Guaranty Trust Holding Company Plc.

Unaudited Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements Together with Directors' and Auditor's Reports

March 2022

Introduction

Guaranty Trust Holding Company's unaudited Interim Financial Statements complies with the applicable legal Requirements of the Nigerian Securities and Exchange Commission regarding interim Financial Statements. These financial statements contain extract of the unaudited financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting', its interpretation issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria. For better understanding, certain disclosures and some prior period figures have been presented in line with current period figures. Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

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Financial statements

Consolidated and separate statements of financial position

As at 31 March 2022

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	*Notes*	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	18	915,897,296	933,591,069	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19	183,998,300	104,397,651	-	-
Derivative financial assets	20	14,116,496	24,913,435	-	-
Investment securities:					
– Fair value through profit or loss	21	3,904,458	3,904,458	-	-
– Fair value through other comprehensive income	21	263,528,489	276,041,190	-	-
– Held at amortised cost	21	858,312,668	846,923,215	-	-
Assets pledged as collateral	22	70,316,246	79,273,911	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	23	273,841	115,014	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	24	1,718,134,154	1,802,587,381	-	-
Restricted deposits and other assets	28	1,239,951,330	1,137,554,208	10,348,557	1,407,460
Investment in subsidiaries	25	-	-	152,996,450	141,811,575
Property and equipment	26	199,923,156	203,971,924	960,325	496,969
Intangible assets	27	29,078,514	19,573,604	-	-
Deferred tax assets		787,253	3,187,937	-	-
Total assets		**5,498,222,201**	**5,436,034,997**	**164,305,332**	**143,716,004**
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	29	113,237,636	118,027,576	-	-
Deposits from customers	30	4,045,287,454	4,012,305,554	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	31	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	20	1,025,603	1,580,971	-	-
Other liabilities	32	290,311,121	231,519,271	27,064,814	6,076,055
Current income tax liabilities	16	27,243,773	22,676,168	-	-
Other borrowed funds	34	107,089,198	153,897,499	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities		5,268,685	12,800,866	-	-
Total liabilities		**4,589,463,470**	**4,552,807,905**	**27,064,814**	**6,076,055**

Consolidated and separate statements of financial position (Continued)

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Capital and reserves	35				
Share capital		14,715,590	14,715,590	14,715,590	14,715,590
Share premium		123,471,114	123,471,114	123,471,114	123,471,114
Treasury shares		(8,125,998)	(8,125,998)	-	-
Retained earnings		234,131,964	198,358,025	(946,186)	(546,755)
Other components of equity		525,662,339	535,938,145	-	-
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the parent entity		**889,855,009**	**864,356,876**	**137,240,518**	**137,639,949**
Non-controlling interests in equity		18,903,722	18,870,216	-	-
Total equity		**908,758,731**	**883,227,092**	**137,240,518**	**137,639,949**
Total equity and liabilities		**5,498,222,201**	**5,436,034,997**	**164,305,332**	**143,716,004**

Approved by the Board of Directors on 26 April 2022:

Chief Financial Officer
Banji Adeniyi
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004318

Non Exective Director
Cathy Echeozo
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001319

Group Managing Director
Segun Agbaje
FRC/2013/CIBN/00000001782

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated and separate income statements

For the Period ended 31 March 2022

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	*Notes*	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate	4	63,933,143	55,127,649	-	-
Interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4	6,710,012	5,181,024	-	-
Interest expense	5	(13,438,558)	(7,874,177)	-	-
Net interest income		**57,204,597**	**52,434,496**	**-**	**-**
Loan impairment charges	6	(1,208,531)	(1,860,003)	-	-
Net interest income after loan impairment charges		**55,996,066**	**50,574,493**	**-**	**-**
Fee and commission income	7	21,332,071	17,573,751	-	-
Fee and commission expense	8	(2,575,826)	(2,965,426)	-	-
Net fee and commission income		**18,756,245**	**14,608,325**	**-**	**-**
Net gains on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	9	15,298,320	16,108,373	-	-
Other income	10	12,319,727	12,175,159	-	-
Net impairment reversal on other financial assets	11	-	-	-	-
Personnel expenses	12	(9,820,834)	(9,970,933)	(305,101)	-
Right-of-use asset depreciation	13	-	(711,056)	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	14	(8,957,506)	(7,100,297)	(21,625)	-
Other operating expenses	15	(29,306,623)	(22,000,906)	(72,705)	-
Profit before income tax		**54,285,395**	**53,683,158**	**(399,431)**	**-**
Income tax expense	16	(11,077,614)	(8,136,917)	-	-
Profit for the period		**43,207,781**	**45,546,241**	**(399,431)**	**-**
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent entity		42,318,521	44,950,715	(399,431)	-
Non-controlling interests		889,260	595,526	-	-
		43,207,781	**45,546,241**	**(399,431)**	**-**
Earnings per share for the profit from continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the parent entity during the period (expressed in naira per share):					
– Basic	17	1.51	1.60	(0.01)	-
– Diluted	17	1.51	1.60	(0.01)	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated and separate statements of other comprehensive income

For the Period ended 31 March 2022

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	***Notes***	**Group Mar-2022**	**Group Mar-2021**	**Company Mar-2022**	**Company Mar-2021**
Profit for the period		43,207,781	45,546,241	(399,431)	-
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		(25,820,061)	(3,016,809)	-	-
Income tax relating to foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	21	7,746,018	905,043	-	-
Net change in fair value of other financial assets FVOCI		567,810	(7,072,254)	-	-
Income tax relating to change in fair value of other financial assets FVOCI	21	(170,343)	2,121,676	-	-
		(17,676,576)	(7,062,344)	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		(17,676,576)	(7,062,344)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**25,531,205**	**38,483,897**	**(399,431)**	**-**
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent entity		25,497,692	37,423,794	(399,431)	-
Non-controlling interests		33,513	1,060,103	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**25,531,205**	**38,483,897**	**(399,431)**	**-**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
31 March 2022
Group

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Share capital	Share premium	Regulatory risk reserve	Other regulatory reserves	Treasury shares	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2022	**14,715,590**	**123,471,114**	**87,614,884**	**424,084,348**	**(8,125,998)**	**6,604,907**	**17,634,006**	**198,358,025**	**864,356,876**	**18,870,216**	**883,227,092**
Total comprehensive income for the period:											
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,318,528	42,318,528	889,253	43,207,781
Other comprehensive income, net of tax											
Foreign currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,088,878)	-	(17,088,878)	(985,165)	(18,074,043)
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	268,049	-	-	268,049	129,418	397,467
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**268,049**	**(17,088,878)**	**-**	**(16,820,829)**	**(855,747)**	**(17,676,576)**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**268,049**	**(17,088,878)**	**42,318,528**	**25,497,699**	**33,506**	**25,531,205**
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:											
Transfers for the period	-	-	-	6,451,535	-	-	-	(6,451,535)	-	-	-
Dividend to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/ decrease from Subsidiaries acquisition	-	-	-	28,703	-	64,785	-	(93,054)	434	-	434
	-	**-**	**-**	**6,480,238**	**-**	**64,785**	**-**	**(6,544,589)**	**434**	**-**	**434**
Balance at 31 March 2022	**14,715,590**	**123,471,114**	**87,614,884**	**430,564,586**	**(8,125,998)**	**6,937,741**	**545,128**	**234,131,964**	**889,855,009**	**18,903,722**	**908,758,731**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
31 March 2021
Group

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Share capital	Share premium	Regulatory risk reserve	Other regulatory reserves	Treasury shares	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2021	**14,715,590**	**123,471,114**	**62,428,155**	**386,056,504**	**(6,928,103)**	**4,016,558**	**20,933,240**	**193,921,810**	**798,614,868**	**15,780,809**	**814,395,677**
Total comprehensive income for the period:											
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,950,715	44,950,715	595,526	45,546,241
Other comprehensive income, net of tax											
Foreign currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,915,318)	-	(1,915,318)	(196,448)	(2,111,766)
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	(5,611,603)	-	-	(5,611,603)	661,025	(4,950,578)
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,611,603)**	**(1,915,318)**	**-**	**(7,526,921)**	**464,577**	**(7,062,344)**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,611,603)**	**(1,915,318)**	**44,950,715**	**37,423,794**	**1,060,103**	**38,483,897**
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:											
Transfers for the period	-	-	-	7,099,198	-	-	-	(7,099,198)	-	-	-
Dividend to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**7,099,198**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(7,099,198)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 March 2021	**14,715,590**	**123,471,114**	**62,428,155**	**393,155,702**	**(6,928,103)**	**(1,595,045)**	**19,017,922**	**231,773,327**	**836,038,662**	**16,840,912**	**852,879,574**

Statement of Changes in Equity
31 March 2022
Company

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Share capital	Share premium	Regulatory risk reserve	Other regulatory reserves[1]	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2022	**14,715,590**	**123,471,114**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(546,755)**	**137,639,949**
Total comprehensive income for the period:							
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(399,431)	(399,431)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax							
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(399,431)	**(399,431)**
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:							
Transfers for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 March 2022	**14,715,590**	**123,471,114**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(946,186)**	**137,240,518**

[1] Please refer to Note 41

Statement of Changes in Equity
31 March 2021
Company

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Share capital	Share premium	Regulatory risk reserve	Other regulatory reserves	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period:							
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax							
Actuarial loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:							
Transfers for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consolidated and separate statements of cash flows
For the Period ended 31 March 2022

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	*Notes*	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the period		43,207,781	45,546,241	(399,431)	-
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property and equipment	14	7,676,671	5,909,728	21,625	-
Amortisation of Intangibles		1,280,835	1,190,569	-	-
Right-of-use asset depreciation		-	711,056	-	-
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		(25,718)	(1,501)	-	-
Gain on repossessed collateral		-	-	-	-
Impairment on financial assets		1,208,531	1,860,003	-	-
Net interest income		(57,204,597)	(52,434,496)	-	-
Foreign exchange gains	10	(633,430)	(4,589,273)	-	-
Fair value changes for assets at FVTPL		(6,833,637)	(829,211)	-	-
Dividend income		(7,200)	-	-	-
Income tax expense	16	11,077,614	8,136,917	-	-
Other non-cash items		(425,267)	736,144	-	-
		(678,417)	6,236,177	(377,806)	-
Net changes in:					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(84,628,891)	(18,458,627)	-	-
Assets pledged as collateral		6,929,163	1,626,466	-	-
Loans and advances to banks and placements with banks		25,615,088	220,766	-	-
Loans and advances to customers		17,128,177	19,409,659	-	-
Restricted deposits and other assets		(73,684,565)	29,515,604	(8,941,097)	-
Deposits from banks		7,092,654	11,120,091	-	-
Deposits from customers		146,361,708	99,090,815	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	11,034,876	-	-
Other liabilities		72,045,015	(83,658,236)	20,988,759	-
		116,858,349	69,901,414	12,047,662	-
Interest received		72,913,407	59,098,322	-	-
Interest paid		(13,468,685)	(7,524,125)	-	-
		59,444,722	51,574,197	-	-
		175,624,654	127,711,788	11,669,856	-
Income tax paid		(4,175,349)	(1,401,607)	-	-
Net cash provided by operating activities		**171,449,305**	**126,310,181**	**11,669,856**	**-**

Consolidated and separate statements of cash flows

For the Period ended 31 March 2022

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	***Notes***	**Group Mar-2022**	**Group Mar-2021**	**Company Mar-2022**	**Company Mar-2021**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Redemption of investment securities		672,669,218	564,762,276	-	-
Purchase of investment securities		(700,093,704)	(689,017,101)	-	-
Dividends received		7,200	-	-	-
Purchase of property and equipment	26	(6,680,231)	(19,807,141)	(484,981)	-
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment		53,345	22,459	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	27	(10,888,297)	(463,563)	-	-
Additional investment in subsidiary	25	-	-	(11,184,875)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(44,932,469)	(144,503,070)	(11,669,856)	-
Cash flows from financing activities					
Repayment of long term borrowings		(51,679,301)	(3,416,688)	-	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings		5,479,548	4,733,779	-	-
Lease liabilities		(1,421,288)	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares		-	-	-	-
Dividends paid to owners	36	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(47,621,041)	1,317,091	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		78,895,795	(16,875,798)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		891,396,097	711,429,420	-	-
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(56,642,442)	(18,702,654)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	18(b)	913,649,450	675,850,968	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Reporting entity

Guaranty Trust Holding Company Plc ("the Parent" or the "the Company") is a company incorporated in Nigeria. The address of the Company's registered office is Plot 635, Akin Adesola Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. These separate and consolidated financial statements, for the period ended 31 December 2021, are prepared for the Company and the Group (Holding Company and its subsidiaries, separately referred to as "Group entities") respectively. The Group is primarily involved in the provision of banking and other financial services to corporate and individual customers.

2. Basis of preparation

The interim consolidated and separate financial statements of the parent and the group have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 - 'Interim Financial Reporting' and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, the Banks and Othper Financial Institutions Act and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act.

IFRS does not explicitly specify the accounting treatment for a group restructuring / re-organisation but provides guidance on the choices available in accounting for such transactions. In accounting for this restructuring, the Group applied the pooling of interests method of accounting after taking the following into consideration:

- The assets and liabilities of the company and subsidiaries are reflected at their carrying amounts as no adjustments have been made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities, at the date of the combination. The accounting policies of the company and subsidiaries are well aligned upon the reorganization.
- No 'new' goodwill is recognised as a result of the reorganization.
- The consolidated income statement reflects the results of the company and its subsidiaries.

Although Guaranty Trust Holdings Plc commenced operations on August 1, 2021, the accounting information has been prepared as if the Group had always been in existence in its current form and prior period comparatives presented accordingly.

The Financial Statements were authorized for issue by the directors on **26th April 2022**.

3. (a) Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. All entities within the Group apply the same accounting policies.

(a) Functional and presentation currency

These Consolidated and Separate financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the Parent's functional currency. Except where indicated, financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value.
- Non-derivative financial instruments, carried at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at fair value.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) financial assets are measured at fair value through equity.
- Liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements are measured at fair value.
- The liability for defined benefit obligations is recognized as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets.
- The plan assets for defined benefit obligations are measured at fair value.
- Assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.
- Assets and Liabilities held to maturity are measured at amortised cost.
- Loans and Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

(c) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Changes to accounting policies

New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial period.

Standards and interpretations effective during the reporting period

Amendments to the following standard(s) became effective in the annual period starting from 1 January, 2021. The new reporting requirements as a result of the amendments and/or clarifications have been evaluated and their impact or otherwise are noted below:

Amendments to IFRS 16 - Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

In March 2021, the Board amended the conditions of the practical expedient in IFRS 16 that provides relief to lessees from applying the IFRS 16 guidance on lease modifications to rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification.

Following the amendment, the practical expedient now applies to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022, provided the other conditions for applying the practical expedient are met.

This amendment has no impact on the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 – Relating to Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase 2 amendments).

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 issued in August 2020 represents the second phase of the IASB's project on the effects of interest rate benchmark reform, addressing issues affecting financial statements when changes are made to contractual cash flows and hedging relationships as a result of the reform.

Under these amendments, changes made to a financial instrument that are economically equivalent and required by interest rate benchmark reform do not result in the derecognition or a change in the carrying amount of the financial instrument, but instead require the effective interest rate to be updated to reflect the change in the interest rate benchmark. In addition, hedge accounting will not be discontinued solely because of the replacement of the interest rate benchmark if the hedge meets other hedge accounting criteria.

These amendments apply from 1 January 2021 with early adoption permitted. The Group adopted the amendments from 1 January 2021.

The administrator of Libor, IBA, has announced a proposal to extend the publication date of most US dollar Libor tenors until 30 June 2023. Publication of one-week and two-month tenors will cease after 31 December 2021. This proposal, if endorsed, would reduce the amounts presented in the above table as some financial instruments included will reach their contractual maturity date prior to 30 June 2023.

Amendment to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment

The IASB issued amendment to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The amendment prohibits the deduction from the cost to an item of property, plant and equipment proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management. Instead, an entity should recognize the sale proceeds and related production cost of those items in Profit or loss This amendment has no impact on the Group **.**

Amendment to IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

The IASB published amendment to IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets in May 2020. The amendment which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 specifies the costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous.

The amendment clarifies that the costs that relate to a contract comprise both incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other direct costs related to the contract activities. This amendment has no impact on the Group

IFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

The amendment is not expected to have any material impact on the Group.

IFRS 9: Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39.

An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

An entity applies the amendment for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group.

Standards and interpretations issued/amended but not yet effective

The following standards have been issued or amended by the IASB but are yet to become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022:

Standard	Content	Effective Date
IAS 1	Amendment to IAS 1- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent	01-Jan-23
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	01-Jan-23
IFRS 8	Amendment to IFRS 8-Definition of Accounting Estimates	01-Jan-23
IAS 12	Amendment to IAS 12-Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	01-Jan-23
IAS 1	Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	01-Jan-23

The Group has not applied the following new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated and separate financial statements as it plans to adopt these standards at their respective effective dates. Commentaries on these new standards/amendments are provided below.

Amendment to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendment to IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively.The amendment clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement.
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The Board also added two new paragraphs (Paragraph 76A and 76B) to IAS1 to clarify what is meant by "settlement" of a liability. The Board concluded that it was important to link the settlement of the liability with the outflow of resources of the entity.
The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group.

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts

The IASB issued IFRS 17 in May 2017 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The new IFRS 17 standard establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard.

The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This standard does not impact the Group in anyway as the Bank and its subsidiary companies do not engage in insurance business.

IFRS 8 – Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. The previous definition of a change in accounting estimate specified that changes in accounting estimates may result from new information or new developments. Therefore,

such changes are not corrections of errors. This aspect of the definition was retained by the Board.
The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group.

IAS 12 – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognised in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense). This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability.

Under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and lease liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning asset component) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal.

Nevertheless, it is possible that the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities are not equal (e.g., if the entity is unable to benefit from the tax deductions or if different tax rates apply to the taxable and deductible temporary differences). In such cases, which the Board expects to occur infrequently, an entity would need to account for the difference between the deferred tax asset and liability in profit or loss.

The amendment is not expected to have any material impact on the Group.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

In February 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements (the PS), in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

- Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant’ accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their ‘material’ accounting policies

And

- Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosure.

The amendment is not expected to have any material impact on the Group.

3. (b) Other Accounting Policies

Other accounting policies that have been applied are:

(a) Consolidation

The financial statements of the subsidiaries used to prepare the consolidated financial statements were prepared as of the holding company’s reporting date. The consolidation principles are unchanged as against the comparative period.

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Parent. Control exists when the Parent has:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor’s returns.

Acquisition of subsidiaries

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Parent. The Group measures goodwill as the fair value of the consideration transferred including the recognised amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, less the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date. When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The Group elects on a transaction-by-transaction basis whether to measure at the acquisition date components of non-controlling interests in the acquiree at its fair value, or at its proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other components of non-controlling interests are measured at their acquisition-date fair values, unless another measurement basis is required by IFRS. Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

(ii) Structured entity

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. A structured entity is consolidated if the Group is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the Structured Entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Structured Entity. Power is the current ability to direct the activities that significantly influence returns.

(iii) Accounting method of consolidation

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The results of the subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the effective acquisition date and or up to the effective date on which control ceases, as appropriate. The integration of the subsidiaries into the consolidated financial statements is based on consistent accounting and valuation methods for similar transactions and other occurrences under similar circumstances.

(iv) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, income and expenses (except for foreign currency translation gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are also eliminated.

(v) Non-controlling interest

The Group applies IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (2011) in accounting for acquisitions of non-controlling interests. Under this accounting policy, acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill is recognised as a result of such transactions. The adjustments to non-controlling interests are based on the proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

(b) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions, that is transactions denominated, or that require settlement in a foreign currency, are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated using the closing rate as at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the exchange rate as at the date of initial recognition; non monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the year end translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Income statement, except when deferred in equity as gains or losses from qualifying cash flow hedging instruments or qualifying net investment hedging instruments.

All foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in the Income statement are presented net in the Income statement within the corresponding item. Foreign exchange gains and losses on other comprehensive income items are presented in other comprehensive income within the corresponding item.

In the case of changes in the fair value of monetary assets denominated in foreign currency classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, a distinction is made between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation 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.

(iii) Group Entities

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;

- Income and expenses for each Income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions);
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Exchange differences arising from the above process are reported in shareholders' equity as 'Foreign currency translation reserve'.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to 'Other comprehensive income'. When a foreign operation is disposed of, or partially disposed of, such exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

(c) Interest

Interest income and expense for all interest-earning and interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised in the income statement within "interest income" and "interest expense" using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, the next re-pricing date) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes contractual fees paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the Income statement include:

- Interest on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest rate basis.
- Interest on financial assets measured at fair value through OCI calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

Whilst interest revenue is always required to be presented as a separate line item, it is calculated differently according to the status of the asset with regard to credit impairment.

For a financial asset that has not become credit impaired since initial recognition, interest revenue is calculated using a 'gross method' of applying the effective interest rate method to the gross carrying amount of the asset (i.e. its carrying amount excluding the loss allowance).

For a financial asset that subsequently has become credit-impaired, from the beginning of the next reporting period, interest revenue is calculated using a 'net method' of applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost balance (i.e. including the loss allowance).

(d) Fees and commission

Fees and Commission that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate. These fees are management fees on non revolving credit facilities.

Other fees and commissions which relates mainly to transaction and service fees, including commitment fees which are charged on undisbursed portion of credit facilities, investment management and other fiduciary activity fees, sales commission, placement line fees, syndication fees and guarantee issuance fees are recognised at a point in time, or over time as the related services are provided / performed.

(e) Net gains on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss

Net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and it includes all fair value changes, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

(f) Net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss relates to derivatives held for risk management purposes that do not form part of qualifying hedge relationships.
Fair value changes on other derivatives held for risk management purposes, and other financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, are presented in Other Income – Mark to market gain/(loss) on trading investments in the Income statement.

(g) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Dividends on trading equities are reflected as a component of Net gains on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss. Dividend income on long term equity investments is recognised as a component of other income.

(h) Leases

Leases (right-of-use asset) are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 and are accounted for in line with the following based on whether the Group is the Lessor or the Lessee:

(i) The Group is the lesse

At the commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability, where applicable, at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date.

The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability, the right-of-use asset is included in Restricted deposit and other assets. The Group subsequently measures the lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

The corresponding lease liabilities, where applicable, are included in other liabilities. The interest element of the lease liabilities is charged to the Income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

(ii) The Group is the lessor

When assets are leased to a third party under finance lease terms, the present value of the lease income is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

(l) Income Tax

(i) Current income tax

Income tax payable is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax law in the respective jurisdiction and it consists of Company Income Tax, Education tax, NITDEF tax and Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy. Company Income tax is assessed at a statutory rate of 30% of total profit or Dividend Declared, whichever is higher. Education tax is computed as 2% of assessable profit, NITDEF tax is a 1% levy on Profit before tax of the Bank, and Nigeria Police Trust Fund Levy is 0.005% of Net profit.

Current income tax is recognised as an expense for the period except to the extent that current tax is related to items that are charged or credited in other comprehensive income or directly to equity. In these circumstances, deferred tax is charged or credit to other comprehensive income or to equity (for example, current tax on FVOCI).

Where the Group has tax losses that can be relieved only by carrying it forward against taxable profits of future periods, a deductible temporary difference arises. Those losses carried forward are set off against deferred tax liabilities carried in the consolidated statement of financial position.
The Group evaluates positions stated in tax returns; ensuring information disclosed are in agreement with the underlying tax liability, which has been adequately provided for in the financial statements. The Group had determined that interest and penalties relating to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore are accounted for under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
However, the deferred income tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these temporary differences can be utilised. The tax effects of carry-forwards of unused losses or unused tax credits are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised. Deferred tax related to fair value re-measurement of FVOCI investments and cash flow hedges, which are recognised in other comprehensive income, is also recognised in the other comprehensive income and subsequently in the income statement together with the deferred gain or loss.

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

(j) Financial assets and liabilities

I. Recognition

The Group on the date of origination or purchase recognizes loans, debt and equity securities, deposits and subordinated debentures at the fair value of consideration paid. For non-revolving facilities, origination date is the date the facility is disbursed, origination date for revolving facilities is the date the line is availed, while origination date for credit card is the date the credit limit is availed on the card. Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date. All other financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives, are initially recognized on the trade date at which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

II. Classification and Measurement

Initial measurement of a financial asset or liability is at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its purchase or issuance. For instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Financial assets include both debt and equity instruments.

Financial assets are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
- Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) for trading related assets

The Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual cash flow characteristics.

Business Model Assessment

Business model assessment involves determining whether financial assets are managed in order to generate cash flows from collection of contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. The Bank assesses business model at a portfolio level reflective of how groups of assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. For the assessment of business model the Bank takes into consideration the following factors:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets
- how the performance of assets in a portfolio is evaluated and reported to Group heads and other key decision makers within the Bank's business lines;
- the risks that affect the performance of assets held within a business model and how those risks are managed;
- how compensation is determined for the Bank's business lines' management that manages the assets; and
- the frequency and volume of sales in prior periods and expectations about future sales activity.

Management determines the classification of the financial instruments at initial recognition. The business model assessment falls under three categories:

- Business Model 1(BM1): Financial assets held with the sole objective to collect contractual cash flows;
- Business Model 2 (BM2): Financial assets held with the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling; and
- Business Model 3 (BM3): Financial assets held with neither of the objectives mentioned in BM1 or BM2 above. These are basically financial assets held with the sole objective to trade and to realize fair value changes.

The Group may decide to sell financial instruments held under the BM1 category with the objective to collect contractual cash flows without necessarily changing its business model if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- When the Group sells financial assets to reduce credit risk or losses because of an increase in the assets' credit risk. The Group considers sale of financial assets that may occur in BM1 to be infrequent if the sales is one-off during the Financial Year and/or occurs at most once during the quarter or at most three (3) times within the financial year.

- Where these sales are infrequent even if significant in value. A Sale of financial assets is considered infrequent if the sale is one-off during the Financial Year and/or occurs at most once during the quarter or at most three (3) times within the Financial Year.
- Where these sales are insignificant in value both individually and in aggregate, even if frequent. A sale is considered insignificant if the portion of the financial assets sold is equal to or less than five (5) per cent of the carrying amount (book value) of the total assets within the business model.
- When these sales are made close to the maturity of the financial assets and the proceeds from the sales approximates the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows. A sale is considered to be close to maturity if the financial assets has a tenor to maturity of not more than one (1) year and/or the difference between the remaining contractual cash flows expected from the financial asset does not exceed the cash flows from the sales by ten (10) per cent.
- Other reasons: The following reasons outlined below may constitute 'Other Reasons' that may necessitate selling financial assets from the BM1 category that will not constitute a change in business model:
    - Selling the financial asset to realize cash to deal with unforeseen need for liquidity (infrequent).
    - Selling the financial asset to manage credit concentration risk (infrequent).
    - Selling the financial assets as a result of changes in tax laws (infrequent).
    - Other situations also depends upon the facts and circumstances which need to be judged by the management.

Cash flow characteristics assessment

The contractual cash flow characteristics assessment involves assessing the contractual features of an instrument to determine if they give rise to cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement if they represent cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

Principal is defined as the fair value of the instrument at initial recognition. Principal may change over the life of the instruments due to repayments. Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding and for other basic lending risks and costs (liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money.

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. After initial measurement, debt instruments in this category are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Amortisation is included in Interest income in the Consolidated and Separate Income Statement. Impairment on financial assets measured at amortised cost is calculated using the expected credit loss approach.

Loans and debt securities measured at amortised cost are presented net of the allowance for credit losses (ACL) in the statement of financial position.

b) Financial assets measured at FVOCI

Financial assets are measured at FVOCI if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, unrealized gains and losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI are recorded in other comprehensive Income (OCI), unless the instrument is designated in a fair value hedge relationship. Upon derecognition, realized gains and losses are reclassified from OCI and recorded in Other Income in the Consolidated and Separate Income Statement. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to the amortised cost of the debt instrument are recognized in the Consolidated and Separate Income Statement. Premiums, discounts and related transaction costs are amortised over the expected life of the instrument to Interest income in the Consolidated and Separate of Income Statement using the effective interest rate method. Impairment on financial assets measured at FVOCI is calculated using the expected credit loss approach.

c) Financial assets measured at FVTPL

Debt instruments measured at FVTPL include assets held for trading purposes, assets held as part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis and assets whose cash flows do not represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets may also be designated at FVTPL if by so doing eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise. These instruments are measured at fair value in the Consolidated and Separate Statement of Financial Position, with transaction costs recognized immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Income as part of Other Income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized as part of Other Income in the Consolidated and Separate income Statement.

d) Equity Instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, any contract that evidences a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL, unless an election is made to designate them at FVOCI upon purchase. For equity instruments measured at FVTPL, changes in fair value are recognized as part of Other Income in the Consolidated and Separate Income Statement. The Bank can elect to classify non-trading equity instruments at FVOCI. This election will be used for certain equity investments for strategic or longer term investment purposes. The FVOCI election is made upon initial recognition, on an instrument-by-instrument basis and once made is irrevocable. Gains and losses on these instruments including when derecognized/sold are recorded in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to the Consolidated and Separate Income Statement. Dividends received are recorded in other income in the Consolidated and Separate Income Statement. Any transaction costs incurred upon purchase of the security are added to the cost basis of the security and are not reclassified to the Consolidated and Separate Income Statement on sale of the security. Transaction cost on disposal of equity instruments is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost
- Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

e) Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments. Financial liabilities held for trading also include obligations to deliver financial assets borrowed by a short seller.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as held for trading are included in the income statement and are reported as 'Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss'. Interest expenses on financial liabilities held for trading are included in 'Net interest income'.

Financial Liabilities are designated at FVTPL when either the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise or the financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives which significantly modify the cash flows otherwise required. For liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, all changes in fair value are recognized in Other Income in the Consolidated and Separate Statement of Income, except for changes in fair value arising from changes in the Bank's own credit risk which are recognized in OCI. Changes in fair value of liabilities due to changes in the Bank's own credit risk, which are recognized in OCI, are not subsequently reclassified to the Consolidated and Separate Income Statement upon derecognition/extinguishment of the liabilities.

f) Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss fall into this category and are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are deposits from banks or customers, other borrowed funds, debt securities in issue for which the fair value option is not applied, convertible bonds and subordinated debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with central banks, balances held with other banks, Money market placements and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the Statements of financial position.

III. Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets. A change in the Group's business model will occur only when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations such as:

- Significant internal restructuring or business combinations; for example an acquisition of a private asset management company that might necessitate transfer and sale of loans to willing buyers, this action will constitute changes in business model and subsequent reclassification of the Loan held from BM1 to BM2 Category
- Disposal of a business line i.e. disposal of a business segment
- Any other reason that might warrant a change in the Group's business model as determined by management based on facts and circumstances.

The following are not considered to be changes in the business model:

- A change in intention related to particular financial assets (even in circumstances of significant changes in market conditions)
- A temporary disappearance of a particular market for financial assets.
- A transfer of financial assets between parts of the Group with different business models.

When reclassification occurs, the Group reclassifies all affected financial assets in accordance with the new business model. Reclassification is applied prospectively from the 'reclassification date'. Reclassification date is 'the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model. For example, if the Group decides to shut down the retail business segment on 31 January 2018, the reclassification date will be 1 April, 2019 (i.e. the first day of the entity's next reporting period), the Group shall not engage in activities consistent with its former business model after 31 January, 2018. Gains, losses or interest previously recognised are not restated when reclassification occurs.

IV. Modification of financial assets and liabilities

a. Financial assets

The Group sometimes modifies the contractual cashflows of loans to customers. Where the terms of a financial asset are modified via amendments to the loan agreements, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different from the original cashflows. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value. Any difference between the amortised cost of the original financial asset and the present value of the estimated future cashflows of the new asset is debited or credited to the customer's account.

Scenarios where modifications will lead to derecognition of existing loan and recognition of a new loan include but not limited to:
• The exchange of a loan for another financial asset with substantially different contractual terms and conditions such as the restructuring of a loan to a bond; conversion of a loan to an equity instrument of the borrower
• Roll up of interest into a single bullet payment of interest and principal at the end of the loan term
• Conversion of a loan from one currency to another currency
• Extension of maturity dates will lead to modification and derecognition of existing loan and recognition of a new loan.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9, the Group shall recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and shall recognize a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For example, contractual cashflows of loan to customers may also be modified due to blanket payment holidays imposed by law and regulations and effective automatically without amendments being made to the loan agreements. In this scenario, the bank revises the expected gross carrying amount by discounting the rescheduled payments at original effective interest rate and the resulting loss is recognised immediately in Other income in Profit or loss as a cumulative catch-up adjustment.

Fees that are considered in determining the fair value of modified financial asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset and form part of the effective interest on the modified financial asset while other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

Impairment assessment is performed on modified financial assets before modification.

b. Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. The Group derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

De-recognition of financial instruments

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial assets that are transferred to a third party but do not qualify for derecognition are presented in the statement of financial position as ‘Assets pledged as collateral’, if the transferee has the right to sell or repledge them.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

V. Impairment of Financial Assets

In line with IFRS 9, the Group assesses the under listed financial instruments for impairment using Expected Credit Loss (ECL) approach:

- Amortised cost financial assets;
- Debt securities classified as at FVOCI;
- Off-balance sheet loan commitments; and
- Financial guarantee contracts.

Equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVPL are not subjected to impairment under the standard.

Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model

The Group's allowance for credit loss calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. The expected credit loss impairment model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events either over the following twelve months or over the expected life of a financial instrument depending on credit deterioration from inception. The allowance for credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability-weighted outcome which considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.

The Group adopts a three-stage approach for impairment assesment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

- Stage 1 – Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default corresponding to remaining term to maturity is used.
- Stage 2 – When a financial instrument experiences a SICR subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the financial instrument.
- Stage 3 – Financial instruments that are considered to be in default are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses.

The guiding principle for ECL model is to reflect the general pattern of deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments since initial recognition. The ECL allowance is based on credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (life time expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

The probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD) inputs used to estimate expected credit losses are modelled based on macroeconomic variables that are most closely related with credit losses in the relevant portfolio.

Details of these statistical parameters/inputs are as follows:

- PD – The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the remaining estimated life, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.
  - 12-month PDs – This is the estimated probability of default occurring within the next 12 months (or over the remaining life of the financial instrument if that is less than 12 months). This is used to calculate 12-month ECLs. The Bank obtains the constant and relevant coefficients for the various independent variables and computes the outcome by incorporating forward looking macroeconomic variables and computing the forward probability of default.
  - Lifetime PDs – This is the estimated probability of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is used to calculate lifetime ECLs for 'stage 2' and 'stage 3' exposures. PDs are limited to the maximum period of exposure required by IFRS 9. The Bank obtains 3 years forecast for the relevant macroeconomic variables and adopts exponentiation method to compute cumulative PD for future time periods for each obligor.

- EAD – The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

- LGD – The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

To estimate expected credit loss for off balance sheet exposures, credit conversion factor (CCF) is usually computed. CCF is a modelled assumption which represents the proportion of any undrawn exposure that is expected to be drawn prior to a default event occurring. It is a factor that converts an off balance sheet exposure to its credit exposure equivalent. In modelling CCF, the Bank considers its account monitoring and payment processing policies including its ability to prevent further drawings during periods of increased credit risk. CCF is applied on the off balance sheet exposures to determine the EAD and the ECL impairment model for financial assets is applied on the EAD to determine the ECL on the off balance sheet exposures.

Forward-looking information

The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk considers information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires significant judgement.

The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk considers information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires that:

- The Group uses internal subject matter experts from Risk, Treasury and Business Divisions to consider a range of relevant forward looking data, including macro-economic forecasts and assumptions, for the determination of unbiased general economic adjustments in order to support the calculation of ECLs.
- Macro-economic variables taken into consideration include, but are not limited to, unemployment, interest rates, gross domestic product, inflation, crude-oil prices and exchange rate, and requires an evaluation of both the current and forecast direction of the macro-economic cycle.
- Macro-economic variables considered have strong statistical relationships with the risk parameters (LGD, EAD, CCF and PD) used in the estimation of the ECLs, and are capable of predicting future conditions that are not captured within the base ECL calculations.
- Forward looking adjustments for both general macro-economic adjustments and more targeted at portfolio / industry levels. The methodologies and assumptions, including any forecasts of future economic conditions, are reviewed regularly.

Macroeconomic factors

The Group relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as: GDP growth, unemployment rates, central bank base rates, crude oil prices, inflation rates and foreign exchange rates. The inputs and models used for calculating expected credit losses may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays may be made as temporary adjustments using expert credit judgement.
The macroeconomic variables and economic forecasts as well as other key inputs are reviewed and approved by management before incorporated in the ECL model. Any subsequent changes to the forward looking information are also approved before such are inputted in the ECL model.

The macro economic variables are obtained for 3 years in the future and are reassessed every 6 months to ensure that they reflect prevalent circumstances and are up to date.

Where there is a non-linear relationships, one forward-looking scenario is never sufficient as it may result in the estimation of a worst-case scenario or a best-case scenario. The Bank's ECL methodology considers weighted average of multiple economic scenarios for the risk parameters (basically the forecast macroeconomic variables) in arriving at impairment figure for a particular reporting period. The model is structured in a manner that the final outcome, which is a probability cannot be negative.

SICR is assessed once there is an objective indicator of a deterioration in credit risk of customer. In addition, the Bank as part of its routine credit processes perform an assessment on a quarterly basis to identify instances of SICR.

Multiple forward-looking scenarios

The Group determines allowance for credit losses using three probability-weighted forward-looking scenarios. The Group considers both internal and external sources of information in order to achieve an unbiased measure of the scenarios used. The Group prepares the scenarios using forecasts generated by credible sources such as Business Monitor International (BMI), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Nigeria Bureau of Statistics (NBS), World Bank, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Financial Markets Dealers Quotation (FMDQ), and Trading Economics.

The Group estimates three scenarios for each risk parameter (LGD, EAD, CCF and PD) – Normal, Upturn and Downturn, which in turn is used in the estimation of the multiple scenario ECLs.
The ‘ normal case’ represents the most likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Bank for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables, credit risk and credit losses.

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for exposures since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life from the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers borrower-specific quantitative and qualitative information without consideration of collateral, and the impact of forward-looking macroeconomic factors.The common assessments for SICR on retail and non-retail portfolios include macroeconomic outlook, management judgement, and delinquency and monitoring. Forward looking macroeconomic factors are a key component of the macroeconomic outlook. The importance and relevance of each specific macroeconomic factor depends on the type of product, characteristics of the financial instruments and the borrower and the geographical region.

The Group adopts a multi factor approach in assessing changes in credit risk. This approach considers: Quantitative (primary), Qualitative (secondary) and Back stop indicators which are critical in allocating financial assets into stages.

The quantitative models considers deterioration in the credit rating of obligor/counterparty based on the Bank’s internal rating system or External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) while qualitative factors considers information such as expected forbearance, restructuring, exposure classification by licensed credit bureau, etc.

A backstop is typically used to ensure that in the (unlikely) event that the primary (quantitative) indicators do not change and there is no trigger from the secondary (qualitative) indicators, an account that has breached the 30 days past due criteria for SICR and 90 days past due criteria for default is transferred to stage 2 or stage 3 as the case may be except there is a reasonable and supportable evidence available without undue cost to rebut the presumption.

Definition of Default and Credit Impaired Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:
- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;

- The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.
- The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.
- Others include death, insolvency, breach of covenants, etc.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired. In addition, loans that are more than 90 days past due are considered impaired.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors.

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loan allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.

VI. Write-off

The Group writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery as set out in IFRS 9, paragraph 5.4.4. After a full evaluation of a non-performing exposure, in the event that either one or all of the following conditions apply, such exposure shall be recommended for write-off (either partially or in full):

- continued contact with the customer is impossible;
- recovery cost is expected to be higher than the outstanding debt;
- The bank's recovery method is foreclosing collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is reasonable expectation of recovering the balance in full.

All credit facility write-offs shall require endorsement at the appropriate level, as defined by the Bank. Credit write-off approval shall be documented in writing and properly initialed by the approving authority.

A write-off constitute a derecognition event. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amount due. Whenever amounts are recovered on previously written-off credit exposures, such amount recovered is recognised as income on a cash basis only.

VII. Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host—with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty, is not an embedded derivative, but a separate financial instrument. Where a hybrid contains a host that is a financial asset in the scope of IFRS 9, the entire hybrid contract, including the embedded features, is measured at FVTPL.

VIII. Offsetting financial instruments

Master agreements provide that, if an event of default occurs, all outstanding transactions with the counterparty will fall due and all amounts outstanding will be settled on a net basis.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a currently legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRSs, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group’s trading activity.

(k) Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus, in case of investment securities not at fair value through profit or loss, incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income. See description in accounting policy Note J (ii) above.

(l) Derivatives held for risk management purposes

Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive or as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Derivative assets and liabilities arising from different transactions are only offset where there is a legal right of offset of the recognised amounts and the parties intend to settle the cash flows on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivatives held for risk management purposes include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as trading assets or liabilities. Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

(m) Repossessed Collateral

In certain circumstances, property is repossessed following the foreclosure on loans that are in default. Repossessed properties are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and reported within ‘Other assets’.

(n) Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are reported at cost less any impairment (if any) in the separate financial statement of the Bank.

A subsidiary is not consolidated but classified as ‘held for sale’ if it is available for immediate sale in its present condition and its sale is highly probable. A sale is ‘highly probable’ where: there is evidence of management commitment; there is an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan; the asset is actively marketed for sale at a reasonable price compared to its fair value; the sale is expected to be completed within 12 months of the date of classification; and actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that there will be significant changes to the plan or that it will be withdrawn.

(o) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

The bank recognizes items of property and equipment at the time the cost is incurred. These costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property and equipment as well as the costs of its dismantlement, removal or restoration, the obligation for which an entity incurs as a consequence of using the item during a particular period.

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

The assets' carrying values and useful lives are reviewed, and written down if appropriate, at each reporting date. Assets are impaired whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is less than the recoverable amount; see note (q) on impairment of non-financial assets.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to- day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset, to their residual values over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets under finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognised or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5. A non-current asset or disposal group is not depreciated while it is classified as held for sale.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Item of Property and Equipment	Estimated Useful Life
Leasehold improvements and buildings:	
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the useful life of the item or lease term
Buildings	50 years
Leasehold Land	Over the remaining life of the lease
Furniture and equipment:	
Furniture and fittings	5years
Machine and equipment	5years
Computer hardware	3years
Motor vehicles	4years
Aircraft	10years

Capital work in progress is not depreciated. Upon completion it is transferred to the relevant asset category. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date.

Cost of leasehold land is amortised over the remaining life of the lease as stated in the certificate of occupancy issued by Government.

(iv) De-recognition

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

(p) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiaries at the date of acquisition. When the excess is negative, it is recognised immediately in profit or loss; Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets.

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose identified in accordance with IFRS 8. Goodwill is tested annually as well as whenever a trigger event has been observed for impairment by comparing the present value of the expected future cash flows from a cash generating unit with the carrying value of its net assets, including attributable goodwill and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(ii) Software

Software acquired by the Group is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Expenditure on internally developed software is recognised as an asset when the Group is able to demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits, and can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. Development costs previously expensed cannot be capitalised. The capitalised costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software and capitalised borrowing costs, and are amortised over its useful life. Internally developed software is stated at capitalised cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The maximum useful life of software is five (5) years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

q) Impairment of Non financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, inclusive of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year.

An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a *pro rata* basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(r) Deposits, debt securities issued

Deposits and debt securities issued are the Group's sources of debt funding. When the Group sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters into a "repo" or "stock lending" agreement to repurchase the asset (or a similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date, the arrangement is accounted for as a deposit, and the underlying asset continues to be recognised in the Group's financial statements.

The Group classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments.

Deposits and debt securities issued are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, except where the Group chooses to carry the liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(s) Provisions

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

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. The Group recognizes no provision for future operating losses.
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.

(t) Financial guarantees and loan commitments

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group 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 terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. After initial recognition, guarantee contracts are subsequently measured at the higher of:

a) The amount of the loss allowance, and

b) The amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

Financial guarantees, principally consisting of letters of credit are included within other liabilities.
Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions. The Group recognises a provision in accordance with IAS 37 if the contract was considered to be onerous.

(u) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to a separate entity. The rate of contribution by the Bank and its employee is 10% and 8% respectively of basic salary, housing and transport allowance. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered Pension Fund Administrators (PFA) on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense in the Statements of Comprehensive Income when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors, such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the Statements of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the date of the Statements of financial position less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the market yields on Government Bonds of medium duration as compiled by the Debt Management Organisation.

Remeasurements arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions in excess of the plan assets or of the defined benefit obligation are charged or credited to Other Comprehensive Income in the financial year in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Income statement.

(iii) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised 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.

(iv) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans 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.

(v) Share-based payment transactions

Guaranty Trust Bank operates a cash settled share based compensation scheme managed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) - Guaranty Trust Bank Staff Investment Trust. The scheme was introduced as a compensation plan for the bank’s management personnel to enhance employee retention, by offering the shares acquired by the SPV by way of Share Appreciation Rights (SARs) and Stock Options (hybrid plan) to qualifying members of staff at prevailing net book value.

Acquisition of the bank’s shares by the SPV was by means of an overdraft facility extended to the scheme. The hybrid nature (i.e. mix of SARs and Stock Options) entitles the scheme to cash dividend which it uses to defray its obligations on the facility, make dividend payments to members that furnished consideration and extinguish its liability to exiting members. Employees exiting the scheme are granted the right to redeem their holdings for cash at the prevailing market price on fulfilment of specified vesting conditions.

At each reporting period, the fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period in which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. Any change in the fair value of the liability is recognized as personnel expense in the bank’s income statement.

(v) Discontinued operations

The Group presents discontinued operations in a separate line in the Income statement if an entity or a component of an entity has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and:

(a) Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
(b) Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
(c) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Net profit from discontinued operations includes the net total of operating profit and loss before tax from operations, including net gain or loss on sale before tax or measurement to fair value less costs to sell and discontinued operations tax expense. A component of an entity comprises operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the Group´s operations and cash flows. If an entity or a component of an entity is classified as a discontinued operation, the Group restates prior periods in the Income statement.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets.

(w) Share capital and reseves

(i) Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instrument.

(ii) Dividend on the Company's ordinary shares

Dividends on the Company's ordinary shares are recognised in equity when approved by the Company's shareholders.

(iii) Treasury shares

Where the Company or any member of the Group purchases the Company's shares, the consideration paid is deducted from shareholders' s equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders' equity.

(x) Earnings per share

The Group presents Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss that is attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding for effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(y) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it can earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Executive Management Committee to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. All costs directly traceable to the operating segments are allocated to the segment concerned, while indirect cost are allocated based on the benefits derived from such costs.

(z) Levies

A levy is an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits that is imposed by governments on entities in accordance with legislation (i.e. laws and/or regulations), other than:

- Those outflows of resources that are within the scope of other Standards (such as income taxes that are within the scope of IAS 12 Income Taxes); and
- Fines or other penalties that are imposed for breaches of the legislation

The Group recognises a levy when the obligating event that gives rise to a liability as identified by the legislation, occurs. This triggers the obligation to pay the levy and recognise the expense for the period.

(aa) Stocks

Stocks include consumables and cards held for resale or subsequent issuance to customers. They are measured at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the items of stock to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated issuance price. When items of stocks are issued to customers, their carrying amount is recognized as an expense in the period in which the relevant revenue is recognized.

4 Interest income

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate				
Loans and advances to banks	4,311	4,556	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	50,877,975	44,319,441	-	-
	50,882,286	44,323,997	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,201,775	823,804	-	-
Investment securities:				
– Investment Securities FVOCI	1,903,690	3,813,793	-	-
– Investment securities at amortised cost	7,849,024	4,485,779	-	-
Euro Bond	71,319	-	-	-
Assets pledged as collateral	2,025,049	1,680,276	-	-
	63,933,143	55,127,649	-	-
Interest income on financial assets FVTPL				
Investment securities FVTPL	6,710,012	5,181,024	-	-
	6,710,012	5,181,024	-	-
	70,643,155	**60,308,673**	**-**	**-**

5 Interest expense

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Deposit from banks	94,774	296,006	-	-
Deposit from customers	12,674,574	6,869,795	-	-
	12,769,348	7,165,801	-	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	25,675	80,090	-	-
Other borrowed funds	643,535	628,286	-	-
Total interest expense	**13,438,558**	**7,874,177**	**-**	**-**

6 Loan impairment (credit) / charges

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
12 Months ECL and SICR	(2,059,235)	582,794	-	-
Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired	3,267,766	1,277,209	-	-
	1,208,531	**1,860,003**	**-**	**-**

7 Fee and commission income

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Credit related fees and commissions	2,882,676	2,400,826	-	-
Account Maintenance Charges	5,171,985	4,176,679	-	-
Corporate finance fees	1,993,986	1,048,954	-	-
E-business Income	4,046,178	3,854,205	-	-
Asset management fees	159,635	-	-	-
Commission on foreign exchange deals	2,118,552	1,505,370	-	-
Commission On Touch Points	223,847	487,065	-	-
Income from financial guarantee contracts issued	1,445,504	1,160,420	-	-
Account services, maintenance and anciliary banking charges	1,886,286	1,754,902	-	-
Transfers related charges	1,403,422	1,185,330	-	-
	21,332,071	**17,573,751**	**-**	**-**

8 Fee and commission expense

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Bank charges	1,655,785	2,795,236	-	-
Loan recovery expenses	920,041	170,190	-	-
	2,575,826	**2,965,426**	**-**	**-**

9 Net gains on financial instruments held at FVPL

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Bonds FVPL	1,063,424	1,193,088	-	-
Treasury bills FVPL	1,004,637	141,193	-	-
Foreign exchange trading gain	13,198,102	14,722,560	-	-
Euro Bond	32,157	-	-	-
Promissory Notes	-	51,532	-	-
Net trading income	**15,298,320**	**16,108,373**	**-**	**-**

10 Other income

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Mark to market gains on trading investments	6,833,637	829,211	-	-
Foreign exchange revaluation gain	633,430	4,589,273	-	-
FVPL notes income	-	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	25,718	1,501	-	-
Discounts and recoverables (FX)	3,912,875	5,347,402	-	-
Valuation income on repossessed collateral	234,175	-	-	-
Recoveries	672,692	1,407,772	-	-
Dividends income	7,200	-	-	-
	12,319,727	**12,175,159**	**-**	**-**

11 Net impairment (reversal) / charge on other financial assets

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Impairment charges/(reversal) on other assets	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**

12 Personnel expenses

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Wages and salaries	9,523,624	9,664,893	296,032	-
Contributions to defined contribution plans	297,210	306,040	9,069	-
	9,820,834	**9,970,933**	**305,101**	**-**

13 Right-of-use asset depreciation

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Right-of-use assets depreciation	-	711,056	-	-
	-	**711,056**	**-**	**-**

14 Depreciation and amortisation

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Amortisation of intangible assets (see note 27)	1,280,835	1,190,569	-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (see note 26)	7,676,671	5,909,728	21,625	-
	8,957,506	**7,100,297**	**21,625**	**-**

15 Other operating expenses

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Deposit insurance premium	3,638,648	2,439,963	-	-
Other insurance premium	568,730	449,014	-	-
Auditors' remuneration	78,407	239,742	-	-
Professional fees and other consulting costs	555,470	552,497	36,501	-
AMCON expenses	11,644,089	9,444,455	-	-
Stationery and postage	249,492	314,628	-	-
Business travel expenses	168,230	128,188	-	-
Advert, promotion and corporate gifts	1,065,687	737,639	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	1,169,745	1,182,607	-	-
Occupancy costs[1]	1,581,536	1,236,315	-	-
Directors' emoluments	180,922	318,629	10,760	-
Outsourcing services	2,484,696	2,463,759	-	-
Administrative, Communications and sponsorship related expense	3,810,149	1,604,006	25,444	-
Human capital related expenses	1,385,562	170,004	-	-
Customer service related expenses	725,260	719,460	-	-
	29,306,623	**22,000,906**	**72,705**	**-**

[1] This relates to diesel, fuel, and electricity cost as well as ground rates and water cost

16 Income tax expense

recognised in the Income statement

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
a) **Current tax expense:**				
Company income tax	9,061,662	7,348,581	-	-
	9,061,662	7,348,581	-	-
Prior year’s under provision	69,864	1,608	-	-
Deferred tax expense:				
Origination of temporary differences	1,946,088	12,406,169	-	-
Reversal of permanent differences	-	(11,619,441)	-	-
	11,077,614	**8,136,917**	**-**	**-**

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Income tax relating to Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(7,746,018)	(905,043)	-	-
Income tax relating to Net change in FVOCI financial assets	170,343	(2,121,676)	-	-
	(7,575,675)	**(3,026,719)**	**-**	**-**

(b) **Current income tax payable**

The movement on the current income tax payable account during the period was as follows:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Balance, beginning of the period	22,676,168	21,592,016	-	-
Exchange difference on translation	(388,572)	417,521	-	-
Charge for the period	9,061,662	32,571,668	-	-
Prior year's under provision	69,864	166,352	-	-
Payments during the period	(4,175,349)	(32,071,389)	-	-
Balance, end of the period	**27,243,773**	**22,676,168**	**-**	**-**

17 Basic and Diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period, excluding the average number of ordinary shares purchased by the company and held as treasury shares.

The calculation of basic earnings per share for the reporting period was based on the profit atttributable to ordinary shareholders of N42,318,521,000 and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 28,022,000,000 (after adjusting for Treasury shares) for the Group and 29,431,179,000 for the Company:

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	42,318,521	44,950,715	(399,431)	-
Net profit used to determine diluted earnings per share	42,318,521	44,950,715	(399,431)	-

Number of ordinary shares

In thousands of shares	Group Mar-2022	Group Mar-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Mar-2021
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	28,022,000	28,084,989	29,431,179	-
Basic earnings per share (expressed in naira per share)	1.51	1.60	-0.01	0.00

The Group does not have any dilutive potential ordinary shares. Therefore, Basic EPS and Diluted EPS for continuing operations are the same for the Group.

18 Cash and bank balances

(a)

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Cash in hand	139,446,787	129,448,060	-	-
Balances held with other banks	339,227,529	318,218,071	-	-
Unrestricted balances with central banks	127,954,391	156,998,908	-	-
Money market placements	309,406,290	329,063,731	-	-
	916,034,997	**933,728,770**	**-**	**-**
Impairment on Placements	(137,701)	(137,701)	-	-
	915,897,296	**933,591,069**	**-**	**-**

(b) Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows includes:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Cash and bank balances	916,034,997	933,866,471	-	-
Cash and bank balances above three months	(2,385,547)	(28,209,235)	-	-
	913,649,450	**905,657,236**	**-**	**-**

19 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Financial assets Fair Value through Profit or Loss:				
Bonds	37,118,372	53,005,868	-	-
Treasury Bills	135,693,177	49,350,665	-	-
Euro Bonds	11,186,751	2,041,118	-	-
	183,998,300	**104,397,651**	**-**	**-**

20 Derivative financial instruments

(a) **Group**

Mar-2022

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notional Contract Amount	Fair Value Assets	Fair Value Liability
Foreign Exchange Derivatives:			
Foreign exchange forward	359,823,274	14,116,496	(1,025,603)
Derivative assets/(liabilities)	**359,823,274**	**14,116,496**	**(1,025,603)**

Group

Dec-2021

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notional Contract Amount	Fair Value Assets	Fair Value Liability
Foreign Exchange Derivatives:			
Foreign exchange forward	352,282,093	24,913,435	(1,580,971)
Derivative assets/(liabilities)	**352,282,093**	**24,913,435**	**(1,580,971)**

Company
Mar-2022

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Notional Contract Amount**	**Fair Value Assets**	**Fair Value Liability**
Foreign Exchange Derivatives:			
Foreign exchange forward	-	-	-
Derivative assets/(liabilities)	**-**	**-**	**-**

Company
Dec-2021

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Notional Contract Amount**	**Fair Value Assets**	**Fair Value Liability**
Foreign Exchange Derivatives:			
Foreign exchange forward	-	-	-
Derivative assets/(liabilities)	**-**	**-**	**-**

All derivatives assets are current

(b) All derivatives are settled in less than one year.

(c) Foreign exchange derivatives and Options

The Group enters into forward foreign exchange contracts which include currency swaps and normal trading forwards designated as held for trading. A forward foreign exchange contract is an agreement by two counterparties to exchange currencies at a pre-determined rate on some future date. No funds change hands when a typical forward foreign exchange contract originates; a funds flow occurs only at the contract's stated future delivery time. Additionally the Group offers its customers derivatives in connection with their risk management objectives to transfer or reduce market risk (commodity price) for their own trading purpose. The hedge transaction with the customer is backed by visible trade transaction. The foreign currency forward and option contracts are subject to the same risk management policies. The Group's foreign exchange derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting; therefore all gains and losses from changes in their fair values are recognised immediately in the income statement and are reported in ''Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss'.

21 Investment securities

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
(a) (i) Investment securities at fair value through OCI				
Debt securities - Treasury bills FVOCI	222,998,781	252,831,814	-	-
Debt securities - Bonds FVOCI	28,004,879	13,642,200	-	-
Eurobond	10,520,233	7,955,174	-	-
Investment securities - Equity (See note 21(a)(ii))	2,056,170	1,665,818	-	-
	263,580,063	**276,095,006**	**-**	**-**
12 month ECL on Bonds	(280)	(280)	-	-
12 month ECL on Treasury Bills	(51,294)	(53,536)	-	-
Total	**263,528,489**	**276,041,190**	**-**	**-**
Investment securities at fair value through Profit or Loss				
Investment securities - FVPL Notes	-	-	-	-
Investment securities - Equity	3,904,458	3,904,458	-	-
Total	**3,904,458**	**3,904,458**	**-**	**-**
Investment securities at amortised cost:				
Bonds	84,417,956	112,948,506	-	-
Treasury bills	202,332,221	162,709,296	-	-
Promissory Note	7,511,296	7,628,456	-	-
Special bills	561,228,220	560,806,136	-	-
HTM Eurobonds	4,208,278	2,222,850	-	-
Corporate bond	-	1,993,274	-	-
	859,697,971	**848,308,518**	**-**	**-**
12 month ECL on Bonds - Amortised Cost	(691,627)	(691,627)	-	-
12 month ECL on Treasury Bills - Amortised Cost	(693,676)	(653,633)	-	-
12 month ECL on Corporate bond - Amortised Cost	-	(40,043)	-	-
Total Investment securities at amortised cost	**858,312,668**	**846,923,215**	**-**	**-**
Total investment securities	**1,125,745,615**	**1,126,868,863**	**-**	**-**

(a) (ii) Equity investment securities is analysed below:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
FVOCI equity instrument				
- GIM UEMOA	10,545	11,269	-	-
- SANEF	50,000	50,000	-	-
- Unified Payment Services Limited[1]	712,725	712,725	-	-
- Nigeria Automated Clearing Systems	776,608	776,608	-	-
- Afrexim	115,216	115,216	-	-
-Other Unquoted Equity Investment	391,076	-	-	-
	2,056,170	**1,665,818**	**-**	**-**
FVTPL equity instrument				
- Africa Finance Corporation	3,904,458	3,904,458	-	-
	3,904,458	**3,904,458**	**-**	**-**
	5,960,628	**5,570,276**	**-**	**-**

[1] Unified Payment Services Limited was formerly known as Valucard Nigeria Plc

22 Assets pledged as collateral

(a)

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Financial assets at FVPL				
- Treasury bills	70,316,246	79,273,911	-	-
Total Assets Pledged as Collateral	**70,316,246**	**79,273,911**	**-**	**-**

(b) Assets pledged as collateral for both periods relate to assets pledged to Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), Nigerian Interbank Settlement System (NIBSS), Interswitch Nigeria Limited, Unified payment Services Ltd and Bank Of Industries Limited for collections and other transactions. The Bank is required to pledge the funds in order to have continuous access to the collection and settlement platforms, as well as the underlying transactions. There are no readily determinable associated liabilities to these pledged assets.

(c) Gross Treasury Bills pledged as collateral of N70,316,246,000 (December 2021: N79,273,911,000) have been reclassified from treasury bills FVPL.

(d) Assets pledged as collateral are based on prices in an active market.

23 Loans and advances to banks

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Loans and advances to banks	276,317	117,490	-	-
Less Impairment:				
Stage 1 Loans	(281)	(281)	-	-
Stage 2 Loans	-	-	-	-
Stage 3 Loans	(2,195)	(2,195)	-	-
	273,841	**115,014**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the financial statements

24 Loans and advances to Customers

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Loans	1,487,155,686	1,572,938,579	-	-
Overdraft	172,235,228	175,555,585	-	-
Others[1]	35,089,973	23,900,318	-	-
Performing Loans	**1,694,480,887**	**1,772,394,482**	**-**	**-**
Non Performing Loans	106,921,187	113,897,474	-	-
Gross Loans	**1,801,402,074**	**1,886,291,956**	**-**	**-**
Impairment on Stage 1 Loans	(5,197,007)	(7,801,285)	-	-
Impairment on Stage 2 Loans	(17,956,833)	(18,411,790)	-	-
Impairment on Stage 3 Loans	(60,114,080)	(57,491,500)	-	-
Total Impairment	**(83,267,920)**	**(83,704,575)**	**-**	**-**
Net Loans	**1,718,134,154**	**1,802,587,381**	**-**	**-**

[1] Others include Usance and Usance Settlements

25 Investment in subsidiaries

(a) Investment in subsidiaries comprises:

	Company Mar-2022 % ownership	Company Dec-2021 % ownership	Company Mar-2022 ₦'000	Company Dec-2021 ₦'000
GTB Nigeria	100.00	100.00	138,186,703	138,186,703
Habari Pay	100.00	100.00	3,139,891	3,624,872
GT Fund Managers	100.00	0.00	4,036,560	-
GT Pension Fund Adminstrator	100.00	0.00	7,633,296	-
			152,996,450	**141,811,575**

GTBank Nigeria Limited has investment in the following subsidiaries:

	Mar-2022 % ownership	Dec-2021 % ownership
GTB Gambia	77.81	77.81
GTB Sierra Leone	83.74	83.74
GTB Ghana	98.32	98.32
GTB UK Limited	100.00	100.00
GTB Liberia Limited	99.43	99.43
GTB Cote D'Ivoire Limited	100.00	100.00
GTB Kenya Limited	70.00	70.00
GTB Tanzania	76.20	76.20

Condensed results of consolidated entities

(b) Condensed results of the consolidated entities as at 31 March 2022, are as follows:

Mar-2022	**West Africa Subsidiaries**						**East Africa Subsidiaries**		**United Kingdom**	**Non-Banking Subsidiaries**			
In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**GT Bank Nigeria**	**GT Bank Ghana**	**GT Bank Sierra Leone**	**GT Bank Liberia**	**GT Bank Gambia**	**GT Bank Cote D'Ivoire**	**GT Bank Kenya Group**	**GT Bank Tanzania**	**GT Bank UK**	**Habari Pay**	**GT Fund Managers**	**GT Pension Fund Adminstrator**	**Staff Investment Trust**
Operating income	76,052,728	13,307,481	2,623,280	2,177,796	1,565,238	1,633,863	4,338,597	248,539	1,387,887	-	77,316	166,166	-
Operating expenses	(37,986,498)	(3,018,921)	(1,194,736)	(893,386)	(495,362)	(304,431)	(1,715,859)	(262,346)	(1,460,869)	(175,405)	(61,117)	(116,599)	-
Loan impairment charges	(211,158)	(243,005)	(184,644)	(62,408)	(7,182)	-	(500,134)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before tax	**37,855,072**	**10,045,555**	**1,243,900**	**1,222,002**	**1,062,694**	**1,329,432**	**2,122,604**	**(13,807)**	**(72,982)**	**(175,405)**	**16,200**	**49,567**	**-**
Taxation	(6,061,355)	(3,515,889)	(310,975)	(305,384)	(286,928)	-	(606,590)	(1,394)	18,556	-	-	(7,656)	-
Profit after tax	**31,793,717**	**6,529,666**	**932,925**	**916,618**	**775,766**	**1,329,432**	**1,516,014**	**(15,201)**	**(54,426)**	**(175,405)**	**16,200**	**41,911**	**-**

Condensed financial position

Mar-2022		West Africa Subsidiaries					East Africa Subsidiaries		United Kingdom	Non-Banking Subsidiaries			
In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**GT Bank Nigeria**	**GT Bank Ghana**	**GT Bank Sierra Leone**	**GT Bank Liberia**	**GT Bank Gambia**	**GT Bank Cote D'Ivoire**	**GT Bank Kenya Group**	**GT Bank Tanzania**	**GT Bank UK**	**Habari Pay**	**GT Fund Managers**	**GT Pension Fund Adminstrator**	**Staff Investment Trust**
Assets													
Cash and bank balances	591,980,501	61,257,114	19,840,597	17,298,385	28,084,521	6,530,808	33,808,388	3,722,385	199,155,123	3,300,000	3,910,364	11,161,139	3,104,475
Loans and advances to banks	128,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,349	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	1,412,876,929	107,984,966	13,298,699	39,361,754	7,805,020	12,864,393	88,202,488	3,903,964	31,835,941	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	146,279,576	37,104,618	-	-	-	614,106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	14,116,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities:													
– Fair value through other comprehensive income	131,666,199	15,732,767	-	-	36,742,206	10,545	27,997,924	322,461	54,569,769	-	391,076	-	36,638,655
– Held at amortised cost	656,176,701	67,807,343	31,535,220	13,884,153	11,877,152	47,657,582	29,374,517	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets pledged as collateral	69,932,470	-	-	-	-	-	383,776	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	56,903,032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted deposits and other assets	1,216,112,594	35,761,223	1,804,812	2,360,361	565,530	23,639	8,851,202	281,164	522,936	-	256,235	192,121	-
Property and equipment	174,345,890	7,664,428	1,091,359	4,047,881	3,140,479	2,783,404	3,641,379	1,478,425	690,028	39,891	7,097	32,684	-
Intangible assets	8,946,703	187,980	127,257	145,299	94,844	50,859	797,275	166,505	-	-	16,362	19,902	-
Deferred tax assets	-	241,810	16,275	-	-	-	-	-	529,168	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**4,479,465,583**	**333,742,249**	**67,714,219**	**77,097,833**	**88,309,752**	**70,535,336**	**193,056,949**	**9,874,904**	**287,448,314**	**3,339,891**	**4,581,134**	**11,405,846**	**39,743,130**
Financed by:													
Deposits from banks	1,090,647	-	-	-	-	1,390	10,806	-	176,232,469	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	3,320,325,560	249,928,168	48,658,639	65,870,865	75,772,433	53,694,850	141,858,507	5,997,411	92,497,621	-	3,842,229	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	1,025,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current income tax liabilities	25,545,210	525,719	302,905	306,913	298,040	-	261,200	-	-	-	547	3,239	-
Deferred tax liabilities	5,742,832	158,340	-	339,592	49,544	-	190,953	-	-	-	5,042	853	-
Other liabilities	246,281,272	5,700,599	3,461,253	2,671,374	2,813,861	3,665,489	4,766,600	432,613	1,718,569	375,405	262,846	10,063,368	8,162,224
Other borrowed funds	100,442,178	-	-	-	-	-	6,647,020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**3,700,453,302**	**256,312,826**	**52,422,797**	**69,188,744**	**78,933,878**	**57,361,729**	**153,735,086**	**6,430,024**	**270,448,659**	**375,405**	**4,110,664**	**10,067,460**	**8,162,224**
Equity and reserve	779,012,281	77,429,423	15,291,422	7,909,089	9,375,874	13,173,607	39,321,863	3,444,880	16,999,655	2,964,487	470,470	1,338,386	31,580,906
	4,479,465,583	**333,742,249**	**67,714,219**	**77,097,833**	**88,309,752**	**70,535,336**	**193,056,949**	**9,874,904**	**287,448,314**	**3,339,891**	**4,581,134**	**11,405,846**	**39,743,130**

Condensed cash flow

Mar-2022		West Africa Subsidiaries					East Africa Subsidiaries		United Kingdom	Non-Banking Subsidiaries			
In thousands of Nigerian Naira	GT Bank Nigeria	GT Bank Ghana	GT Bank Sierra Leone	GT Bank Liberia	GT Bank Gambia	GT Bank Cote D'Ivoire	GT Bank Kenya Group	GT Bank Tanzania	GT Bank UK	Habari Pay	GT Fund Managers	GT Pension Fund Adminstrator	Staff Investment Trust
Net cash flow:													
- from operating activities	68,295,368	34,644,005	1,460,078	4,818,563	7,633,357	5,165,906	(6,611,330)	(506,351)	19,850,682	(284,982)	4,326,500	11,214,675	-
- from investing activities	20,662,796	(33,621,518)	(3,980,290)	(6,546,262)	(2,117,180)	(4,051,803)	(2,384,424)	522,978	(10,240,863)	484,982	(30,649)	(443,662)	-
- from financing activities	(46,321,047)	-	-	-	-	-	121,294	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	42,637,117	1,022,487	(2,520,212)	(1,727,699)	5,516,177	1,114,103	(8,874,460)	16,627	9,609,819	200,000	4,295,851	10,771,013	-
Cash balance, beginning of period	567,906,781	71,032,403	24,340,450	19,690,275	23,661,006	5,614,176	45,036,392	3,892,604	203,573,820	3,100,000	-	-	3,104,475
Effect of exchange difference	(20,228,467)	(12,012,867)	(1,979,641)	(664,191)	(1,092,663)	(197,471)	(2,353,543)	(186,846)	(14,028,517)	-	-	-	-
Cash balance, end of period	**590,315,431**	**60,042,023**	**19,840,597**	**17,298,385**	**28,084,520**	**6,530,808**	**33,808,389**	**3,722,385**	**199,155,122**	**3,300,000**	**4,295,851**	**10,771,013**	**3,104,475**

Condensed results of the consolidated entities as at 31 March 2021, are as follows:

Mar-2021		**West Africa Subsidiaries**					**East Africa Subsidiaries**		**United Kingdom**	**Non-Banking Subsidiaries**			
In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**GT Bank Nigeria**	**GT Bank Ghana**	**GT Bank Sierra Leone**	**GT Bank Liberia**	**GT Bank Gambia**	**GT Bank Cote D'Ivoire**	**GT Bank Kenya Group**	**GT Bank Tanzania**	**GT Bank UK**	**Habari Pay**	**GT Fund Managers**	**GT Pension Fund Adminstrator**	**Staff Investment Trust**
Condensed profit and loss													
Operating income	72,337,166	11,344,936	2,245,331	1,831,956	1,454,052	1,311,884	3,838,607	180,363	782,057	-	-	-	-
Operating expenses	(30,005,886)	(3,031,527)	(900,103)	(800,572)	(594,267)	(744,895)	(2,060,436)	(257,689)	(1,387,817)	-	-	-	-
Loan impairment charges	(342,094)	(68,871)	(529,201)	(404,350)	(31,338)	(17)	(483,148)	(983)	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before tax	41,989,186	8,244,538	816,027	627,034	828,447	566,972	1,295,023	(78,309)	(605,760)	-	-	-	-
Taxation	(4,719,584)	(2,473,361)	(204,007)	(156,888)	(223,677)	-	(359,401)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit after tax	37,269,602	5,771,177	612,020	470,146	604,770	566,972	935,622	(78,309)	(605,760)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	**37,269,602**	**5,771,177**	**612,020**	**470,146**	**604,770**	**566,972**	**935,622**	**(78,309)**	**(605,760)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Condensed results of the consolidated entities as at 31 December 2021, are as follows:

Dec-2021

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	GT Bank Nigeria	GT Bank Ghana	GT Bank Sierra Leone	GT Bank Liberia	GT Bank Gambia	GT Bank Cote D'Ivoire	GT Bank Kenya Group	GT Bank Tanzania	GT Bank UK	Habari Pay	GT Fund Managers	GT Pension Fund Adminstrator	Staff Investment Trust
		West Africa Subsidiaries					**East Africa Subsidiaries**		**United Kingdom**	**Non-Banking Subsidiaries**			
Condensed financial position													
Assets													
Cash and bank balances	588,572,038	71,032,403	24,340,450	19,690,275	23,661,006	5,614,176	45,036,392	3,892,604	203,573,820	3,100,000	-	-	3,104,475
Loans and advances to banks	115,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	1,475,674,160	119,444,663	13,438,382	38,257,571	8,213,027	15,665,519	94,333,936	3,747,006	33,813,118	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	42,643,770	61,753,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	24,913,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities:												-	
– Fair value through other comprehensive income	162,911,719	-	-	-	36,799,328	11,269	31,958,225	-	48,265,108	-	-	-	36,638,655
– Held at amortised cost	651,174,123	68,178,408	30,457,541	9,104,985	12,594,879	46,910,350	27,354,033	1,148,896	-	-	-	-	-
Assets pledged as collateral	68,430,170	10,436,053	-	-	-	-	407,687	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	56,903,032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted deposits and other assets	1,099,888,166	34,075,205	1,443,045	3,907,170	1,201,661	1,130,065	4,156,599	571,778	896,232	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment	176,560,154	5,495,506	1,114,719	3,178,716	3,275,903	2,943,186	3,716,190	1,274,522	405,670	524,873	-	-	-
Intangible assets	9,247,353	255,094	105,653	149,540	111,279	59,231	846,949	192,516	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	159,002	17,799	-	-	-	2,298,532	-	712,605	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**4,357,033,134**	**370,830,215**	**70,917,589**	**74,288,257**	**85,857,083**	**72,333,796**	**210,108,543**	**10,827,322**	**287,666,553**	**3,624,873**	**-**	**-**	**39,743,130**
Financed by:													
Deposits from banks	658,166	-	191,882	-	-	1,300	977,581	-	171,064,084	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	3,235,602,200	276,090,345	52,997,387	61,502,475	73,352,577	56,835,804	156,223,786	6,618,079	96,244,033	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	1,580,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current income tax liabilities	19,553,720	396,178	858,478	588,205	307,058	-	972,529	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	5,578,697	237,350	-	106,575	52,191	-	212,404	-	71,613	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	200,258,619	6,090,964	2,082,144	3,254,235	2,304,369	2,554,112	4,578,216	560,507	1,735,488	-	-	-	8,162,224
Other borrowed funds	146,965,178	-	-	-	-	-	6,932,321	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**3,610,197,551**	**282,814,837**	**56,129,891**	**65,451,490**	**76,016,195**	**59,391,216**	**169,896,837**	**7,178,586**	**269,115,218**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,162,224**
Equity and reserve	746,835,583	88,015,378	14,787,698	8,836,767	9,840,888	12,942,580	40,211,706	3,648,736	18,551,335	3,624,873	-	-	31,580,906
	4,357,033,134	**370,830,215**	**70,917,589**	**74,288,257**	**85,857,083**	**72,333,796**	**210,108,543**	**10,827,322**	**287,666,553**	**3,624,873**	**-**	**-**	**39,743,130**

Condensed cash flow
Mar-2021

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	GT Bank Nigeria	West Africa Subsidiaries					East Africa Subsidiaries		United Kingdom	Non-Banking Subsidiaries			
		GT Bank Ghana	GT Bank Sierra Leone	GT Bank Liberia	GT Bank Gambia	GT Bank Cote D'Ivoire	GT Bank Kenya Group	GT Bank Tanzania	GT Bank UK	Habari Pay	GT Fund Managers	GT Pension Fund Adminstrator	Staff Investment Trust
Net cash flow:													
- from operating activities	10,132,280	5,347,327	3,216,333	1,673,886	5,427,327	11,635,285	(3,480,611)	(395,860)	(18,809,486)	-	-	-	(37,364,839)
- from investing activities	(52,121,166)	6,127,426	(953,279)	189,909	(2,329,732)	(7,115,732)	(6,412,805)	(159,619)	340,972	-	-	-	37,364,839
- from financing activities	1,337,476	-	-	-	-	-	(20,385)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(40,651,410)	11,474,753	2,263,054	1,863,795	3,097,595	4,519,553	(9,913,801)	(555,479)	(18,468,514)	-	-	-	-
Cash balance, beginning of period	465,299,211	42,691,773	19,055,295	13,759,785	13,890,005	3,843,033	34,170,878	1,860,984	192,030,686	-	-	-	3,021,731
Effect of exchange difference	(19,622,261)	64,495	(233,191)	(40,584)	105,613	(61,151)	(221,961)	(7,167)	900,033	-	-	-	-
Cash balance, end of period	**405,025,540**	**54,231,021**	**21,085,158**	**15,582,996**	**17,093,213**	**8,301,435**	**24,035,116**	**1,298,338**	**174,462,205**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,021,731**

26 Property and equipment

(a) Group

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Leasehold improvement and buildings	ROU Assets	Furniture & equipment	Motor vehicle	Aircraft	Capital work-in - progress	Total
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2022	134,044,767	43,482,028	142,137,203	15,900,882	-	18,004,145	353,569,025
Exchange difference	(1,519,880)	(926,852)	(1,711,351)	(464,143)	-	(370,249)	(4,992,475)
Additions	1,921,656	2,790,788	932,629	510,321	-	524,837	6,680,231
Disposals	(12,686)	-	(132,567)	(217,565)	-	-	(362,818)
Transfers	1,308	-	22,266	-	-	(23,574)	-
Reclassifications from other assets	-	-	-	-	-	(609,102)	(609,102)
Assets of subsidiaries acquired	4,118	-	130,118	83,407	-	-	217,643
Balance at 31 March 2022	**134,439,283**	**45,345,964**	**141,378,298**	**15,812,902**	**-**	**17,526,057**	**354,502,504**
Balance at 1 January 2021	111,437,779	-	128,672,153	14,733,537	13,349,915	14,368,732	282,562,116
Exchange difference	510,140	-	624,532	89,390	-	9,551	1,233,613
Additions	21,841,455	16,203,031	14,150,753	2,531,011	-	4,704,976	59,431,226
Disposals	(199,267)	-	(1,699,642)	(1,625,677)	-	-	(3,524,586)
Transfers	454,660	-	389,407	172,621	-	(1,016,688)	-
Reclassifications from/to other assets	-	27,278,997	-	-	(13,349,915)	(62,426)	13,866,656
Balance at 31 December 2021	**134,044,767**	**43,482,028**	**142,137,203**	**15,900,882**	**-**	**18,004,145**	**353,569,025**

All Property and equipment are non-current

Property and equipment (continued)

Group

Depreciation *In thousands of Nigerian Naira*	**Leasehold improvement and buildings**	**ROU Assets**	**Furniture & equipment**	**Motor vehicle**	**Aircraft**	**Capital work-in - progress**	**Total**
Balance at 1 January 2022	28,161,037	5,727,496	104,646,609	11,061,959	-	-	149,597,101
Exchange difference	(512,809)	(293,170)	(1,421,795)	(296,810)	-	-	(2,524,584)
Charge for the period	1,452,898	1,482,979	4,253,159	487,636	-	-	7,676,672
Disposal	(12,686)	-	(132,567)	(189,938)	-	-	(335,191)
Assets of subsidiaries acquired	-	-	102,669	62,681	-	-	165,350
Balance at 31 March 2022	**29,088,440**	**6,917,305**	**107,448,075**	**11,125,528**	**-**	**-**	**154,579,348**
Balance at 1 January 2021	22,724,468	-	88,568,619	9,933,454	12,552,740	-	133,779,281
Exchange difference	203,539	-	506,621	73,333	-	-	783,493
Charge for the period	5,432,297	4,834,077	17,238,302	2,274,590	797,175	-	30,576,441
Disposal	(199,267)	-	(1,666,933)	(1,219,418)	-	-	(3,085,618)
Reclassifications from/to other assets	-	893,419	-	-	(13,349,915)	-	(12,456,496)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**28,161,037**	**5,727,496**	**104,646,609**	**11,061,959**	**-**	**-**	**149,597,101**
Carrying amounts:							
Balance at 31 March 2022	**105,350,843**	**38,428,659**	**33,930,223**	**4,687,374**	**-**	**17,526,057**	**199,923,156**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**105,883,730**	**37,754,532**	**37,490,594**	**4,838,923**	**-**	**18,004,145**	**203,971,924**

Property and equipment (continued)

(b) Company

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Leasehold improvement and buildings	ROU Assets	Furniture & equipment	Motor vehicle	Aircraft	Capital work-in - progress	Total
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2022	154,083	-	378,772	-	-	-	532,855
Additions	-	484,981	-	-	-	-	484,981
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	**154,083**	**484,981**	**378,772**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,017,836**
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	154,083	-	378,772	-	-	-	532,855
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications to other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	**154,083**	**-**	**378,772**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**532,855**

All Property and equipment are non-current

Property and equipment (continued)

Company

Depreciation In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Leasehold improvement and buildings**	**ROU Assets**	**Furniture & equipment**	**Motor vehicle**	**Aircraft**	**Capital work-in - progress**	**Total**
Balance at 1 January 2022	1,861	-	34,025	-	-	-	35,886
Charge for the period	1,117	-	20,508	-	-	-	21,625
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications to other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	**2,978**	**-**	**54,533**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**57,511**
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period	1,861	-	34,025	-	-	-	35,886
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	**1,861**	**-**	**34,025**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35,886**
Carrying amounts:							
Balance at 31 March 2022	**151,105**	**484,981**	**324,239**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**960,325**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**152,222**	**-**	**344,747**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**496,969**

27 Intangible assets

(a) Group

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Goodwill	Purchased Software	Total
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2022	8,689,658	34,881,082	43,570,740
Exchange translation differences	(4,907)	(515,014)	(519,921)
Additions	9,919,541	968,756	10,888,297
Disposals	-	(9,309)	(9,309)
Assets of subsidiaries acquired	-	151,448	151,448
Balance at 31 March 2022	**18,604,292**	**35,476,963**	**54,081,255**
Balance at 1 January 2021	8,687,970	30,226,353	38,914,323
Exchange translation differences	1,688	174,652	176,340
Additions	-	4,399,142	4,399,142
Disposals	-	80,935	80,935
Balance at 31 December 2021	**8,689,658**	**34,881,082**	**43,570,740**
Amortization and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	23,997,136	23,997,136
Exchange translation differences	-	(380,504)	(380,504)
Amortization for the period	-	1,280,834	1,280,834
Disposals	-	(9,309)	(9,309)
Assets of subsidiaries acquired	-	114,584	114,584
Balance at 31 March 2022	**-**	**25,002,741**	**25,002,741**
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	19,041,798	19,041,798
Exchange translation differences	-	150,747	150,747
Amortization for the period	-	4,723,656	4,723,656
Disposals	-	80,935	80,935
Balance at 31 December 2021	**-**	**23,997,136**	**23,997,136**
Carrying amounts:			
Balance at 31 March 2022	**18,604,292**	**10,474,222**	**29,078,514**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**8,689,658**	**10,883,946**	**19,573,604**

All intangible assets are non-current

Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently when there are indications that impairment may have occurred. There was no impairment identified in the period ended March 2022 (2021: nil).

(b) Company

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Purchased Software**
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2022	-
Additions	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	**-**
Balance at 1 January 2021	-
Additions	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	**-**
Amortization and impairment losses	
Balance at 1 January 2022	-
Amortization for the period	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	**-**
Balance at 1 January 2021	-
Amortization for the period	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	**-**
Carrying amounts:	
Balance at 31 March 2022	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**-**

All intangible assets are non-current

28 Restricted deposits and other assets

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Repossessed collaterals	21,407	16,268	-	-
Prepayments	53,340,355	13,292,947	10,330,374	1,389,277
Accounts Receivable	23,410,696	49,183,242	18,183	18,183
Stocks	2,625,398	2,372,847	-	-
Foreign Banks - Cash Collateral	84,296,481	63,919,071	-	-
Restricted deposits with central banks (See note 28(i) below)	1,020,666,457	953,179,297	-	-
Contribution to AGSMEIS (See note 28(ii) below)	40,417,726	40,417,726	-	-
Recognised assets for defined benefit obligations (See note 32)	15,442,611	15,442,611	-	-
	1,240,221,131	**1,137,824,009**	**10,348,557**	**1,407,460**
Impairment on other assets (See note 28(iii) below)	(269,801)	(269,801)	-	-
	1,239,951,330	**1,137,554,208**	**10,348,557**	**1,407,460**

(i) Restricted deposits with central banks are not available for use in the Group's day-to-day operations. The GTBank Nigeria had restricted balances of N997,245,226,000 with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) as at 31 March 2022 (December 2021: N952,295,226,000). This balance is CBN cash reserve requirement. The cash reserve ratio represents a mandatory total Naira deposits which should be held with the Central Bank of Nigeria as a regulatory requirement.

(ii) This represents contribution to Agri-Business/Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Scheme aimed at supporting the Federal Government's effort at promoting agricultural businesses as well as Small and Medium Enterprises. It is an initiative of the Bankers' Committee in which Banks are required to set aside 5% of their Profit After Tax for investment in qualified players. The fund is domiciled with the Central Bank of Nigeria.

(iii) Movement in impairment of other financial assets:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Opening Balance	269,801	266,148	-	-
Exchange difference	-	3,653	-	-
Closing Balance	269,801	269,801	-	-

29 Deposits from banks

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Money market deposits	12,196	815,780	-	-
Other deposits from banks	113,225,440	117,211,796	-	-
	113,237,636	**118,027,576**	**-**	**-**

30 Deposits from customers

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Term deposits	565,996,135	573,986,237	-	-
Current deposits	2,271,370,312	2,227,111,460	-	-
Savings	1,207,921,007	1,211,207,857	-	-
	4,045,287,454	**4,012,305,554**	**-**	**-**

31 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Bond short positions	-	-	-	-
Treasury bills short positions	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**

32 Other liabilities

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Cash settled share based payment liability	8,162,224	8,162,224	-	-
Lease liabilities	4,955,956	6,318,114	-	-
Liability for defined contribution obligations (Note 32(a))	88,263	450,222	-	-
Deferred income on financial guarantee contracts	20,637	335,522	-	-
Litigation Claims Provision (Note 32(c))	263,971	267,621	-	-
Certified cheques	12,032,454	9,267,187	-	-
Customers' deposit for foreign trade (Note 32(b))	126,705,574	87,336,555	-	-
Customers' escrow balances	35,761,813	30,350,319	-	-
Account Payables	42,782,581	22,534,180	27,048,689	6,059,930
Creditors and agency services	45,641,080	62,996,561	16,125	16,125
Customers deposit for shares of other Corporates	10,577,049	160,931	-	-
Impairment On Contingents (Note 32(d))	3,319,519	3,339,835	-	-
	290,311,121	**231,519,271**	**27,064,814**	**6,076,055**

(a) The Group's entities in Nigeria and its employees each contribute a minimum of 10% and 8% respectively of basic salary, housing and transport allowance to each employee's retirement savings account maintained with their nominated pension fund administrators.

(b) This represents the Naira value of foreign currencies held on behalf of customers in various foreign accounts to cover letters of credit transactions. Of the sum of N126,705,574,000 reported, the sum of N84,296,481,000 represents customers cash collateral balances with the corresponding balance included in Foreign Banks - Cash Collateral in other assets. The balance of N42,409,093,000 represents customer's FEM balances.

(c) Provision for litigation arose from the assessment carried out by the Solicitors of the Group of all the pending litigations the Group was involved in as at March 31, 2022.

Movement in provision for litigation claims during the period is as follows:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Opening Balance	267,621	250,995	-	-
Increase/(reversal) during the period	(3,650)	16,626	-	-
Closing Balance	**263,971**	**267,621**	**-**	**-**

This relates to provision on pending cases that the Group is currently involved in. Timing of resulting outflows of economic resources with respect to the provision can not readily be determined.

(d) Movement in impairment on contingents during the period is as follows:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Opening Balance	3,339,835	3,685,475	-	-
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation	(20,316)	(345,640)	-	-
Closing Balance	**3,319,519**	**3,339,835**	**-**	**-**

33 Defined benefit obligations

The Group operates a non-contributory, funded lump sum defined benefit gratuity scheme. Employees are automatically admitted into the scheme after completing 10 consecutive years of service with the Group. Employees' terminal benefits are calculated based on number of years of continuous service, limited to a maximum of 10 years. The defined benefit obligation valuation was carried out by Alexander Forbes Consulting Actuaries.

(a) The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Present value of funded obligations	(865,020)	(865,020)	-	-
Total present value of defined benefit obligations	(865,020)	(865,020)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	16,307,631	16,307,631	-	-
Present value of net asset/(obligations)	15,442,611	15,442,611	-	-
Recognized asset/(liability) for defined benefit obligations	**15,442,611**	**15,442,611**	**-**	**-**

The Group has a right to the surplus on its plan assets. The defined benefit scheme is not open to asset ceiling, therefore, there is no need to determine any difference between net defined benefit asset and asset ceiling. Recognised asset for defined benefit obligations is included within Restricted deposits and other assets in note 28

(b) Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
(Deficit)/surplus on defined benefit obligations, beginning of period	15,442,611	10,381,158	-	-
Net (Expense) / Income recognised in Profit and Loss	-	402,697	-	-
Re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	256,165	-	-
Contributions paid	-	4,402,591	-	-
(Deficit)/surplus for defined benefit obligations, end of period	**15,442,611**	**15,442,611**	**-**	**-**

(c) Plan assets consist of the following:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Equity securities:				
- Quoted	2,450,892	2,450,892	-	-
Government securities				
- Quoted	939,714	939,714	-	-
Government securities				
- Quoted	179,632	179,632	-	-
Cash and bank balances				
- Unquoted	12,737,393	12,737,393	-	-
	16,307,631	**16,307,631**	**-**	**-**

Group

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Mar-2022		Dec-2021	
Equity securities	2,450,892	15%	2,450,892	15%
Government securities	939,714	6%	939,714	6%
Commercial papers	179,632	1%	179,632	1%
Cash and bank balances	12,737,393	78%	12,737,393	78%
	16,307,631	**100%**	**16,307,631**	**100%**

Company

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Mar-2022		Dec-2021	
Equity securities	-	0%	-	0%
Government securities	-	0%	-	0%
Cash and bank balances	-	0%	-	0%
	-	**0%**	**-**	**0%**

The defined benefit plan assets are under the management of Pension Fund Custodians - Crusader Sterling Pension Limited

(d) Movement in plan assets:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of the period	16,307,631	16,063,747	-	-
Contributions paid into/(withdrawn from) the plan	-	4,402,591	-	-
Benefits paid by the plan	-	(4,402,591)	-	-
Actuarial gain	-	(430,793)	-	-
Return on plan assets	-	674,677	-	-
Fair value of plan assets, end of the period	**16,307,631**	**16,307,631**	**-**	**-**

Actual return on plan asset is made up of expected return on plan assets and actuarial gains / losses

(e) Movement in present value of obligations:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Present value of obligation, beginning of the period	865,020	5,682,589	-	-
Interest cost	-	151,284	-	-
Current service cost	-	120,696	-	-
Benefits paid	-	(4,402,591)	-	-
Actuarial loss on obligation	-	(686,958)	-	-
Present value of obligation at end of the period	**865,020**	**865,020**	**-**	**-**

(f) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2022	2021
Discount rate	4.2%	4.2%
Salary increase rate	4.2%	4.2%
Inflation	15.8%	15.8%
Retirement age for both male and female	60 years	60 years
Withdrawal Rate: 18 – 29	4.5%	4.5%
Withdrawal Rate: 30 – 44	6.0%	6.0%
Withdrawal Rate: 45 – 50	5.0%	5.0%
Withdrawal Rate: 51	4.5%	4.5%
Withdrawal Rate: 52	4.0%	4.0%
Withdrawal Rate: 53	3.5%	3.5%
Withdrawal Rate: 54	3.0%	3.0%
Withdrawal Rate: 55	2.5%	2.5%
Withdrawal Rate: 56	2.0%	2.0%
Withdrawal Rate: 57	1.5%	1.5%
Withdrawal Rate: 58	1.0%	1.0%
Withdrawal Rate: 59	0.5%	0.5%
Withdrawal Rate: 60	100.0%	100.0%

Assumptions regarding future mortality before retirement are based on A1967/70 ultimate table published by the Institute of Actuaries of United Kingdom.

The overall expected long-term rate of return on assets is 4.2%. The expected long-term rate of return is based on the portfolio as a whole and not on the sum of the returns on individual asset categories. The return is based entirely on current market yields on Nigerian Government Bonds. The component of the rate of remuneration increase based on seniority and promotion is an average of 4.2% per annum. The inflation component has been worked out at 15.8% per annum.

For members in active service as at the valuation date, the projected unit credit method of valuation as required under the IFRS has been adopted.

(g) Defined Benefit Risk Management

The Group's exposure to risks through its defined benefit plan is mitigated through a number of strategies. Most important of them is the asset-liability matching strategy. Thus, fluctuations in macro-economic variables have minimal impact on its exposure to the plan.

Over the years, the Group not only ensures that it has sufficient plan assets to fund its defined benefit obligation but also adopts a robust strategy that ensures that the macro-economic variables affecting the obligations are similar to those of the plan assets. The significant risks inherent in the Group's defined benefit plan are detailed below:

Asset volatility

Post employment benefit obligations are calculated using a discount rate determined with reference to market yields on high quality bonds. The Group ensures that the plan assets do not underperform this yield. This is achieved through maintaining an efficient portfolio of investments in plan assets significantly made up of high quality equities and government securities. Consequently, the yield on the Group's plan assets has consistently outperformed interest cost on plan obligations. The Group also ensures that as tenured investments in plan assets mature, they are replaced with top quality investments which better match the liabilities.

Overall, the Group's defined benefit investment strategy aims at reducing investment risks while maintaining the right mix of investments in high quality equities, debt and near cash instruments void of impairment threats. The choice of investment in equities stems from the long term nature of the Group's defined benefit plan and expected maturity of the plan's liabilities.

Changes in bond yields

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations is determined with reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on high quality corporate bonds. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market yields on government bonds are used. The Group is of the opinion that there is no deep market in Corporate Bonds in Nigeria and as such assumptions underlying the determination of discount rate are referenced to the yield on Nigerian Government bonds of medium duration, as compiled by the Debt Management Organisation. A decrease in Nigerian Government Bond yields will increase the plan's liabilities. However, this growth is offset by an increase in the value of the plan assets.

Inflation risk

We believe this is less a material risk given the accretion to the Group's plan assets arising from continuous contribution to the plan and improved yield. Growth in inflation, all other things being equal, should lead to increased basic salaries (which is an important determinant of the Group's defined benefit liability) and consequently higher plan liabilities. This growth in liabilities should be offset with increased plan assets.

34 Other borrowed funds

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Mar-2022	Group Dec-2021	Company Mar-2022	Company Dec-2021
Due to IFC	6,293,454	18,208,341	-	-
Due to BOI	15,375,349	17,001,727	-	-
Due to CACS	7,430,122	8,046,273	-	-
Due to Proparco	1,891,145	1,993,798	-	-
MSME Development Fund	6,726	6,726	-	-
Excess Crude Account -Secured Loans Fund	14,012,407	13,978,609	-	-
RSSF on lending	18,868,059	18,821,743	-	-
SANEF Intervention Fund	966,340	980,599	-	-
NESF Fund	830,552	910,975	-	-
Due to Anchor Borrower's Fund	34,226,432	66,827,611	-	-
Economic Recovery Fund	353,566	406,163	-	-
Due to DBN Intervention Fund	5,122,877	5,002,671	-	-
Due To PAADS Loan	1,712,169	1,712,263	-	-
	107,089,198	**153,897,499**	**-**	**-**

35 Capital and reserves

Share capital

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to vote at meetings of the Group. All ordinary shares and GDR shares rank pari-passu with the same rights and benefits at meetings of the Group.

	In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Group Mar-2022**	**Group Dec-2021**	**Company Mar-2022**	**Company Dec-2021**
(a)	Authorised:				
	50,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50k each				
	(31 December 2021: 50,000,000,000 of 50k each)	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	-

	In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Group Mar-2022**	**Group Dec-2021**	**Company Mar-2022**	**Company Dec-2021**
(b)	Issued and fully paid:				
	29,431,179,224 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each (31 December 2021: 29,431,179,224 ordinary shares of 50k each)	14,715,590	14,715,590	14,715,590	-

The movement on the value of issued and fully paid-up share capital (Non GDR and GDR) account during the period was as follows:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Group Mar-2022**	**Group Dec-2021**	**Company Mar-2022**	**Company Dec-2021**
Balance, beginning of period	14,715,590	14,715,590	14,715,590	-
Increase in the Period	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	**14,715,590**	**14,715,590**	**14,715,590**	**-**

Share capital

Movement in the components of share capital is as shown below:

	Number of shares (thousands)	**Ordinary shares**	**Share premium**	**Treasury shares**
At January 2021	**29,431,180**	**14,715,590**	**123,471,114**	**(6,928,103)**
(Purchases)/sales of treasury shares	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,197,895)**
At 31 December 2021	**29,431,180**	**14,715,590**	**123,471,114**	**(8,125,998)**
(Purchases)/sales of treasury shares	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	**29,431,180**	**14,715,590**	**123,471,114**	**(8,125,998)**

Share premium
Share premium is the excess paid by shareholders over the nominal value for their shares.

Other regulatory reserves
The other regulatory reserve includes movements in the statutory reserves and the small and medium enterprises equity investment reserve.

(i) **Statutory Reserves**: Nigerian banking 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 annual 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. Total statutory reserves was N385,895,907,000 at the end of the period.

(ii) **Small and medium enterprises equity investment 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 requirement is no longer mandatory. The small and medium scale industries equity investment scheme reserves are non-distributable. Total SMEEIS reserves was N4,232,478,000 at the end of the period.

(iii) **Treasury shares:** Treasury shares in the sum of N8,125,998,000 (31 December 2021:N8,125,998,000) represents the Bank's shares held by the Staff Investment Trust as at 31 March 2022.

(iv) **Fair value reserve:** The fair value reserve includes the net cumulative change in the fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income investments until the investment is derecognised or impaired.

(v) **Regulatory risk reserve:** The regulatory risk reserves warehouses the difference between the impairment balance on loans and advances as determined in accordance with the provisions of Prudential guidelines of Central Bank of Nigeria when compared with the assessment in line with the requirement of IFRS 9 Expected credit loss model. The key component of CBN Prudential Guidelines (PG) is the setting aside of additional 2% provision on all performing loans assessed under the PG. This 2% provision is not required under IFRS 9. Therefore it has been recognised in Regulatory Risk Reserve. The Group's total balance in Regulatory Risk Reserve is N87,614,884,000.

(vi) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings are the carried forward recognised income net of expenses plus current year profit attributable to shareholders.

(vii) **Non-controlling interest**
The analysis of non-controlling interest per subsidiary is as shown below:

	Group	Group	Group	Group
	Mar-2022	**Dec-2021**	**Mar-2022**	**Dec-2021**
	%	%	₦'000	₦'000
GTB (Gambia) Limited	22.19	22.19	2,163,290	2,123,484
GTB (Sierra Leone) Limited	16.26	16.26	2,507,226	2,442,165
GTB (Ghana) Limited	1.68	1.68	1,389,422	1,483,538
GTB Liberia	0.57	0.57	47,953	58,433
GTB Kenya Limited	30.00	30.00	11,987,703	11,936,208
GTB Tanzania	23.80	23.80	808,128	826,388
			18,903,722	**18,870,216**

(viii) **Agri-Business/Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Scheme (AGSMEIS):** The AGSMEIS is maintained to support the Federal Government's effort at promoting Agricultural businesses and Small and Medium Enterprises. Effective 2017 all Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) are required to set aside 5% of their Profit After Tax for equity investment in permissible activities as stipulated in the scheme guidelines. The fund is domiciled with CBN.

(ix) **Other regulatory reserves breakdown**

	Group Mar-2022			
In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Statutory Reserves**	**SMEEIS Reserves**	**AGSMEIS Reserves**	**Total**
Opening Balance	379,415,669	4,232,478	40,436,201	424,084,348
Total comprehensive income for the period:				
Increase during the period	28,703	-	-	28,703
Transfers for the period	6,451,535	-	-	6,451,535
Total transactions with equity holders	**6,480,238**	**-**	**-**	**6,480,238**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**385,895,907**	**4,232,478**	**40,436,201**	**430,564,586**

	Group Dec-2021			
In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Statutory Reserves**	**SMEEIS Reserves**	**AGSMEIS Reserves**	**Total**
Opening Balance	350,297,225	4,232,478	31,526,801	386,056,504
Total comprehensive income for the year:				
Transfers for the year	29,118,444	-	8,909,400	38,027,844
Total transactions with equity holders	**29,118,444**	**-**	**8,909,400**	**38,027,844**
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**379,415,669**	**4,232,478**	**40,436,201**	**424,084,348**

36 Dividends

The following dividends were declared and paid by the Group during the period ended:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Group Mar-2022**	**Group Dec-2021**	**Company Mar-2022**	**Company Dec-2021**
Balance, beginning of period	-	-	-	-
Final dividend declared	-	79,818,739	-	-
Interim dividend declared	-	8,829,354	-	-
Payment during the period	-	(88,648,093)	-	-
Balance, end of period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Contingent liabilities and commitments

In common with other banks, the Group conducts business involving transaction related bonds and indemnities. Contingent liabilities and Commitments comprise guarantees and letters of credit.

Nature of instruments

Guarantees and letters of credit are given 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.

Other contingent liabilities include transaction related customs and performances bond and are, generally, commitments to third parties which are not directly dependent on the customer's creditworthiness. Documentary credits commit the Group to make payments to third parties on production of documents, which is usually reimbursed immediately by customers. The following tables summarise the nominal amount of contingent liabilities and commitments with off-financial position risk.

Acceptances, bonds, guarantees and other obligations for the account of customers:

a. These comprise:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Group Mar-2022**	**Group Dec-2021**	**Company Mar-2022**	**Company Dec-2021**
Contingent liabilities:				
Transaction related bonds and guarantees	321,138,563	361,977,858	-	-
	321,138,563	**361,977,858**	**-**	**-**
Commitments:				
Clean line facilities and letters of credit	84,337,097	65,055,611	-	-
Other commitments	7,641,373	5,786,093	-	-
	91,978,470	**70,841,704**	**-**	**-**

37. Involvement with Unconsolidated Structured Entities

The table below describes the various investment funds which the Group does not consolidate but in which it holds interest. The funds are not consolidated because they are held in other entities which are considered as legally separate from the Group.

Type of Investment funds	Nature and purpose	Interest held by the Group
Mutual Funds	To generate fees arising from managing assets on behalf of third party investors. These vehicles are financed through the issue of units to investors	Investments in units issued by the funds from which the Group earns Management Fees
- Retirement Savings Accounts (RSAs); - Approved Existing Schemes; - Closed Pension Fund Administrators	To generate fees arising from managing pension contributions and investing same in safe and high yield investment opportunities on behalf of Pension Contributors. To seamlessly handle benefit payment to Retirees	Administrative and Management Fees earned by the Group on the Net asset Value of the Funds under Management

The table below sets out an anlysis of the Investment funds managed by the Group, their Assets Under Management, and the carrying amounts of interest held by the Group in the investment funds. The maximum exposure to loss is the carrying amount of the interest held by the Group.

Assets under Management (AuM)

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Asset under Management		Interest Held by the Group	
Investment funds	**Mar-22**	**Dec-21**	**Mar-22**	**Dec-21**
Abacus Money Market Fund	17,605,021	8,646,209	168,342	168,342
Vantage Guaranteed Income Fund	10,463,287	10,959,696	140,361	140,361
Vantage Balanced Fund	2,083,187	2,117,757	-	-
Vantage Dollar Fund	1,843,504	1,668,563	50,205	50,205
Vantage Equity Income Fund	313,230	324,330	32,063	32,063
Kedari Investment Fund	182,262	173,283	-	-
TOTAL	**32,490,491**	**23,889,837**	**390,971**	**390,971**

Funds under Management (FuM)

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Funds under Management	
	Mar-22	**Dec-21**
Retirement Savings Account Fund Classes:		
Fund I	56,652	54,212
Fund II	18,104,658	17,410,141
Fund III	3,166,209	3,094,211
Fund IV	1,540,148	1,551,709
Fund V	1,337	1,020
Fund VI	1,011	948
Privately Managed Funds:		
Approved Existing Schemes	27,257,772	26,642,024
TOTAL	**50,127,787**	**48,754,263**

38. Securities Trading Policy

In compliance with Rule 17.15 Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares, Rulebook of the Exchange 2015 (Issuers Rule) **Guaranty Trust Holding Company Plc** maintains a Security Trading Policy which guides Directors, Audit Committee members, employees and all individuals categorized as insiders as to their dealing in the Company's shares. The Policy undergoes periodic reviews by the Board and is updated accordingly. The Company has made specific inquiries of all its directors and other insiders and is not aware of any infringement of the policy during the period.