anticipated funding requirements.

Depositor concentrations

	Dec 2024 %	Dec 2023 %
Single depositor	**3**	6
Top 10 depositors	**16**	24

Market risk

The identification, management, control, measurement and reporting of market risk is categorised as follows:

Trading market risk

These risks arise in trading activities where the bank acts as a principal with clients in the market. The group policy is that all trading activities are contained within the bank's Corporate and Transactional Banking trading operations.

Banking book interest rate risk

These risks arise from the structural interest rate risk caused by the differing re-pricing characteristics of banking assets and liabilities.

Foreign currency risk

These risks arise as a result of changes in the fair value or future cash flows of financial exposures due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Equity investment risk

These risks arise from equity price changes in unlisted investments, and managed through the equity investment committee, which is a sub-committee of the executive committee.

The primary objective of the Group's investment in equity securities is to hold the investments for the long term for strategic purposes. Management is assisted by external advisers in this regard. All the Groups investments are designated as at FVOCI, as they are not held for making short term profit.

Framework and governance

The board approves the market risk appetite and standards for all types of market risk. The board grants general authority to take on market risk exposure to the asset and liability committee (ALCO). ALCO sets market risk policies to ensure that the measurement, reporting, monitoring and management of market risk associated with operations of the bank follow a common governance framework. The bank's ALCO reports to EXCO and also to the board risk management committee.

The in-country risk management is subject to SBG oversight for compliance with group standards and minimum requirements.

The market risk management unit which is independent of trading operations and accountable to the bank's ALCO, monitors market risk exposures due to trading and banking activities. This unit monitors exposures and respective excesses daily, report monthly to ALCO and quarterly to the board risk management committee.

Market risk measurement

The techniques used to measure and control market risk include:

- daily net open position
- daily VaR;
- back-testing;
- PV01;
- annual net interest income at risk; and

Daily net open position

The Board on the input of ALCO, sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for overnight positions. The latter is also aligned to the foreign currency trading position limit as specified by the regulators, which is usually a proportion of the bank's capital.

Daily value-at-risk (VaR)

VaR is a technique that estimates the potential losses that may occur as a result of market movements over a specified time year at a predetermined probability.

VaR limits and exposure measurements are in place for all market risks the trading desk is exposed to. The bank generally uses the historical VaR approach to derive quantitative measures, specifically for market risk under normal market conditions. Normal VaR is based on a holding year of one day and a confidence level of 95%. Daily losses exceeding the VaR are likely to occur, on average, 13 times in every 250 days.

The use of historic VaR has limitations as it is based on historical correlations and volatilities in market prices and assumes that future prices will follow the observed historical distribution. Hence, there is a need to back-test the VaR model regularly.

VaR back-testing

The group and the banking business back-test its foreign currency, interest rate and credit trading exposure VaR model to verify the predictive ability of the VaR calculations thereby ensuring the appropriateness of the model. Back-testing exercise is an ex-post comparison of the daily hypothetical profit and loss under the one-day buy and hold assumption to the prior day VaR. Profit or loss for back-testing is based on the theoretical profits or losses derived purely from market moves both interest rate and foreign currency spot moves and it is calculated over 250 cumulative trading-days at 95% confidence level.

Stress tests

Stress testing provides an indication of the potential losses that could occur in extreme market conditions.
The stress tests carried out include individual market risk factor testing and combinations of market factors on individual asset classes and across different asset classes. Stress tests include a combination of historical and hypothetical simulations.

PV01

PV01 is a risk measure used to assess the effect of a change of rate of one basis point on the price of an asset. This limit is set for the fixed income, money market trading, credit trading, derivatives and foreign exchange trading portfolios.

Other market risk measures

Other market risk measures specific to individual business units include permissible instruments, concentration of exposures, gap limits, maximum tenor and stop loss triggers. In addition, only approved products that can be independently priced and properly processed are permitted to be traded.

Pricing models and risk metrics used in production systems, whether these systems are off-the-shelf or in-house developed, are independently validated by the market risk unit before their use and periodically thereafter to confirm the continued applicability of the models. In addition, the market risk unit assesses the daily liquid closing price inputs used to value instruments and performs a review of less liquid prices from a reasonableness perspective at least fortnightly. Where differences are significant, mark-to-market adjustments are made.

Annual net interest income at risk

A dynamic forward-looking annual net interest income forecast is used to quantify the banks' anticipated interest rate exposure. This approach involves the forecasting of both changing balance sheet structures and interest rate scenarios, to determine the effect these changes may have on future earnings. The analysis is completed under both normal market conditions as well as stressed market conditions.

Analysis of Value-at-Risk (VaR) and actual income

The table below highlights the historical diversified normal VaR across the various trading desks. The minimum and maximum trading diversified normal VaR stood at N1,928m and N2,743m respectively with an annual average of N1,070m which translates to a conservative VaR limit utilisation of 31.9% on average.

Diversified Normal Var Exposures (N'million)

Desk	Maximum	Minimum	Average	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	Limit
Bankwide	2,743	1928	1070	1928	171	3,350
FX Trading	1,828	57	870	57	32	1,820
Money markets trading	2,180	136	619	1618	93	1,700
Fixed income trading	183	12	67	62	22	138
Credit trading	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	118
Derivatives	55.73	0.03	17.26	37.47	-	56
CVA	1,047	4	534	789	156	1,100

Analysis of PV01

The table below shows the PV01 of the money markets banking and the individual trading books as at period end. The money markets trading book PV01 exposure decreased to N0.07m from that of the previous year mainly due to decreased T-bills position on the back of trading activities, the money markets banking book PV01 exposure stood at N15.59m higher than that of the previous year, while the fixed income trading book PV01 exposure increased to N4.35m from that of previous year. Overall trading PV01 exposure was N4.28m against a limit of N65.9m thus reflecting a very conservative exposure utilisation.

PV01 (NGN'000)	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	Limit
Money market trading book	74	915	59,476
Fixed income trading book	4,348	2,926	5,000
Credit trading book	-	-	1,032
Derivatives trading book	1	-	405
Total trading book	4,275	3,841	65,913
Money market banking book	15,590	9,897	27,588

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) can be defined as the reduction in banking book net interest income due to changes in interest rates arising from the different re-pricing characteristics of banking book assets and liabilities. IRRBB is further divided into the following sub-risk types:
• Repricing risk referring to the timing differences in the maturity (fixed rate) and repricing (floating rate) of assets and liabilities.
• Yield curve risk arising when unanticipated shifts in the yield curve have adverse effects on the group’s income.
• Basis risk arising from the imperfect correlation in the adjustment of the rates earned and paid on different instruments with otherwise similar repricing characteristics.
• Optionality risk arising from the options embedded in bank asset and liability portfolios, providing the holder with the right, but not the obligation, to buy, sell, or in some manner alter the cash flow of an instrument or financial contract.
• Endowment risk referring to the interest rate risk exposure arising from the net differential between interest rate insensitive assets such as non-earning assets and interest rate insensitive liabilities such as non-paying liabilities and equity.

Approach to managing interest rate risk on positions in the banking book

Banking-related market risk exposure principally involves the management of the potential adverse effect of interest movements on banking book earnings (net interest income and banking book mark-to-market profit or loss).

The Group’s approach to managing IRRBB is governed by prudence and is in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, best international practice and the competitive situation within which it operates in financial markets. Interest rate risk is transferred to and managed within the bank’s treasury operations under supervision of ALCO.

Measurement of IRRBB

The analytical technique used to quantify IRRBB is an earnings based approach. A dynamic, forward-looking net interest income forecast is used to quantify the bank’s anticipated interest rate exposure. Desired changes to a particular interest rate risk profile are achieved through the restructuring of on-balance sheet repricing or maturity profiles. All assets and liabilities are allocated to gap intervals based on either their repricing or maturity characteristics. However, assets and liabilities for which no identifiable contractual repricing or maturity dates exist are allocated to gap intervals based on behavioural profiling.

The impact on net interest income due to interest rate changes cover 12 months of forecasting and allows for the dynamic interaction of payments, new business and interest rates. The analyses are done under stressed market conditions in which the banking book is subjected to an upward 300 basis points and downward 300 basis points (2023: 300 basis points) parallel rate shocks for local currency and 100 basis points upward and downward parallel rate shocks for foreign currency positions. The table below shows the sensitivity of the bank’s net interest income in response to standardised parallel rate shocks.

31 Dec 2024		NGN	USD		Total
Increase in basis points		300	100		
Sensitivity of annual net interest income	NGNm	15,211	3506		18717
Decrease in basis points		300	100		
Sensitivity of annual net interest income	NGNm	(13,292)	(12269)		(25,561)

31 Dec 2023		NGN	USD	Other	Total
Increase in basis points		300	100	100	
Sensitivity of annual net interest income	NGNm	19,205	2511	196	21,912
Decrease in basis points		300	100	100	
Sensitivity of annual net interest income	NGNm	(18,285)	(5226)	5	(23,506)

Hedging of endowment risk

IRRBB is predominantly the consequence of endowment exposures, being the net exposure of non-rate sensitive liabilities and equity less non-rate sensitive assets. The endowment risk is hedged using marketable liquid instruments in the same currency as the exposure as and when it is considered opportune. Hedge decisions are made by ALCO following careful consideration of the interest rate views to be hedged against, including magnitude, direction, timing and probability, and the exposure to be hedged.

Market risk on equity investment

The equity committee (EC) has governance and oversight of all investment decisions. The committee is tasked with the formulation of risk appetite and oversight of investment performance. In this regard, a loss trigger is in place for the non-strategic portion.

Exposure to currency risks

The group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra day positions, which are monitored daily. The table below summarises the group’s exposure to foreign currency exchange risk as at 31 December 2024.

The group's policy is not to hold open exposures in respect of the banking book of any significance.

The table below summarises foreign currency exposures of the group as at year end and the net open position thereof.

Concentrations of currency risk – on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments

At 31 December 2024 Financial assets	Naira N million	US Dollar N million	GBP N million	Euro N million	Others* N million	Total N million
Cash and bank balances	730,686	1,342,392	26,733	121,691	11,785	2,233,287
Trading assets	69,756	521,775	-	-	-	591,531
Pledged assets	103,543	24,385	-	-	-	127,928
Derivative assets	123,574	555	-	-	-	124,129
Financial investments	714,281	239,082	-	-	-	953,363
Loans and advances to banks	12,151	24,086	11,400	3,985	232	51,854
Loans and advances to customers	1,475,216	836,815	4,280	36,270	598	2,353,179
Other financial assets	210,633	4,982	1,269	-	-	216,884
	3,439,840	**2,994,072**	**43,682**	**161,946**	**12,615**	**6,652,155**
Financial liabilities						
Trading liabilities	663,438	585,467	-	-	-	1,248,905
Derivative liabilities	60,185	1,665	-	-	-	61,850
Deposits and current accounts from banks	56,206	206,055	-	1,299	234	263,794
Deposits and current accounts from customers	1,426,186	1,524,420	28,910	51,641	2,048	3,033,205
Other borrowings	138,738	278,851	-	-	-	417,589
Subordinated debt	-	112,697	-	-	-	112,697
Other financial liabilities	85,413	849,340	2,758	22,730	8,759	969,000
	2,430,166	**3,558,495**	**31,668**	**75,670**	**11,041**	**6,107,040**
Net on-balance sheet position	1,009,674	(564,423)	12,014	86,276	1,574	545,115
Off balance sheet	156,404	348,011	262	79,250	1,396	585,323

*Others include ZAR, JPY, CHF, CAD, GHS.
All the bank's subsidiary transactions are in Naira

Currency risk (continued)

Concentrations of currency risk – on- and off-balance sheet financial assets and liabilities

At 31 December 2023	Naira	US Dollar	GBP	Euro	Others	Total
Financial assets	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**	**N million**
Cash and bank balances	927,180	371,519	26,780	25,958	10,932	1,362,369
Trading assets	29,306	38,601	-	-	-	67,907
Pledged assets	315,941	58,971	-	-	-	374,912
Derivative assets	549,351	1,369	-	-	-	550,720
Financial investments	336,070	5,538	-	-	-	341,608
Loans and advances to banks	5,984	2,684	-	-	-	8,668
Loans and advances to customers	758,824	1,135,065	7,546	108,783	22,132	2,032,350
Other financial assets	-	196,106	-	-	-	196,106
	2,922,656	**1,809,853**	**34,326**	**134,741**	**33,064**	**4,934,640**
Financial liabilities						
Trading liabilities	200,817	279,647	-	-	-	480,464
Derivative liabilities	445,441	1,552	-	-	-	446,993
Deposits and current accounts from customers	243,633	397,770	402	14,427	2,653	658,885
Deposits and current accounts from banks	1,131,698	907,322	20,005	29,533	4,040	2,092,598
Subordinated debt	14,807	361,152	-	-	-	375,959
Other borrowings	4,963	69,348	-	-	-	74,311
Other financial liabilities	206,722	131,920	426	90,894	25,348	455,310
	2,248,081	**2,148,711**	**20,833**	**134,854**	**32,041**	**4,584,520**
Net on-balance sheet position	674,575	(338,858)	13,493	(113)	1,023	350,120
Off balance sheet	37,943	214,541	857	850	37,042	291,234

Exchange rates applied

year-end spot rate*	2024	2023
US Dollar	1,549.00	951.79
GBP	1,942.52	1212.63
Euro	1,608.40	1053.54

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the US dollar, GBP or Euro against Naira at year end would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
Effect in N million	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
At 31 December 2024				
USD (20% movement)	**(112,885)**	**112,885**	**(79,019)**	**79,019**
GBP (10% movement)	**1,201**	**(1,201)**	**841**	**(841)**
EUR (5% movement)	**4,314**	**(4,314)**	**3,020**	**(3,020)**
At 31 December 2023				
USD (20% movement)	(67,772)	67,772	(47,440)	47,440
GBP (10% movement)	(3)	3	(2)	2
EUR (5% movement)	(65)	65	(45)	45

Regulatory Capital

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) adopted the Basel III capital framework with effect from 01 November 2021. The group and its banking subsidiary have established processes and necessary measures to ensure full compliance with the requirements of the Basel III capital framework since it was adopted.

Regulatory capital is divided into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital which comprises Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital. CET1 includes share capital, share premium, retained earnings and reserves created by appropriations of retained earnings. Deferred tax asset, intangible assets and total investment in subsidiaries are deductible in arriving at CET1 capital. AT1 capital is made up of perpetual non-cummulative preference shares, perpetual non-callable bonds and related instruments.
- Tier 2 capital which includes subordinated debt and other comprehensive income. The subordinated debt at the end of year comprise of USD denominated subordinated facilities of USD40 million and USD30 million obtained from Standard Bank of South Africa. The facilities expires on February 2031 and August 2033 respectively. Interest on the facilities are payable semi-annually at SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) plus 4.82% and SOFR plus 4.71% respectively.

Total eligible Tier 2 Capital as at 31 December 2024 was N114.24 billion (December 2023: N76.33 billion).

Capital Adequacy

The bank's capital adequacy is measured by both regulatory capital and economic capital. Economic capital measures and reports all quantifiable risks on a consistent risk-adjusted basis.

Regulatory capital adequacy is measured based on Pillar 1 of the Basel capital framework. Capital adequacy ratio is calculated by dividing the capital held by total risk-weighted assets. Risk weighted assets comprise computed risk weights from credit, operational and market risks associated with the business of the bank. Risk weighted assets for credit and market risks are calculated using the Standardised Approach while operational risk is determined using the Basic Indicator Approach. Management monitors the capital adequacy ratio on a proactive basis.

Throughout the period under review, Stanbic IBTC Bank operated above its capital adequacy ratio risk appetite limit and well over the minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratio of 10% as mandated by CBN. The CBN also mandates banks to maintain a capital conservation buffer of one percent of total risk weighted assets in the form of Common Equity Tier I capital during business as usual periods to withstand potential business stress.

Leverage Ratio

This is non-risk based capital measure introduced in the CBN Basel III guidelines to act as a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements. The leverage ratio is calculated as capital measure divided by exposure measure and is expressed as a percentage. The capital measure is the Tier I capital of banks while the exposure measure comprises on-balance sheet exposures, derivatives, securities financing transactions and off-balance sheet exposures. Banks are required to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 4% at all times.

Regulatory Recommended transition adjustments of IFRS 9

The Central Bank of Nigeria issued a letter to all banks and discount houses on 18 October 2018 recommending transitional arrangements to cushion the impact of IFRS 9 expected credit loss on transition date on capital adequacy ratio.

Banks are required to hold static the adjusted Day One impact and amortize on a straight-line basis over the four-year transition period. In line with the referenced letter, no adjusted Day One would be recognised from the beginning of the first day of year four which was 31 December 2021. This has been incorporated into the bank's capital plan, which covers a three-year horizon and shows adequate capitalization during these periods.

Capital management - BASEL II regulatory capital

Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC	Basel II **31 Dec 2024 N'million**	*Basel II - Adjusted for impact of IFRS 9 transitional adjustment **31 Dec 2024 N'million**	Basel II **31 Dec 2023 N'million**	*Basel II - Adjusted for impact of IFRS 9 transitional adjustment **31 Dec 2023 N'million**
	455,285	455,285	350,005	350,005
Paid-up share capital	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Share premium	42,469	42,469	42,469	42,469
General reserve (Retained Profit)	255,339	255,339	186,656	186,656
SMEEIS reserve	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
AGSMEEIS reserve	29,132	29,132	19,983	19,983
Statutory reserve	107,306	107,306	79,858	79,858
Other reserves	-	-	-	-
IFRS 9 Transitional Adjustment Relief	-	-	-	-
Non controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Less: regulatory deduction	17,740	17,740	5,984	5,984
Goodwill	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	3,542	3,542
Other intangible assets	1,677	1,677	2,442	2,442
Investment in the capital of financial subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Excess exposure(s) over single obligor without CB	16,063	16,063	-	-
Exposures to own financial holding company	-	-	-	-
Unsecured lending to subsidiaries within the same	-	-	-	-
Unsecured lending to subsidiaries within the same	-	-	-	-
Eligible Tier I capital	437,545	437,545	344,021	344,021
Tier II	114,239	114,239	76,331	76,331
Hybrid (debt/equity) capital instruments	-	-	-	-
Subordinated term debt	112,697	112,697	69,348	69,348
Other comprehensive income (OCI)	1,542	1,542	6,983	6,983
	-	-	-	-
Reciprocal cross-holdings in ordinary shares of financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Investment in the capital of banking and financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Investment in the capital of financial subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Exposures to own financial holding company	-	-	-	-
Unsecured lending to subsidiaries within the same group	-	-	-	-
Eligible Tier II capital	114,239	114,239	76,331	76,331
Total regulatory capital	**551,783**	**551,783**	**420,352**	**420,352**
Risk weighted assets:	-	-	-	-
Credit risk	3,847,206	3,847,206	2,345,409	2,341,287
Operational risk	332,690	332,690	259,174	259,174
Market risk	61,327	61,347	32,952	32,952
Total risk weight asset	**4,241,223**	**4,241,242**	**2,637,535**	**2,633,413**
	-	-	-	-
Total capital adequacy ratio	13.01%	13.01%	15.94%	16.0%
Tier I capital adequacy ratio	10.3%	10.3%	13.0%	13.1%
Common Equity Tier I capital adequacy ratio	10.3%	10.3%	13.0%	13.1%
Leverage:				
Capital measure	N/A	437,545	N/A	344,021
Total exposure measure	N/A	7,009,196	N/A	5,453,587
Leverage ratio	N/A	6.24%	N/A	6.31%

*Capital adequacy ratio stood at 13.01% under Basel II and Basel III guidelines. The Basel III guidelines were released on 02 September 2021 by the CBN to further strengthen the resilience of Nigerian banks by increasing the minimum requirement for high quality capital which can absorb losses on a going concern basis, and by requiring banks to build up additional capital buffers to cushion against future unexpected losses. The implementation of the Basel III guidelines commenced with a parallel run with the Basel II guidelines effective from November 2021.

Annexure A: Value added statements

Annexure B: Financial summary

Annexure C:Details of professionals who provided services to the financial statements

STANBIC IBTC BANK LIMITED

Annexure A: Value added statements

	Group				Bank			
	31 December 2024		31 Dec 2023		**31 December 2024**		31 Dec 2023	
	N'million	**%**	N'million	**%**	**N'million**	%	N'million	**%**
Gross earnings:								
- local	**686,392**		363,587		**686,809**		363,797	
- foreign								
	686,392		363,587		**686,809**		363,797	
Interest paid:								
- local	**(130,749)**		(92,167)		**(130,749)**		(92,167)	
- foreign	**(26,747)**		(3,760)		**(26,747)**		(3,760)	
	(157,496)		(95,927)		**(157,496)**		(95,927)	
Administrative overhead:								
- local	**(127,350)**		(77,011)		**(131,698)**		(78,360)	
- foreign	**(1,632)**		(473)		**(1,627)**		(460)	
	(128,982)		(77,484)		**(133,325)**		(78,820)	
Provision for losses	**(98,926)**		(15,093)		**(98,904)**		(15,068)	
Value added	**300,988**	**100**	**175,083**	100	**297,084**	**100**	173,982	100
DISTRIBUTION								
EMPLOYEES & DIRECTORS								
Salaries and benefits	**55,638**	**18**	45,441	26	**54,904**	**18**	44,838	26
GOVERNMENT								
Taxation	**52,993**	**18**	13,501	8	**51,682**	**17**	13,244	8
THE FUTURE								
Asset replacement (depreciation)	**7,524**		5,712		**7,511**		5,760	
Expansion (retained in the business)	**184,833**		110,429		**182,987**		110,140	
Total	**192,357**	**64**	116,141	66	**190,498**	**65**	115,900	66
	300,988	**100**	175,083	100	**297,084**	**100**	173,982	100

STANBIC IBTC BANK LIMITED

Annexure B: Five Year Financial Summary

	Group Dec. 2024 N'million	Group Dec. 2023 N'million	Group Dec. 2022 N'million	Group Dec. 2021 N'million	Group Dec. 2020 N'million	Bank Dec. 2024 N'million	Bank Dec. 2023 N'million	Bank Dec. 2022 N'million	Bank Dec. 2021 N'million	Bank Dec. 2020 N'million
Statement of financial position										
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,233,287**	1,362,369	643,810	643,014	613,887	**2,233,287**	1,362,369	643,810	643,014	613,887
Pledged assets	**127,928**	374,912	127,990	182,335	170,578	**127,928**	374,912	127,990	182,335	170,578
Trading assets	**591,531**	67,907	190,427	98,739	169,655	**591,531**	67,907	190,427	98,739	169,655
Derivative assets	**124,127**	550,720	42,134	41,212	46,232	**124,127**	550,720	42,134	41,212	46,232
Financial investments	**953,363**	341,608	478,086	560,682	529,202	**953,363**	341,608	478,086	560,682	529,065
Loans and advances to banks	**51,854**	8,668	3,404	2,273	6,323	**51,854**	8,668	3,404	2,741	6,323
Loans and advances to customers	**2,353,179**	2,032,350	1,204,785	921,044	625,139	**2,353,179**	2,032,350	1,204,785	921,044	625,139
Other assets	**217,310**	196,335	117,673	119,551	163,756	**216,884**	196,106	117,555	119,344	163,500
Investment in subsidiaries	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	100
Property and equipment	**35,682**	30,677	28,289	25,120	26,430	**35,645**	30,629	28,287	25,117	26,424
Intangible assets	**1,677**	2,442	3,207	3,972	4,641	**1,677**	2,442	3,207	3,972	4,641
Right of use assets	**3,772**	2,730	2,456	2,261	2,422	**3,772**	2,730	2,456	2,261	2,422
Deferred tax assets	**58**	3,581	12,390	13,638	12,411	**-**	3,541	12,368	13,626	12,381
	6,693,768	4,974,299	**2,854,651**	**2,613,841**	**2,370,676**	**6,693,247**	**4,973,982**	**2,854,509**	**2,614,087**	**2,370,347**
Equity and liabilities										
Share capital	**20,000**	20,000	1,875	1,875	1,875	**20,000**	20,000	1,875	1,875	1,875
Reserves	**508,311**	354,919	279,074	251,740	242,127	**504,334**	352,788	277,232	249,900	240,246
Trading liabilities	**1,248,905**	480,464	220,971	112,023	188,501	**1,248,905**	480,464	220,971	112,023	188,501
Derivative liabilities	**61,850**	446,993	26,099	25,364	37,382	**61,850**	446,993	26,099	25,364	37,382
Current & Deferred tax liabilities	**50,489**	5,889	2,128	1,118	7,205	**49,173**	5,418	1,911	889	6,929
Deposits from banks	**263,794**	658,885	491,080	431,863	505,622	**263,794**	658,885	491,080	431,863	505,622
Deposits from customers	**3,032,048**	2,091,546	1,260,758	1,139,269	831,886	**3,033,205**	2,092,598	1,261,848	1,140,641	832,646
Other borrowings	**417,589**	375,959	187,957	136,433	112,032	**417,589**	375,959	187,957	136,433	112,032
Debts securities issued	**112,697**	74,311	70,878	47,419	68,269	**112,697**	74,311	70,878	47,419	68,269
Provisions & other liabilities	**978,085**	465,332	313,831	466,737	375,776	**981,700**	466,566	314,658	467,680	376,845
	6,693,768	4,974,299	2,854,651	2,613,841	2,370,676	**6,693,247**	**4,973,982**	**2,854,509**	2,614,087	2,370,347
Acceptances and guarantees	**585,323**	284,905	**206,722**	**213,622**	146,481	**585,323**	319,694	206,722	213,622	146,481

	Group Dec. 2024 N'million	Dec. 2023 N'million	Group Dec. 2022 N'million	Group Dec. 2021 N'million	Group Dec. 2020 N'million	Bank Dec. 2024 N'million	Bank Dec. 2023 N'million	Bank Dec. 2022 N'million	Bank Dec. 2021 N'million	Bank Dec. 2020 N'million
Statement of profit or loss										
Net operating income	**512,870**	**260,139**	166,110	104,356	78,844	**513,287**	260,349	166,403	104,713	78,829
Operating expenses and provisions	**(275,044)**	**(136,209)**	(106,167)	(80,604)	(45,450)	**(278,618)**	(136,965)	(106,671)	(81,280)	(45,891)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**237,826**	123,930	59,943	23,752	33,394	**234,669**	123,384	59,732	23,433	32,938
Taxation	**(52,993)**	**(13,501)**	(4,798)	5,906	(817)	**(51,682)**	(13,244)	(4,582)	6,137	(639)
Profit after taxation	**184,833**	110,429	55,145	29,658	32,577	**182,987**	110,140	55,150	29,570	32,299
Transfer to reserves	**184,833**	**110,429**	**55,145**	**29,658**	**32,577**	**182,987**	**110,140**	**55,150**	**29,570**	**32,299**
Earnings per share (EPS) - basic	**462k**	276k	138k	74k	81k	**457k**	275k	138k	74k	81k

STANBIC IBTC BANK LIMITED

Annexure C:Details of professionals who provided services to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Name of reporting entity **Stanbic IBTC Bank**
FRC registration number **FRC/2012/00000000218**

The following professionals provided a form of service on this audited financial statements:

i	Name	PricewaterhouseCoopers
	Address	5B Water Corporation Road Landmark Towers Victoria Island, PMB 101233, Eti-Osa Lagos
	FRC No	FRC/2023/COY/176894
	Partner Name	Chioma Obaro
	FRC No	FRC/2017/PRO/ICAN/004/00000017333
	Service provided	Auditor
ii	Name	Bakertilly Nigeria
	Address	4th Floor, Kresta Laurel Complex 376 Ikorodu road, Maryland P.O. Box 15016 Ikeja, Lagos.
	FRC No	FRC/2024/COY/09626
	Partner Name	David I. Aneni
	FRC No	FRC/2012/PRO/ICAN/004/00000000633
	Service provided	Valuation of unquoted securities
iii	Name	Pedabo Professional services
	Address	67 Norman Williams Street Off Keffi Street, SW Ikoyi Lagos
	FRC No	FRC/2013/ICAN/00000000908
	Partner Name	Folorunsho Kehinde Victor
	FRC No	FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000001441
	Service provided	Tax consultancy services
iv	Name	WA Kareem & Co
	Address	Asiyahu Abewon Place 205B Ikorodu Road, Ilupeju Lagos
	FRC No	FRC/2025/COY/235128
	Partner Name	
	FRC No	FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001093
	Service provided	Tax consultancy services

v	Name	Olaniwun Ajayi LP
	Address	The Adunola, Plot L2, 401 Close, Banana Island Lagos
	FRC No	FRC/2013/00000001615
	Partner Name	Oluseye Opasanya
	FRC No	FRC/2013/NBA/00000003753
	Service provided	Legal consultancy services
vi	Company Name	Deloitte & Touche
	Address	Civic Towers, Ozumba Mbadiwe Ave, Victoria Island, Lagos 106104, Lagos.
	Company FRC No	FRC/2022/COY/091021
	Partner Name	Ibukun Beecroft
	Partner FRC No	FRC/2020/ICAN/00000020765
	Service provided	Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (ICFR), External Quality Assurance Review (EQAR) of the internal audit function
vii	Company Name	Ernst & Young
	Address	10th & 13th Floor, UBA House, 57 Marina Street, Lagos Island, Lagos
	Company FRC No	FRC/2023/COY/209403
	Partner Name	Abiodun Ogunoiki
	Partner FRC No	FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000000794
	Service provided	FY24 Board Evaluation for Stanbic IBTC Holdings Plc and its Subsidiaries.