



LIVINGTRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC

**INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST
DECEMBER 2021**

STATEMENT TO THE NIGERIAN STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE SHAREHOLDERS ON THE EXTRACT OF THE UNAUDITED RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2021.

**LIVINGTRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC
Statement of Comprehensive Income**

for the Twelve Months Ended 31 December, 2021

NOTES

		12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended	12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended
		31-Dec.	31-Dec.	31-Dec.	31-Dec.
		2021	2021	2020	2020
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
		N	N	N	N
Gross Earnings		1,627,322,344	507,335,734	652,615,797	245,540,729
Interest and similar income	1	1,128,444,495	407,082,450	374,139,409	153,686,603
Interest and similar expense	2	-231,816,051	-79,617,813	-52,761,823	-18,477,256
		896,628,444	327,464,636	321,377,586	135,209,347
Fee and commission income	3	155,478,936	31,523,720	68,023,904	23,051,866
Fee and commission expense	4	-	-	-	-
Net fee and commission income		155,478,936	31,523,720	68,023,904	23,051,866
Other operating income	5	343,398,903	68,729,565	210,452,485	68,802,260
Total operating income		1,395,506,283	427,717,921	599,853,973	68,802,260
Credit loss expense		-38,334,947	-10,605,832	-39,569,677	-1,376,451
Net operating income		1,357,171,336	417,112,089	560,284,296	225,687,022
Personnel expenses	7	280,168,692	80,170,899	187,946,627	59,390,660
Depreciation of property and equipment	15b	57,510,324	15,950,823	44,427,361	11,639,353
Amortization of intangible assets	16b	8,953,147	2,083,807	6,484,365	5,045,672
Other operating expenses	8	333,929,976	165,596,067	170,002,009	52,621,320
Total operating expenses		690,562,139	263,801,597	408,860,362	128,697,006
Profit before tax		676,609,197	153,310,493	151,423,934	96,990,016
Income tax expense		-102,991,380	-	-19,064,729	-
Profit after Tax		573,617,818	153,310,493	132,359,205	96,990,016
Other Comprehensive Income					
Total Comprehensive Income		573,617,818	153,310,493	132,359,205	96,990,016
Earnings per share - Basic (Kobo)		11.47	3.00	2.66	2.00

LIVINGTRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2021

	NOTES	12 Months Ended 31 December 2021 Unaudited N	12 Months Ended 31 December 2020 Audited N
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank	10	159,426,856	112,892,165
Due from banks	11	2,770,437,822	1,346,859,860
Loans and advances to customers	12	7,760,011,125	4,078,129,669
Financial Investment Available for Sale	13	106,716,594	106,716,594
Other assets	14	63,273,552	90,683,643
Property and equipment	15	279,522,792	260,430,241
Intangible assets (Computer Software)	16	23,450,902	32,154,050
Deferred tax assets	18	1,833,004	1,833,004
		11,164,672,646	6,029,699,226
Non current assets held for sale		183,350,612	268,050,761
Total Assets		11,348,023,250	6,297,749,987
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Due to customers	19	5,005,202,763	2,619,301,655
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	20	2,222,103,289	646,115,748
Current tax liabilities	21	102,998,949	25,085,704
Other liabilities	22	1,290,609,395	230,138,519
Deferred tax Liabilities	23	-	-
		8,620,914,397	3,520,641,126
Total liabilities			
Equity			
Issued share capital	24	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000.00
Share premium		-	
Statutory reserve		111,768,808	111,768,807.79
Revaluation Reserve		(7,316,777.00)	(7,316,777.00)
Retained earnings		57,591,409	107,591,409.00
Regulatory Risk Reserve		65,065,421	65,065,421
Total equity		2,727,108,861	2,777,108,861
Total liabilities and equity		11,348,023,250	6,297,749,987


Adewole Adekunle
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2020/002/00000022316


Yemisi Adesina
Financial Controller
FRC/2021/001/00000023640

The Board of Directors of LivingTrust Mortgage Bank Plc is pleased to present an extract of the unaudited financial statements for Quarter Ended 31 December, 2021 as approved on 21st January 2022.

LivingTrust Mortgage Bank Plc
Interim Financial Statements
Statement of Cash Flows

for the 12 Months Ended 31 December, 2021

	12 Months Ended 31 December 2021 N	12 Months Ended 31 December 2020 N
Profit before tax	573,617,818	132,359,205
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Impairment on loans and advances	-	39,611,682
Write off of non-current assets held for sale		2,958,774
Loss of disposal of fixed Asset		2,496,048
Impairment write back on bank placement		
Profit on disposal of Asset		(3,781)
Other non-Cash Adjustments	-	-
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	57,510,324	44,427,362
Amortisation of intangibles	8,953,147	6,484,365
Income tax expense		19,064,729
Cashflow before changes in working capital	640,081,289	247,398,383
CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL		
Decrease/(Increase) in Loans and Advances	(3,747,475,182.89)	(2,316,452,871)
Decrease/(Increase) in Balance with CBN	(51,363,627.87)	(12,813,100)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Assets	(27,410,071.00)	58,566,374
Decrease/(Increase) in Non-Current Assets	(14,071,411)	-
(Decrease)/Increase in Deposits	2,617,224,714	1,410,169,919
(Decrease)/Increase in Other Liabilities	2,096,089,658.66	56,976,465
Tax Paid	-	(3,126,617)
Cash generated from operations	(1,226,752,926.06)	(559,281,447)
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(17,728,758.30)	(89,983,810)
Purchase of Intangible Assets	-	(12,719,620)
Disposal/(addition) of investment in Treasury		599,961,776
Disposal/(addition) of non-current assets held for sales		(17,514,288)
Disposal of non-current Asset Held for Sale	68,140,151	41,754,887
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipments	-	9,524,774
	50,411,392	531,023,719
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividend Paid		
Share Premium		-
Additional Borrowing	-	-
Repayment of borrowed funds	(104,500,523)	(67,179,634)
Additional On lending facility	-	187,247,000
Repayments of On-lending facility	-	(24,896,678)
	(104,500,523)	95,170,688
Increase in cash and cash equivalent	(640,760,766)	66,912,960
Cash and cash equivalent as at beginning of period	2,199,559,788.00	1,354,662,457
Cash and cash equivalent as at end of period	2,840,320,544.00	1,421,575,417
Additional cash flow information		
Cash and cash equivalent		
Cash on hand (Note 10)	69,882,722.00	74,711,667
Balances with Banks within Nigeria	1,655,989,319.00	783,887,918
Placements with Banks	1,114,448,503.00	562,975,842
	2,840,320,544.00	1,421,575,417

LIVINGTRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC
Statement of Changes in Equity

As at 31 December 2021

	Issued Capital N	Share Premium N	Statutory Reserves N	Retained Earnings N	Available for Sale Reserves N	Regulatory Risk Reserves N	Total equity
At 1 January 2020	2,500,000,000	-	85,296,967	65,975,321	(3,201,276)	794,145	2,648,865,157
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	132,359,205	-	-	132,359,205
Transfer (statutory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	(4,115,501)	-	(4,115,501)
Share issue cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer (risk reserve)	-	-	26,471,841	(90,743,117)	-	64,271,276	
At 31 December, 2020	2,500,000,000	-	111,768,808	107,591,409	(3,201,276)	794,145	2,777,108,861
At 1 January 2021	2,500,000,000	-	111,768,808	107,591,409	(7,316,777)	65,065,421	2,777,108,861
Payment of Dividend	-	-	-	(50,000,000)	-	-	(50,000,000)
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer (statutory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer (risk reserve)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December, 2021	2,500,000,000	-	111,768,808	57,591,409	(7,316,777)	65,065,421	2,727,108,861

Statutory reserve

The revised guidelines for Primary Mortgage Banks in Nigeria require mortgage banks to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve. As stipulated by section 5.4 of the of the revised guidelines, an appropriation of 20% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than the paid up share capital and 10% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is equal to or in excess of the paid up capital.

Regulatory risk reserve

The Central Bank of Nigeria stipulates that provisions for loans recognized in the profit or loss account be determined based on the requirements of IFRS. The IFRS provision should then be compared with provision determined using the Prudential Guidelines and the expected impact/changes treated in the retained earnings (See Statement of Prudential Adjustments).

Available for Sale Reserve

AFS assets are measured at fair value in the balance sheet. Fair value changes on AFS assets are recognised directly in equity, through the statement of changes in equity, except for interest on AFS assets (which is recognised in income on an effective yield basis), impairment losses and (for interest-bearing AFS debt instruments) foreign exchange gains or losses. The cumulative gain or loss that was recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss when an available-for-sale financial asset is derecognised.

LIVINGTRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER, 2021

1. General information 1.1 Reporting entity

LivingTrust Mortgage Bank Plc (formerly Omoluabi Mortgage Bank Plc) is a public limited liability company domiciled in Nigeria. The address of the Bank's registered office is Old Governor's Office, Gbongon Road, Osogbo, Osun State. The Bank obtained its license to operate as a Mortgage Bank on the 24 February 1999 and commenced operations in March 1999. The Bank became a public limited liability company on 13 January 2014. The Bank changed its name from Omoluabi Mortgage Bank Plc to LivingTrust Mortgage Bank Plc on 7 October 2020.

The Bank is primarily involved in business of Residential and Commercial Mortgage financing as well as construction finance among other financial services.

1.1 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Cap C20, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011, the Bank's and Other Financial Institutions Act of Nigeria, and Relevant Central Bank of Nigeria circulars. The IFRS accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- Assets and liabilities held for trading are measured at fair;
- Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value; investments in equity instruments are measured at fair value;
- Other financial assets not held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual terms do not give rise solely to payments of principal and interest are measured at fair value;
- Recognized financial assets and financial liabilities designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value hedge relationships are adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged;
- Liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements are measured at fair value;
- Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the Bank's functional currency.

2. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

Going concern

The Bank's Management has made an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Bank has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, Management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, Management will continue to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values.

Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Bank divides its loan portfolio into significant and insignificant loans based on Management approved materiality threshold. The Bank also groups its risk assets into buckets with similar risk characteristics for the purpose of collective impairment of insignificant loans and unimpaired significant loans.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2021**

The Probability of Default (PD) and the Loss Given default (LGD) are then computed using historical data from the loan buckets.

The Bank reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each statement of financial position date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement. In particular, Management judgment is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance. The Present Value of such cash flows as well as the present value of the fair value of the collateral is then compared to the Exposure at Default.

Loans and advances that have been assessed individually and found not to be impaired and all individually insignificant loans and advances are then assessed collectively in buckets of assets with similar risk characteristics, to determine whether provision should be made due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence but whose effects are not yet evident. The collective assessment of impaired insignificant loans is done with a PD of 100% and the historical LGD while the collective assessment of unimpaired insignificant loans and significant loans is done with the historical PD and LGD.

Impairment of available-for-sale investments

The bank reviews its debt securities classified as available-for-sale investments at each statement of financial position date to assess whether they are impaired. This requires similar judgment as applied to the individual assessment of loans and advances.

The bank also records impairment charges on available-for-sale equity investments when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost. The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment. In making this judgment, the bank evaluates, among other factors, historical share price movements and duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

Determination of collateral value

The monitoring of market value of collateral is done on a regular basis. Fair value is adjusted to reflect current market conditions. The amount of collateral required depends on the assessment of the counterparty credit risk.

3. Accounting development and impact

3.1 Summary of Standards and Interpretations effective for the first time

The following represent amendments and revisions to the International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. These amendments and interpretations have been adopted where applicable in preparing the financial statements. The nature and the impact of each newly effective standard and amendments are described below:

a Amendments to "IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations"

The amendment clarifies cases in which an entity reclassifies an asset from held for sale to held for distribution or vice versa and cases in which held-for-distribution accounting is discontinued.

b Amendments to "IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

The amendment adds additional guidance to clarify whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred asset for the purpose of determining the disclosures required. It also clarifies the applicability of previous amendments to IFRS 7 issued in December 2011 with regards to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities.

c Amendments to IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations

Amendment adds new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business which specifies the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions.

d "IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts"

The Standard permits first-time adopters to continue to recognize amounts related to its rate regulated activities in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt IFRS. However, to enhance comparability with entities that apply IFRS and do not recognize such amounts, the Standard requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items. An entity that already presents IFRS financial statements is not eligible to apply the Standard.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2021**

e Amendments to "IAS1 Presentation of Financial Statement"

The amendments clarify that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information. It also explains that materiality considerations apply to all parts of the financial statements, and even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments also introduce a clarification that the list of line items to be presented in these statements can be disaggregated and aggregated as relevant and additional guidance on subtotals in these statements and clarify that an entity's share of OCI of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures should be presented in aggregate as single line items based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.

f Amendments to "IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment"

The amendment clarifies that a depreciation method that is based on revenue that is generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate. This is because such methods reflect a pattern of generation of economic benefits that arise from the operation of the business of which an asset is part, rather than the pattern of consumption of an asset's expected future economic benefits.

g Amendments to "IAS 19 Employee Benefits"

The amendment clarifies the requirements of determining the discount rate in a regional market sharing the same currency (for example, the Eurozone).

h Amendments to "IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting"

The Amendment discusses clarification of the meaning of disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report.

i Amendments to "IAS 38 Intangible Assets"

Amendment to both IAS 16 and IAS 38 establishing the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset. Clarifying that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of economic benefits in such assets.

j Amendments to "IAS 41 Agriculture: Bearer Plants"

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 which defines bearer plants and includes bearer plants in the scope of IAS 16 Property, plant and Equipment, rather than IAS 41 allowing such assets to be accounted for after initial recognition in accordance with IAS 16.

k Amendments to "IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements"

Amends IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements to permit investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates to be optionally accounted for using the equity method in separate financial statements.

l Amendments to "IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"

The following issues have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities:

- The exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements for an intermediate parent entity is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, even if the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value.
- A subsidiary that provides services related to the parent's investment activities should not be consolidated if the
Subsidiary itself is an investment entity.
- When applying the equity method to an associate or a joint venture, a noninvestment entity investor in an investment entity may retain the fair value measurement applied by the associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries.
- An investment entity measuring all of its subsidiaries at fair value provides the disclosures relating to investment
entities required by IFRS 12.

3.2 Standards and interpretations issued/amended but not yet effective.

At the date of authorization of these financial statements the following standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations were in issue, but not yet effective: This includes:

3.2.1 Amendments effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017

a Amendments to IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

This amendment clarifies the scope of the standard by specifying that the disclosure requirements in the standard, except for those in paragraphs B10–B16, apply to an entity's interests listed in paragraph 5 that are classified as held for sale, as held for distribution or as discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

b Amendments to IFRS for SMEs

Three amendments are however of larger impact:

- The standard now allows an option to use the revaluation model for property, plant and equipment as not allowing this option has been identified as the single biggest impediment to adoption of the IFRS for SMEs in some jurisdictions in which SMEs commonly revalue their property, plant and equipment and/or are required by law to revalue property, plant and equipment;
- The main recognition and measurement requirements for deferred income tax have been aligned with current requirements in IAS 12 Income Taxes (in developing the IFRS for SMEs, the IASB had already anticipated finalization of its proposed changes to IAS 12, however, these changes were never finalized); and
- The main recognition and measurement requirements for exploration and evaluation assets have been aligned with IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources to ensure that the IFRS for SMEs provides the same relief as full IFRSs for these activities.

c Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows

This amendment to IAS 7 clarifies that entities shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

d Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes

Amends to recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses, IAS 12 Income Taxes clarify the following aspects:

- Unrealized losses on debt instruments measured at fair value and measured at cost for tax purposes give rise to a deductible temporary difference regardless of whether the debt instrument's holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by use.
- The carrying amount of an asset does not limit the estimation of probable future taxable profits.
- Estimates for future taxable profits exclude tax deductions resulting from the reversal of deductible temporary differences.
- An entity assesses a deferred tax asset in combination with other deferred tax assets. Where tax law restricts the utilization of tax losses, an entity would assess a deferred tax asset in combination with other deferred tax assets of the same type.

3.2.2 Amendments effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

a Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment

Amends IFRS 2 Share-based Payment to clarify the standard in relation to the accounting for cash settled share-based payment transactions that include a performance condition, the classification of share-based payment transactions with net settlement features, and the accounting for modifications of share-based payment transactions from cash-settled to equity-settled

b Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts

Amends IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts provide two options for entities that issue insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 4:

- An option that permits entities to reclassify, from profit or loss to other comprehensive income, some of the income or expenses arising from designated financial assets; this is the so called overlay approach;
- An optional temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 for entities whose predominant activity is issuing contracts within the scope of IFRS 4; this is the so-called deferral approach.

The application of both approaches is optional and an entity is permitted to stop applying them before the new insurance contracts standard is applied.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2021**

c Amendments to IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

IFRS 15 provides a single, principles based five step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The five steps in the model are as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts
- Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Guidance is provided on topics such as the point, in which revenue is recognized, accounting for variable consideration, costs of fulfilling and obtaining a contract and various related matters. New disclosures about revenue are also introduced. Amends IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers also clarify three aspects of the standard (identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations, and licensing) and to provide some transition relief for modified contracts and completed contracts

d Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

A finalized version of IFRS 9 which contains accounting requirements for financial instruments, replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The standard contains requirements in the following areas:

- Classification and measurement. Financial assets are classified by reference to the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' category for certain debt instruments. Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner to under IAS 39; however there are differences in the requirements applying to the measurement of an entity's own credit risk.
- Impairment. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognized
- Hedge accounting. Introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures
- De-recognition. The requirements for de-recognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39.

e Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property

Amends paragraph 57 to state that an entity shall transfer a property to, or from, investment property when, and only when, there is evidence of a change in use. A change of use occurs if property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property. A change in management's intentions for the use of a property by itself does not constitute evidence of a change in use. The list of examples of evidence in paragraph 57(a) – (d) is now presented as a non-exhaustive list of examples instead of the previous exhaustive list.

f Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

Amendments' resulting from Annual Improvements 2014–2016 Cycle, the amendment deletes the short-term exemptions in paragraphs E3–E7 of IFRS 1, because they have now served their intended purpose.

g Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

This amendment Clarifies that the election to measure at fair value through profit or loss an investment in an associate or a joint venture that is held by an entity that is a venture capital organization, or other qualifying entity, is available for each investment in an associate or joint venture on an investment by investment basis, upon initial recognition.

3.2.3 Amendments effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

a IFRS 16 'Leases'

Effective for an annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

-New standard that introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. As a consequence, a lessee recognizes depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows applying IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2021**

- IFRS 16 contains expanded disclosure requirements for lessees. Lessees will need to apply judgment in deciding upon the information to disclose to meet the objective of providing a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that lease;
- IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently;
- IFRS 16 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors that will improve information disclosed about a lessor's risk exposure, particularly to residual value risk;
- New standard that introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. As a consequence, a lessee recognizes depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows applying IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.
- IFRS 16 contains expanded disclosure requirements for lessees. Lessees will need to apply judgment in deciding upon the information to disclose to meet the objective of providing a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the lessee.
- IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.
- IFRS 16 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors that will improve information disclosed about a lessor's risk exposure, particularly to residual value risk.
- IFRS 16 supersedes the following Standards and Interpretations:
 - a) IAS 17 Leases;
 - b) IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease;
 - c) SIC-15 Operating Leases—Incentives; and
 - d) SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

3.2.4 New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but without an effective date

At the date of authorization of these financial statements the following standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations were in issue, but without an effective: This includes:

a Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets, as follows:

- Debt instruments meeting both a 'business model' test and a 'cash flow characteristics' test are measured at amortized cost (the use of fair value is optional in some limited circumstances)
- Investments in equity instruments can be designated as 'fair value through other comprehensive income' with only dividends being recognized in profit or loss
- All other instruments (including all derivatives) are measured at fair value with changes recognized in the profit or loss
- The concept of 'embedded derivatives' does not apply to financial assets within the scope of the Standard and the entire instrument must be classified and measured in accordance with the above guidelines.

Also a revised version of IFRS 9 incorporating requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and carrying over the existing de-recognition requirements from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortized cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity's own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss.

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b Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Consolidated Financial Statements and Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

Amends IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) to clarify the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from an investor to its associate or joint venture, as follows:

- Require full recognition in the investor's financial statements of gains and losses arising on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations)
- Require the partial recognition of gains and losses where the assets do not constitute a business, i.e. a gain or loss is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture.

These requirements apply regardless of the legal form of the transaction, e.g. whether the sale or contribution of assets occurs by an investor transferring shares in a subsidiary that holds the assets (resulting in loss of control of the subsidiary), or by the direct sale of the assets themselves.

4. Significant accounting policies

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

4.1 Revenue recognition

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss 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, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the statement of comprehensive income include interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost calculated on an effective interest basis. Interest income and expense on all trading assets and liabilities are considered to be incidental to the bank's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value.

4.2 Fees and commission

Fees and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or a liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognized as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, the related loan commitment fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

4.3 Net trading income

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

4.4 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 non-trading derivatives held for risk management purposes that do not form part of qualifying hedge relationships, financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss other than those held for trading, and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. It includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

4.5 Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Dividends are presented in net trading income or net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss based on the underlying classification of the equity investment.

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Dividends on equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income are presented in other revenue in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case it is presented in other comprehensive income.

4.6 Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when the lease adjustment is confirmed.

4.7 Tax expense

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends

4.8 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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 realized simultaneously.

Additional taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends by the Bank are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

4.9 Financial assets and financial liabilities

i) Recognition and initial measurement

The bank initially recognizes loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date at which they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognized on the trade date at which the bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii) Classification

Financial assets:

At inception a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value. A financial asset qualifies for amortized cost measurement only if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

If a financial asset does not meet both of these conditions, then it is measured at fair value. The Bank makes an assessment of a business model at a portfolio level as this reflects best the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

In making an assessment of whether an asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, the bank considers:

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- Management's stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- How management evaluates the performance of the portfolio;
- Whether management's strategy focus on earning contractual interest revenue
- The degree of frequency of any expected asset sales;
- The reason or any asset sales; and
- Whether assets that are sold are held for an extended period of time relative to their contractual maturity or are sold shortly after acquisition or an Financial assets held for trading are not held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows.

The Bank has designated certain financial assets at fair value through profit or loss because the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch, which would otherwise arise. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except when the bank changes its business model or managing financial assets.

Financial liabilities

The bank classifies its financial liabilities as measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss.

The bank designates financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss when liabilities contain embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

Financial guarantees and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with IAS 37 provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization recognized in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue.

iii) De-recognition

The bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for de-recognition that is created or retained by the bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability in the statement of financial position. On de-recognition 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 consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

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

In transactions in which the bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the bank continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

In certain transactions the bank retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset for a fee. The transferred asset is derecognized if it meets the de-recognition criteria. An asset or liability is recognized for the servicing contract, depending on whether the servicing fee is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the servicing.

The bank derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Retained interests are measured at amortized cost or fair value with fair value changes recognized profit or loss.

iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the bank has a legal right to set off the recognized amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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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 bank's trading activity.

- v) **Amortized cost measurement**
The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.
- vi) **Fair value measurement**
Fair value is price received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

When available, the bank measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, then the bank establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the bank, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instrument. The bank calibrates valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on other available observable market data.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received, unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, i.e. without modification or repackaging, or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When transaction price provides the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition, the financial instrument is initially measured at the transaction price and any difference between this price and the value initially obtained from a valuation model is subsequently recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but not later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

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

Assets and long positions are measured at a bid price; liabilities and short positions are measured at an asking price.

- vii) **Identification and Measurement of Impairment**
At each reporting date the bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets carried at amortized cost are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s), and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the bank on terms that the bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

The bank considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortized costs at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortized cost found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortized cost that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and

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advances and investment securities measured at amortized cost with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the bank uses statistical modeling of historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modeling. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortized cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on impaired assets continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event cause

the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

The bank writes off loans and advances and investment securities when they are determined to be uncollectible.

4.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with banks and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the bank in the management of its short term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

4.11 Trading assets and liabilities

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. Trading assets and liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized as part of net trading income in profit or loss.

4.12 Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, other than investment securities that are not held for trading.

When the bank is the lessor in a lease agreement that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset to the lessee, the arrangement is classified as a finance lease and a receivable equal to the net investment in the lease is recognized and presented within loans and advances.

When the bank purchases a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (reverse repo or stock borrowing), the arrangement is accounted for as a loan or advance, and the underlying asset is not recognized in the Bank's financial statements.

Subsequent to initial recognition loans and advances are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except when the bank recognizes the loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss.

4.13 Investment securities

Subsequent to initial recognition investment securities are accounted for depending on their classification as either amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Investment securities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, if:

- They are held within a business model with an objective to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest; and
- They have not been designated previously as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The bank elects to present changes in fair value of certain investments in equity instruments held for strategic purposes in other comprehensive income. The election is irrevocable and is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis at initial recognition.

4.14 Property and equipment

- i) Recognition and measurement
Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-

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constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition or their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs. Cost also may include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property and equipment. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of property and equipment, and is recognized in other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

- ii) **Reclassification to investment property**
When the use of property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is re-measured to fair value and reclassified as investment property. Any gain arising on re-measurement is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, with any remaining gain recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in revaluation reserve in equity. Any loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

- iii) **Subsequent costs**
The cost of replacing a component of an item of property or equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the bank and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

- iv) **Depreciation**
Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

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

Building	50 years
Plant & machinery	5 years
Leasehold improvement	5 years
Furniture & fittings	5 years
Computer and office equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

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

4.15 Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. The bank holds some investment property as a consequence of the ongoing rationalization of its retail branch network. Other property has been acquired through the enforcement of security over loans and advances. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognized in profit or loss as part of other revenue.

When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

4.16 Intangible assets (computer software)

Software

Software acquired by the Bank is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses and depreciated over 5 Years.

Expenditure on internally developed software is recognized as an asset when the bank is able to demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate

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future economic benefits and can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. The capitalized costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software and capitalized borrowing costs, and are amortized over its useful life. Internally developed software is stated at capitalized cost less accumulated amortization and impairment.

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

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful life of software is three to five years.

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

4.16 Leased assets – lessee

Leases in terms of which the bank assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Other leases are operating leases and are not recognized in the Bank's statement of financial position.

4.17 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the bank's non-financial assets, other than investment property and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its Cash Generating Unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

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

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating unit.

The bank's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows and are utilized by more than one cash generating unit. Corporate assets are allocated to cash generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the cash generating unit to which the corporate asset is allocated. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the cash generating unit on a pro rata basis.

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

4.18 Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

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

The bank classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. The bank's convertible preference shares are classified as equity. Subsequent to initial recognition deposits, debts securities issued and subordinated liabilities are measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method, except where the bank designates liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

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When the bank designates a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of change in the fair value of such liability that is attributable to its changes in credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income. At inception of a financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the bank assesses whether presentation of the amount of change in the fair value of the liability that is attributable to credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The assessment is first made qualitatively, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, as to whether there is an economic relationship between the characteristics of the liability and the characteristics of another financial instrument that would cause such an accounting mismatch. No such mismatch has been identified in respect of the financial liabilities entered into by the bank and therefore no further detailed analysis has been required.

4.19 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the bank 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 recognized when the bank has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating losses are not provided for.

4.20 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the bank 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 recognized initially at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortized over the life of the financial guarantee. The financial guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortized amount and the present value of any expected payment when a payment under the guarantee has become probable. Financial guarantees are included within other liabilities.

4.21 Employee benefits

i) Defined contribution plans

The bank makes use of defined contribution plans.

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Employees contribute 8% of their basic, housing and transport allowances while the Bank contributes 10% of the same. The total contribution is remitted to the Retirement Savings Accounts of the employees in line with Pension Reform Act 2004 (as amended). Prepaid

contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is expected. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that are due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value at the reporting date.

ii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the bank is committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized if the bank has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the end of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

iii) 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 recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past

4.22 Share capital and reserves

i) Ordinary share capital

The Bank has issued ordinary shares that are classified as equity instruments.

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- ii)** Share premium
This represents the excess of the proceeds from the issue of shares over the nominal value (par value) of the share.
- iii)** Convertible preference shares
The Bank classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. The bank's convertible preference shares are not redeemable by holders. Accordingly, they are presented as a component of issued capital within equity.
- iv)** Share Issue costs
Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments. Other costs are applied against the Bank's share premium reserves.

4.23 Earnings per share

The bank presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data 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 attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential

4.24 Non-current assets held for sale

Property, plant and equipment and intangible asset classified as Held for sale are not depreciated or amortized. The Bank recognizes all impairment losses for any initial or subsequent write down of the asset to fair value less cost to sell, a gain is recognized in any subsequent increase in fair value less cost to sell of an asset held for sale, up to the cumulative impairment loss that has been recognized. A gain or loss not previously recognized by the date of the sale of a non-current asset shall be recognized at the date of de-recognition. An impairment loss recognized will reduce the carrying amount of the non-current asset held for sale.

4.25 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activity from which it can incur expenses and earn revenues and expenses including those that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Bank's Management Committee to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which specific information is available.

5. Segment Information

Segment information is based on geographical segments or business segments as primary reporting segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products and/or services within a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and returns different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

The operating results of segments are monitored separately with the aim of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profits and losses which in certain respects are measured differently from operating profits or losses in the financial statements. Reliance is placed primarily on growth in Deposit, Loans and Profit before taxes as measures of performance.

All transactions between segments are conducted on an arm's length basis; the internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments are reflected in the performance of each segment units.

The activities of the segments are centrally financed, thus the cash flow is presented in the statement of cash flows for the whole entity.

The Bank's operations are in Osun State only and thus operate in just one geographical segment. The risks and reward of carrying on business in different locations in Osun State for the purpose of these financial statements are considered equitable.

The Bank is also engaged in one major line of business which is Mortgage Banking hence all its results are mortgage relate

LIVINGTRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC	Schedules	31 DECEMBER 2021	31 DECEMBER 2020
Notes to the Management Accounts		YTD	YTD
		N	N
Interest and similar income			
Cash Reserve Deposit		-	-
Mortgage Loans to customers	2	527,680,846	255,013,115
Other Loans and advances to customers	3	600,763,648	119,126,295
Financial investments – available-for-sale			
Financial investments – held-to-maturity	3b		
		1,128,444,495	374,139,409
Interest and similar expense:			
Due to banks		-	-
Mortgage Loans to customers	4	22,247,558	19,998,293
Other Loans and advances to customers	5	209,568,493	32,763,530
Debt issued and other borrowed funds			
Others			
		231,816,051	52,761,823
Net fees and commission income			
Fees and commission income			
Credit related fees and commission	6	130,415,941	53,686,501
Commission on turnover	7	21,774,667	11,792,140
Facilities management fees	8	-	-
Other commissions	9	3,288,328	2,545,262
		155,478,936	68,023,904
Fees and commission expenses			
Brokerage fees			
Other fees			
Net fees and commission income		155,478,936	68,023,904
Other operating income			
Investment Income	10	6,560,000	63,790,302
Placements with Banks	1	140,958,755	64,472,123
Gains from sale of financial investments		-	-
Non-trading foreign exchange income		-	-
Operating lease income		-	-
Others	11	195,880,148	98,200,606
		343,398,903	226,463,031
Write back from Loan Provisioning		-	-
Impairment losses			
Credit loss expense		28,334,947	1,376,451
Financial investments – available for sale			
Debt securities			
Quoted			
Unquoted			
Equities			
Quoted			
Unquoted			
Others assets	12	28,334,947	1,376,451
Personnel expenses			
Salaries and Wages	13	208,685,383	148,059,648
Other staff costs	14	51,114,698	21,020,037
Pension costs – Defined contribution plan	15	14,973,471	8,597,124
Pension costs – Defined benefit plan	16	5,395,139	9,000,000
		280,168,692	186,676,809
Directors' expenses			

Direct Directors cost		23,906,250	21,660,000
Other directors cost		35,123,800	12,383,365
		59,030,050	34,043,365
Other operating expenses			
Advertising and marketing	17	16,582,417	1,739,300
Administrative	18	61,474,981	32,562,866
Professional fees		5,415,000	3,471,667
Rental charges payable under operating leases	19	-	-
Others	20	191,427,528	81,687,071
		274,899,926	119,460,904
Dividends paid and proposed			
Declared and paid during the year			
Equity dividends on ordinary shares:			
Final dividend for 2016:		-	-
Cash and balances with central bank			
Cash on hand	21	69,882,722	74,711,657
Deposits with the Central Bank of Nigeria	22	89,544,134	38,180,508
Less: Allowance for impairment losses			
		159,426,856	112,892,165
Due from banks			
Placements with banks and discount houses	23	1,081,133,871	550,981,148
Balances with banks within Nigeria	24	1,655,989,319	766,654,897
Disc Hou/Bank Plcmnts - Interest Receivable	25	33,318,532	20,005,241
		2,770,441,722	1,337,641,286
Less: Allowance for impairment losses		(3,900)	(986,386)
		2,770,437,822	1,336,654,901
Other Cash Equivalents			
TREASURY BILLS INVESTMENT	27	-	-
COMMERCIAL PAPERS WITH COMMERCIAL BANKS	26	-	-
Treasury Bills/Commercial Papers - Interest Receivable			
Less: Allowance for impairment losses		-	-38,224
		-	-38,224
Cash Collateral on Bank's Clearing Position			
Loans & Advances			
By Product Type			
Loans & Advances - Mortgage	28	4,143,826,830	2,961,690,258
Loans & Advances - Overdrafts	29	10,628,033	6,919,820
Loans & Advances - Term Loans	30	3,670,702,198	1,186,571,883
Loans & Advances- Interest Receivable	31	109,752,386	60,742,679
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	32	(174,898,322)	(131,325,122)
		7,760,011,125	4,084,599,518
Financial investments			
Available for sale investments			
Quoted investments			
Debt securities - bills		-	-
Debt securities - bonds		-	-
Equities	33	106,716,594	111,338,818
		106,716,594	111,338,818
Unquoted investments			
Debt securities		-	-
Equities	34	-	-
Less: Allowance for impairment		-	-
		-	-
		106,716,594	111,338,818
Other assets			
Prepayments	35	40,555,200	18,343,311

stationery stocks	36	574,520	475,690
Other stocks	37	3,231,157	309,401
Account receivables	38	22,076,397	5,433,805
Fraud suspense		-	-
Interbranch balances		-	-
Suspense accounts		-	-
Other debits balances	39	(3,163,723)	(2,976,733)
		63,273,552	21,585,474
Less:			
Allowance for impairment on other assets		-	-
		63,273,552	21,585,474
Property, Plant and Equipment			
Motor Vehicles			
Cost	40	125,787,100	70,776,100
Accumulated Depreciation	45	(66,894,041)	(40,039,033)
Net Book value		58,893,059	30,737,067
Office Furniture, Fittings & Equipment			
Cost	41	45,676,994	49,272,264
Accumulated Depreciation	46	(30,325,609)	(32,209,526)
Net Book value		15,351,385	17,062,738
Work in Progress			
Cost		8,482,451	30,882,500
Accumulated Depreciation		-	-
Net Book value		8,482,451	30,882,500
Computer and Equipment			
Cost	42	36,903,356	30,936,336
Accumulated Depreciation	47	(27,610,259)	(22,082,190)
Net Book value		9,293,098	8,854,146
Office Furniture & Fittings			
Cost	43	43,022,168	37,117,535
Accumulated Depreciation	48	(30,724,539)	(26,505,603)
Net Book value		12,297,629	10,611,931
Land & Buildings			
Cost	44	165,356,353	161,999,923
Accumulated Depreciation	49	(18,217,299)	(17,441,255)
Net Book value		147,139,053	144,558,668
Household Assets			
Cost	44	3,941,100	3,878,605
Accumulated Depreciation	49	(2,603,558)	(2,005,992)
Net Book value		1,337,542	1,872,613
Plant & Machinery			
Cost	44	86,946,639	75,802,729
Accumulated Depreciation	49	(60,218,065)	(55,920,297)
Net Book value		26,728,574	19,882,432
Total Property and Equipment			
Cost		516,116,162	460,665,992
Accumulated Depreciation		(236,593,370)	(198,300,779)
Property and equipment		279,522,792	262,365,213
Current Depreciation Charge			
Motor Vehicle	50	25,358,215	12,415,258
Office Equipments	51	7,804,956	7,368,194
Computer & Equipments	52	6,137,150	2,014,112
Furnitures & Fittings		2,404,330	6,231,760
HOUSEHOLD ASSETS		805,537	756,466
Plant & Machinery		12,151,199	11,296,361
Land & Buildings	53	2,848,936	2,574,497
		57,510,324	42,656,648
Intangible assets			
Computer Software			
Cost	54	90,441,070	89,841,070
Accumulated Amortisation		(67,656,127)	(63,996,754)
Net Book value		22,784,943	25,844,316
Other Intangible Assets			
Cost	55	23,127,088	23,127,088

Accumulated Amortisation		(22,461,129)	(20,235,657)
Net Book value		665,959	2,891,431
Total Intangibles			
Cost		113,568,158	112,968,158
Accumulated Depreciation		(90,117,256)	(84,232,410)
Property and equipment		23,450,902	28,735,748
Amortisation charge for the year			
Computer Software		6,727,674	12,220,156
Other Intangible Assets		2,225,472	3,198,183
		8,953,147	15,418,339
Deferred tax	56		
Deferred tax liabilities		-	-
Deferred tax assets		1,833,004	5,573,620
NON CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE	57	183,350,612	268,050,763
Due to customers			
Analysis by type of account:			
Demand	58	3,225,865,086	1,894,028,297
Savings	59	289,467,219	170,391,904
Time deposits	60	1,489,870,458	464,410,396
Special product	61	-	-
Domiciliary		-	-
Due to other banks		-	-
		5,005,202,763	2,528,830,598
Debt issued and other borrowed funds			
Other Long Term Loans FMBN	62	2,222,103,289	646,115,748
		2,222,103,289	646,115,748
Current tax liabilities			
Current tax payable	63	102,998,949	52,769,728
Other liabilities			
Interest payable	64	16,737,381	4,641,145
UID and Advance payments	65	44,950,090	27,060,611
Accounts payable	66	275,878	328,470
Deferred fees		-	-
Provision and accrual	67	-	-
Sundry Creditors	68	600,883,384	170,254,495
Other Payables	69	54,144,844	28,723,998
Current Year Profit/ loss to date		573,617,818	133,233,580
		1,290,609,395	364,242,298
Retirement benefit plan			
Opening defined contribution obligation			
Charge for the year			
Payment to Fund administrator			
	69b	-	-
Issued capital and reserves			
5,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50K each		2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000
Ordinary shares			
Issued and fully paid:			
5000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each	70	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000

6 Securities Trading Policy

In compliance with Rule 17.15 Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares, Rulebook of the Exchange 2015 (Issuers Rule) **LivingTrust Mortgage Bank 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

7. FREE FLOAT				
NAME:	LIVINGTRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC			
BOARD LISTED	GROWTH BOARD			
YEAR END	DECEMBER			
REPORTING PERIOD	FULL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2021			
SHARE PRICE AT END OF REPORTING PERIOD	N1.04 (2020: N0.68)			
	Dec-21		Dec-20	
	Unit	Percentage	unit	Percentage
Description				
Issued Share Capital	5,000,000,000	100	5,000,000,000	100
Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)				
Cititrust Holdings Plc	2,987,574,621	59.75%	1,533,100,000	30.66%
Osun State Government	909,706,292	18.20%	909,706,292	18.19%
Osun State Local Government Areas	1,090,133,708	21.80%	1,090,133,708	21.80%
Total Substantial Holdings	4,995,327,070	99.9%	4,329,393,653	86.58%
Directors Shareholdings				
Mr. Yemi Adefisan (Indirect)	2,995,487,070	59.75%	1,533,100,000	30.66%
Alh. Adebayo Jimoh (Indirect)	909,706,292	18.20%	909,706,292	18.19%
Mr. Bola Oyebamiji (Indirect)	1,090,133,708	21.80%	1,090,133,708	21.80%
Total Directors Holding	4,987,414,621	99.75%	4,329,393,653	86.58%
Free Float in Units and Percentage	12,585,379	0.25%	4,672,930	0.9%
Free Float in Value	6,292,689.5		2,336,465	
LTMB Plc with a free float percentage of 0.25% as at 31 December 2021 has not fully complied with the Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Growth Board				
LTMB Plc with a free float percentage of 0.25% as at 31 December 2020 has not fully complied with the Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Growth Board				