

UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA PLC

Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023



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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of UBA Plc ("the Bank") and its Subsidiaries (together "the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2023.

1 Results at a Glance

	Group		Bank	
	Dec-23 (N'Million)	Dec-22 (N'Million)	Dec-23 (N'Million)	Dec-22 (N'Million)
Profit before tax	757,680	200,876	673,011	141,316
Income tax expense	(149,984)	(30,599)	(86,385)	(7,621)
Profit after tax	607,696	170,277	586,626	133,695
Profit Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	598,285	165,451	586,626	133,695
Non-controlling interests	9,411	4,826	-	-
Earnings Per Share:				
Basic & Diluted	17.49	4.84	17.15	3.91

2 Dividend

The Directors, pursuant to the powers vested in it by the provisions of Section 379 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) of Nigeria, propose a final dividend of N2.30 per share (31 December 2022: N0.90 per share) from the retained earnings account as at 31 December 2023. This proposed final dividend and the N0.50 per share interim dividend paid in September 2023, brings the total dividend for the year to N2.80, amounting to a pay-out ratio of 16.32% (31 December 2022: 28.14%), and a yield of 10.92% (31 December 2022: 14.47%). The proposed dividend will be presented to shareholders for approval at the next Annual General Meeting and paid subsequently subject to withholding tax at an appropriate rate.

3 Legal form

United Bank for Africa Plc was incorporated in Nigeria as a limited liability company on 23 February 1961, under the Companies Ordinance [Cap 37] 1922. It took over the assets and liabilities of the British and French Bank Limited, which had carried on banking business in Nigeria since 1949. UBA merged with Standard Trust Bank Plc on 01 August, 2005 and acquired Continental Trust Bank Limited on 31 December, 2005.

4 Major activities & business review

UBA Plc is engaged in the business of banking and caters for the banking needs of Institutions, Corporate, Commercial and Consumer customer segments, providing trade services, remittance, treasury management, custody/investor services, digital and general banking services. Pension custody services are offered through its subsidiary. A comprehensive review of the business for the period and the prospects for the ensuing year is contained in the CEO's report section of UBA's most recent annual report.

5 Directors

NAME	DESIGNATION
Mr. Tony Elumelu, CFR	Chairman
Mrs. Owanari Duke	Independent Non-Executive Director
Ms. Angela Aneke	Independent Non-Executive Director
Erelu Angela Adebayo	Non-Executive Director
Dr. Kayode Fasola	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Abdulqadir J. Bello	Non-Executive Director
Ms. Aisha Hassan Baba, OON	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mrs. Caroline Anyanwu	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Oliver Alawuba	Group Managing Director/CEO
Mr. Muyiwa Akinyemi	Deputy Managing Director
Ms Emem Usoro (1)	Executive Director, North Bank
Ms Sola Yomi-Ajayi	Executive Director, International Banking
Mr. Ugochukwu Nwaghodoh	Executive Director, Finance and Risk Management
Mr. Alex Alozie	Executive Director, Group Chief Operating Officer
Mrs. Abiola Bawuah (2)	Executive Director/CEO, UBA Africa

(1) Retired from the Board on 20 September 2023

(2) Appointed to the Board on 3 January 2023

Directors' Report - Continued

6 Directors' interests

The interest of directors in the Issued share capital of the Bank as recorded in the register of directors' shareholding and/or as notified by the directors for the purpose of Sections 275 and 276 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and the listing requirements of the Nigerian Stock Exchange is as follows:

Name	31-Dec-23		31-Dec-22	
	Direct holding	Indirect holding	Direct holding	Indirect holding
Mr. Tony Elumelu, CFR	195,124,581	2,347,387,243	194,669,555	2,185,934,184
Mrs. Owanari Duke	-	-	86,062	-
Ms. Angela Aneke	-	-	-	-
Erelu Angela Adebayo	163,803	-	163,803	-
Dr. Kayode Fasola	100,000	-	100,000	-
Mr. Abdulqadir J. Bello	130,000	-	130,000	-
Mrs. Aisha Hassan Baba, OON	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Caroline Anyanwu	1,243,669	-	993,669	-
Mr. Oliver Alawuba	57,029,786	-	1,593,248	-
Mr. Nwaghodoh Ugochukwu Alex	25,900,510	-	5,399,816	-
Mr. Muiyiwa Akinyemi	18,395,751	-	2,728,245	-
Ms. Sola Yomi - Ajaiyi	-	-	-	-
Mr. Alex Alozie	12,063,795	-	-	-
Ms. Emem Usoro*	10,039,249	-	693,550	-
Mrs. Abiola Bawuah**	6,287,888	-	2,684,781	-

*Retired from the Board on 20 September 2023

**Appointed to the Board on 3 January 2023

Details of indirect holdings

Name of Director	Companies	Indirect Holding
Mr. Tony O. Elumelu, CFR	HH Capital Limited	302,296,875
	Heirs Holdings Limited	1,814,003,900
	Heirs Alliance Limited	231,086,468
		2,347,387,243

7 Analysis of shareholding

The details of shareholding of the Bank as at 31 December, 2023 is as stated below;

Headline	Shareholders			Holdings			
	Range	Count	Cumulative Count	Count (%)	Aggregate Holdings	Cumulative Holdings	Aggregate Holdings (%)
1 – 1,000	35,238	35,238	12.70	15,684,716	15,684,716	0.05	
1,001 – 5,000	120,860	156,098	43.57	301,918,271	317,602,987	0.88	
5,001 – 10,000	44,772	200,870	16.14	306,858,895	624,461,882	0.90	
10,001 – 50,000	53,914	254,784	19.44	1,125,981,804	1,750,443,686	3.29	
50,001 – 100,000	10,693	265,477	3.86	726,102,933	2,476,546,619	2.12	
100,001 – 500,000	8,970	274,447	3.23	1,844,894,476	4,321,441,095	5.39	
500,001 – 1,000,000	1,312	275,759	0.47	927,369,322	5,248,810,417	2.71	
1,000,001 – 5,000,000	1,215	276,974	0.44	2,447,628,718	7,696,439,135	7.16	
5,000,001 – 10,000,000	164	277,138	0.07	1,115,330,255	8,811,769,390	3.26	
10,000,001 – 50,000,000	157	277,295	0.06	3,214,869,860	12,026,639,250	9.40	
50,000,001 – 100,000,000	20	277,315	0.01	1,341,932,372	13,368,571,622	3.92	
100,000,001 – 500,000,000	36	277,351	0.01	10,634,993,498	24,003,565,120	31.10	
500,000,001 – 1,000,000,000	5	277,356	0.00	3,151,439,463	27,155,004,583	9.21	
1,000,000,001 and Above	5	277,361	0.00	7,044,416,783	34,199,421,366	20.60	
TOTAL	277,361		100.00	34,199,421,366		100	

Directors' Report - Continued

8 Substantial interest in shares: shareholding of 5% and above

According to the Register of Shareholders as at 31 December, 2023, no shareholder held more than 5% of the share capital of the Bank except the following;

Shareholders	Holding	Holding (%)
Heirs Holdings Limited	1,814,003,900	5.30%

9 Trading in the shares of UBA

UBA experienced robust trading activity in 2023, with 9.63 billion shares exchanged, representing 28.2% of the shares outstanding. The broader Nigerian equities market ascended to a 15-year peak amidst market-friendly reforms and buoyant corporate performance. The NGX All-Share Index closed at a record high of 74,773.77 points, representing a substantial 45.90% year-to-date (YTD) gain from its opening position of 51,251.06 points. Market capitalization likewise witnessed a notable surge, closing at ₦40.92 trillion, signifying a 31.8% expansion from ₦27.92 trillion at the end of 2022. UBA concluded the year at ₦25.65 per share translating to a 237.5% YTD increase.

10 Acquisition of own shares

The Bank did not purchase its own shares during the year. Also, the Group has a Board approved Global Personal Investment Policy, which covers directors, staff, and related parties. The policy prohibits employees, directors and related individuals/companies from insider dealings on the shares of UBA Plc and related parties. The essence of the policy is to prevent the abuse of confidential non-public information that may be gained during the execution of UBA's business. In addition, the policy serves to ensure compliance with the local laws and/or regulatory requirements. In accordance with the NSE Rule Book and Amendments to the Listing Rules, UBA observes closed periods, within which affected persons/corporates are restricted from trading on the shares of the Bank. There was no case of violation within the period under review.

11 Donations

As a part of our commitment to the development of host communities, the environment and broader economy within which we operate, across the Group, a total of **N608,416,109.51** (Six hundred and eight million four hundred and sixteen thousand and one hundred and nine Naira only) (Bank: N496,464,200.00) was given out as donations and charitable contributions for the period ended 31 December 2023 (FY2022: Group-N1.337bn, Bank-N1.244bn), through UBA Foundation.

12 Management Shared Services Arrangement

There exist a management shared services arrangement between UBA Plc and its subsidiaries within the UBA Group. These shared services are classified under three (3) broad categories: centralised executive management services, intra-group support services and information technology (IT) services. These services are in line with the approved services in Section 5.1 of CBN guidelines for shared services arrangements for banks and other financial institutions

The shared services being provided by UBA Plc provides the Group with economic and commercial benefit due to the fact that, given the same circumstances, an independent person in a similar circumstance would be willing to pay for similar services if provided by another independent party or would have performed the activity in-house for itself. The shared services are necessary to achieve the following benefits enjoyed by the Group members during the year:

1. Ensuring uniformity and standardisation of business processes within the Group
2. Achieving cost and operational efficiency
3. Exploiting economies of scale and global corporate efficiency for commonly required services.

The Bank has a Group transfer pricing policy which documents the details of the shared services and the functions performed by the Bank and the regional offices to the subsidiaries, in line with the shared services agreement. The cost of providing these services is allocated proportionately to the relevant beneficiaries using predetermined allocation keys.

Directors' Report - Continued

13 Employment and employees

Employment of Physically Challenged Persons

The Bank operates a non-discriminatory policy in the consideration of applicants for employment, including those received from physically challenged persons. The Bank's policy is that the most qualified persons are recruited for the appropriate job levels, irrespective of an applicant's state of origin, ethnicity, religion or physical condition.

Health, Safety at Work and Welfare of Employees

The Bank maintains business premises designed with a view to guaranteeing the safety and healthy working conditions of its employees and customers alike. Employees are adequately insured against occupational and other hazards. The Bank has a comprehensive health insurance scheme for staff, through which medical needs of staff and their immediate family members are met. In addition, the Bank provides first aid in all business offices and has a medical facility at the Head Office. As a part of the investment in the welfare of staff, the Bank maintains an ultra-modern gym facility at the head-office and organizes a quarterly fitness session (tagged "jogging to bond"), held at different stadia across all its country of operations, thereby providing access to various sporting facilities and professional instructors.

Fire prevention and firefighting equipment are installed in strategic locations at all business offices, in addition to hosting a full fire service operation at the Head Office.

The Bank operates a contributory pension plan in accordance with the Pension Reform Act, wherein the Bank contributes 10% of employees' basic salary, housing and transport allowance to the designated pension fund administration chosen by each employee. As a part of the scheme, the Bank also remits employees' contribution of 8% of the relevant compensation to the same account, as provided by the Pension Reform Act, as amended.

Employee Involvement and Training

The Bank encourages participation of its employees in arriving at decisions in respect of matters affecting their well-being. To this end, the Bank provides formal and informal opportunities where employees deliberate on issues affecting the Bank and employees' interest, with a view to making inputs to decision thereon. The Bank places premium on the development of its manpower. In addition to the routine online Executive Chat, wherein employees interact with the Management to discuss issues of customer and employee satisfaction, the GMD/CEO operates an open-door policy and encourages employees to channel suggestions and complaints to him as may be required. The Human Capital Management Division also holds monthly "HR Clinic", a personalized avenue to address relevant employee welfare and career satisfaction issues.

Research and Development

As a part of its daily business, the Bank carries out research into new banking products and services to anticipate and meet customers' need and to ensure excellent service is delivered at all time.

Demographics of our workforce

During the year under review, the Group employed staff across the different businesses and geographies where it operates. Below is the details of the employee demographics:

(a) Staff distribution by gender for the year ended 31 December 2023

Description	Gender	Head Count	% of Total
Group	Male	5,438	54%
	Female	4,569	46%
	Total	10,007	100%
Bank	Male	3,123	53%
	Female	2,819	47%
	Total	5,942	100%

Average gender analysis of the Bank's Board of Directors and Top Management Staff for the year:

Description	Gender	Head Count	% of Total
Board of Directors	Male	7	50%
	Female	7	50%
	Total	14	100%
Top Management	Male	82	69%
	Female	37	31%
	Total	119	100%

Detailed average gender analysis of Board of Directors and Top Management Staff for the year:

Description	Head Count		Head Count		Total
	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total	
Directors	7	50%	7	50%	14
General Managers	16	70%	7	30%	23
Deputy General Managers	14	61%	9	39%	23
Assistant General Managers	52	71%	21	29%	73
Total	89	67%	44	33%	133

(b) Group Staff distribution by nationality and location during the year ended 31 December 2023

Location	Nationality	Head Count
Nigeria	Nigerian	5,931
	Other 19 African Countries	9
	Indian	2
UBA Central Africa: Cameroon, Congo DRC, Congo Brazzaville, Gabon, Chad.	Nigerian	14
	Other 19 African Countries	1,142
UBA West Africa Ghana, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote D Ivoire, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Benin, Guinea and Mali	Nigerian	44
	Other 19 African Countries	1,896
UBA East & Southern Africa Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Uganda and Mozambique	Nigerian	19
	Other 19 African Countries	830
UBA USA	Nigerian	22
	American	18
	Ivorian	2
	Chinese	1
	Columbian	2
	Congolese	1
	Dutch	1
	Ghanaian	2
	Haitian	1
	Hispanic	3
	Indian	2
	Indonesian	1
	Jamaican	3
	Kenyan	1
	Pakistani	1
Sierra Leonean	1	
Saint. Martin	1	
Ukrainian	8	
UBA UK	Nigerian	1
	British	1
	Croatian	1
	French	2
	Ghanian	2
	Malaysian	2
	Indian	1
	South African	1
UBA France	French	2
UBA Dubai	British	1
Total		10,007

14 Property and Equipment

Movements in property and equipment during the year are shown in note 30 of the consolidated and separate financial statements. In the opinion of the Directors, the market value of the Bank's property and equipment is not less than the value shown in the financial statements.

15 Events After the Reporting Date

There are no events after the reporting date, which could have had material effect on the financial position of the Group as at 31 December, 2023 and the profit and other comprehensive income for the year ended at that date.

16 Audit Committee

Pursuant to Section 404(3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, the Bank has an Audit Committee comprising three Shareholders and two Non-Executive Directors and as follows:

Mr. Feyi Ogoji	Chairman/Shareholder
Mr. Matthew Esonanjo	Member/Shareholder
Mr. Alex Adio	Member/Shareholder
Mrs. Owanari Duke	Member/Independent Non-Executive Director
Ms. Angela Aneke	Member/Independent Non-Executive Director

The functions of the Audit Committee are as laid down in Section 404(7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act.

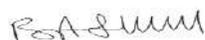
17 Auditors

In accordance with Section 401(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and Section 20.2 of the NCCG 2018, Messrs. Ernst & Young have indicated their willingness to continue in office as External Auditors of UBA Plc.

18 Disclosure of Customer Complaints in the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

DESCRIPTION	Number		Amount Claimed (N'Million)		Amount Refunded (N'Million)		Amount Claimed (USD)		Amount Refunded (USD)		Amount Refunded (GBP)	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022		
Pending Complaints B/F	15,375	3,370	1,551	921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received Complaints	2,962,339	1,408,062	178,086	86,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resolved Complaints	2,317,974	1,388,194	117,978	54,616	450	405	-	18,507	-	-	-	538
Unresolved Complaints Escalated from CBN for Intervention	80	43	38	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unresolved Complaints Pending with the bank C/F	643,719	15,375	59,139	1,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

By the order of the Board



Bili A. Odum
Group Company Secretary/Legal Counsel,
57 Marina, Lagos
FRC/2013/NBA/00000001954

COMPLAINTS AND FEEDBACK

United Bank for Africa Plc is a customer-focused Pan-African financial services institution that is committed to putting its customers first and at the centre of every business decision. Our C1st philosophy which launched in 2016 was birthed to transform the Bank's approach to its customers and renew its commitment to becoming a truly Customer centric institution. Our aim is to deliver excellent customer experience and provide high quality financial solutions to our over twenty-five million customers across the 23 countries in which we operate.

We understand that to effectively serve our customers, we must have the capacity to resolve customer complaints and generate insightful feedback to improve customer experience and support product, channel and process development and innovation.

Our Voice of customer solution implemented across our Digital and Physical touch points including our Customer Fulfilment Centre, provides the bank with real time feedback of our customers experience across our platforms whilst our complaints management process, provides the bank with an effective means of capturing and resolving customer complaints.

The efficiency of the complaints management and feedback process is supported by efficient UBA employees who are trained each week on delivering exceptional experience to our customers and also renew their promise to our customers each year by signing the UBA signed service charter.

The Bank's service charter makes a promise to do more than is expected and delight our customers at every interaction.

We promise to:

- Do what we say we are going to do, NO EXCUSES, we give our word, and we keep it;
- Take ownership and resolve a customer's issue to the end;
- Go the extra mile to delight our customers at every interaction;
- Treat our customers with respect and always listen with the intent to serve and resolve;
- Empower staff to resolve customers' issues at first contact; and
- Provide our customers with the right information at the right time;

Complaints Management Process

To ensure Customers' cases - complaints, enquiries and requests are managed effectively, the Bank has put in place an effective complaints management platform and process that is easy to use and is accessible to all customers. Complaints made via this channel are routed to a team within the bank that is responsible for resolving the case within defined timelines which are aligned with Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) complaints resolution timelines.

All cases are tracked and reviewed to identify root cause and fixes implemented to improve process, platforms, products and customer experience. Key Performance Indicators have been developed to effectively measure and monitor the efficiency and performance of the process which is also periodically reviewed to ensure the bank is efficient at handling customer complaints.

The complaints and resolution processes are as follows:

- (i) The Bank can be reached via a branch, calls, E-mail, Live Chat, Social Media; Twitter, Facebook and Leo
- (ii) Complaint is logged on the bank's Complaints Management platform and a notification sent to the customer with a case identification number
- (iii) The complaint is reviewed, and effort is made to resolve at First Contact, where this cannot be achieved, the case is referred to the relevant department to treat and close within defined timelines
- (iv) Once the complaint has been resolved and closed, the customer receives a notification to confirm the complaint has been resolved.
- (v) The customer is given an opportunity to confirm satisfactory closure of the complaint or to dispute closure
- (vi) The ombudsman service provided by the bank also gives customers the opportunity to escalate complaints for further review or investigation

In line with Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) guidelines, the bank renders periodic reports on the complaints received, resolution of complaints and actions taken to avoid recurrence.

Customer Feedback & continuous Improvement

UBA is committed to listening to its customers and employees and has established feedback mechanism to gather structured and unstructured feedback. Surveys are triggered to customers after transactions to measure their experience with the banks channels, products and process. Conversations are also monitored across social channels and sentiments analysed for effective resolution of issues.

Feedback is received via the following channels:

1. Voice of customer surveys
2. Voice of Employee surveys
3. Customer Fulfilment Centre
4. Customer forums
5. Social media platforms
6. Branches
7. Whistleblowing platform
8. Ombudsman

Once received, feedback is reviewed, and actionable insight shared with the relevant teams in the bank to improve process, innovate and develop solutions for UBA customers.

Complaints & Feedback Channels

Customer Fulfilment Centre (CFC)

A 24/7 Multi-Lingual Customer Contact Centre, that provides UBA customers with access to a customer experience expert who is available to support customer complaints, enquiries and requests. The team is manned by highly skilled personnel with rich and diverse banking experience to promptly resolve customer complaints

Telephone

A dedicated 24hr dedicated hotline on is available on 01 280 8822 and 0700 2255 822

Email Address

A dedicated e-mail address cfc@ubagroup.com is available to customers 24/7. This channel is manned by our highly skilled and effective correspondents that deliver high quality service to UBA customers and prospects.

Branch Hotlines

Branded toll-free phones are available at all branches for customers call the Customer Fulfilment Centre. Calls received via this channel are handled by designated inbound call centre agents.

Live Chat

A live chat option is available on the UBA website www.ubagroup.com, customers can chat online real time with our highly skilled Customer Experience Experts

UBA Cares

Our dedicated customer care social media handle @UBACares provides real time support and resolution to our customers

Leo (UBA Chatbot)

Log and track a complaint via Leo. Available on WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger and Apple Business Chat

Suggestion/Complaint Box

Customer Complaint boxes are available at all our branches for customers to provide feedback and suggestions to improve service

Post

A dedicated Post Office Box number 5551 is also available to our customer

Investor Complaint Channels

UBA has a dedicate email and contact number for shareholders who would like to make a complaint:

Email: investorrelations@ubagroup.com

Telephone: +234-1-280 - 8760

Contact: Investor Relations Unit, UBA House, 57, Marina, Lagos

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Introduction

United Bank for Africa Plc (UBA Plc) holds good corporate governance as one of its core values and confirms its commitment to the implementation of effective corporate governance principles in its business operations. The Board of Directors of UBA Plc endorses the principles of best practice Corporate Governance as stated in the Corporate Governance Guidelines For Commercial, Merchant, Non-Interest And Payment Service Banks In Nigeria 2023 issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), the Securities and Exchange Commission Corporate Governance (SEC) Guidelines 2020, and the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018 issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), effective January 1, 2020. UBA Plc is also on the Premium Board of NGX, a listing segment for the elite group of issuers that meet the Nigerian Exchange's corporate governance and listing standards. The premium Board is a platform for showcasing companies who are industry leaders in their sectors.

United Bank for Africa Plc has completed the Corporate Governance Rating System (CGRS) Recertification Exercise conducted by the Nigerian Exchange Limited (NGX) and the Convention on Business Integrity (CBI) Nigeria. UBA is one of the companies on NGX's Corporate Governance Index (CGI)

The Board of Directors of UBA Plc has the overall responsibility for ensuring that the highest standards of corporate governance are maintained and adhered to by the Bank. In order to promote effective governance of the UBA Group, the following structures have been put in place for the execution of UBA Plc's Corporate Governance strategy:

1. Board of Directors
2. Board Committees
3. Executive Management Committees
4. Governance Charters

A. The Board

The Board is adequately comprised of the appropriate mix of knowledge, skills, experience, and expertise. As of December 31, 2023, the Board had fourteen (14) members which include a Non-Executive Chairman, Group Managing Director, seven (7) other Non-Executive Directors (which include three (3) Independent Non-Executive Directors), and six (6) Executive Directors (which include the GMD/CEO).

Diversity

The Board promotes diversity in its membership for better decision-making, independent judgment and effective governance. There is an appropriate balance of skills and diversity (age and gender) without compromising competence, independence, and integrity. As of December 31, 2023, there are seven (7) female Directors on the Board, constituting 50.0% of the Board. This demonstrates the Board's commitment towards gender diversity.

Responsibility

The Board of Directors carries out its responsibility through its standing Committees. These are the Board Audit & Governance Committee, the Board Credit Committee, and the Board Risk Management Committee. Through the workings of these committees, the Board sets broad policy guidelines and ensures the proper oversight and direction of the Bank. The Chairman also sets up Ad-hoc Committees of the Board or Sub-Committees of the respective Board Committees from time to time to address specific projects/issues.

The roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer are separated and clearly defined. The Chairman is responsible for the management, development and effective functioning of the Board of Directors and provides leadership in every aspect of its work, whilst the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the running of the business and implementation of Board strategy and policy. The Chief Executive Officer is assisted in managing the business of the Bank on a day-to-day basis by the Executive Management Committee, which he chairs and comprises all Executive Directors and other critical functional heads.

The Board's primary responsibility is to increase shareholder wealth. The Board is accountable to shareholders and is responsible for the management of the relationships with its various stakeholders. Executive Management is accountable to the Board for the development and implementation of strategy and policies.

The Board regularly reviews group performance, matters of strategic concern and other matters it regards as material. The Board meets quarterly and additional meetings are convened as the need arises. As of December 31, 2023, the Board met six (6) times. The record of attendance for Board Meetings for the year ended December 31 2023 is presented below:

Director	Number of Meetings Held	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr. Tony Elumelu, CFR	6	6
Mr. Oliver Alawuba	6	6
Mrs. Owanari Duke	6	6
Ms. Angela Aneke	6	6
Erelu Angela Adebayo	6	6
Dr. Kayode Fasola	6	6
Mr. Abdulaqadir J. Bello (FCA)	6	6
Ms. Aisha Hassan Baba, OON	6	6
Mrs. Caroline Anyanwu	6	6
Mr. Muyiwa Akinyemi	6	6
Mr. Ugochukwu Nwaghodoh	6	6
Mr. Alex Alozie	6	6
Ms. Emem Usoro	6	4*
Mrs. Abiola Bawuah	6	6
Ms. Sola Yomi-Ajayi	6	6

* Resigned from the Board September 20, 2023

The Board is responsible for Strategic Direction, Policy Formulation, Decision Making and Oversight. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that there is an effective system of internal control and risk management across the Bank. The Board also adopts effective processes for the appointment of new Directors.

In accordance with extant Codes of Corporate Governance and the Bank's governance charters, the Board has, through the Board Audit & Governance Committee, provided suitable induction programs for new members of the Board, and for existing members, continuous/ongoing training as determined by the Board Governance Committee. The training for Board members is included in the annual training plan for UBA Group which is approved by the Board at the beginning of the year with the annual budget.

As stipulated in the Board Governance & Board Committees Governance Charter, the Board has the authority to delegate matters to Directors, Board Committees and the Executive Management Committee. All Directors are aware that they may take independent professional advice at the expense of the Bank, in furtherance of performing their duties effectively. They all have unfettered access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary, who is responsible to the Board for ensuring that all governance matters are complied with and assists with professional development as required.

Board Evaluation

Deloitte & Touché conducted the annual evaluation of the Board of Directors of UBA Plc for the year ended December 31, 2023 in compliance with CBN Corporate Governance Guidelines for Commercial, Merchant, Non-Interest and Payment Service Banks (CBN CG Guidelines for Banks), Section 2.8.3. of the Code of Corporate Governance for Banks and Discount Houses in Nigeria 2014, and Principle 14 of the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018. The results of the Board Evaluation conducted by Deloitte & Touché confirmed that the Board complied with the requirements of the extant Codes of Corporate Governance in terms of its structure, composition, procedures and responsibilities during the 2023 financial year. Key Board functionaries (Board and Board Committee Chairpersons) and the Board Committees also met their responsibilities under the Codes and governance charters, during the 2023 financial year.

Deloitte & Touche confirmed that the Bank conformed with the NCCG 2018 and rules in the SEC Guidelines 2020. Other positive attributes noted include:

- a. Updates on the progress of implementation of the Company's strategy were presented to the BAGC by management at its quarterly meetings to enable the Committee track management's implementation.
- b. The Bank organized a Group Chairman's Forum where all the Directors of the Bank as well as Directors from the subsidiaries were in attendance. The forum was to communicate the groups expectations and facilitate the exchange of ideas, challenges etc.
- c. For effective oversight on the Banks global footprint, Executive Management presented regular updates on the performance of these entities to the BAGC at its quarterly meetings. The reports featured highlights on the financial performance, risks, regulatory compliance concerns, governance effectiveness, internal control and audit, etc. Inclusion of the Bank's ESG/ Sustainability initiatives as an agenda item of the Board Audit & Governance Committee meetings.
- d. The Bank has effective structures in place to ensure adequate oversight on financial performance, corporate governance, regulatory compliance, internal control, audit, risk reporting, etc. in its operations and across its global footprints.
- e. Periodic updates, which highlighted risks faced in the Bank and other African subsidiaries, were presented by the ED, Risk Management to the BRMC and the Board to enable the Directors have an overview of risk management across the group.
- f. The BAGC monitored ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) matters in the Bank at its quarterly meetings. Management presented a report on the progress with the Bank's ESG initiatives to the BAGC during the financial year.
- g. In compliance with SEC's requirement, the Bank enlisted the services of External Consultants to collaborate with its internal team in conducting a comprehensive and detailed assessment of the controls in place for the Financial Reporting process (ICFR) during the financial year.
- h. To transform the Bank's audit process, address challenges faced by audit as well as implement automation, the Audit and Assurance Officer presented an Audit Transformation Plan to the BAGC which was considered and deliberated upon.
- i. The 2023 Group Risk Based Internal Audit Plan was considered by the BAGC and approved by the Board for the financial year.
- j. During the period under review, all Board and Board Committees held regular meetings with Committee members in full attendance. Minutes of the meetings were documented by the Company Secretary and made available to Directors before the next meeting.
- k. Succession Planning for Board and Key management position was prioritized during the financial year. In addition, to reduce attrition for mid-level roles, the Group Head, Human Resources reviewed the succession plan review every 6 months to ascertain the validity of the plan.

The Report of the Board Evaluation Consultants on the Performance Evaluation of the Board of Directors of UBA Plc is included in this Annual Report.

Corporate Governance Review

In accordance with the provisions of the CBN Corporate Governance Guidelines for Commercial, Merchant, Non-Interest and Payment Service Banks (CBN CG Guidelines for Banks), and the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018, Deloitte & Touché performed the annual corporate governance review of the Corporate Governance Framework of UBA Plc for the year ended December 31, 2022. The results of the review, which included an assessment of the Board's structure, composition, responsibilities, processes, procedures and the effectiveness of the Board Committees, confirmed that the Corporate Governance Framework and Practices in UBA Plc comply with the provisions of the extant Codes of Corporate Governance. The Report of the Board Evaluation Consultants on the Review of the Corporate Governance Framework of UBA Plc is included in this Annual Report

Appointments & Retirements

During the financial year ended December 31, 2023, the following Directors were appointed to the Board:

1. Mrs. Abiola Bawuah – Executive Director

In 2023, the following Director resigned from the Board:

1. Ms. Emem Usoro - Executive Director

B. Accountability and Audit

Financial Reporting

The Board has presented a balanced assessment of the Company's position and prospects. The Board is mindful of its responsibilities and is satisfied that in the preparation of the Directors' Report, the Directors have complied with the requirements of the Companies & Allied Matters Act 2020. The Board has also ensured the integrity of the annual reports and accounts and all material information provided to all relevant stakeholders.

The Directors make themselves accountable to the shareholders through regular publication of the Group's financial performance and Annual Reports, and at the Annual General Meeting. The Board has ensured that the Group's reporting procedure is conveyed on the most efficient platforms in order to ensure accuracy. This procedure involves the monitoring of performance throughout the financial year, in addition to monthly reporting of key performance indicators.

Ernst & Young (EY) acted as external auditors to the Group for the year ended December 31, 2023. The Report of the External Auditors is contained in this Report.

C. Risk Management & Control Environment

The Group has consistently improved its internal control environment to ensure financial integrity and effective management of risks. The Board has ensured that the Group has in place, robust risk management policies and mechanisms for identification of risk and effective control.

The Directors review the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control environment through regular reports and reviews at Board and Board Audit Committee meetings.

The Board approves the annual budget for the Group and ensures that a robust budgetary process is operated with adequate authorization levels put in place to regulate capital and operating expenses.

D. Shareholder Rights

The Board of UBA Plc has always placed considerable emphasis on effective communication with its shareholders. It ensures that the rights of shareholders are always protected. Notice of meetings and all other statutory notices and information are communicated to the shareholders regularly. The Bank ensures the protection of statutory and general rights of shareholders at all times, particularly their right to vote at General Meetings. All shareholders are treated equally regardless of their equity interest or social status.

The General Meeting of Shareholders is the highest decision-making body of the Bank and meetings are conducted in a fair and transparent manner that gives shareholders the opportunity to express their opinion. The Group publishes quarterly, half-yearly and annual reports on its website as well as national newspapers. The Group also provides investor presentations and other relevant communications that provide requisite information to shareholders and the general public, especially as regards the performance, strategy and developments in the Group.

The Group maintains an Investor Relations Unit which routinely attends to shareholders' enquiries and ensures that shareholders' views are appropriately escalated to the Management and Board on a continuous basis. In addition, shareholders are encouraged to continuously communicate their opinions and recommendations as appropriate to either the Head of Investor Relations or the Company Secretary. Their contact details are available on the Bank's website and on the back cover of this Annual Report.

E. Board Committees

The Board of UBA Plc has the following Committees, namely:

1. Board Audit and Governance Committee
2. Board Credit Committee
3. Board Risk Management Committee

1 Board Audit and Governance Committee

The Board Audit & Governance Committee is a Committee of the Board of UBA Plc charged with the responsibility and oversight of Audit and Control, Governance, Human Resources, Legal Strategy, Strategic Direction, Budgeting, Financial Performance, and other financial matters.

The Committee has oversight over the governance structures and practices of the Bank. The Committee has responsibility for the nomination of Directors, Board composition, nomination of Directors for appointment to the Boards of Subsidiaries, recruitment, promotion, redeployment and disengagement of senior level staff, Board & Board Committee performance evaluation, Subsidiary Governance oversight, compensation & remuneration of Directors, and Board/Board Committees Inductions and Trainings. The Committee also approves the Human Resources and Governance Policies for the Group, recommends the organisation structure to the Board for approval, resolves work related issues and disputes, and evaluates the overall system of Corporate Governance for the Group.

The Committee discharges the Board's responsibilities with regard to strategic direction and budgeting and provides oversight on financial matters and the performance of the Group.

The Committee also provides Board oversight on internal control and audit in the Group. It assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its audit responsibilities by ensuring that effective systems of Financial and Internal controls are in place within the Group.

As of December 31, 2023, the Board Audit and Governance Committee comprised of the following Non-Executive Directors:

1. Ms. Angela Aneke – Chairman
2. Mrs. Owanari Duke – Member
3. Erelu Angela Adebayo – Member
4. Dr. Kayode Fasola – Member
5. Mrs. Aisha Hassan-Baba, OON – Member

2 Board Credit Committee

The Board Credit Committee is responsible for approval of credit facilities in the Bank. The Board Committee also recommends credit facilities to the Board for approval. It reviews all credits granted by the Bank and meetings are held at least once a quarter. The Board Credit Committee was set up to assist the Board of Directors to discharge its responsibility to exercise due care, diligence and skill to oversee, direct and review the management of the credit portfolio of the Group. Its terms of reference include determining and setting the parameters for credit risk and asset concentration and reviewing compliance within such limits; determining and setting the lending limits, reviewing, and approving the Group's credit strategy and the credit risk tolerance. The Committee reviews the Loan portfolio of the Bank and reviews and approves country risks exposure limits.

As of December 31, 2023, the composition of the Board Credit Committee was as follows:

- a. Mr. Abdulqadir J. Bello – Chairman
- b. Mrs. Owanari Duke – Member
- c. Dr. Kayode Fasola – Member
- d. Mrs. Caroline Anyanwu - Member

3 Board Risk Management Committee

As of December 31 2023, the Board Risk Management Committee comprised the following Directors:

1. □Mrs. Caroline Anyanwu – Chairman
2. □Ms. Angela Aneke – Member
3. Mr. Abdulqadir Bello – Member
4. Mr. Oliver Alawuba – Member
5. Mr. Ugochukwu Nwaghodoh – Member
6. Mr. Alex Alozie – Member
7. Ms. Sola Yomi-Ajayi - Member

Meetings are held at least once a quarter and the responsibilities of the Committee include to review and recommend risk management strategies, policies and risk tolerance for the Board's approval; to review management's periodic reports on risk exposure, risk portfolio composition and risk management activities; and to consider and examine such other matters as the Board requires, the Committee considers appropriate, or which are brought to its attention, and make recommendations or reports to the Board accordingly.

Board Composition Analysis

Name of Director	Classification	Board Audit and Governance Committee	Board Credit Committee	Board Risk Management Committee
Mr. Tony O. Elumelu, CFR	Board Chairman (NED)	-	-	-
Mr. Oliver Alawuba	GMD/CEO, UBA Group	-	-	Member
Mr. Muyiwa Akinyemi	DMD	-	-	-
Mr. Ugochukwu Nwaghodoh	ED, Risk and Finance	-	-	Member
Mr. Alex Alozie	ED/Group Chief Operating Officer	-	-	Member
Ms. Emem Usoro*	ED, North Bank	-	-	-
Ms. Sola Yomi-Ajayi	ED, International Banking	-	-	Member
Mrs. Abiola Bawuah	ED/CEO, UBA Africa	-	-	-
Mrs. Owanari Duke	Independent Non-Executive Director	Member	Member	-
Ms. Angela Aneke	Independent Non-Executive Director	Chairman	-	Member
Erelu Angela Adebayo	Non-Executive Director	Member	-	-
Mr. Abdulqadir Bello, (FCA)	Non-Executive Director	-	Chairman	Member
Dr. Kayode Fasola	Non-Executive Director	Member	Member	-
Ms. Aisha Hassan-Baba, (OON)	Independent Non-Executive Director	Member	-	-
Mrs. Caroline Anyanwu.	Non-Executive Director	-	Member	Chairman

*Resigned from the Board on September 20, 2023

Board of Directors Attendance Analysis: January – December 2023

Name of Director	Classification	Annual General Meetings	Board Of Directors Meetings
		1	6
Mr. Tony O. Elumelu, CFR	Board Chairman (NED)	1	6
Mr. Oliver Alawuba	GMD/CEO, UBA Group	1	6
Mr. Muyiwa Akinyemi	DMD	1	6
Mr. Ugochukwu Nwaghodoh	ED, Risk and Finance	1	6
Mr. Alex Alozie	ED/Group Chief Operating Officer	1	6
Ms. Emem Usoro	ED, North Bank	1	4*
Ms. Sola Yomi-Ajayi	ED, International Banking	1	6
Mrs. Abiola Bawuah	ED/CEO, UBA Africa	1	6
Mrs. Owanari Duke	Independent Non-Executive Director	1	6
Ms. Angela Aneke	Independent Non-Executive Director	1	6
Erelu Angela Adebayo	Non-Executive Director	1	6
Mr. Abdulqadir Bello, (FCA)	Non-Executive Director	1	6
Dr. Kayode Fasola	Non-Executive Director	1	6
Ms. Aisha Hassan-Baba, (OON)	Independent Non-Executive Director	1	6
Mrs. Caroline Anyanwu	Non-Executive Director	1	6

*Resigned from the Board on September 20, 2023

Directors Committee Attendance Analysis: January – December 2023

Name of Director	Classification	Board Audit and Governance Committee	Board Credit Committee	Board Risk Management Committee
No of meetings to be held for the year		15	6	12
Mr. Tony O. Elumelu, CFR	Board Chairman (NED)	-	-	-
Mr. Oliver Alawuba	GMD/CEO, UBA Group	-	-	10
Mr. Muyiwa Akinyemi	DMD	-	-	-
Mr. Ugochukwu Nwaghodoh	ED, Risk and Finance	-	-	11
Mr. Alex Alozie	ED/Group Chief Operating Officer	-	-	10
Ms. Emem Usoro	ED, North Bank	-	-	-
MS. Sola Yomi-Ajayi	ED, International Banking	-	-	12
Mrs. Abiola Bawuah	ED/CEO, UBA Africa	-	-	-
Mrs. Owanari Duke	Independent Non-Executive Director	15	5	-
Ms. Angela Aneke	Independent Non-Executive Director	15	-	12
Erelu Angela Adebayo	Non-Executive Director	15	-	-
Mr. Abdulqadir Bello, (FCA)	Non-Executive Director	-	6	12
Dr. Kayode Fasola	Non-Executive Director	15	6	-
Ms. Aisha Hassan-Baba, (OON)	Independent Non-Executive Director	15	-	-
Mrs. Caroline Anyanwu.	Non-Executive Director	-	6	12

F Executive Management Committees

In addition to the Board Committees, there are Management Committees which ensure effective and good corporate governance at the managerial level. These are Committees comprising of senior management staff of the Bank. The Committees are also risk-driven, as they are basically set up to identify, analyse, synthesize and make recommendations on risks arising from day to day activities of the Bank. They also ensure that risk limits as contained in the Board Policies are complied with at all times. They provide inputs for the respective Board Committees and also ensure that recommendations of the Board Committees are effectively and efficiently implemented. They meet as frequently as issues occur to immediately take actions and decisions within the confines of their delegated authorities. Some of these Executive Management Committees include the Executive Management Committee (EMC), the Executive Credit Committee (ECC), the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), the Risk Management Committee (RMC), the Procurement Committee (PC), the IT & Cybersecurity Steering Committee (ITCSC), and the Criticized Assets Committee (CAC).

G Statutory Audit Committee

The Statutory Audit Committee was set up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020. It comprises of a mixture of Non-Executive Directors and Shareholders elected at the Annual General Meeting.

Its Terms of Reference include the monitoring of processes designed to ensure compliance by the Group in all respects with legal and regulatory requirements, including disclosure, controls and procedures and the impact (or potential impact) of developments related thereto. It evaluates annually, the independence and performance of the External Auditors. The Committee also reviews the annual audited financial statements with Management and the External Auditors.

The Members of the Statutory Audit Committee as of December 31, 2023 were as follows:

- Mr. Feyi Ogoji – Chairman/Shareholder
- Mr. Matthew Esonanor – Shareholder
- Mr. Alex Adio – Shareholder
- Mrs. Owanari Duke – Independent Non-Executive Director
- Ms. Angela Aneke – Independent Non-Executive Director

In line with the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the membership of the Statutory Audit Committee was restructured by the shareholders at the AGM to have three (3) shareholder representatives and two (2) Directors.

The record of attendance for the Statutory Audit Committee for the year ended December 31, 2023 is presented below:

Statutory Audit Committee Meetings		
Members	Number of Meetings Held	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr. Feyi Ogoji	4	4
Mr. Matthew Esonanor	4	4
Mrs. Owanari Duke	4	4
Ms. Angela Aneke	4	4
Mr. Alex Adio	4	4

H Meetings Management

In view of current business realities, particularly the advancement of digital technology and the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Board had approved that all Board, Board Committee and Executive Management meetings from 2021 to hold virtually via either Microsoft Teams or Zoom. Towards this purpose, the Board also approved a Virtual Meeting & Communication Technology Framework to promote effective virtual meetings, provide broad guidelines for implementation of processes involving technology aided communication, and ensure compliance with all relevant COVID-19 Related Directives and Safety Protocols & Guidelines

The Board has also complied strictly with the requirements of the Federal & State Governments and the CAC Guidelines for the convening and conduct of the Bank's Annual General Meetings. The Bank conducted its 2023 Annual General Meeting virtually pursuant to the Business Facilitation (Misc Provisions) Act 2022.

(I) Directors' Compensation

Package	Type	Description	Timing
Basic salary	Fixed	This is part of gross salary package for Executive Directors only	Paid monthly during the financial year
		It reflects the banking industry competitive salary package and the extent to which the Bank's objectives have been met for the financial year	
13th month salary	Fixed	This is part of gross salary package for Executive Directors only	Paid in a month during the financial year
		It reflects the banking industry competitive salary package and the extent to which the Bank's objectives have been met for the financial year	
Directors fees	Fixed	This is paid quarterly to Non-Executive Directors only	Paid quarterly
Sitting allowances	Fixed	Sitting allowances are paid to the Non-Executive Directors only for attending Board and Board Committee meetings.	Paid after each meeting.

(J) Details of Training Attended by Directors

Board Facilitator-led Session			
Training Programme	Training Objective	Participants	Date
Talent Review Masterclass SUPERVISORS	The Talent Review Masterclass is designed to build a strategic agreement among EXCOs, human resource professionals, and line managers to invest in and manage the organisation's most precious asset—its people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oliver Alawuba • Muyiwa Akinyemi • Ugo Nwaghodoh • Alex Alozie • Ibrahim Puri • Emem Usoro 	March 7th 2023
Interactive Session on Market Risk	The training is aimed at intimating the new policy, its operational framework, implications to our industry and our business and ways to ensure that we derive maximum value of the new development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ugo Nwaghodoh 	June 23rd 2023
Control and Audit Skill Enhancement Programme (CASEP) - English	The Programme is designed to bridge the skill gaps and technical competencies that is required to discharge individual's duties and responsibilities effectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bawuah Abiola 	June 13th 2023

E-learning for Board Members

Training Programme	Training Objective	Participants
Credit Policy Training for Board Members	Credit Policy course is an annual course which covers the core credit policies for identifying, measuring, approving and reporting credit risks in UBA Group. It draws from the main policy that provides the guiding. The course covers the core credit policies for reporting credit risks in UBA Group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elumelu Tony • Alawuba Oliver • Muyiwa Akinyemi • Ugochukwu Nwaghodoh • Alex Alozie • Emem Usoro • Sola Yomi-Ajayi • Bawuah Abiola • Duke Owanari • Aneke Angela • Adebayo Angela • Bello Abdulqadir • Fasola Kayode • Hassan Baba Aisha • Anyanwu Caroline
Training On Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM)	As sustainability champions, Directors are responsible for the approval of all credit policies and procedures including product programmes that have E&S considerations in line with the Bank's ESRM Policy. This course explores the triple bottom line in ensuring sustainability in people, profit and planet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elumelu Tony • Alawuba Oliver • Muyiwa Akinyemi • Ugochukwu Nwaghodoh • Alex Alozie • Emem Usoro • Sola Yomi-Ajayi • Bawuah Abiola • Duke Owanari • Aneke Angela • Adebayo Angela • Bello Abdulqadir • Fasola Kayode • Hassan Baba Aisha • Anyanwu Caroline
2023 Code of Professional Conduct & Ethics Attestation for Board	The Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics course is designed to serve as a guideline to the standards that should govern all employee dealings with customers, vendors, Colleagues and the general Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elumelu Tony • Alawuba Oliver • Muyiwa Akinyemi • Ugochukwu Nwaghodoh • Alex Alozie • Emem Usoro • Sola Yomi-Ajayi • Bawuah Abiola • Duke Owanari • Aneke Angela • Adebayo Angela • Bello Abdulqadir • Fasola Kayode • Hassan Baba Aisha • Anyanwu Caroline
Information Security Awareness Training	The Course is designed to focus on Data Privacy, Protection and Incident Reporting to reduce privacy breaches by UBA employees. The aim is to teach employees how to identify and avoid potential risks to sensitive data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elumelu Tony • Alawuba Oliver • Muyiwa Akinyemi • Ugochukwu Nwaghodoh • Alex Alozie • Emem Usoro • Sola Yomi-Ajayi • Bawuah Abiola • Duke Owanari • Aneke Angela • Adebayo Angela • Bello Abdulqadir • Fasola Kayode • Hassan Baba Aisha • Anyanwu Caroline
Internal Control Around Financial Reporting Training	The training is designed to provide the BAGC members with the essential knowledge on issues related to Internal Control Around Financial Reporting (ICFR).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aneke Angela • Duke Owanari • Adebayo Angela • Fasola Kayode • Hassan Baba Aisha

Group Board & Board Committee Meeting Dates

Meetings	Board	Board Audit & Governance Committee	Board Credit Committee	Board Risk Management Committee
1	09-Feb-23	06-Feb-23	28-Mar-23	15-Mar-23
2	09-Mar-23	04-Apr-23	14-Jun-23	29-Mar-23
3	13-Apr-23	06-Apr-23	19-Jul-23	07-Jun-23
4	31-Jul-23	11-Apr-23	06-Sep-23	22-Jun-23
5	27-Oct-23	07-Jul-23	08-Nov-23	20-Sep-23
6	07-Dec-23	12-Jul-23	20-Dec-23	29-Sep-23
7		18-Jul-23		11-Oct-23
8		25-Jul-23		15-Nov-23
9		29-Aug-23		01-Dec-23
10		03-Oct-23		19-Dec-23
11		05-Oct-23		28-Dec-23
12		10-Oct-23		29-Dec-23
13		12-Oct-23		
14		29-Nov-23		
15		05-Dec-23		

REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

To members of United Bank for Africa Plc

In accordance with the provision of Section 404[7] of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of the Federation of Nigeria 2020 , we the members of the Audit Committee hereby report as follows:

(i) We confirm that we have seen the Audit Plan & Scope, and the Management Letter on the Audit of the UBA Group Consolidated & Separate Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2023, and the responses to the said letter.

(ii) In our opinion, the Plan & Scope of the Audit for the year ended 31 December, 2023 were adequate. We have reviewed the Auditors' findings and we are satisfied with the Management responses thereon.

(iii) We also confirm that the accounting and reporting policies of the Bank are in accordance with legal requirements and ethical practices.

(iv) As required by the provisions of the Central Bank of Nigeria circular BSD/1//2004 dated February 18, 2004 on "Disclosure of Insider-Related Credits in Financial Statements", we reviewed the insider-related credits of the Bank and found them to be as analysed in the Consolidated & Separate Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2023.

28 March 2024



MR FEYI OGOJI (FCA)
FRC/2016/ICAN/00000015438
Chairman, Statutory Audit Committee

Members of the audit committee are:

- a. Mr. Feyi Ogoji – Chairman/Shareholder
- b. Mr. Matthew Esonanor – Shareholder
- c. Mr. Alex Adio – Shareholder
- d. Ms. Angela Aneke – Independent Non-Executive Director
- e. Mrs. Owanari Duke – Independent Non-Executive Director

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 334 and 335 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and Sections 24 and 28 of the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December, 2023 and in so doing they ensure that:

- (i) Proper accounting records are maintained;
- (ii) Applicable accounting standards are followed;
- (iii) Suitable accounting policies are adopted and consistently applied;
- (iv) Judgments and estimates made are reasonable and prudent;
- (v) The going concern basis is used, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Bank will continue in business; and
- (vi) Internal control procedures are instituted which as far as reasonably possible, safeguard the assets of the Bank and prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the International Financial Reporting standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, the Central Bank of Nigeria Prudential guidelines and other relevant regulations issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

The Directors accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of the financial statements as well as adequate systems of financial control.

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

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS:



Oliver Alawuba
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/589226



Tony O. Elumelu, CFR
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000002590

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

In line with the provision of Section 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020, we have reviewed the audited financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 and based on our knowledge confirm as follows:

Financial Information

(i) The audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading.

(ii) The audited financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the bank as of and for the year ended 31 December, 2023.

Effectiveness of Internal Controls

(iii) The bank's internal controls have been designed to ensure that all material information relating to the bank and its subsidiaries is received and provided to the Auditors in the course of the audit.

(iv) The bank's internal controls were evaluated within 90 days of the financial reporting date and are effective as of 31 December 2023.

Disclosures

(v) That we have disclosed to the bank's External Auditors and the Audit Committee the following information:

(a) there are no significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the bank's internal controls which could adversely affect the bank's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data, and have discussed with the auditors any weaknesses in internal controls observed in the course of the Audit.

(b) there is no fraud involving management or other employees which could have any significant role in the bank's internal control.

(vi) There are no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of this audit, including any corrective actions with regard to any observed deficiencies and material weaknesses.

25 January 2024



Ugo A. Nwaghodoh

ED Finance and Risk Management
FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000272



Oliver Alawuba

Group Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/589226

MANAGEMENT'S ASSESSMENT OF, AND REPORT ON, UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA PLC'S INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

In line with the provision of Section 1.3 of Securities and Exchange Commission's guidance on implementation of Sections 60-63 of the Investments and Securities Act (ISA) 2007, we hereby make the following statements regarding the Internal Controls over Financial Reporting of UBA Plc for the year ended 31 December 2023:

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

(b) Management used the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Internal Control-Integrated Framework to conduct the required evaluation of the effectiveness of the bank's ICFR.

We have reviewed the audited consolidated and separate financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 and based on our knowledge we certify as follows:

- (i) The audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading.
- (ii) The audited consolidated and separate financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition, results of operation and cash flows of the bank as of and for the year ended 31 December, 2023.
- (iii) The bank's management has assessed that the entity's Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) as of the end of 31 December 2023 is effective.
- (iv) The bank's internal controls were evaluated within 90 days of the financial reporting date and are effective as of 31 December 2023.
- (v) The bank's external auditors (Messrs Ernst and Young Nigeria) has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting.

The attestation report of Messrs Ernst and Young Nigeria that audited the financial statements is included as part of this annual report.

05 March 2024



Ugo A. Nwaghodoh
ED Finance and Risk Management
FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000272



Oliver Alawuba
Group Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/589226

CERTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT'S ASSESSMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In line with the provision of Section 1.3 of Securities and Exchange Commission's guidance on implementation of Sections 60-63 of the Investments and Securities Act (ISA) 2007, we hereby make the following statements regarding the Internal Controls over Financial Reporting of UBA Plc for the year ended 31 December 2023:

I, **Oliver Alawuba**, certify that:

a. I have reviewed this management's assessment on internal control over financial reporting of **United Bank for Africa Plc**.

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

c. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the entity as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

d. The entity's other certifying officer and I:

1. are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;
2. have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to **United Bank for Africa Plc**, and its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
3. have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAPs);
4. have evaluated the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.

e. The entity's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the entity's auditors and the Board Audit and Governance Committee:

1. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the entity's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
2. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the entity's internal control system.

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

05 March 2024



Oliver Alawuba

Group Managing Director/CEO

FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/589226

CERTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT'S ASSESSMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In line with the provision of Section 1.3 of Securities and Exchange Commission's guidance on implementation of Sections 60-63 of the Investments and Securities Act (ISA) 2007, we hereby make the following statements regarding the Internal Controls over Financial Reporting of UBA Plc for the year ended 31 December 2023:

I, **Ugo A. Nwaghodoh**, certify that:

- a. I have reviewed this management's assessment on internal control over financial reporting of **United Bank for Africa Plc**.
- b. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- c. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the entity as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- d. The entity's other certifying officer and I:
 1. are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;
 2. have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to **United Bank for Africa Plc**, and its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 3. have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAPs);
 4. have evaluated the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.
- e. The entity's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the entity's auditors and the Board Audit and Governance Committee:
 1. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the entity's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 2. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the entity's internal control system.
- f. The entity's other certifying officer and I have identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

05 March 2024



Ugo A. Nwaghodoh

ED Finance and Risk Management
FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000272



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

Tel: +234 (01) 844 996 2/3
Fax: +234 (01) 463 0481
ey.com

Independent Auditor's Attestation Report on Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

To the members of United Bank for Africa Plc

Scope

We have been engaged by United Bank for Africa Plc to perform a 'limited assurance engagement', based on International Standards on Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ('ISAE 3000 (Revised)') and FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, herein referred to as the engagement, to report on United Bank for Africa Plc Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) (the "Subject Matter") contained in United Bank for Africa Plc's (the "Bank's") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") Management's Assessment on Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of 31 December 2023 (the "Report").

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

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

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



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

Tel: +234 (01) 844 996 2/3
Fax: +234 (01) 463 0481
ey.com

Criteria applied by United Bank for Africa Plc

In designing, establishing and operating the Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) and preparing the Management's assessment of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR), United Bank for Africa Plc applied the requirements of Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Framework and SEC Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Criteria). Such Criteria were specifically designed to enable organizations effectively and efficiently develop systems of internal control that adapt to changing business and operating environments, mitigate risks to acceptable levels, and support sound decision making and governance of the organization. As a result, the subject matter information may not be suitable for another purpose.

United Bank for Africa Plc's responsibilities

United Bank for Africa Plc's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying United Bank for Africa Plc's *management's assessment of the Internal Control over Financial reporting as of 31 December 2023* in accordance with the criteria.

Our responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the design and operating effectiveness of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting based on our Assurance engagement.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the *International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* ('ISAE 3000 (Revised)') and FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, those standards require that we plan and perform our engagement to obtain limited assurance on the entity's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

Our independence and quality management

We have maintained our independence and confirm that we have met the requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA code) and have the required competencies and experience to conduct this assurance engagement.

We also apply International Standard on Quality Management 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services engagements*, which requires that we design, implement, and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.



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

Tel: +234 (01) 844 996 2/3
Fax: +234 (01) 463 0481
ey.com

Description of procedures performed

The procedures we performed included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

Our engagement also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe the procedures performed provides a basis for our report on the internal control put in place by management over financial reporting.

Conclusion

In conclusion, nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the internal control over financial reporting put in place by management is not adequate as of 31 December 2023, based on the requirements of Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Framework and SEC Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Other Matter

We also have audited, in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2023 of United Bank for Africa Plc and our report dated 8 April 2024 and we expressed an unmodified opinion. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Abiodun Akinnusi
FRC/2021/PRO/ICAN/004/00000023386
For: Ernst & Young
Lagos, Nigeria.

8 April 2024



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

Tel: +234 (01) 844 996 2/3
Fax: +234 (01) 463 0481
ey.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of United Bank for Africa Plc

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of United Bank for Africa Plc ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and the Bank as at 31 December 2023, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, 2020, Central Bank of Nigeria Circulars and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group and the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements in Nigeria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements.

The Key Audit Matters apply equally to the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>Expected Credit Loss (ECL) assessment on loans and advances to customers</p> <p>This is considered a key audit matter in the consolidated and separate financial statements given the significance of the amounts, the complexity and judgement involved in the determination of ECL on loans and advances to customers, which required considerable audit time and expertise.</p> <p>The ECL is an unbiased and probability-weighted estimate of credit losses expected to occur in the future, which is based on the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) or the expected cash shortfall relating to the underlying financial asset. The ECL is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes incorporating the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and future economic forecasts.</p> <p>The gross balance of loans and advances to customers as at 31 December 2023 was N3.45 trillion for the Bank and N5.47 trillion for the Group. The associated allowance for credit loss</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following, we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessed the reasonableness of management's model for determining impairment on loans and advances to customers in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9. • evaluated the reasonableness of the Group's determination of significant increase in credit risk by checking that a lifetime ECL is recognised when credit risk has increased significantly (Stage 2), a lifetime ECL is recognised on impaired facilities (Stage 3) and a 12-month ECL (Stage 1) is recognised if otherwise. • checked that the Group applied a default definition that is consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards. • We selected material loans and checked the repayment history to determine if there are indications of default and significant increase in credit risk.

was N130billion billion for the Bank and N241billion for the Group.

Loans and advances to customers are subject to impairment assessment using the expected credit loss model (ECL) under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 9 – Financial Instruments.

The ECL involves the application of judgement and estimates in determining inputs for the ECL calculation such as:

- determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk (SICR) for the purpose of staging.
- determining the definition of default.
- incorporating forward looking information (FLI) in the model.
- reasonableness and accuracy of macroeconomic historical data and forecasts.
- factors incorporated in determining the Probability of Default (PD), the Loss Given Default (LGD), and the Exposure at Default (EAD).

See notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements for further information.

- 3.29 - IFRS 9: Financial Instruments
- 4.2 - Credit Risk
- 8(a) - Key sources of estimation uncertainty
- 12(a) - Impairment charge for credit losses on Loans
- 26 - Loans and advances to customers.

- We assessed the reasonableness of management's assumptions on the impact of macroeconomic trends and judgemental overlays for the various types of loan portfolios.

With the assistance of our credit risk modelling specialists, we:

- tested macro-economic indicators (Forward Looking Information) for reasonableness, taking into consideration publicly available information and checked the multiple economic scenarios considered.
- gained an understanding of how the Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD) were determined.
- tested the reasonableness of the assumptions used in determining the 12month and lifetime Probability of Default (PD), Loss given default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD).
- recalculated the ECL on loans and advances to customers.

We reviewed the qualitative and quantitative disclosures for reasonableness.

Valuation of derivative financial instruments

The group has significant derivative financial instruments, the valuation of which is determined through the application of valuation techniques which often involve the exercise of judgement and the use of assumptions and estimates. Due to the significance of derivative financial instruments and the related estimation uncertainty, this is considered a key audit matter.

Auditing the valuation of certain derivatives requires the application of significant judgement and assessment of complex models and non-observable inputs used, including any significant valuation adjustments applied.

The Bank entered into derivative contracts arrangements with notional amount of N1.03 trillion and carrying value of N498.82 billion with various counterparties. The associated liability for these derivatives' transaction is N200.22 billion for notional amount and N1.89 billion for the carrying value.

Derivatives valuation involves the application of judgement and estimation in determining inputs such as:

- the risk-free rates
- the forward rates using published rate
- interest rate parity formula for other currencies
- the present value cashflow for each contract using the applicable interest rate curves
- Credit valuation adjustment

Furthermore, certain valuation inputs used to determine fair value may be non-observable. The valuation of certain derivatives is sensitive to these inputs as they are forward-looking and could be affected by future economic and market conditions.

Our audit procedures included the following, we:

- Obtained an understanding of the bank's processes and procedures for derivatives recognition and identified controls in the bank's processes and procedures.
- Checked the existence and ownership of recorded derivatives through confirmation with the counterparties and, when appropriate, examination of relevant supporting documentation. We checked for both settled and unsettled transactions with the counterparties.

With the assistance of our credit risk modelling specialists, we:

- recalculated the fair value of derivatives.
- assessed the appropriateness of the methodology and the key underlying models used.
- evaluated the methodology and inputs used by the management in determining funding and credit fair value adjustments.

We reviewed the qualitative and quantitative disclosures for reasonableness.

<p>See notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements for further information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.13 - Derivative financial instruments • 8(a) - Key sources of estimation uncertainty • 15 - Net trading and foreign exchange income • 34 - Derivative financial instruments 	
<p>IAS 29 Financial reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies (impacting UBA Ghana and UBA Sierra Leone)</p> <p>Ghana and Sierra Leone have been identified as hyperinflationary economies from 31 December 2023. As such, IAS – 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary economies has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements of UBA Ghana and UBA Sierra Leone for the purposes of Group reporting.</p> <p>The group has consolidated the financial statements of UBA Ghana and UBA Sierra Leone which have been prepared in line with IAS 29. IAS 29 requires the financial statements of entities whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy to be adjusted for the effects of changes in a suitable general price index and to be expressed in terms of the current unit of measurement at the closing date of the reporting period.</p> <p>See notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements for further information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.32 - IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies • 8b - Critical accounting judgments in applying the Group’s accounting policies. • 17 - Net monetary loss on hyperinflation 	<p>Our audit procedures included the following, we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Considered the impact of key macro-economic changes, and the impact of these changes on the financial statements of the entities. - Evaluated the restated financial statements to ensure they are in line with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 29. - Checked that non-monetary and monetary assets and liabilities are correctly identified and restated as per the inflation rate at the reporting date. - Examined the net monetary position to determine if it is exposed to a gain or loss from monetary items due to inflation. - Checked that correct and reliable price indices were used for restating the financial statements to reflect the current economic environment of hyperinflation. - Checked that the disclosed information detailed the level and movement of prices in the current economic environment and impacts on the financial position.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 46 - IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies | |
|--|--|

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "United Bank for Africa Plc Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023", which includes the Directors' Report, Complaints and Feedback, Corporate Governance Report, Report of the Statutory Audit Committee, Statements of Directors Responsibilities in relation to the preparation of financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, Management's Assessment of and report on United Bank for Africa Plc's internal control over financial reporting for the year ended 31 December 2023, Certification of Management's assessment on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Other National Disclosures, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the UBA Plc 2023 Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. Other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, 2020, Central Bank of Nigeria Circulars and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable,

matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group and/or the Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

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

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



financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirement of the Fifth Schedule of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we confirm that:

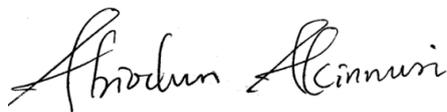
- We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Group and Bank, in so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- The consolidated and separate statements of financial position and the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account; and
- In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and financial performance of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC) Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting:

We performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management's assessment of the Bank's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023. The work performed was done in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ('ISAE 3000 (Revised)') and FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, and we have issued an unmodified conclusion in our report dated 8 April 2024.

In compliance with the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, 2020 and circulars issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria:

- i) The information required by the Central Bank of Nigeria Circular BSD/1/2004 on insider related credits is disclosed in Note 44 to the consolidated and separate financial statements.
- ii) As disclosed in Note 48 to the consolidated and separate financial statements, the Bank did not incur any penalty from the Central Bank of Nigeria.



Abiodun Akinnusi
FRC/2021/PRO/ICAN/004/00000023386
For Ernst & Young
Lagos, Nigeria
8 April 2024



United Bank for Africa Plc					
Consolidated and Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income					
for the year ended 31 December					
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira, except per share amounts</i>					
	Notes	Group		Bank	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
Interest income	10	1,075,347	557,152	577,380	344,490
Interest income on amortised cost and FVOCI securities		1,073,246	556,737	576,409	344,075
Interest income on FVTPL securities		2,101	415	971	415
Interest expense	11	(367,807)	(177,663)	(250,792)	(127,185)
Net interest income		707,540	379,489	326,588	217,305
Impairment charge for credit losses on Loans	12a	(144,049)	(19,671)	(121,128)	(5,669)
Net impairment (charges)/write back on other financial assets	12b	(63,152)	(22,297)	(16,248)	(4,896)
Net interest income after impairment on financial instruments		500,339	337,521	189,212	206,740
Fees and commission income	13	307,313	210,522	124,346	113,939
Fees and commission expense	14	(118,254)	(82,577)	(68,017)	(54,627)
Net fee and commission income		189,059	127,945	56,329	59,312
Net trading and foreign exchange gain	15	659,257	72,150	596,933	53,193
Other operating income	16	33,469	13,040	161,933	52,933
Net monetary loss on hyperinflation	17	(32,804)	-	-	-
Employee benefit expenses	18	(182,812)	(113,988)	(68,662)	(60,451)
Depreciation and amortisation	19	(36,596)	(26,218)	(21,117)	(18,316)
Other operating expenses	20	(372,232)	(209,885)	(241,617)	(152,095)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investee	29	-	311	-	-
Profit before income tax		757,680	200,876	673,011	141,316
Income tax expense	21	(149,984)	(30,599)	(86,385)	(7,621)
Profit for the year		607,696	170,277	586,626	133,695
Other comprehensive income/(loss)					
Items that will be reclassified to Profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		435,862	(1,950)	-	-
Fair value changes on investments in debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):					
Net change in fair value for the year		(46,384)	(28,468)	(46,887)	(25,143)
ECL on debt instruments classified as FVOCI		8,640	2,424	7,625	1,984
Tax relating to net change in fair value for the year	20	4,638	2,847	4,689	2,514
Net amount transferred to profit or loss		(1,006)	(1,299)	(1,006)	(1,300)
		401,749	(26,446)	(35,579)	(21,944)
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or loss:					
Fair value changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI		162,804	7,399	162,804	6,710
Tax relating to net change in fair value on equity investments designated at FVOCI	20	(16,280)	(740)	(16,280)	(671)
Initial application of IAS 29 - Hyperinflationary Accounting	46	(77,941)	-	-	-
		68,583	6,659	146,524	6,039
Other comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year, net of tax		470,332	(19,787)	110,945	(15,905)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,078,028	150,490	697,571	117,790
Profit for the year attributable to:					
Owners of Parent		598,285	165,451	586,626	133,695
Non-controlling interests		9,411	4,826	-	-
Profit for the year		607,696	170,277	586,626	133,695
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of Parent		1,041,567	145,038	697,571	117,790
Non-controlling interests		36,461	5,452	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,078,028	150,490	697,571	117,790
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent					
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Naira)	21	17.49	4.84	17.15	3.91

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

United Bank for Africa Plc
Consolidated and Separate Statements of Financial Position
As at 31 December

	Notes	Group		Bank	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>					
ASSETS					
Cash and bank balances	22	6,069,496	2,553,629	5,036,380	2,154,971
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	23	33,849	14,963	534	14,963
Assets under management	24	14,026	12,923	14,026	12,923
Derivative assets	34(a)	498,824	39,830	498,824	39,830
Loans and advances to banks	25	320,732	303,249	147,547	231,753
Loans and advances to customers	26	5,228,849	3,136,879	3,320,373	2,123,097
Investment securities:					
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	27	3,093,037	2,177,746	2,710,346	2,056,181
- At amortised cost	27	4,314,957	1,987,438	174,707	115,376
Other assets	28	758,683	270,211	607,251	172,042
Investment in subsidiaries	30	-	-	184,290	145,993
Property and equipment	31	267,148	208,039	172,733	163,841
Intangible assets	32	43,855	33,468	10,763	12,618
Deferred tax assets	33	9,741	23,603	-	21,862
		20,653,197	10,761,978	12,877,773	7,265,451
Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	35	-	95,593	-	95,593
TOTAL ASSETS		20,653,197	10,857,571	12,877,773	7,361,044
LIABILITIES					
Deposits from banks	36	2,464,444	1,170,238	1,598,524	863,795
Deposits from customers	37	14,891,277	7,824,891	8,760,630	5,046,516
Derivative liabilities	34(b)	1,885	79	1,885	79
Other liabilities	38	313,181	383,283	358,654	326,689
Current income tax payable	21	42,671	20,281	17,781	8,327
Borrowings	39	858,739	535,736	856,329	530,446
Deferred tax liability	33	50,805	959	49,087	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		18,623,002	9,935,467	11,642,890	6,775,852
EQUITY					
Share capital	41	17,100	17,100	17,100	17,100
Share premium	41	98,715	98,715	98,715	98,715
Retained earnings	41	919,872	429,533	532,088	191,417
Other reserves	41	926,475	341,949	586,980	277,960
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT		1,962,162	887,297	1,234,883	585,192
Non-controlling interests	30	68,033	34,807	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		2,030,195	922,104	1,234,883	585,192
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		20,653,197	10,857,571	12,877,773	7,361,044

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

The consolidated and separate financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 25 January 2024 and signed on its behalf by :



Ugo A. Nwaghodoh
ED Finance and Risk Management
FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000272



Oliver Alawuba
Group Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/589226



Tony O. Elumelu, CFR
Chairman, Board of Directors
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000002590

United Bank for Africa Plc
Consolidated and Separate Statements of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2023

(i) Group

In millions of Nigerian naira

	Atributable to equity holders of the parent										
	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign operations translation reserve	Regulatory credit risk reserve	Fair value reserve	Hyperinflation reserve	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
At 1 January 2023	17,100	98,715	41,676	52,645	88,680	-	158,948	429,533	887,297	34,807	922,104
Impact of adoption of IAS 29 - Hyperinflationary Accounting	-	-	-	-	(77,941)	77,941	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	598,285	598,285	9,411	607,696
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	408,812	-	-	-	-	-	408,812	27,050	435,862
Fair value change in debt instruments classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	-	(41,746)	-	-	-	(41,746)	-	(41,746)
ECL on debt instruments classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	-	8,640	-	-	-	8,640	-	8,640
Fair value change in equity instruments classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	-	146,524	-	-	-	146,524	-	146,524
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	(1,006)	-	-	-	(1,006)	-	(1,006)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	408,812	-	34,471	77,941	-	598,285	1,119,509	36,461	1,155,970
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	(34,499)	-	-	97,801	(63,302)	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in ownership interest in subsidiaries arising from parent's additional investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,236	3,236	(3,236)	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(47,879)	(47,879)	-	(47,879)
Balance at 31 December 2023	17,100	98,715	450,488	18,146	123,151	77,941	256,749	919,872	1,962,162	68,033	2,030,195
At 1 January 2022	17,100	98,715	44,252	40,637	106,517	-	133,110	335,843	776,174	28,633	804,807
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,451	165,451	4,826	170,277
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(2,576)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,576)	626	(1,950)
Fair value change in debt instruments classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	-	(25,621)	-	-	-	(25,621)	-	(25,621)
ECL on debt instruments classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	-	2,424	-	-	-	2,424	-	2,424
Fair value change in equity instruments classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	-	6,659	-	-	-	6,659	-	6,659
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	(1,299)	-	-	-	(1,299)	-	(1,299)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(2,576)	-	(17,837)	-	-	165,451	145,038	5,452	150,490
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	12,008	-	-	25,838	(37,846)	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non controlling interest arising from business combination (28c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,152	3,152
Change in ownership interest in subsidiaries arising from parent's additional investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,431	2,431	(2,431)	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,346)	(36,346)	-	(36,346)
Balance at 31 December 2022	17,100	98,715	41,676	52,645	88,680	-	158,948	429,533	887,297	34,807	922,103

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

United Bank for Africa Plc
Consolidated and Separate Statements of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2023

(ii) Bank

In millions of Nigerian naira

	Share Capital	Share premium	Regulatory credit risk reserve	Fair value reserve	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 January 2023	17,100	98,715	54,265	91,318	132,377	191,417	585,192
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	586,626	586,626
Fair value change in debt instruments classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	(42,198)	-	-	(42,198)
ECL on debt instruments classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	7,625	-	-	7,625
Fair value change in equity instruments classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	146,524	-	-	146,524
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	-	-	-	(1,006)	-	-	(1,006)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	110,945	-	586,626	697,571
Transfer between reserves	-	-	110,081	-	87,994	(198,075)	-
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(47,879)	(47,879)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	17,100	98,715	164,346	202,263	220,370	532,088	1,234,883
At 1 January 2022	17,100	98,715	41,705	107,223	112,322	124,536	501,601
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	133,695	133,695
Fair value change in debt instruments classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	(22,629)	-	-	(22,629)
ECL on debt instruments classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	1,984	-	-	1,984
Fair value change in equity instruments classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	6,039	-	-	6,039
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	-	-	-	(1,300)	-	-	(1,300)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(15,905)	-	133,695	117,790
Transfer between reserves	-	-	12,560	-	20,054	(32,614)	-
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(34,199)	(34,199)
Balance at 31 December 2022	17,100	98,715	54,265	91,318	132,377	191,417	585,192

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

United Bank for Africa Plc				
Consolidated and Separate Statements of Cash Flows				
for the year ended 31 December				
Notes	Group		Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before income tax	757,680	200,876	673,011	141,316
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property and equipment	19	23,795	17,717	13,145
Amortisation of intangible assets	19	5,422	4,881	3,765
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	19	7,379	3,620	1,406
Impairment charge on loans to customers	12	153,764	23,348	120,949
Impairment charge on investment securities	12	25,438	17,979	6,430
Impairment charge on off-balance sheet items	12	17	1,232	-
Impairment charge on loans to banks	12	148	(1)	(439)
Impairment charge on placements	12	1,495	-	926
Write-off of loans and advances	12	6,028	4,874	4,590
Impairment charge on other assets	12	36,202	3,086	8,892
Net fair value gain on derivative financial instruments	15	(457,188)	(6,509)	(457,188)
Foreign currency revaluation gain	15	(26,582)	(5,743)	(54,286)
Dividend income	16	(19,260)	(4,042)	(159,424)
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of property and equipment	16	(121)	(21)	(117)
Write-off of property and equipment & Intangible assets	31/32	1,633	974	1,019
Net amount transferred to the profit or loss		(1,006)	(1,299)	(1,006)
Net interest income	10 / 11	(707,540)	(379,489)	(326,588)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investee	29	-	(311)	-
		(192,696)	(118,828)	(160,558)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				(108,170)
Change in financial assets at FVTPL	40	(19,162)	(1,796)	14,153
Change in cash reserve balance with CBN	40	(1,403,400)	(313,294)	(1,354,179)
Change in loans and advances to banks	40	(7,495)	(150,017)	81,247
Change in loans and advances to customers	40	(2,227,482)	(470,988)	(1,321,302)
Change in other assets	40	(1,635,543)	(67,352)	(451,275)
Change in deposits from banks	40	1,286,331	514,403	727,553
Change in deposits from customers	40	6,967,028	1,444,520	3,723,658
Change in placement with banks	40	(141,808)	51,687	(147,785)
Change in other liabilities and provisions	40	(83,343)	142,239	9,964
Interest received	40	1,046,796	527,522	562,918
Interest paid on deposits from banks and customers	40	(191,305)	(128,715)	(198,947)
Income tax paid	20(c)	(80,166)	(31,733)	(5,983)
Net cash generated from operating activities		3,317,755	1,397,649	1,479,464
Cash flows from investing activities				1,063,227
Proceeds from sale/redemption of investment securities	40	3,798,381	7,988,172	1,633,031
Purchase of investment securities	40	(6,964,265)	(8,847,721)	(2,228,845)
Purchase of property and equipment	31	(36,797)	(40,364)	(13,185)
Prepaid Lease Payment	31	(5,301)	(10,063)	(1,358)
Purchase of intangible assets	32	(2,782)	(3,408)	(1,495)
Additional investment in subsidiaries	30	-	-	(38,297)
Subscription for Investment in African Subsidiaries	28	-	-	(11,421)
Cash acquired from business combinations	29	-	17,973	-
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		2,171	594	674
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		231	708	-
Dividend received	40	10,670	2,177	7,675
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,197,692)	(891,933)	(653,221)
Cash flows from financing activities				(31,463)
Interest paid on borrowings	39	(52,568)	(26,582)	(52,568)
Proceeds from borrowings	39	345,079	219,845	342,669
Repayment of borrowings	39	(484,412)	(182,955)	(484,412)
Payments of principal on leases	38	(10,514)	(4,914)	(2,503)
Payments of interest on leases	38	(392)	(466)	(46)
Dividend paid to shareholders	42	(47,879)	(36,346)	(47,879)
Net cash used in financing activities		(250,687)	(31,418)	(244,740)
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents		(130,624)	474,298	581,503
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		2,097,310	323	795,959
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	22	1,260,532	785,910	820,436
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	22	3,227,218	1,260,532	2,197,898

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

1 General Information

United Bank for Africa Plc. (the 'Bank'; UBA) is a Nigerian registered company incorporated on 23 February 1961 to take over the business of British and French Bank Limited (BFB). UBA listed its shares on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) in 1970 and became the first Nigerian bank to subsequently undertake an Initial Public Offering (IPO). The Bank's registered address is at 57 Marina, Lagos, Nigeria.

The consolidated and separate financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31 2023 comprise the Bank (Parent) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually referred to as "Group entities"). The Bank and its subsidiaries are primarily involved in corporate, commercial and retail banking, trade services, cash management, treasury and custodial services.

The consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended December 31 2023 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 January 2024.

2 Basis of preparation

These consolidated and separate financial statements comply and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC), and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 and the Banks and other Financial Institutions Act 2020 and relevant Central Bank of Nigeria circulars.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of measurement

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

- Derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value.
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

3.2 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira (N) which is the Bank's functional currency and the Group's presentation currency.

3.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the directors to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, incomes 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 judgments 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 on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3.4 Basis of consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries (including structured entities) are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has rights to variable returns from its involvement in an entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Group also assesses existence of control where it does not have more than 50% of the voting power but is able to govern the financial and operating policies by virtue of de-facto control. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date in which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed, where necessary, to align with the policies adopted by the Group. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests.

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

(b) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as the total of:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree; plus if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree;
- less the net amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When this total is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised in profit or loss.

3.4 Basis of consolidation- Continued

Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Costs related to the acquisition, 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.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date and any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(d) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and any unrealised gains or losses or incomes and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates 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.

(e) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals of non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

(f) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition. In the separate financial statements, investments in associates are carried at cost less impairment.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the group does not recognise further losses unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount adjacent to 'share of profit/(loss)' of associates in profit or loss.

Profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associate are recognised in the Group's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Dilution gains and losses arising on investments in associates are recognised in the profit or loss.

3.5 Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the date of the transaction, as well as unrealized foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities, are recognized in profit or loss.

Unrealized exchange differences on non-monetary financial assets are a component of the change in their entire fair value. For non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, unrealized exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss. For non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, unrealized exchange differences are recorded in other comprehensive income until the asset is sold or becomes impaired.

(b) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Nigerian Naira at exchange rates at each reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Nigerian Naira at average rates.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. However, if the operation is a non-wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interest. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is re-classified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

3.6 Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense for all interest bearing financial instruments are calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount for non-credit impaired financial assets and are recognised within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the profit or loss. 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 net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

For credit-impaired financial assets subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all transaction costs and fees 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.

3.7 Fees and commissions income and expenses

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate. Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management and other fiduciary activity fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognised at a point in time, or over time as the performance obligations are satisfied.

3.8 Net trading and foreign exchange income

Net trading and foreign exchange income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences. Net gains or losses on derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are also included in net trading income.

3.9 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Dividends are reflected as a component of other operating income and recognised gross of the associated withholding tax. The withholding tax expense is included as a component of taxation charge for the relevant period.

3.10 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current income tax liability is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised 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 not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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.

3.11 Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances include notes and coins on hand, current balances with other banks, balances held with central banks and placements with banks which are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents as referred to in the statement of cash flow comprises cash on hand, non-restricted current accounts with central banks and amounts due from banks on demand or with an original maturity of three months or less.

Cash and bank balances are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

3.12 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

These are the assets the Group acquires principally for the purpose of selling in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. They are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised as part of net trading and foreign exchange income in profit or loss.

3.13 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value are positive and as liabilities when their fair value are negative. All changes in fair value are recognized as part of net trading and foreign exchange income in profit or loss.

3.14 Property and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are carried 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 and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

(b) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property and 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 costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised 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 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 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

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

Land	Not depreciated
Buildings	50 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the useful life of item or the lease period
Aircraft	Between 16 and 20 years, depending on the component
Motor vehicles	6 years
Furniture and Fittings	5 years
Computer hardware	5 years
Equipment	5 years
Work in progress	Not depreciated
Lifts*	10 years

*In the financial statements, lifts are not treated as a separate class of property and equipment. They are included as part of Buildings.

Work in progress represents costs incurred on assets that are not available for use. On becoming available for use, the related amounts are transferred to the appropriate category of property and equipment.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

(d) 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 profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

3.15 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration over the Group's interest in net fair value of net 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 is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

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. 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. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

(b) 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. The capitalised costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software, 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 not exceeding five years, from the date that it is available for use. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date. Changes in the expected useful life, or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, which are then treated as changes in accounting estimates.

3.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses relating to goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

3.17 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

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.

Immediately before classification as held for sale or distribution, the assets are re-measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter generally the assets are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

3.18 Repossessed collateral

Repossessed collateral represents financial and non-financial assets acquired by the Group in settlement of overdue loans. The assets are initially recognised at fair value when acquired and included in the relevant assets depending on the nature and the Group's intention in respect of recovery of these assets; and are subsequently remeasured and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets. In situation 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 as assets held for sale.

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Where repossessed collateral results in acquiring control over a business, the business combination is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting with fair value of the settled loan representing the cost of acquisition (refer to the accounting policy for consolidation). Accounting policy for associates is applied to repossessed shares where the Group obtains significant influence, but not control. The cost of the associate is the fair value of the loan settled by repossessing the pledged shares.

3.19 Debt securities issued

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

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.

3.20 Provisions

A provision is recognised 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. Future operating costs are not provided for.

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.

3.21 Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the Group (issuer) to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value, which is the premium received, and then amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial guarantee liability is measured at the higher of the expected credit loss provision and the unamortised premium. Financial guarantees are included within other liabilities.

3.22 Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group makes fixed contributions on contractual basis. 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.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they are due.

UBA Plc operates a contributory pension plan in accordance with the Pension Reform Act, wherein the Bank contributes 10% of employees' basic salary, housing and transport allowance to the designated pension fund administrator chosen by each employee. As a part of the scheme, the Bank also remits employees' contribution of 8% of the relevant compensation to the same account, as provided by the Pension Reform Act, as amended. Other entities in the Group operate their contributory plan in accordance with relevant local laws in their locations.

Termination benefits

The Group recognises termination benefits as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, 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. The Group settles termination benefits within twelve months and are accounted for as short-term benefits.

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 employee benefits 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.

3.23 Share capital and reserves

(a) Share issue costs

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

(b) Dividend on ordinary shares

Dividends on the Group's ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid or, if earlier, approved by the Group's shareholders.

(c) Treasury shares

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

3.24 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 Group 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 ordinary shares.

3.25 Fiduciary activities

The Group commonly acts as trustees in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and incomes arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

3.26 Stock of consumables

Stock of consumables comprise materials to be consumed in the process of rendering of services as well as banking accessories held for subsequent issuance to customers. They are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the items of stock to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated issuance price. When items of stock are issued to customers, their carrying amount is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

3.27 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may 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 headed by the Chief Executive Officer, and the Board of Directors, to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. All costs that are directly traceable to the operating segments are allocated to the segment concerned, while indirect costs are allocated based on the benefits derived from such cost.

3.28 IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers defines principles for recognising revenue and is applicable to all contracts with customers. However, interest and fee income integral to financial instruments and leases will continue to fall outside the scope of IFRS 15 and will be accounted for using the other applicable standards (e.g., IFRS 9, and IFRS 16 Leases).

Revenue under IFRS 15 is recognised as goods and services are transferred, to the extent that the transferor anticipates entitlement to goods and services. The standard also specifies a comprehensive set of disclosure requirements regarding the nature, extent and timing as well as any uncertainty of revenue and the corresponding cash flows with customers.

3.29 IFRS 9: Financial instruments

a. Initial recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets

Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date. Financial assets, which include both debt and equity securities are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are classified and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or amortised cost. Subsequent classification and measurement for debt securities is based on the business model for managing the financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instruments.

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met and the asset is not designated as FVTPL: (a) the asset is held within a business model that is Hold-to-Collect (HTC) as described below, and (b) the contractual terms of the instrument give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

Debt instruments are measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met and the asset is not designated as FVTPL: (a) the asset is held within a business model that is Hold-to-Collect-and-Sell (HTC&S) as described below, and (b) the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are SPPI.

All other debt instruments are measured at FVTPL.

The Group has irrevocably elected to measure equity instruments at FVOCI as no equity instrument is held for trading purposes.

b. Business model assessment

The Group determines the business models at the level that best reflects how portfolios of financial assets are managed to achieve the Group's business objectives. Judgment is used in determining the business models, which is supported by relevant, objective evidence including:

- How the economic activities of our businesses generate benefits, for example through trading revenue, enhancing yields or other costs and how such economic activities are evaluated and reported to key management personnel;
- The significant risks affecting the performance of our businesses, for example, market risk, credit risk, or other risks and the activities undertaken to manage those risks; and
- Historical and future expectations of sales of the loans or securities portfolios managed as part of a business model.

The Group's business models fall into three categories, which are indicative of the key strategies used to generate returns:

- Hold-to-Collect (HTC): The objective of this business model is to hold financial assets to collect contractual principal and interest cash flows. Sales are incidental to this objective and are expected to be insignificant or infrequent.
- Hold-to-Collect-and-Sell (HTC&S): Both collecting contractual cash flows and sales are integral to achieving the objective of the business model.
- Other fair value business models: These business models are neither HTC nor HTC&S, and primarily represent business models where assets are held-for-trading or managed on a fair value basis.

c. SPPI assessment

Instruments held within a HTC or HTC&S business model are assessed to determine if their contractual cash flows are comprised of solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). SPPI payments are those which would typically be expected from basic lending arrangements. Principal amounts include par repayments from lending and financing arrangements, and interest primarily relates to basic lending returns, including compensation for credit risk and the time value of money associated with the principal amount outstanding over a period of time. Interest can also include other basic lending risks and costs (for example, liquidity risk, servicing or administrative costs) associated with holding the financial asset for a period of time, and a profit margin.

Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or variability of cash flows that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

d. Investment securities

Investment securities include all securities classified as FVOCI and amortised cost. All investment securities are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured according to the respective classification.

Investment securities carried at amortised cost are measured using the effective interest method, and are presented net of any allowance for credit losses, calculated in accordance with the Group's policy for allowance for credit losses, as described below. Interest income, including the amortization of premiums and discounts on securities measured at amortised cost are recorded in interest income. Impairment gains or losses recognized on amortised cost securities are recorded in Allowance for credit losses. When a debt instrument measured at amortised cost is sold, the difference between the sale proceeds and the amortised cost of the security at the time of the sale is recorded as a fixed income securities income in Net trading and foreign exchange income.

Debt securities carried at FVOCI are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value included in fair value reserve in equity. Impairment gains and losses are included in allowance for credit losses and correspondingly reduce the accumulated changes in fair value included in fair value reserve. When a debt instrument measured at FVOCI is sold, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from fair value reserve to net trading and foreign exchange income.

Equity securities carried at FVOCI are measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recorded in fair value reserve and not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss when realized. Dividends from FVOCI equity securities are recognized in other operating income.

The Group accounts for all securities using settlement date accounting and changes in fair value between the trade date and settlement date are reflected in income for securities measured at FVTPL, and changes in the fair value of securities measured at FVOCI between the trade and settlement dates are recorded in OCI except for changes in foreign exchange rates on debt securities, which are recorded in net trading and foreign exchange income.

e. Fair value option

A financial instrument with a reliably measurable fair value can be designated as FVTPL (the fair value option) on its initial recognition even if the financial instrument was not acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing. The fair value option can be used for financial assets if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognizing related gains and losses on a different basis (an "accounting mismatch"). The fair value option can be elected for financial liabilities if: (i) the election eliminates an accounting mismatch; (ii) the financial liability is part of a portfolio that is managed on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or (iii) there is an embedded derivative in the financial or non-financial host contract and the derivative is not closely related to the host contract. These instruments cannot be reclassified out of the FVTPL category while they are held or issued.

Financial assets designated as FVTPL are recorded at fair value and any unrealized gains or losses arising due to changes in fair value are included in net trading and foreign exchange income.

Financial assets are reclassified when and only when the business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

f. Loans

Loans are debt instruments recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently measured in accordance with the classification of financial assets policy provided above. Loans are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, which represents the gross carrying amount less allowance for credit losses.

Interest on loans is recognized in interest income using the effective interest method. The estimated future cash flows used in this calculation include those determined by the contractual term of the asset and all fees that are considered to be integral to the effective interest rate. Also included in this amount are transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Fees that relate to activities such as originating, restructuring or renegotiating loans are deferred and recognized as interest income over the expected term of such loans using the effective interest method. Where there is a reasonable expectation that a loan will be originated, commitment and standby fees are also recognized as interest income over the expected term of the resulting loans using the effective interest method. Otherwise, such fees are recorded as other liabilities and amortised into Other operating income over the commitment or standby period. Impairment losses on loans are recognized at each balance sheet date in accordance with the three-stage impairment model outlined below.

g. Allowance for credit losses

An allowance for credit losses (ACL) is established for all financial assets, except for financial assets classified or designated as FVTPL and equity securities, which are not subject to impairment assessment. Assets subject to impairment assessment include loans, overdrafts, debt securities, interest receivable and other financial assets. These are carried at amortised cost and presented net of ACL on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. ACL on loans is presented in Allowance for credit losses - loans and advances. ACL on debt securities measured at FVOCI is presented in profit or loss with the corresponding entry to other comprehensive income. ACL on other financial assets is calculated using the 'general approach' and presented in 'Allowance for impairment on account receivable'.

Off-balance sheet items subject to impairment assessment include financial guarantees and undrawn loan commitments. For all other off-balance sheet products subject to impairment assessment, ACL is separately calculated and included in Other Liabilities – Provisions.

The Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) is used to determine the credit exposure equivalent of the off balance sheet exposure including the open or undrawn limits. The undrawn portion of the approved limit that would have been drawn at the time of default are converted to exposure at default (EAD), this is in addition to the other off-balance sheet exposures like bonds and guarantees, letters of credit etc. In determining the CCF, the bank considers the behavioural cash flow, collateral type and the collateral value securing the facility, time to discover and prevent further drawing during the time of increased credit risk, time lag to convert the collateral to cash, the recovery strategy and cost are also considered. CCF is applied on the off balance exposures to determine the EAD and then subsequently the expected credit loss (ECL).

The ACL is measured at each reporting date according to a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model which is based on changes in credit risk of financial assets since initial recognition:

1) Performing financial assets:

- Stage 1 – From initial recognition of a financial asset to the reporting date, where the asset has not experienced a significant increase in credit risk relative to its initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized equal to the credit losses expected to result from defaults occurring over the 12 months following the reporting date. Interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount of these financial assets.

2) Underperforming financial assets:

- Stage 2 – Following a significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial recognition of the financial asset, a loss allowance is recognized equal to the credit losses expected over the remaining lifetime of the asset. Interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount of these financial assets.

3) Impaired financial assets

- Stage 3 – When a financial asset is considered to be credit-impaired, a loss allowance is recognized equal to credit losses expected over the remaining lifetime of the asset. The Stage 3 expected credit loss impairment model is based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. Interest revenue is calculated based on the carrying amount of the asset, net of the loss allowance, rather than on its gross carrying amount.

The ACL is a discounted probability-weighted estimate of the cash shortfalls expected to result from defaults over the relevant time horizon. For loan commitments, credit loss estimates consider the portion of the commitment that is increases or decreases in the required ACL attributable to purchases and new originations, derecognitions or maturities, and remeasurements due to changes in loss expectations or stage migrations are recorded in Provision for credit losses. Write-offs and recoveries of amounts previously written off are recorded against ACL.

The ACL represents an unbiased estimate of expected credit losses on our financial assets as at the balance sheet date. Judgment is required in making assumptions and estimations when calculating the ACL, including movements between the three stages and the application of forward looking information. The underlying assumptions and estimates may result in changes to the provisions from period to period that significantly affect our results of operations.

h. Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are based on a range of possible outcomes and consider all available reasonable and supportable information including internal and external ratings, historical credit loss experience, and expectations about future cash flows. The measurement of expected credit losses is based primarily on the product of the instrument's probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) discounted to the reporting date. Stage 1 estimates project PD, LGD and EAD over a maximum period of 12 months while Stage 2 estimates project PD, LGD and EAD over the remaining lifetime of the instrument.

An expected credit loss estimate is produced for each individual exposure. Relevant parameters are modelled on a collective basis using portfolio segmentation (corporates, retail, public sector and commercial) that allows for appropriate incorporation of forward looking information.

Expected credit losses are discounted to the reporting period date using the effective interest rate.

i. Expected life

For instruments in Stage 2 or Stage 3, loss allowances reflect expected credit losses over the expected remaining lifetime of the instrument. For most instruments, the expected life is limited to the remaining contractual life.

An exemption is provided for certain instruments with the following characteristics: (a) the instrument includes both a loan and undrawn commitment component; (b) the Group has the contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment; and (c) the Group's exposure to credit losses is not limited to the contractual notice period. For products in scope of this exemption, the expected life may exceed the remaining contractual life and is the period over which exposure to credit losses is not mitigated by normal credit risk management actions. This period varies by product and risk category and is estimated based on the historical experience with similar exposures and consideration of credit risk management actions taken as part of regular credit review cycle. Products in scope of this exemption include credit cards, overdraft balances and certain revolving lines of credit. Determining the instruments in scope for this exemption and estimating the appropriate remaining life based on our historical experience and credit risk mitigation practices requires significant judgment.

j. Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

The assessment of significant increase in credit risk requires significant judgment. The Bank's process to assess changes in credit risk is based on the use 'backstop' indicators. Instruments which are more than 30 days past due may be credit-impaired. There is a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk has increased significantly if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due; this presumption is applied unless the Bank has reasonable and supportable information demonstrating that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The following are considered as exception:

1. Outstanding obligation is a result of an amount being disputed between the bank and obligor where the dispute is not more than 90 days.

2. Outstanding obligation is an insignificant amount compared to the total amount due. Any amount not more than 10% of the total amount due is considered insignificant. Only applicable where there is no significant increase in credit risk and analysed on a case by case basis.

The assessment is generally performed at the instrument level and it is performed at least on quarterly basis. If any of the factors above indicate that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, the instrument is moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2. The assessments for significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition and credit-impairment are performed independently at each reporting period. Assets can move in both directions through the stages of the impairment model. After a financial asset has migrated to Stage 2, if it is no longer considered that credit risk has significantly increased relative to initial recognition in a subsequent reporting period, it will move back to Stage 1 after 90 days.

Similarly, an asset that is in Stage 3 will move back to Stage 2 if it is no longer considered to be credit-impaired after 90 days. An asset will not move back from stage 3 to stage 1 until after a minimum of 180 days, if it is no longer considered to be credit impaired.

For certain instruments with low credit risk as at the reporting date, it is presumed that credit risk has not increased significantly relative to initial recognition. Credit risk is considered to be low if the instrument has a low risk of default, and the borrower has the ability to fulfil their contractual obligations both in the near term and in the longer term, including periods of adverse changes in the economic or business environment.

k. Use of forward-looking information

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

The PD, LGD and EAD inputs used to estimate Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances are modelled based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio. Each macroeconomic scenario used in the expected credit loss calculation includes a projection of all relevant macroeconomic variables applying scenario weights. Macroeconomic variables used in the expected credit loss models include GDP growth rate, foreign exchange rates, inflation rate, crude oil prices and population growth rate.

The estimation of expected credit losses in Stage 1 and Stage 2 is a discounted probability-weighted estimate that considers a minimum of three future macroeconomic scenarios. The base case scenario is based on macroeconomic forecasts published by relevant government agencies. Upside and downside scenarios vary relative to our base case scenario based on reasonably possible alternative macroeconomic conditions. Additional and more severe downside scenarios are designed to capture material non-linearity of potential credit losses in portfolios. Scenario design, including the identification of additional downside scenarios, occurs at least on an annual basis and more frequently if conditions warrant.

Scenarios are designed to capture a wide range of possible outcomes and weighted according to the best estimate of the relative likelihood of the range of outcomes that each scenario represents. Scenario weights take into account historical frequency, current trends, and forward-looking conditions and are updated on a quarterly basis. All scenarios considered are applied to all portfolios subject to expected credit losses with the same probabilities.

The assessment of significant increases in credit risk is based on changes in probability-weighted forward-looking lifetime PD as at the reporting date, using the same macroeconomic scenarios as the calculation of expected credit losses.

I. Definition of default

A default is considered to have occurred with regard to a particular obligor when either or both of the following events have taken place.

- The bank considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full, without recourse by the bank to actions such as realising security (if held).
- The obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the bank (principal or interest). Overdrafts will be considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit smaller than current outstanding.

- Interest payments equal to 90 days or more have been capitalized, rescheduled, rolled over into a new loan (except where facilities have been reclassified).

The elements to be taken as indications of unlikelihood to pay include:

- The bank sells the credit obligation at a material credit-related economic loss.

- The bank consents to a distressed restructuring of the credit obligation where this is likely to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by the material forgiveness, or postponement, of principal, interest or (where relevant) fees.

- The bank has filed for the obligor's bankruptcy or a similar order in respect of the obligor's credit obligation to the banking group.

The following are considered as exceptions:

a. Outstanding obligation is a result of an amount being disputed between the bank and obligor where the dispute is not more than 150 days;

b. In the case of specialized loans, default is defined as where the obligor is past due more than 180 days on any material credit obligation to the bank (principal or interest). This is consistent with CBN guidelines on IFRS 9. In addition, it is consistent with the Bank's historical default pattern on this category of loans. The specialized loans to which this is applicable are Project Financing, Object Financing, Income Producing Real Estate, Commercial Real Estate and Mortgage Loans;

c. Outstanding obligation is an insignificant amount compared to the total amount due. Any amount not more than 10% of amount due is considered insignificant. Only applicable where there is no significant increase in credit risk and analysed on a case by case basis.

d. Exposure is still in default due to a new debit when the initial debit has been cleared. Usually occurs when the debit that initiated the initial days past due has been paid but the days past due continues to reflect a debit.

m. Credit-impaired financial assets (Stage 3)

Financial assets are assessed for credit-impairment at each balance sheet date and more frequently when circumstances warrant further assessment. Evidence of credit-impairment may include indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulty, probability of bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, as well as a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows evidenced by the adverse changes in the payments status of the borrower or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

A loan is considered for transfer from stage 2 to stage 1 where there is significant improvement in credit risk and from stage 3 to stage 2 (declassified) where the facility is no longer in default. Factors that are considered in such backward transitioning include the following:

- i) Declassification of the exposure by all the licensed private credit bureaux or the credit risk management system;
- ii) Improvement of relevant credit risk drivers for an individual obligor (or pool of obligors);
- iii) Evidence of full repayment of principal or interest.

Generally, the above are to represent an improvement in credit risk to warrant consideration for a backward transition of loans. Where there is evidence of significant reduction in credit risk, the following probationary periods should apply before a loan may be moved to a lower stage (indicating lower risk):

Transfer from Stage 2 to 1:- 90 days

Transfer from Stage 3 to 2:- 90 days

Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1:- 180 days

When a financial asset has been identified as credit-impaired, expected credit losses are measured as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the instrument's original effective interest rate. For impaired financial assets with drawn and undrawn components, expected credit losses also reflect any credit losses related to the portion of the loan commitment that is expected to be drawn down over the remaining life of the instrument.

When a financial asset is credit-impaired, interest ceases to be recognised on the regular accrual basis, which accrues income based on the gross carrying amount of the asset. Rather, interest income is calculated by applying the original effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset, which is the gross carrying amount less the related ACL.

Following impairment, interest income is recognized on the unwinding of the discount from the initial recognition of impairment.

3 Significant accounting policies - Continued

n. Write-off of loans

Loans and the related ACL are written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, they are generally written off after receipt of any proceeds from the realization of collateral. In circumstances where the net realizable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write off may be earlier.

Written-off loans are derecognised from the Group's books. However, the Group continues enforcement activities on all written-off loans until full recovery is achieved or such time when it is objectively evident that recovery is no longer feasible.

o. Modifications

The credit risk of a financial asset will not necessarily decrease merely as a result of a modification of the contractual cash flows. If the contractual cash flows on a financial asset have been renegotiated or modified and the financial asset was not derecognised, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial by comparing:

- (1) the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date (based on the modified contractual terms); and
- (2) the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified contractual terms).

A modification will however lead to derecognition of existing loan and recognition of a new loan i.e. substantial modification if:

- the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees received net of any fees paid and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.

The following will be applicable to modified financial assets:

- The modification of a distressed asset is treated as an originated credit-impaired asset requiring recognition of life-time ECL after modification.
- The cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition is recognized as a loss allowance for purchase or originated credit-impaired financial asset at the reporting date.
- The general impairment model does not apply to purchased or originated credit-impaired assets.

The following situations (qualitative) may however not lead to a derecognition of the loan:

- Change in interest rate arising from a change in MPR which is the benchmark rate that drives borrowing rates in Nigeria;
 - Change in financial asset's tenor (increase or decrease);
 - Change in installment amount to higher or lower amount;
 - Change in the annuity repayment pattern, for example, from monthly to quarterly, half-yearly or yearly
 - Change in the applicable financial asset fee
- Modification gain or loss is included as part of allowance for credit loss for each financial year.

p. Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group recognizes financial liabilities when it first becomes a party to the contractual rights and obligations in the relevant contracts.

Under IFRS 9, financial liabilities are either classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost or financial liabilities at FVTPL. The Group classifies its financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost, except for:

i. Financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in the trading booking) and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is a part of a portfolio of specific financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Gains or losses from financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the Group's own credit risk, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the Group's credit risk are also presented in profit or loss;

ii. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments.

Financial liabilities that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are deposits from banks or customers, borrowings, and subordinated liabilities.

q. 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 when the Group transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred, or has assumed an obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more recipients, subject to certain criteria.

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

The Group may enter into transactions whereby it transfers assets, but retains either all 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 derecognised. In transactions where the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it derecognises the asset if control over the asset is lost.

The rights and obligations retained in the transfer are recognised separately as assets and liabilities as appropriate. In transfers where control over the asset is retained, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

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

3.31 IFRS 16 Leases

At contract inception the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group adopts a single measurement approach and recognizes right to use of assets and lease liability at commencement date of a lease contract.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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.

3.32 IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

Classification of Ghana and Sierra Leone as hyperinflationary economies

IAS 29 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies' requires that the financial statements of entities whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy to be adjusted for the effects of changes in a suitable general price index and to be expressed in terms of the current unit of measurement at the closing date of the reporting period. Accordingly, the inflation produced from the date of acquisition or from the revaluation date, as applicable, must be computed in the non-monetary items.

The standard does not establish an absolute inflation rate at which an economy is considered hyperinflationary. Instead, it considers a variety of non-exhaustive characteristics of the economic environment of a country that are seen as strong indicators of the existence of hyperinflation. Hyperinflationary accounting is adopted for any of the entity in the Group when characteristics of the economic environment of the country has indicated any of the following:

- (a) the general population prefers to keep its wealth in non-monetary assets or in a relatively stable foreign currency. Amounts of local currency held are immediately invested to maintain purchasing power;
- (b) the general population regards monetary amounts not in terms of the local currency but in terms of a relatively stable foreign currency. Prices may be quoted in that currency;
- (c) sales and purchases on credit take place at prices that compensate for the expected loss of purchasing power during the credit period, even if the period is short;
- (d) interest rates, wages and prices are linked to a price index; and
- (e) the cumulative inflation rate over three years is approaching, or exceeds, 100%.

The Ghana and Sierra Leone economies were designated as hyperinflationary from 31 December 2023. As a result, application of IAS 29 has been applied to United Bank for Africa (Ghana) Limited and United Bank for Africa (Sierra Leone) Limited which have a functional currency of Ghanaian cedi and Sierra Leonean leones respectively.

The financial results of the group entities whose functional currencies are the currencies of hyperinflationary economies are adjusted in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period following the historic cost approach.

The carrying amounts of non-monetary assets and liabilities are adjusted to reflect the change in the general price index from the date of acquisition to the end of the reporting period. On initial application of hyperinflation, prior period gains and losses are recognised [in other comprehensive income/directly in equity].

Gains or losses on the net monetary position are recognised in profit or loss. All items recognised in the income statement are restated by applying the change in the general price index from the dates when the items of income and expenses were initially earned or incurred.

At the beginning of the first period of application, the components of equity, except retained earnings, are restated by applying a general price index from the dates the components were contributed or otherwise arose. These restatements are recognised directly in equity as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Restated retained earnings are derived from all other amounts in the restated statement of financial position. At the end of the first period and in subsequent periods, all components of equity are restated by applying a general price index from the beginning of the period or the date of contribution, if later. [The combined effect of restating and translation is treated as a net change in OCI/The translation effect is recognised in OCI and the restatement effect is treated as a change in equity/directly in equity].

All items in the statement of cash flows are expressed in terms of the general price index at the end of the reporting period

As the presentation currency of the Group and that of the Bank is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, comparative amounts are not adjusted for the changes in the index or exchange rates in the current year.

3.33 Changes in accounting policies

Except for the following new standards, the Group has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in Notes 3.1 - 3.30 to all periods presented in these consolidated and separate financial statements. The Group has adopted these new amendments with initial date of application of January 1, 2023.

a) IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 was issued 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. It also requires similar principles for reinsurance contracts held and issued investment contracts with discretionary participation features. The standard brings a greater degree of comparability and transparency about an insurer's financial health and the profitability of new and in-force insurance business.

IFRS 17 introduces a general measurement model that measures groups of insurance contracts based on fulfilment cash flows (comprising probability-weighted current estimates of future cash flows and an explicit entity-specific adjustment for risk) and a contractual service margin. The premium allocation approach (PAA) is a simplified measurement model that may be applied when certain conditions are fulfilled. Under the PAA approach, the liability for remaining coverage will be initially recognised as the premiums, if any, received at initial recognition, minus any insurance acquisition cash flows. The general measurement model has specific modifications applicable to accounting for reinsurance contracts, direct participating contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

This standard does not impact the Group in anyway as the Bank and its subsidiary companies do not engage in insurance business.

b) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments introduced the definition of accounting estimates and included other amendments to help entities distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. This amendment does not have an impact on the Group's Financial statement.

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

Disclosure of Accounting Policies amends IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements.

The amendments replace the requirement for entities to disclose their significant accounting policies with the requirement to disclose their material accounting policy information. The amendments also include guidance to help entities apply the definition of material in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

This amendment does not have an impact on the Group's Financial statement.

d) Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction Amendments to IAS 12

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.

This amendment does not have an impact on the Group's Financial statement.

e) International Tax Reform Pillar Two Model Rules Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments clarify that IAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top up taxes. Such tax legislation, and the income taxes arising from it, are referred to as 'Pillar Two legislation' and 'Pillar Two income taxes,' respectively.

The amendments require an entity to disclose that it has applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

3.34 Standards and interpretations issued/amended but not yet effective

The standards listed below have been issued or amended by the IASB but are yet to become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. 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.

a) Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - IFRS 10 and IAS 28

The amendments address the conflict between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures when accounting for the sale or contribution of a subsidiary to a joint venture or associate (resulting in the loss of control of the subsidiary). In December 2015 the IASB deferred the effective date of this amendment indefinitely.

(b) Non-current Liabilities with Covenants - IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments improve the information an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months is subject to compliance with covenants. The amendments also respond to stakeholders' concerns about the classification of such a liability as current or non-current. This standard is effective on or after 1 January 2024.

c) Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback - IFRS 16

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback amends IFRS 16 by adding subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions. This standard is effective on or after 1 January 2024.

d) Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

The amendments require an entity to provide information about the impact of supplier finance arrangements on liabilities and cash flows, including terms and conditions of those arrangements, quantitative information on liabilities related to those arrangements as at the beginning and end of the reporting period and the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of those arrangements. The information on those arrangements is required to be aggregated unless the individual arrangements have dissimilar or unique terms and conditions. In the context of quantitative liquidity risk disclosures required by IFRS 7, supplier finance arrangements are included as an example of other factors that might be relevant to disclose.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

e) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to IAS 1

This is a slight amendment to IAS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements, the amendment clarifies how an entity classifies debt and other financial liabilities as either current or noncurrent, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (eg the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.

The amendments could affect the classification of liabilities, particularly for entities that previously considered management's intentions to determine classification and for some liabilities that can be converted into equity.

They must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the normal requirements in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

f) Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability

The IASB's amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates require disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable. This is applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and can be applied earlier.

The amendment specifies when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not, how an entity determines the exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable, and require the disclosure of additional information when a currency is not exchangeable.

3.35 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million Nigerian Naira (NGN) unless otherwise stated.

4 Financial Risk Management

4.1 Introduction and overview

Given the scale and scope of its operations as well as the diversity of the geographies within which it operates, United Bank for Africa Plc (UBA Plc) has adopted an enterprise wide, integrated approach to risk management. The key objectives are as follow:

1. meet and exceed best practice global standards as defined by local and international regulatory bodies. The Group intend to achieve this by adhering to the principles of the Basel II Accords as adopted by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN);
2. ensure sustainable profitability and enterprise value protection by maintaining growth within appropriate risk-control boundaries; and
3. enhance corporate governance by involving the Board and Senior Management in setting the tone for the risk management agenda.

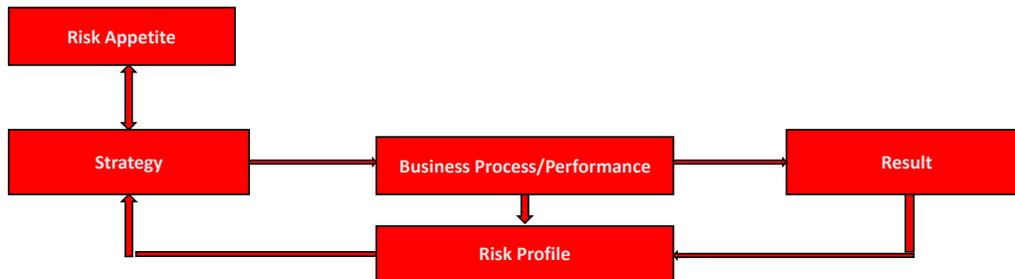
The key elements of the ERM framework are intended to enhance risk identification, measurement, control and reporting.

(a) Risk Management Strategy

UBA's risk management strategy is based on an embedded risk management process from the strategy formulation level to the business unit decision making. The strategic risk management objectives include:

- Evaluation of the strategic risks faced by the Group in the continuously evolving environment;
- Allocate resources in line with strategic objectives and risks;
- Determine the tolerable risk profile and formulate the acceptable risk appetite for the Group;

- Establish adequate risk management and internal control systems to support the business and the risk appetite; and
- Establish proper feedback mechanism as input into the strategic risk management process.



(b) Risk Management Culture

There is a commitment to ensuring that risk management is enshrined as a culture in the Group, from the Board of Directors to the individual business unit. There is considerable effort to infuse the risk/reward evaluation in the decision-making process to ensure that there is proper assessment of risk dimension in process design, performance appraisal, limit establishment, portfolio creation, monitoring activities and audit process. The aim is also to encourage a culture of constant re-evaluation of risk profile and prompt risk mitigation action, where required.

In order to do this, there is proper dissemination of information and policies, development of frameworks, and staff training to ensure that all staff are adequately aware of their roles in the risk management process of the Group. As part of the risk culture, the Bank aim to ensure the following:

- General understanding and uniform application of risk management principles;
- Strong and visible commitment from senior management;
- Clearly defined responsibility and accountability;
- Central oversight of risk management across the enterprise;
- Central oversight of corporate governance across the enterprise;
- Ownership of risk management is at all levels; and
- Clearly defined risk appetite.

(c) Role and responsibilities

The key players in the risk management framework and their responsibilities are as follows:

Board of Directors

The ultimate responsibility for risk management in UBA lies with the Board of Directors. The responsibilities of the Board with respect to risk management include, but are not limited to:

- Ensuring an appropriate corporate governance framework is developed and operated;
- Providing guidelines regarding the management of risk elements in the Group;
- Approving Group risk management policies;
- Determination of the Group's risk appetite;
- Ensuring that management controls and reporting procedures are satisfactory and reliable;
- Approving large credit exposures beyond the limit of the Board Credit Committee; and
- Approving capital demand plans based on risk budgets.

Board Committees

The Board of Directors has established various Board-level risk committees, to support its risk oversight roles and responsibilities. These committees review and advise on numerous risk matters requiring Board approvals. The Board Risk Management Committee has direct oversight for the Bank's overall risk management framework. The Board Credit Committee considers and approves large exposure underwriting decisions within its authority and recommends those above its limit to the Board for consideration. The Board Audit and Governance Committee assists the Board with regard to internal controls, audit assessments and compliance matters.

A list of various Board committees and their assigned responsibilities is contained in the corporate governance report.

Management Committees

Key Management Committees include:

(i) Executive Management Committee (EMC)

The EMC is responsible for the following, among others, and is accountable to the Board:

- Executing strategy once approved by the Board;
- Overall performance of the Group;
- Managing the Group's risks; and
- Day-to-day oversight for the Group.

All non-credit product approvals must go to the EMC which shall review and approve or recommend for approval to the appropriate Board Committees in line with the Bank's advised Approval Limits. Above the EMC approval limits, Non-Credit products are approved by the Board's Audit and Governance Committee (BAGC).

All new business activity irrespective of capital commitment must be approved by the BAGC through the EMC.

(ii) Executive Credit Committee (ECC)

The Committee's main objective is to develop and maintain a sound credit risk portfolio for the Group and to oversee the development and deployment of credit risk practices across the Group.

Its principal activities and functions are:-

- Set frameworks and guidelines for credit risk management for the Group
- Review and recommend all Credit related policies for the Group to the BCC for approval
- Monitor implementation and compliance with credit policy paying particular attention to the following:
 - Credit concentration
 - Credit portfolio quality
- Review credit requests and recommend those above its limit to BCC for approval
- Ensure the Group's Non Performing Loans portfolio is within the acceptable ratio

- Review all major credit audit issues with a view to adopting learning points for enhancement to the credit process

(iii) Group Asset and Liability Committee

The Group Asset and Liability Committee (GALCO), is a sub-committee of the EMC whose decisions are reported to the Finance & General Purpose Committee. GALCO has responsibility for managing UBA Group's balance sheet as well as traded and non-traded market risks.

In playing this role, GALCO does the following:-

- Recommend balance sheet management policies, frameworks and procedures to the Board Risk Management Committee through EMC for approval

- Recommend Treasury policies, frameworks and procedures to the Board Audit and Governance Committee (BAGC) through EMC for approval

- Manage the Group's balance sheet and ensure compliance with regulatory and statutory ratios and requirements
 - Develop an optimal structure of the Group's balance sheet to optimize risk-reward through a review of:
 - Liquidity Gap Analysis
 - Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO)
 - Stress Test
 - Wholesale Borrowing Guidelines
 - Contingency Liquidity Plan
- Review Liquidity, Interest Rate and Currency Risks and approve risk mitigation proposals subject to ratification by EMC
- Set pricing strategies for the Group on assets and liabilities (pool rate, asset and/or liability composition) subject to ratification by EMC

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

(iv) Criticized Assets Committee

The Criticized Assets Committee is a management committee which reviews Past Due Obligations (PDOs) and

- Develops the framework to reduce the Group's portfolio of risk assets on watch-list as well as delinquent accounts
- Monitor implementation of strategies developed for recoveries and reduction of loan delinquencies
- Ratifies proposed classification of accounts and provisioning levels
- Recommends write-offs for approval through the EMC to the Board

(v) Group Risk Management Committee

The responsibilities of the Group Risk Management Committee are as follows:

- (a) To support the EMC in the discharge of its risk management responsibilities which includes but is not limited to the management of risk, determining risk tolerance levels, risk appetite, risk monitoring, risk assurance and risk disclosures for the Group.
- (b) To review, assess and make recommendations on the integrity and adequacy of the overall risk management function of the Group.
- (c) To review, assess and make recommendations to the Executive Management Committee regarding policies relating to risk management.
- (d) To review risk limits and periodic risk and compliance reports and make recommendations to the Executive Management Committee.
- (e) Recommend risk approval limits to Executive Management Committee.
- (f) To review and recommend on an annual basis the update of the risk management policies, frameworks and procedures of the Group.
- (g) Advise Executive Management Committee on any emerging risks that the Group is or could be exposed to and recommend mitigation actions.
- (h) Monitor overall risk management framework to ensure that the framework is uniformly applied in all the entities in the Group.
- (i) Review IT Risk Management and make recommendations in accordance with the risk appetite of the Group.
- (j) Monitor the Basel II Accord Capital Framework implementation and compliance program in the Group.
- (k) Periodic review of the Risk Assets Portfolio and Limits in line with internal and regulatory benchmarks.
- (l) Review and recommend yearly Risk Management staffing model and manpower development programs.

Group Chief Risk Officer

The Group Chief Risk Officer has oversight for the effective and efficient governance of all risk functions in the Group. He is responsible for development and implementation of Group's risk management frameworks, policies and processes across the entire risk spectrum.

(d) Central Risk Management Functions

Each risk function including Credit, Market, Operational and IT Risk has direct responsibility for the development and management of risk management activities. The responsibilities of divisional functions with respect to risk include:

- Develop and maintain policies, frameworks and risk management methodologies
- Provide guidance on the management of risks and ensure implementation of risk policies and strategies
- Provide recommendations for improvement of risk management
- Provide consolidated risk reports to the various Board and management committees such as EMC, ECC and/or Board of Directors
- Provide assurance that risk management policies and strategies are operating effectively to achieve the Group's business objectives.

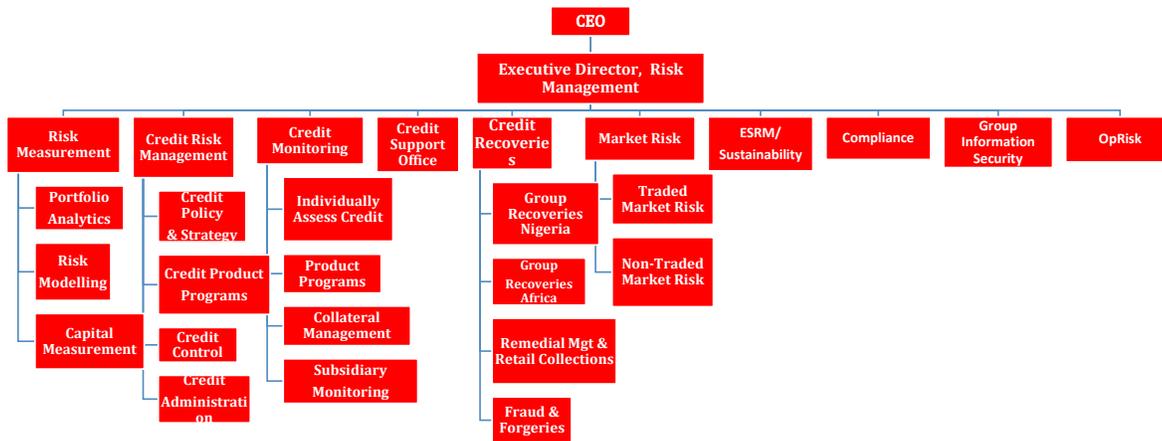
At a strategic level, our risk management objectives are as follows:

- To identify, assess, control, report and manage the Group's material risks and optimize risk/return decisions
- To ensure business growth plans are properly supported by effective risk infrastructure
- To manage the risk profile to ensure that specific financial deliverables remain possible under a range of adverse business conditions

(e) Risk Management Structure

The Group has in place an independent Risk Management Directorate which is essential to UBA's growth and earnings sustainability.

In response to the dynamic risk environment, the credit risk management structure has been flattened to ensure increased oversight and improved responsiveness.



(f) Risk Management Policies

The principal risk policies cover the Group's main risk types, assigning responsibility for the management of specific risks and setting out requirements for control frameworks for all risk types. Fundamental to the delivery of the Group's risk management objectives are a series of methodologies that allow it to measure, model, price, stress-test, mitigate and report the risks that arise from its activities.

(i) Risk Appetite

A key responsibility of the Board is the determination of the organization's risk appetite. This is codified in a Risk Appetite framework which considers the level of risk that the Group is willing to take in pursuit of its business objectives. This is expressed as the Group's appetite for earnings volatility across all businesses from a credit, marketing and liquidity risk perspective.

Risk appetite is institutionalized by establishing scale of activities through clearly defined target market criteria, product risk acceptance criteria, portfolio limits as well as risk-return requirements.

(ii) Approval Authority

The Board of Directors also set internal approval limits which are reviewed from time to time as the circumstances of the Group demands. These are at all times guided by maximum regulatory limit as applicable.

(iii) Risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Group's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. The Group applies a concentration risk management framework that sets exposure limits as a function of capital across all dimensions of its asset portfolio including geography, sector, obligor, product etc. This is closely monitored to ensure diversification of risk.

(g) Environmental & Social Risk Management/Sustainability (ESRM/Sustainability)

The Group takes Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations as part of its overall strategy. This is achieved by integrating environmental and social standards into the Group's business operations and activities. The overall objective is to foster sustainable practices by creating equal benefits for people, the firm, and our planet. Our Environmental, Social and Governance framework is based on local and global standards such as the Nigerian Sustainable Banking Principles (NSBP), IFC Performance Standards, Equator Principles, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We are also guided by the World Bank good international industry practices as well as host country's local environmental laws and standards. The Group's sustainability targets are encapsulated in UBA Foundation's broader focus on the Environment, Education and Economic Empowerment.

4.2 Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This includes legal risk but excludes reputational and strategic risks. The Operational Risk Management Policy of the Group provides guidelines to proactively identify operational risk in all business functions of the Bank. It provides a standardized approach and comprehensive procedures for risk identification, assessment, controlling, monitoring, management and reporting. In addition, creates risk awareness amongst all employees and facilitates best practice operational risk management.

Various tools and methodologies are deployed by the Bank to implement its operational risk management. This includes:

Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) – This is an important piece of the Bank's robust risk management strategy.

Key Risk Indicators (KRI) - This is the metrics that provide insight into business function risk profile and identification of early warning signs of potential vulnerability.

Losses & Loss Events Reporting – All business functions report losses using automated loss reporting tool.

Business Continuity Management (BCM) – The Bank is BCMS ISO 22301 certified and in compliance with the requirements of the standard. The Bank has developed and maintains robust business continuity plan that protect staff, its assets, and the interests of customers. These plans are designed to cover a wide range of business disruptions that may range from the inability to operate from a single building to more widespread events that impact a city or region.

Operational Risk Capital Calculation – The bank adopts the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) in line with Central Bank of Nigeria requirements.

4.3 Compliance

UBA Group maintains zero tolerance for Compliance & regulatory infraction. To this end, the focus of the Compliance function as entrenched by the Board is to instill a Compliance culture within the Group by ensuring that Compliance is integrated in the Group's business practices and processes. Regulatory Compliance department within the Risk management structure ensures adherence to the requirements of the law, regulation, industry organizational codes, principles of good governance and ethical standards in the conduct of the Banks business.

The essence is geared towards combating Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing, and proliferations of equipment for mass destruction.

The objectives of our Regulatory Compliance function are as follows:

- Proactively mitigate all regulatory risks in the Group
- Design, plan and implement compliance programs that ensures that the Bank's policies, procedures, products and services are compliant with applicable laws, rules and regulatory requirements.
- Manage existing or potential threats related to legal or policy noncompliance—or ethical misconduct—that could lead to fines or penalties, reputational damage, or the inability to operate in key markets.
- Ensure there is a compliance culture within the Group.
- Ensure periodic review and update of the Anti-Money Laundering/ Counter Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) Policy and Know Your Customer (KYC) policy & Procedural Manual annually
- Respond to government investigations and queries by acting as the principal point of contact whenever the government agent wants to get in touch with the Bank for issues relating to regulatory compliance.
- Report all regulatory Compliance issues and risks to Executive management committee and Board Risk Management Committee.

The Compliance function is independently reporting into the Risk management directorate and also reviewed by Group internal audit.

Financial Risk Management- Continued

4.4 Group Information Security/Cybersecurity

The Bank recognised the importance of managing Cybersecurity Risks as part of its overall business sustainability and risk management strategy, with substantial investments made in the right people, processes and technologies to manage these risks. Aligning with our business strategy, we performed detailed evaluation of the specific risks we are susceptible to and developed a multi-year roadmap to address current and future threats. The Bank has a secure, vigilant and resilient strategy to cybersecurity, which means that we have a multilayered approach to the defence against cybercriminals; however, our people remain our first line of defence.

We have witnessed a significant increase in the awareness level among staff and customers regarding cyber security.

The Bank overhauled its Security Operations to provide the right level of 24/7 visibility into threats that may occur both within and outside the network of the Bank. We strategically invested in state-of-the-art security technologies that have Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics Automation(RA) capabilities embedded. This ensures that we are always ready and can pre-empt attacks before they occur.

In an interconnected world, one in which we cannot thrive in isolation; we developed channels that would help us leverage interconnection with Regulators, Fintechs and other banks to create enhanced value to our customers. As a result, we also built up our cyber defences to boost our capabilities for detection, protection and response, especially around Cloud, Identity and Access Management and Third-party connections/interfaces.

Also the Bank onboarded the services of a tier-one international security Firm to support our cyber security capabilities and ensure we are aligned with international best practices as a global Bank.

Data privacy and protection are areas we have taken very seriously; from instituting the right processes to adhering to the various regulations/standards, we also invested in tools that would enforce the standards/procedures.

All cyber risk imperatives are reported to the Board Risk Committee (BRC) monthly, and appropriate governance and oversight over cybersecurity have been instituted within the Group. Metrics and KRIs have also been developed and monitored Groupwide to track progress on our plans.

4.5 Credit Risk

(a) Overview

Credit risk is the potential for financial loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to honour its financial or contractual obligations. Credit represent a significant part of the overall risk exposure of the Group and is largely represented by the loans and advances on the books of the Group. The Group has several policies and frameworks in place for managing credit risk across the Group.

(i) Credit Risk Management (CRM)

The Credit Risk Management division acts as the custodian of Group credit policies and recommends reviews based on regulatory changes and other developments in the operating environment. It develops and implements the Group credit risk management framework, as well as a portfolio management strategy towards achieving a diversified, high quality asset mix to minimize delinquencies.

In addition, CRM ensures appropriate control measures are taken in the documentation and administration of approved loans.

(ii) Credit Risk Governance

The Board through Board Credit Committee (BCC) is responsible for the overall governance of credit risk and the management of the credit portfolio of the Group. It reviews and recommends credit policies to the Board. The Executive Credit Committee (ECC) sets frameworks and guidelines for credit risk management for the Group and reviews and recommends for approval to the BCC all credit related policies for the Group. ECC monitors implementation and compliance with credit policy paying particular attention to the following:

- a. Credit concentration
- b. Credit portfolio performance
- c. Credit quality

With regards to approval of credit facilities, the ECC approves facilities that are above the limit of the GMD, while the BCC approves credit facilities that are above the limit of the ECC. The Board of Directors is the overall approving authority, approving credit facilities that are above the limit of the BCC.

(iii) Credit Monitoring

Credit monitoring runs as a separate group of risk management to improve oversight of loan performance. Its primary function is to continuously monitor the bank's loan portfolio to ensure ongoing portfolio performance and achievement of portfolio quality targets. Credit Monitoring ensures all loans are booked in line with the Group's policy. They also identify exceptions which may prevent the loan from being paid in a timely manner. Observed Credit exceptions are escalated for possible resolution, sanction implementation and management attention. The group takes proactive steps to ensure follow up on accounts showing signs of delinquency.

Credit Risk- Continued

(iv) Credit Concentration Management

The Group has a Credit Concentration Risk Management policy which provides a framework within which lending decisions can be made to ensure an adequate level of diversification of the Group's credit portfolio. The policy provides risk-based limits that restrict lending activities to within the Group's desired risk appetite and tolerance.

The Group ensures that:

- It manages its portfolio by ensuring adequate diversification across industries, segments and jurisdictions to maintain high portfolio quality and liquidity
- Provides risk-based concentration limits to ensure that exposures to single obligors, sectors and countries are contained within acceptable risk appetite.

(v) Credit Risk Measurement

In measuring credit risk of loans and advances to various counterparties, the Group considers the credit worthiness and financial capacity of the obligor to pay or meet contractual obligations, current exposures to the counter party/obligor and its likely future developments, credit history of the counterparty/obligor; and the likely recovery ratio in case of default obligations- value of collateral and other ways out. Our credit exposure comprises wholesale and retail loans and advances and debt securities. The Group's policy is to lend principally on the basis of our customers' repayment capacity through quantitative and qualitative evaluation. However we strive to ensure that our loans are backed by collateral to reflect the risk of the obligors and the nature of the facility.

In the estimation of credit risk, the Group estimates the following parameters:

- Probability of Default (PD)
- Loss Given Default(LGD)
- Exposure at Default

Probability of Default

This is the probability that an obligor or counterparty will default over a given period, usually one year. To measure expected credit loss, we develop a 12-month PD or equivalent (used in Stage 1 provisioning) and a lifetime PD or equivalent (used for Stages 2 and 3 provisioning). The PD is used to reflect the current expectation of default and considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

Loss Given Default

LGD is defined as the portion of the loan determined to be irrecoverable at the time of loan default (1 – recovery rate). Our methods for estimating LGD includes both quantitative and qualitative factors which are adjusted for forward looking information to measure lifetime expected credit losses.

Exposure at default

This represents the amount that is outstanding at the point of default. Its estimation includes the drawn amount and expected utilization of the undrawn commitment at default.

(vi) General Risk Rating Process

The Group adopts a two-dimensional approach to the assessment of credit risk in the Risk Rating Process for all obligors.

Obligor are assigned an Obligor Risk Rating (ORR) while a Facility Risk Rating (FRRs) is assigned to facilities. However certain obligors, retail and commercial loans applicants that do not have a risk rating, must access credit through product programmes while those that have credit ratings can access through the individually assessed credit window. Scoring system is used for consumer loans whereby loans that achieve a predetermined minimum score are approved.

Inputs used to determine obligor risk ratings (ORRs) are derived based on quantitative and qualitative factors. The quantitative factors are primarily based on a metrics that uses information on the obligor's financial position while the qualitative factors include:

- Management quality
- Industry risks
- Company profile
- Economic factors

The integrity of the Group's portfolio management process is dependent on accurate and timely risk ratings. Deterioration in credit risks is quickly identified and communicated to facilitate prompt action. The rating is reviewed on a periodic basis and this is reflected in the management of such portfolio. The default also leads to prevention of further drawdown while steps are taken to recover the outstanding balance and/or realise the collateral.

Deterioration in credit risk are identified based on factors such as

- Ratings downgrade
- Missed payments
- Non-compliance with loan covenants
- Deterioration of quality/value of collateral

(vii) Credit Rating of Counterparty/Obligor

All risk rating processes are reviewed and validated periodically to ensure relevance to business realities, and relate to loans and advances to customers, loans and advances to banks, financial assets held for trading and investment securities. External ratings may also be obtained where such is available. The Risk Rating buckets and definitions are as highlighted below:

UBA Risk Buckets and Definition

Description	Rating Bucket	Range Of Scores	Risk Range	Risk Range (Description)
Extremely Low Risk	AAA	1.00 – 1.99	90% - 100%	Low Risk Range
Very Low Risk	AA	2.00 – 2.99	80% - 89%	
Low Risk	A	3.00 – 3.99	70% - 79%	
Acceptable Risk	BBB	4.00 – 4.99	60% - 69%	Acceptable Risk Range
Moderately High Risk	BB	5.00 – 5.99	50% - 59%	
High Risk	B	6.00 – 6.99	40% - 49%	High Risk Range
Very High Risk	CCC	7.00 – 7.99	30% - 39%	
Extremely High Risk	CC	8.00 – 8.99	0% - 29%	Unacceptable Risk Range
High Likelihood of Default	C	9.00 – 9.99	Below 0%	
Default	D	Above 9.99	Below 0%	

The risk ratings are a primary tool in the review and decision making in the credit process. The Group does not lend on unsecured basis to obligors that are below investment grade (BB and above). The Group will not lend to obligors in the unacceptable risk range.

(viii) Remedial Management Process

This process is managed by the Group Remedial & Recovery Division (GRRD). Depending on the severity of classification, the Group undertakes remedial corrective action geared towards ensuring performance of weak credits. Early attention, including substantive discussions with borrowers, is required to correct deficiencies.

Remedial process covers the evaluation, analysis or restructuring of credit facilities for existing PDOs. It may include new extensions of credit and/or restructuring of terms. Some of the possible actions are summarised as follows:

- Rate/Payment modification or longer-term payment relief - adjusting interest rates or payment frequency;
- Ageing/Extension: Modifying the length of the loan;
- Cash Out: Refinancing a loan at a higher principal amount in order to get additional funds for other uses;
- Short Sale – Loan is discounted to prevent imminent foreclosure; and
- Deed in lieu – Voluntary conveyance of interest in property to the Bank

The process calls for full information gathering, together with financial and risk analysis leading up to the approval decision. Analysis and standards vary according to business product, market, transaction characteristics and environmental issues. In all cases, we strive to achieve good judgment, in ensuring that all relevant issues have been addressed in each situation.

(ix) Work out and recovery

The Remedial Management & Credit Recovery Division ("RMCRD") is the collections arm of Credit Risk Management that evaluates, monitors and supervises the re-structuring, repayments and collections of all past due obligations that have been prudential classified and show early warning signs of default. The division has a three level governance structure:

Level 1 is an oversight and supervisory function performed by the Divisional Head through the Regional Heads;

Level 2 is a supervisory and management function performed by the Regional Heads through the Zonal Heads; and

Level 3 is an operational function performed by the Zonal Head in conjunction with the Recovery/Remedial officers from the regional bank offices.

RMCRD maintains effective governance and control over its entire process and adopts a standard methodology consisting of five steps.

Risk Management and Credit Recovery Methodology

Steps	Activities
1. Identification	Identification of past due obligations due for recovery, collections and remedial action Identification of strategies to be adopted Identification of the least cost alternative of achieving timely collections within resource constraints
2. Assessment & Implementation	Accurate review and professional assessment of credit records Implementation of identified strategies Update the database
3. Management & Monitoring	Proffer professional work-out situations to aid prompt settlement Review identified strategies for adequacy in managing past due obligations Proffer solutions that will aid the credit decision making process.
4. Controlling	Establish key control processes, practices and reporting requirements on a case-by-case basis. Ensure work-out situations align with UBA's strategic framework Proffer solutions that will aid the credit decision making process
5. Reporting	Communicate learning points from case profiles on past due obligations in order to improve the quality of lending practices Report cases of imminent crystallisation of default Present remedial actions to reduce and/or mitigate default

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

4 Credit risk (continued)

(b) Credit risk Exposure

(i) Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the net carrying amounts of the financial assets with the exception of financial and other guarantees issued by the Group for which the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the maximum amount the Group would have to pay if the guarantees are called on.

Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets are as follows:

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Maximum exposure Group		Maximum exposure Bank	
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
Cash and bank balances				
Current balances with banks	2,081,261	652,007	1,763,642	559,134
Unrestricted balances with Central Banks	697,528	351,280	230,732	129,249
Money market placements	429,915	139,441	410,471	184,065
Restricted balances with central banks	2,686,563	1,283,163	2,585,578	1,231,399
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Treasury bills	525	14,963	525	14,963
Bonds	33,324	-	9	-
Derivative assets	498,824	39,830	498,824	39,830
Assets under management	14,026	12,923	14,026	12,923
Loans and advances to banks	320,732	303,249	147,547	231,753
Loans and advances to individuals				
Overdraft	21,162	15,468	6,336	16,332
Term loan	334,058	267,384	50,672	199,405
Loans and advances to corporate entities and others				
Overdraft	1,069,110	803,833	472,764	606,580
Term Loan	3,792,187	2,039,303	2,778,270	1,300,781
Others	12,331	10,891	12,331	10,891
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Treasury bills	1,850,215	1,379,678	1,590,294	1,352,863
Bonds	946,163	637,970	832,642	544,850
Promissory notes	9,400	26,984	9,400	26,984
Investment securities at amortised cost:				
Treasury bills	1,821,121	1,006,960	-	-
Bonds	2,493,835	980,478	174,706	115,376
Other assets	720,311	236,031	589,128	145,950
Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	-	82,217	-	82,217
Total	19,832,591	10,284,053	12,167,897	6,805,545
Loans exposure to total exposure	28%	33%	29%	35%
Debt securities exposure to total exposure	36%	39%	21%	30%
Other financial assets exposure to total exposure	36%	27%	50%	35%

Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet assets are as follows:

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group		Bank	
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
Performance bonds and guarantees	1,532,101	1,381,089	705,786	364,161
Letters of credits	1,255,856	629,077	210,410	340,306
	2,787,956	2,010,166	916,196	704,467
Bonds and guarantee exposure to total exposure	55%	69%	77%	52%
Letters of credit exposure to total off-balance sheet exposure	45%	31%	23%	48%

Credit risk exposures relating to loan commitment are as follows:

Loan commitment to corporate entities and others				
Term Loan	79,766	127,735	46,453	29,387
	79,766	127,735	46,453	29,387

There are no loan commitments to individuals.

The credit risk exposure as at period end is representative of the average exposure in the period.

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

(b) Credit risk Exposure - continued

(ii) Credit concentration - location

The Group monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector, geographic location and industry. Concentration by location for loans and advances is measured based on the location of the Group entity holding the asset, which has a high correlation with the location of the borrower. Concentration by location for investment securities is measured based on the location of the issuer of the security. The amounts stated are net of impairment allowances.

An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date is shown below:

31 December 2023

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group				Bank			
	Nigeria	Rest of Africa	Rest of the world	Total	Nigeria	Rest of Africa	Rest of the world	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and bank balances:								
- Current balances with banks	-	328,636	1,752,625	2,081,261	-	11,017	1,752,625	1,763,642
- Unrestricted balances with Central Banks	230,732	466,796	-	697,528	230,732	-	-	230,732
- Money market placements	-	19,444	410,471	429,915	-	-	410,471	410,471
- Restricted balances with central banks	2,585,578	100,985	-	2,686,563	2,585,578	-	-	2,585,578
Assets under management	14,026	-	-	14,026	14,026	-	-	14,026
Financial assets at FVTPL:								
- Treasury bills	525	-	-	525	525	-	-	525
- Government bonds	9	33,315	-	33,324	9	-	-	9
Derivative assets	498,824	-	-	498,824	498,824	-	-	498,824
Loans and advances to banks								
- Corporates	-	180,011	140,721	320,732	-	-	140,721	147,547
Loans and advances to customers:								
Individuals:								
- Overdrafts	6,336	14,826	-	21,162	6,336	-	-	6,336
- Term loans	50,672	283,386	-	334,058	50,672	-	-	50,672
Corporates:								
- Overdrafts	472,764	596,346	-	1,069,110	472,764	-	-	472,764
- Term loans	2,763,544	1,013,917	14,726	3,792,187	2,763,544	-	14,726	2,778,270
- Others	12,331	-	-	12,331	12,883	-	-	12,331
Investment securities:								
<i>At amortised cost</i>								
- Treasury bills	-	1,821,121	-	1,821,121	-	-	-	-
- Bonds	67,548	2,284,369	141,919	2,493,835	67,548	-	107,158	174,706
<i>At FVOCI</i>								
- Treasury bills	1,590,294	259,921	-	1,850,215	1,590,294	-	-	1,590,294
- Bonds	832,642	62,738	50,783	946,163	832,642	-	-	832,642
- Promissory notes	9,400	-	-	9,400	9,400	-	-	9,400
Other assets	144,167	576,144	-	720,311	561,493	27,635	-	589,128
Total financial assets	9,279,392	8,041,955	2,511,245	19,832,591	9,697,270	38,652	2,425,702	12,167,897
Commitments and guarantees								
- Performance bonds and guarantees	672,760	859,341	-	1,532,101	705,786	-	-	705,786
- Letters of credits	829,456	426,400	-	1,255,856	210,410	-	-	210,410
- Loan commitments	46,453	33,313	-	79,766	46,453	-	-	46,453
Total commitments and guarantees	1,548,670	1,319,053	-	2,867,723	962,650	-	-	962,650

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued
4.2 Credit risk (continued)
31 December 2022
In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group				Bank			
	Nigeria	Rest of Africa	Rest of the world	Total	Nigeria	Rest of Africa	Rest of the world	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and bank balances:								
- Current balances with banks	-	103,890	548,117	652,007	-	11,017	548,117	559,134
- Unrestricted balances with Central Banks	129,249	222,031	-	351,280	129,249	-	-	129,249
- Money market placements	-	-	139,441	139,441	-	-	184,065	184,065
- Restricted balances with central banks	1,231,399	51,764	-	1,283,163	1,231,399	-	-	1,231,399
Assets under management	12,923	-	-	12,923	12,923	-	-	12,923
Financial assets at FVTPL:								
- Treasury bills	14,963	-	-	14,963	14,963	-	-	14,963
- Government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative assets	39,830	-	-	39,830	39,830	-	-	39,830
Loans and advances to banks								
- Corporates	27,445	40,451	235,354	303,249	9,383	-	222,370	231,753
Loans and advances to customers:								
Individuals:								
- Overdrafts	10,819	4,649	-	15,468	16,332	-	-	16,332
- Term loans	199,405	67,979	-	267,384	199,405	-	-	199,405
Corporates:								
- Overdrafts	606,580	197,253	-	803,833	606,580	-	-	606,580
- Term loans	1,487,244	541,066	10,993	2,039,303	1,289,788	-	10,993	1,300,781
- Others	10,891	-	-	10,891	10,891	-	-	10,891
Investment securities:								
<i>At amortised cost</i>								
- Treasury bills	-	1,006,960	-	1,006,960	-	-	-	-
- Bonds	115,376	841,793	23,309	980,478	115,376	-	-	115,376
<i>At FVOCI</i>								
- Treasury bills	1,352,863	26,815	-	1,379,678	1,352,863	-	-	1,352,863
- Bonds	544,850	52,523	40,597	637,970	544,850	-	-	544,850
- Promissory notes	26,984	-	-	26,984	26,984	-	-	26,984
Other assets	119,547	116,484	-	236,031	119,547	26,403	-	145,950
Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	82,217	-	-	82,217	82,217	-	-	82,217
Total financial assets	6,012,584	3,273,658	997,810	10,284,053	5,802,580	37,420	965,545	6,805,545
Commitments and guarantees								
- Performance bonds and guarantees	364,161	1,016,928	-	1,381,089	364,161	-	-	364,161
- Letters of credits	340,306	288,771	-	629,077	340,306	-	-	340,306
- Loan commitments	127,735	-	-	127,735	29,387	-	-	29,387
Total commitments and guarantees	832,201	1,305,699	-	2,137,901	733,853	-	-	733,854

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Credit concentration - Industry

The following table analyses the Group's credit exposure at carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit support), as categorised by the industry sectors of the Group's counterparties. The amounts stated are net of impairment allowances.

Group	Agriculture	Construction and Real Estate	Education	Finance and Insurance	General	General Commerce	Governments	Information and Communication	Manufacturing	Oil and Gas	Power and Energy	Transportation and Storage	Total
31 December 2023													
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>													
Cash and bank balances:													
- Current balances with banks	-	-	-	2,081,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,081,261
- Unrestricted balances with Central Banks	-	-	-	697,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	697,528
- Money market placements	-	-	-	429,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429,915
- Restricted balances with central banks	-	-	-	2,686,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,686,563
Assets under management	-	-	-	14,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,026
Financial assets at FVTPL:													
- Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	-	-	-	-	-	525
- Government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,324	-	-	-	-	-	33,324
Derivative assets	-	-	-	498,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	498,824
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	320,732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,732
Loans and advances to customers:													
Individuals													
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	21,162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,162
- Term loans	-	-	-	-	334,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334,058
Corporates													
- Overdrafts	138,178	66,039	5,343	50,084	26,201	308,355	63,696	59,155	189,078	114,609	28,568	19,804	1,069,110
- Term loans	79,426	422,886	6,362	278,353	250,559	275,045	441,850	321,387	473,325	967,333	229,772	45,889	3,792,187
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	12,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,331
Investment securities:													
<i>At Amortised cost</i>													
- Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,821,121	-	-	-	-	-	1,821,121
- Bonds	-	-	-	14,726	-	-	2,479,109	-	-	-	-	-	2,493,835
<i>At FVOCI</i>													
- Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,850,215	-	-	-	-	-	1,850,215
- Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	946,163	-	-	-	-	-	946,163
- Promissory notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	9,400
Other assets	-	-	-	576,144	144,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720,311
Total financial assets	217,604	488,925	11,705	7,648,156	776,147	595,731	7,645,403	380,542	662,403	1,081,942	258,340	65,693	19,832,591
Commitments and guarantees													
- Performance bonds and guarantees	5,141	752,124	200	1,624	268,011	144,129	-	12,125	59,580	121,464	142,637	25,066	1,532,101
- Letters of credits	1,085	9,340	-	698	3,172	421,237	-	37,364	60,692	691,202	31,066	-	1,255,856
- Loan Commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,766	-	-	79,766
Total commitments and guarantees	6,226	761,464	200	2,322	271,183	565,366	-	49,489	120,272	892,432	173,703	25,066	2,867,723

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued
4.2 Credit concentration - Industry (continued)

The following table analyses the Bank's credit exposure at carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit support), as categorised by the industry sectors of the Bank's counterparties. The amounts stated are net of impairment allowances.

Bank	Agriculture	Construction and Real Estate	Education	Finance and Insurance	General	General Commerce	Governments	Information and Communication	Manufacturing	Oil and Gas	Power and Energy	Transportation and Storage	Total
31 December 2023													
Financial assets													
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>													
Cash and bank balances:													
- Current balances with banks	-	-	-	1,763,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,763,642
- Unrestricted balances with Central Banks	-	-	-	230,732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230,732
- Money market placements	-	-	-	410,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410,471
- Restricted balances with central banks	-	-	-	2,585,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,585,578
Assets under management	-	-	-	14,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,026
Financial assets at FVTPL:													
- Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	-	-	-	-	-	525
- Government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Derivative assets	-	-	-	498,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	498,824
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	147,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147,547
Loans and advances to customers:													
Individuals													
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	6,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,336
- Term loans	-	-	-	-	50,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,672
Corporates													
- Overdrafts	20,401	8,251	250	35,638	23,035	145,856	29,009	32,323	135,309	38,386	628	3,678	472,764
- Term loans	19,003	243,735	3,447	257,445	243,835	285,613	290,003	238,118	360,460	648,201	184,765	3,645	2,778,270
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	12,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,331
Investment securities:													
<i>At amortised cost</i>													
- Bonds	-	-	-	107,158	-	-	67,548	-	-	-	-	-	174,706
<i>At FVOCI</i>													
- Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,590,294	-	-	-	-	-	1,590,294
- Promissory notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	9,400
- Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	832,642	-	-	-	-	-	832,642
Other assets	-	-	-	27,635	561,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589,128
Total financial assets	39,404	251,986	3,697	6,078,696	885,371	443,800	2,819,430	270,441	495,769	686,587	185,393	7,323	12,167,897
Commitments and guarantees													
- Performance bonds and guarantees	895	281,088	200	-	192,245	34,637	-	1,040	3,064	101,803	85,836	4,978	705,786
- Letters of credits	1,085	4,130	-	698	3,172	85,395	-	28,396	50,295	37,046	193	-	210,410
- Loan Commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,453	-	-	46,453
Total commitments and guarantees	1,980	285,218	200	698	195,417	120,032	-	29,436	53,359	185,302	86,029	4,978	962,650

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued
Credit concentration - Industry (continued)

Group	Agriculture	Construction and Real Estate	Education	Finance and Insurance	General	General Commerce	Governments	Information and Communication	Manufacturing	Oil and Gas	Power and Energy	Transportation and Storage	Total
31 December 2022													
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>													
Cash and bank balances:													
- Current balances with banks	-	-	-	651,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	651,886
- Unrestricted balances with Central Banks	-	-	-	351,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351,280
- Money market placements	-	-	-	139,441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,441
- Restricted balances with central banks	-	-	-	1,283,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,283,163
Assets under management	-	-	-	12,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,923
Financial assets at FVTPL:													
- Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,963	-	-	-	-	-	14,963
Derivative assets	-	-	-	39,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,830
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	303,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303,249
Loans and advances to customers:													
Individuals													
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	15,468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,468
- Term loans	-	-	-	-	267,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	267,384
Corporates													
- Overdrafts	37,758	26,811	1,219	22,177	-	135,242	137,466	57,089	201,364	153,811	25,468	5,428	803,833
- Term loans	48,008	127,875	10,550	140,211	378,040	191,737	259,813	115,267	267,223	357,536	129,613	13,431	2,039,303
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	11,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,012
Investment securities:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>At Amortised cost</i>													
- Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,006,960	-	-	-	-	-	1,006,960
- Bonds	-	-	-	10,993	-	-	969,485	-	-	-	-	-	980,478
<i>At FVOCI</i>													
- Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,379,678	-	-	-	-	-	1,379,678
- Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	637,970	-	-	-	-	-	637,970
- Promissory notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,984	-	-	-	-	-	26,984
Other assets	-	-	-	100,977	135,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236,031
Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,217	-	82,217
Total financial assets	85,766	154,686	11,769	3,056,130	795,946	337,990	4,433,319	172,355	468,587	511,347	237,298	18,859	10,284,053
Commitments and guarantees													
- Performance bonds and guarantees	1,148	453,391	1,600	2,636	661,774	71,527	6,052	3,989	13,921	133,902	28,099	3,052	1,381,089
- Letters of credits	10,451	3,547	-	12	209,677	75,546	3,233	25,597	171,261	117,106	12,647	-	629,077
- Loan commitments	-	-	-	-	98,348	-	-	12,360	-	17,027	-	-	127,735
Total commitments and guarantees	11,598	456,938	1,600	2,648	969,799	147,073	9,285	41,946	185,182	268,035	40,746	3,052	2,137,901

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued
Credit concentration - Industry (continued)

Bank	Agriculture	Construction and Real Estate	Education	Finance and Insurance	General	General Commerce	Governments	Information and Communication	Manufacturing	Oil and Gas	Power and Energy	Transportation and Storage	Total
31 December 2022													
Financial assets													
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>													
Cash and bank balances:													
- Current balances with banks	-	-	-	559,583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	559,583
- Unrestricted balances with Central Banks	-	-	-	129,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,249
- Money market placements	-	-	-	184,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,065
- Restricted balances with central banks	-	-	-	1,231,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,231,399
Assets under management	-	-	-	12,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,923
Financial assets at FVTPL:													
- Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,963	-	-	-	-	-	14,963
Derivative assets													
-	-	-	-	39,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,830
Loans and advances to banks													
-	-	-	-	231,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231,753
Loans and advances to customers:													
Individuals													
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	16,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,332
- Term loans	-	-	-	-	199,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199,405
Corporates													
- Overdrafts	18,741	10,247	1,027	17,490	317,004	64,695	42,101	338	45,753	45,293	42,983	908	606,580
- Term loans	49,005	99,482	7,348	165,124	53,395	200,226	190,210	132,238	184,064	94,933	97,643	27,113	1,300,781
- Others	-	-	-	-	(121)	11,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,891
Investment securities:													
<i>At Amortised cost</i>													
- Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,376	-	-	-	-	-	115,376
<i>At FVOCI</i>													
- Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,352,863	-	-	-	-	-	1,352,863
- Promissory notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,535	-	-	-	-	-	26,535
- Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	544,850	-	-	-	-	-	544,850
Other assets	-	-	-	26,403	119,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,950
Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,217	-	82,217
Total financial assets	67,746	109,730	8,375	2,597,820	705,562	275,933	2,286,898	132,576	229,817	140,226	222,843	28,021	6,805,545
Commitments and guarantees													
- Performance bonds and guarantees	1,135	177,107	1,600	120	-	50,539	2,000	1,459	12,873	100,247	16,957	125	364,161
- Letters of credits	8,602	3,547	-	12	-	66,346	2,204	18,388	169,961	71,246	-	-	340,306
- Loan commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,360	-	17,027	-	-	29,387
Total commitments and guarantees	9,736	180,654	1,600	132	-	116,884	4,204	32,207	182,833	188,520	16,957	125	733,854

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

Credit risk (continued)

(c) Credit Quality

The Group manages the credit quality of its financial assets using internal credit ratings. It is the Group's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio. This facilitates focused management of the applicable risks and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business, geographic regions and products. The rating system is supported by a variety of financial analytics, combined with processed market information to provide the main inputs for the measurement of counterparty risk.

All internal risk ratings are tailored to the various categories and are derived in accordance with the Group's rating policy. The attributable risk ratings are assessed and updated regularly.

The credit quality of the Group's loans and advances are categorized as follows:

Stage 1 Loans and Advances:

These are loans and advances that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk (where the optional simplification is applied) at the reporting date.

Stage 2 Loans and Advances:

These are loans and advances that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition but do not have objective evidence of a credit loss event.

Stage 3 Loans and Advances:

These are loans and advances that have objective evidence of a credit loss event. Stage 3 allocation is driven by either the identification of credit impairment or an exposure being classified as defaulted.

Impaired loans and securities

Impaired loans and securities are loans and securities for which the Group determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan / securities agreement(s). These are loans and securities specifically impaired.

Loans with renegotiated terms

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. The Group renegotiates loans to customers to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. The revised terms of renegotiated facilities usually include extended maturity, changing timing of interest payments and amendments to the terms of the loan agreement. As at 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of loans with renegotiated terms was N73.30 billion (December 2022 : N77.03 billion). There are no other financial assets with renegotiated terms as at 31 December 2023 (December 2022: nil).

Impairment assessment under IFRS

The Group assesses its impairment for the purpose of IFRS reporting using the 'forward-looking' Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model in line with provisions of *IFRS 9 - Financial Instrument*.

The Group records an allowance for expected losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The allowance is based on the expected credit losses associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the probability of default over the life of the asset.

The measurement of expected credit losses is based on the product of the instrument's probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD), discounted to the reporting date using the effective interest rate.

The ECL model has three stages. The Group recognises a 12-month expected loss allowance on initial recognition (stage 1) and a lifetime expected loss allowance when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 2). Stage 3 requires objective evidence that an asset is credit-impaired and then a lifetime expected loss allowance is recognised.

(i) The table below shows the credit quality by class of asset for all financial assets exposed to credit risk.

31 December 2023

	Group				Bank			
	Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>								
Cash and bank balances:								
- Current balances with banks	2,081,261	-	-	2,081,261	1,763,642	-	-	1,763,642
- Unrestricted balances with Central Banks	697,528	-	-	697,528	230,732	-	-	230,732
- Money market placements	429,915	-	-	429,915	410,471	-	-	410,471
- Restricted balances with central banks	2,686,563	-	-	2,686,563	2,585,577	-	-	2,585,577
Assets under management	14,026	-	-	14,026	14,026	-	-	14,026
Financial assets at FVTPL:								
- Treasury bills	525	-	-	525	525	-	-	525
- Government bonds	33,324	-	-	33,324	9	-	-	9
Derivative assets	498,824	-	-	498,824	498,824	-	-	498,824
Loans and advances to banks	323,915	-	-	323,915	150,606	-	-	150,606

Loans and advances to customers

Individuals								
- Overdrafts	3,796	4,264	33,182	41,242	1,779	-	9,283	11,062
- Term loans	333,474	12,006	8,988	354,468	64,990	404	2,646	68,040
Corporates								
- Overdrafts	683,463	259,839	216,126	1,159,428	363,138	48,105	72,461	483,704
- Term loans	3,272,829	548,884	80,530	3,902,243	2,321,129	492,435	60,902	2,874,466
- Others	12,883	-	-	12,883	12,883	-	-	12,883
Investment securities:								
<i>At Amortised Cost</i>								
- Treasury bills	1,686,899	-	134,222	1,821,121	-	-	-	-
- Bonds	2,366,241	-	192,944	2,559,185	181,908	-	-	181,908
<i>At FVOCI</i>								
- Treasury bills	1,850,215	-	-	1,850,215	1,590,294	-	-	1,590,294
- Bonds	946,163	-	-	946,163	832,642	-	-	832,642
- Promissory notes	9,400	-	-	9,400	9,400	-	-	9,400
Other assets	720,311	-	28,945	749,256	589,128	-	22,733	611,861
Gross financial assets	18,651,555	824,993	694,937	20,171,485	11,621,703	540,944	168,025	12,330,672

	Stage 1 - 12 month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 - 12- month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
31 December 2023								
Allowance for impairment on financial assets is as follows:								
Allowance for credit losses								
Loans and advances to customers								
- Individuals	21,923	1,511	17,056	40,490	14,907	26	7,161	22,094
- Corporates	123,075	15,715	62,136	200,926	72,445	14,291	20,952	107,688
Loans and advances to banks	3,183	-	-	3,183	3,059	-	-	3,059
	148,181	17,226	79,192	244,599	90,411	14,317	28,113	132,841
Allowance for impairment								
Other assets	28,945	-	-	28,945	22,733	-	-	22,733
Investment securities	65,350	-	-	65,350	7,202	-	-	7,202
	94,295	-	-	94,295	29,935	-	-	29,935
Total impairment allowance on financial assets	242,476	17,226	79,192	338,894	120,346	14,317	28,113	162,776
Net amount	18,409,079	807,767	615,745	19,832,591	11,501,357	526,627	139,912	12,167,897

31 December 2022

	Group				Bank			
	Stage 1 - 12 month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 - 12- month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>								
Cash and bank balances:								
- Current balances with banks	652,007	-	-	652,007	559,134	-	-	559,134
- Unrestricted balances with Central Banks	351,280	-	-	351,280	129,249	-	-	129,249
- Money market placements	139,441	-	-	139,441	184,065	-	-	184,065
- Restricted balances with central banks	1,283,163	-	-	1,283,163	1,231,399	-	-	1,231,399
Assets under management	12,923			12,923	12,923			12,923
Financial assets at FVTPL:								
- Treasury bills	14,963	-	-	14,963	14,963	-	-	14,963
- Government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative assets	39,830	-	-	39,830	39,830	-	-	39,830
Loans and advances to banks	305,924	-	-	305,924	233,695	-	-	233,695
Loans and advances to customers								
Individuals								
- Overdrafts	928	1,764	25,309	28,001	6,882	15	16,467	23,364
- Term loans	268,540	3,447	5,120	277,107	205,240	1,017	2,245	208,502
Corporates								
- Overdrafts	662,359	94,339	70,290	826,988	532,365	56,868	25,001	614,234
- Term loans	1,564,390	399,515	8,445	1,972,350	940,815	386,555	1,309	1,328,679
- Others	10,891	-	-	10,891	11,012	-	-	11,012

Investment securities:*At Amortised Cost*

- Treasury bills	933,574	-	73,386	1,006,960	-	-	-	-
- Bonds	927,793	-	71,552	999,345	118,520	-	-	118,520

At FVOCI

- Treasury bills	1,499,563	-	-	1,499,563	1,352,863	-	-	1,352,863
- Bonds	591,495	-	46,475	637,970	498,375	-	46,475	544,850
- Promissory notes	26,984	-	-	26,984	26,984	-	-	26,984

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

	82,217	-	-	82,217	82,217	-	-	82,217
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Other assets	220,524	-	14,213	234,737	145,950	-	11,878	157,828
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Gross financial assets	9,588,788	499,064	314,791	10,402,644	6,326,480	444,455	103,375	6,874,311
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Allowance for impairment on financial assets is as follows:

Allowance for credit losses

Loans and advances to customers

- Individuals	8,944	505	12,807	22,256	4,742	931	10,456	16,129
- Corporates	55,465	11,252	(6,137)	60,580	25,845	2,916	6,911	35,673

Loans and advances to banks	2,675	-	-	2,675	1,942	-	-	1,942
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	67,084	11,757	6,671	85,511	32,529	3,847	17,367	53,744
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Allowance for impairment

Other assets	14,213	-	-	14,213	380	-	11,498	11,878
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Investment securities	1,587	-	17,280	18,867	1,243	-	1,901	3,144
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	15,800	-	17,280	33,080	1,623	-	13,399	15,022
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Total impairment allowance on financial assets

	82,884	11,757	23,951	118,591	34,152	3,847	30,766	68,766
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Net amount

	9,505,904	487,307	290,840	10,284,053	6,292,328	440,608	72,609	6,805,545
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(ii) The internal credit rating of financial assets that are classified as Stage 1 at the reporting date is as follows:

	Very Low risk	Low risk	Acceptable risk	Moderately High risk	Unrated	Gross Amount	Allowance for credit losses	Carrying amount
Group								
31 December 2023								
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>								
Cash and bank balances:								
- Current balances with banks	-	2,081,261	-	-	-	2,081,261	-	2,081,261
- Unrestricted balances with Central Banks	697,528	-	-	-	-	697,528	-	697,528
- Money market placements	-	429,915	-	-	-	429,915	-	429,915
- Restricted balances with central banks	2,686,563	-	-	-	-	2,686,563	-	2,686,563
Assets under management	-	14,026	-	-	-	14,026	-	14,026
Financial assets at FVTPL:								
- Treasury bills	525	-	-	-	-	525	-	525
- Government bonds	33,324	-	-	-	-	33,324	-	33,324
Derivative assets	498,824	-	-	-	-	498,824	-	498,824
Loans and advances to banks	-	11,758	312,157	-	-	323,915	(3,183)	320,732
Loans and advances to customers								
Individuals								
- Overdrafts	-	-	41,242	-	-	41,242	(2,113)	39,129
- Term loans	-	-	354,468	-	-	354,468	(19,810)	334,658
Corporates								
- Overdrafts	14,994	90,515	1,053,919	-	-	1,159,428	(51,104)	1,108,324
- Term loans	69,812	54,931	3,777,500	-	-	3,902,243	(71,419)	3,830,824
- Others	-	-	12,883	-	-	12,883	(552)	12,331
Investment securities:								
<i>At Amortised Cost</i>								
- Treasury bills	1,821,121	-	-	-	-	1,821,121	-	1,821,121
- Bonds	2,537,987	19,969	1,229	-	-	2,559,185	(65,350)	2,493,835
<i>At FVOCI</i>								
- Treasury bills	1,850,215	-	-	-	-	1,850,215	-	1,850,215
- Bonds	946,163	-	-	-	-	946,163	-	946,163
- Promissory notes	9,400	-	-	-	-	9,400	-	9,400
Other assets	-	-	-	-	749,256	749,256	(28,945)	720,311
	11,166,456	2,702,375	5,553,398	-	749,256	20,171,485	(242,476)	19,929,008

(ii) The internal credit rating of financial assets that are classified as Stage 1 at the reporting date is as follows:

	Very Low risk	Low risk	Acceptable risk	Moderately High risk	Unrated	Gross Amount	Allowance for credit losses	Carrying amount
Group								
31 December 2022								
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>								
Cash and bank balances:								
- Current balances with banks	-	652,007	-	-	-	652,007	-	652,007
- Unrestricted balances with Central Banks	351,280	-	-	-	-	351,280	-	351,280
- Money market placements	-	139,441	-	-	-	139,441	-	139,441
- Restricted balances with central banks	1,283,163	-	-	-	-	1,283,163	-	1,283,163
Assets under management	-	12,923	-	-	-	12,923	-	12,923
Financial assets at FVTPL:								
- Treasury bills	14,963	-	-	-	-	14,963	-	14,963
- Promissory notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative assets	39,830	-	-	-	-	39,830	-	39,830
Loans and advances to banks	-	11,758	294,166	-	-	305,924	(2,675)	303,249
Loans and advances to customers								
Individuals								
- Overdrafts	-	-	928	-	-	28,001	(113)	27,888
- Term loans	-	-	268,540	-	-	277,107	(8,831)	268,276
Corporates								
- Overdrafts	-	194	662,165	-	-	826,988	(4,481)	822,507
- Term loans	23,570	54,565	1,590,512	-	-	1,972,350	(50,863)	1,921,487
- Others	-	-	11,012	-	-	10,891	(121)	10,770
Investment securities:								
<i>At Amortised Cost</i>								
- Treasury bills	933,574	-	-	-	-	1,006,960	-	1,006,960
- Bonds	906,595	19,969	1,229	-	-	999,345	(18,867)	980,478
<i>At FVOCI</i>								
- Treasury bills	1,379,678	-	-	-	-	1,499,563	-	1,499,563
- Bonds	591,495	-	-	-	-	637,970	-	637,970
- Promissory notes	26,984	-	-	-	-	26,984	-	26,984
Other assets	-	-	-	-	220,524	234,737	(14,213)	220,524
	5,551,132	890,857	2,828,552	-	220,524	10,320,427	(100,164)	10,220,265

	Very Low risk	Low risk	Acceptable risk	Moderately High risk	Unrated	Gross Amount	Allowance for credit losses	Carrying amount
Bank								
31 December 2023								
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>								
Cash and bank balances:								
- Current balances with banks	-	1,763,642	-	-	-	1,763,642	-	1,763,642
- Unrestricted balances with Central Banks	230,732	-	-	-	-	230,732	-	230,732
- Money market placements	-	410,471	-	-	-	410,471	-	410,471
- Restricted balances with central banks	2,585,577	-	-	-	-	2,585,577	-	2,585,577
Assets under management	-	14,026	-	-	-	14,026	-	14,026
Financial assets at FVTPL:								
- Treasury bills	525	-	-	-	-	525	-	525
- Promissory notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Government bonds	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Derivative assets	498,824	-	-	-	-	498,824	-	498,824
Loans and advances to banks	-	150,606	-	-	-	150,606	(3,059)	147,547

Loans and advances to customers

Individuals

- Overdrafts	-	-	11,062	-	-	11,062	(95)	10,967
- Term loans	-	-	68,040	-	-	68,040	(14,812)	53,228

Corporates

- Overdrafts	-	84,402	399,302	-	-	483,704	(2,627)	481,077
- Term loans	49,324	27,269	2,797,873	-	-	2,874,466	(69,266)	2,805,200
- Others	-	-	12,883	-	-	12,883	(552)	12,331

Investment securities:
At Amortised Cost

- Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Bonds	160,710	19,969	1,229	-	-	181,908	(7,202)	174,706

At FVOCI

- Treasury bills	1,590,294	-	-	-	-	1,590,294	-	1,590,294
- Bonds	832,642	-	-	-	-	832,642	-	832,642
- Promissory notes	9,400	-	-	-	-	9,400	-	9,400

Other assets

	-	-	-	-	611,861	611,861	(22,733)	589,128
5,958,037	2,470,385	3,290,390	-	611,861	12,330,672	(120,346)	12,210,326	

Very Low risk	Low risk	Acceptable risk	Moderately High risk	Unrated	Gross Amount	Allowance for credit losses	Carrying amount
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Bank
31 December 2022
In millions of Nigerian Naira
Cash and bank balances:

- Current balances with banks	-	559,134	-	-	-	559,134	-	559,134
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- Unrestricted balances with

Central Banks	129,249	-	-	-	-	129,249	-	129,249
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- Money market placements

- Restricted balances with central banks	-	184,065	-	-	-	184,065	-	184,065
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	1,231,399	-	-	-	-	1,231,399	-	1,231,399
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Assets under management

	-	12,923	-	-	-	12,923	-	12,923
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Financial assets at FVTPL:

- Treasury bills	14,963	-	-	-	-	14,963	-	14,963
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- Promissory notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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- Government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Derivative assets	39,830	-	-	-	-	39,830	-	39,830
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Loans and advances to banks	-	233,695	-	-	-	233,695	(1,942)	231,753
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Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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- Overdrafts	-	-	6,882	-	-	23,364	(113)	23,251
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- Term loans	-	-	205,240	-	-	208,502	(4,629)	203,873
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Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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- Overdrafts	204	593	531,567	-	-	614,234	(10,168)	604,066
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- Term loans	51,652	70,457	818,706	-	-	1,328,679	(36,892)	1,291,787
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- Others	-	-	11,012	-	-	11,012	-	11,012
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Investment securities:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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<i>At Amortised Cost</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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- Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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- Bonds	97,322	19,969	1,229	-	-	118,520	(3,144)	115,376
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<i>At FVOCI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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- Treasury bills	1,352,863	-	-	-	-	1,352,863	-	1,352,863
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- Bonds	498,375	-	-	-	-	544,850	-	544,850
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- Promissory notes	26,984	-	-	-	-	26,984	-	26,984
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Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	82,217	-	-	-	-	82,217	-	82,217
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Other assets	-	-	-	-	157,828	157,828	(11,878)	145,950
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3,525,058	1,080,836	1,574,636	-	157,828	6,874,311	(68,766)	6,805,545
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4 Financial Risk Management - Continued
4.2 Credit Quality (continued)

(d) Statement of Prudential Adjustments

Provisions under prudential guidelines are determined using the time based provisioning prescribed by the Revised Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Prudential Guidelines and the Central Banks of the foreign subsidiaries' regulations. This is at variance with the expected credit loss model required by IFRS under IFRS 9. As a result of the differences in the methodology/provision, there will be variances in the impairments allowances required under the two methodologies. Paragraph 12.4 of the revised Prudential Guidelines for Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria stipulates that Banks would be required to make provisions for loans as prescribed in the relevant IFRS Standards when IFRS is adopted.

However, Banks would be required to comply with the following:

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

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

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

As at 31 December 2023, the difference between the Prudential provision and IFRS impairment was N18.146 billion for the Group (December 2022: N52.645 billion) and N164.346 billion for the Bank (December 2022: N54.265 billion). This requires a transfer of N34.499 billion from regulatory credit risk reserve to retained earnings for the Group and N110.081 billion transfer to regulatory credit risk reserve from retained earnings for the Bank, as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity. These amounts represent the difference between provisions for credit and other known losses as determined under the prudential guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the Central Banks of foreign subsidiaries, and impairment reserve as determined in line with IFRS 9 as at year end.

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Total impairment based on IFRS
 Total impairment based on Prudential Guidelines
 Regulatory credit risk reserve (required)
 Regulatory credit risk reserve (opening)
Transfer (to)/from regulatory risk reserve

	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
	344,672	117,716	168,555	68,646
	362,818	170,361	332,902	122,911
	(18,146)	(52,645)	(164,346)	(54,265)
	(52,645)	40,637	(54,265)	(41,705)
	34,499	(93,282)	(110,081)	(12,560)

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

(e) Credit Collateral

The Group holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets, and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing and updated periodically. Collateral generally is not held over loans and advances to banks except when securities are held as part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity. Collateral is usually also not held against investment securities.

Irrespective of how well a credit proposal is structured, a second way out in form of adequate collateral coverage for all loans is a major requirement in order to protect the bank from incurring loan losses due to unforeseen events resulting from deterioration of the quality of a loan.

Consequently, the Group issues appropriate guidelines for acceptability of loan collateral from time to time, and during the period, there were no changes in the Group's collateral policies that would warrant any change in collateral quality. These articulate acceptable collateral in respect of each credit product including description, required documentation for perfection of collateral and minimum realizable value.

All items pledged as security for loan facilities are insured with the Bank noted as the first loss payee.

Some of the collaterals acceptable to the Bank under appropriate documentations are briefly described as follows:

1. Cash

Cash is the most liquid and readily realizable form of security and the most acceptable to the Bank. Furthermore, cash pledged must be in the same currency as the credit and also in the possession of the Bank either in savings or a deposit account.

2. Treasury bills/certificates

Treasury bills/certificates are acceptable as bank security provided the instruments are purchased through the Bank and have been properly assigned to the bank. Since payments are channelled through the Bank on due dates, realization of the security is relatively easy.

3. Stock and shares

Stocks and shares of reputable quoted companies are acceptable collateral securities. Unquoted shares are usually not acceptable as collaterals.

4. Legal Mortgage

The Bank takes and perfects its interest in acceptable property that are transferred by the obligor as collateral for loan, such that in case of any default by the obligor, the Bank would not require a court order before realizing the security. Location restrictions are however specified in respect of landed property.

5. Debenture

The Bank accepts to take a charge on both current and non-current assets of a borrower by a debenture which is a written acknowledgement of indebtedness by a company usually given under its seal and also sets out the terms for repayment of interest and principal of the credit. A debenture is executed by an obligor in favour of the Bank and it gives a specific or general charge on the company's assets, both present and future.

6. Life Insurance Policies

Generally, life policy with a reputable insurance company approved by the Bank and free of restrictions adverse to the Bank's interest is an acceptable security for loan. This could be an endowment policy or whole life policy though the Bank prefers the endowment policy.

7. Guarantees

The Bank accepts guarantees from well rated banks as well as acceptable parties (guarantors) as additional comfort and security for loans. A guarantee is a written promise by one person called the guarantor or surety to be answerable for the debt, default or miscarriage of another person called principal debtor.

UBA also accepts unconditional insurance credit and performance bonds of first class insurance companies and also the guarantee of the Federal and State Governments. Other guarantees must however be supported by tangible assets for them to become valid for lending.

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued
4.2 Credit risk (continued)
(e) Credit Collateral (continued)

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against loans and advances to customers is shown below:

Loans to individuals

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group		Bank	
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
Against Stage 3 loans				
Property	-	1,346	-	1,278
Others	42,170	18,237	11,929	18,237
	<u>42,170</u>	<u>19,584</u>	<u>11,929</u>	<u>19,515</u>
Against Stage 2 loans				
Property	21	41	-	41
Others	16,271	14,987	405	1,033
	<u>16,291</u>	<u>15,028</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>1,074</u>
Against Stage 1 loans				
Property	2,703	5,162	727	4,691
Others	336,210	155,431	66,247	66,624
	<u>338,913</u>	<u>160,593</u>	<u>66,974</u>	<u>71,315</u>
Total for loans to individuals	<u>397,374</u>	<u>195,205</u>	<u>79,308</u>	<u>91,904</u>

Loans to corporates

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group		Bank	
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
Against Stage 3 loans				
Property	170,369	16,093	110,431	5,830
Others	151,551	105,071	7,847	6,517
	<u>321,920</u>	<u>121,164</u>	<u>118,278</u>	<u>12,347</u>
Against Stage 2 loans				
Property	293,715	166,712	194,351	132,375
Others	612,500	339,595	387,866	263,392
	<u>906,215</u>	<u>506,308</u>	<u>582,217</u>	<u>395,767</u>
Against Stage 1 loans				
Property	758,249	1,047,963	403,377	321,837
Others	3,640,369	2,011,932	2,328,672	1,353,940
	<u>4,398,618</u>	<u>3,059,895</u>	<u>2,732,049</u>	<u>1,675,777</u>
Total for loans to corporates	<u>5,626,753</u>	<u>3,687,367</u>	<u>3,432,544</u>	<u>2,083,891</u>
Total for loans and advances to customers	<u>6,024,127</u>	<u>3,882,572</u>	<u>3,511,852</u>	<u>2,175,795</u>

Details of collateral held against loans and advances and off-balance sheet exposures and their carrying amounts are shown below. The Group manages collaterals for loans and advances based on the nature of those collaterals.

	Group		Bank	
	Total Exposure	Value of Collateral	Total Exposure	Value of Collateral
31 December 2023				
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Loans and advances to banks				
Secured against other collateral*	202,543	749,183	71,496	101,679
Unsecured	28,462	-	28,462	-
	<u>231,005</u>	<u>749,183</u>	<u>99,958</u>	<u>101,679</u>

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

(e) Credit Collateral (continued)

	Group		Bank	
	Total Exposure	Value of Collateral	Total Exposure	Value of Collateral
Loans and advances to customers				
Secured against real estate	811,873	530,168	620,744	708,887
Secured against cash	447,444	622,317	407,450	303,014
Secured against other collateral*	3,840,158	3,903,954	2,186,653	2,499,951
Unsecured	103,899	-	103,899	-
	5,228,849	5,056,439	3,320,373	3,511,852

* Other collateral are mainly domiciliation of payments (sales, invoices, salaries, allowances and terminal benefits), lien on shipping documents, corporate guarantees and similar collaterals.

	Group		Bank	
	Total Exposure	Value of Collateral	Total Exposure	Value of Collateral
31 December 2023				
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Off-balance sheet exposures				
Secured against real estate	27,424	42,348	7,624	8,286
Secured against cash	262,860	319,045	200,710	306,624
Secured against other collateral*	2,577,439	2,098,998	754,292	987,651
	2,867,723	2,460,391	962,650	1,302,561

31 December 2022

Loans and advances to banks

Unsecured	11,734	11,106	11,734	9,717
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Loans and advances to customers

Secured against real estate	349,494	1,237,318	318,252	466,052
Secured against cash	168,256	211,610	150,346	178,502
Secured against other collateral*	2,532,031	2,433,644	1,634,859	1,531,241
Unsecured	87,098	-	19,640	-
	3,136,879	3,882,571	2,123,097	2,175,795

Off-balance sheet exposures

Secured against real estate	27,424	27,669	15,590	15,835
Secured against cash	39,912	42,304	29,553	31,945
Secured against other collateral*	2,070,565	1,021,268	688,710	610,377
	2,137,901	1,091,241	733,853	658,157

* Other collateral are mainly domiciliation of payments (sales, invoices, salaries, allowances and terminal benefits), lien on shipping documents, corporate guarantees and similar collaterals.

Other financial assets comprising cash and bank balances (including balances with central banks), financial assets held for trading, investment securities and accounts receivable are not secured. The Group's investment in government securities and its cash and balances with central banks are not considered to require collaterals given their sovereign nature.

(f) Repossessed collateral

The repossessed collateral in the Group's books have been recognized as assets classified as held for sale in line with IFRS 5. See note 34. These assets were held as collateral against certain loans and have been used in offsetting the affected customers' outstanding obligations.

Details of collaterals realised during the year is as shown below:

	Loans and advances to customers			
	Group		Bank	
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Property	5,939	226	1,704	170
	5,939	226	1,704	170

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

4.3 Liquidity risk

(a) Overview

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Group's activities and in the management of position. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group does not have sufficient financial resources to meet maturing obligations or can only access these financial resources at excessive cost. Liquidity risk includes both the risk of being unable to fund assets at appropriate maturities and rates and the risk of being unable to liquidate an asset at a reasonable price and in an appropriate time frame. To limit this risk, management has arranged for diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, and adopted a policy of managing assets with liquidity in mind and monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. The Group remains well funded with strong liquidity position.

(i) Liquidity Risk Management

In terms of measuring, managing and mitigating liquidity mismatches, UBA Group focuses on two types of liquidity risk, namely funding liquidity risk and market liquidity risk. Funding liquidity risk is the risk that UBA Group is unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due. These payment obligations could emanate from depositor withdrawals or the inability to roll over maturing debt or meet contractual commitments to lend. Market liquidity risk is the risk that the group will be unable to sell assets without incurring an unacceptable loss, in order to generate cash required to meet payment obligations under a stress liquidity event. The Group manages its liquidity prudently in all geographical locations and for all currencies. The principal uncertainties for liquidity risk are that customers withdraw their deposits at a substantially faster rate than expected, or that asset repayments are not received on the expected maturity date. To mitigate these uncertainties, our funding base is diverse and largely customer-driven, while customer assets are of short tenor. In addition we have contingency funding plans including a portfolio of liquid assets that can be realised if a liquidity stress occurs, as well as ready access to wholesale funds under normal market conditions. We have significant levels of marketable securities, including government securities that can be monetised or pledged as collateral in the event of a liquidity stress.

Contingency funding plans are reviewed and approved annually. They provide a broad set of Early Warning Indicators, an escalation framework and a set of management actions that could be effectively implemented by the appropriate level of senior management in the event of a liquidity stress. A similar plan is maintained within each country.

(ii) Liquidity Risk Governance

The board of directors retains ultimate responsibility for the effective management of liquidity risk. Through the Group Risk Management Committee (GRMC), the board has delegated its responsibility for the management of liquidity risk to the Group Assets & Liability Committee (GALCO). GALCO is the responsible governing management body that monitors liquidity management metrics. Liquidity in each country is managed by the country ALCO within pre-defined liquidity limits and in compliance with Group liquidity policies and practices, as well as local regulatory requirements. Group Market Risk management and Group Treasury are responsible for proactively managing liquidity risk at an operational, tactical and strategic level.

(iii) Liquidity Risk Measurement

There are two measures used across the Group for managing liquidity risk namely: liquidity ratio mechanism which is a statutory requirement from most Central Banks in order to protect third party deposits, and funding gap analysis of assets and liabilities. The funding gap analysis is applied through the use of a maturity ladder by assessing all the bank's cash inflows against outflows to identify the potential for net shortfalls or net funding requirements (i.e. a cumulative net excess or deficit of funds) at selected maturity dates. The maturity ladder is monitored on a day -to-day basis and stress testing is undertaken on a quarterly basis by applying different scenarios to the maturity ladder and assessing the bank's funding requirements under each scenario. All UBA businesses and subsidiaries also construct their maturity ladder and compile reports based on agreed assumptions which is consolidated into a global report for Group ALCO review. The country treasurer for each subsidiary/Group Head Balance Sheet Management also documents the appropriate actions and includes the same into the Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) for implementation.

Liquidity stress testing is also performed for each of UBA Group's major entities and operating subsidiaries. Stress testing and scenario analyses are intended to quantify the potential impact of a liquidity event on the balance sheet and liquidity position, and to identify viable funding alternatives that can be utilized. These scenarios include assumptions about significant changes in key funding sources, market triggers (such as credit ratings), potential uses of funding and political and economic conditions in certain countries. These conditions include expected and stressed market conditions as well as Company-specific events.

(b) Liquidity ratios

The key measure used by the Group for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose, net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents and investment grade debt securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any deposits from banks, debt securities issued, other borrowings and commitment maturing within one month.

The liquidity position of the Group remained strong in the course of the period and materially above the minimum liquidity ratio requirement of 30% prescribed by the Central Bank of Nigeria. Details of the Bank's ratio of net liquid assets to deposits and customers at the reporting date and during the reporting period were as follows:

	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
At year end	37.74%	59.03%
Average for the year	43.50%	47.99%
Maximum for the year	52.81%	53.98%
Minimum for the year	32.33%	40.60%

(c) Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The tables below show the undiscounted cash flow on the Group's financial liabilities and on the basis of the earliest possible contractual maturity. The Gross nominal inflow/outflow disclosed in the table is the contractual, undiscounted cash flows on the financial liabilities or commitments, except for derivatives assets and liabilities which are stated at their fair values.

The Group's expected cash flows on some financial assets and financial liabilities vary significantly from the contractual cash flows. Demand and savings deposits are expected to remain stable or increase, while unrecognised loan commitments are not expected to be drawn down immediately.

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

31 December 2023

Group

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Note	Carrying amount	Gross nominal amount	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	More than 1 year
Deposits from banks	2,464,444	2,484,803	1,895,650	589,153	-	-	-
Deposits from customers:							
Retail Customers:							
Term deposits	471,512	471,512	132,228	332,088	6,597	512	88
Current deposits	1,623,466	1,823,466	443,520	405,866	324,693	162,347	487,040
Savings deposits	3,246,286	3,306,285	699,257	756,646	551,869	486,943	811,571
Corporate Customers:							
Term deposits	1,691,134	1,763,946	494,669	1,242,353	24,680	1,914	329
Current deposits	7,858,879	7,838,400	1,430,760	1,884,600	1,507,680	753,840	2,261,520
Other financial liabilities	301,022	310,882	-	77,969	81,735	105,729	45,449
Borrowings	858,739	982,442	-	-	274,852	292,938	414,651
Total financial liabilities	18,515,482	18,981,735	5,096,084	5,288,675	2,772,106	1,804,222	4,020,649
Derivative liabilities:							
Cross Currency Swap	1,885	200,218	-	200,218	-	-	-
Contingents and loan commitments							
Performance bonds and guarantees	1,530,415	1,530,415	1,326,685	65,383	33,015	37,766	67,566
Letters of credit	1,252,695	1,252,695	296,179	776,893	39,182	79,152	61,288
Loan commitments	2,783,110	2,783,110	-	-	-	-	2,783,110
Assets used to manage liquidity							
Cash and bank balances	6,069,496	5,910,019	1,127,993	2,095,463	-	-	2,686,563
Assets under management	14,026	14,026	-	-	11,905	-	2,121
Financial assets at FVTPL							
Treasury bills	525	525	525	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	320,732	231,005	72,761	35,081	31,000	36,230	55,933
Loans and advances to customers							
Individual							
Term loans	334,058	262,438	82,662	39,854	35,218	41,160	63,544
Overdrafts	21,162	38,906	9,637	12,055	12,416	4,799	-
Corporates							
Term loans	3,792,187	3,315,752	1,044,381	503,534	444,958	520,034	802,845
Overdrafts	1,069,110	1,590,615	501,005	241,553	598,589	249,468	-
Others	12,331	12,331	12,331	-	-	-	-
Investment securities							
At FVOCI							
Treasury bills	1,850,215	1,850,215	354,529	575,610	590,675	329,400	-
Bonds	946,163	946,131	2,002	14,600	-	591,013	338,516
Promissory notes	9,400	10,733	-	-	-	-	10,733
At amortised cost							
Treasury bills	1,821,121	1,912,177	440,010	566,559	581,387	324,221	-
Bonds	2,559,185	2,593,387	5,275	38,476	-	1,557,527	992,109
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	720,311	749,256	35,279	-	-	-	661,024
Derivative assets	498,824	1,033,098	-	509,614	523,485	-	-
Total financial assets	20,072,170	20,470,614	3,688,390	4,632,397	2,829,632	3,653,853	5,613,389
Gap	(4,011,417)	(4,277,559)	(3,030,558)	(1,698,773)	(14,671)	1,732,713	(1,319,224)

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued
Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

31 December 2023

Bank

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Non-derivative liabilities

	Carrying amount	Gross nominal amount	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	More than 1 year
Deposits from banks	1,598,524	1,361,021	946,487	414,534	-	-	-
Deposits from customers							
<i>Retail Customers:</i>							
Term deposits	141,499	141,499	39,681	99,658	1,980	154	26
Current deposits	672,120	672,120	100,818	168,030	134,424	67,212	201,636
Savings deposits	2,364,531	2,364,530	472,906	543,842	401,970	354,680	591,133
<i>Corporate Customers:</i>							
Term deposits	887,314	960,125	269,251	676,219	13,434	1,042	179
Current deposits	4,695,166	4,374,688	656,203	1,093,672	874,938	437,469	1,312,406
Other financial liabilities	353,243	352,941	-	75,555	46,827	209,084	21,475
Borrowings	856,329	982,442	-	-	274,852	292,938	414,651
Total financial liabilities	11,568,726	11,209,367	2,485,347	3,071,512	1,748,423	1,362,578	2,541,507

Derivative liabilities

Cross Currency Swap	1,885	79	79		-	-	-
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Contingents and loan commitments

Performance bonds and guarantees	705,786	706,598	554,101	32,005	24,069	49,341	47,082
Letters of credit	210,410	210,652	75,076	53,355	10,004	17,114	55,103
Loan commitments	46,453	46,507	46,507	-	-	-	-

Assets used to manage liquidity

Cash and bank balances	5,037,306	2,863,350	2,046,594	600,553	145,433	41,597	29,174
Assets under management	14,026	14,026	-	-	11,905	-	2,121
Financial assets at FVTPL							
Treasury bills	525	525	525	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	147,547	233,695	67,988	77,923	1,157	1,715	84,913
Loans and advances to customers							
<i>Individual :</i>							
Term loans	50,672	62,833	(112,157)	15,562	22,782	43,561	93,085
Overdrafts	6,336	24,791	24,791	-	-	-	-
<i>Corporates :</i>							
Term loans	2,778,270	3,065,973	1,693,899	442,245	245,780	348,786	335,263
Overdrafts	472,764	1,279,026	207,477	22,441	296,231	652,262	100,615
Investment securities							
<i>At FVOCI</i>							
Treasury bills	1,590,294	1,426,153	580,965	304,898	223,819	316,471	-
Bonds	832,642	859,731	11,967	14,733	2,553	31,637	798,840
Promissory notes	9,400	30,600	-	-	-	-	30,600
<i>At amortised cost</i>							
Bonds	181,908	141,545	454	1,148	75,754	-	64,189
Other assets	589,128	182,824	-	173,102	-	9,722	-
Derivative asset	498,824	1,020,924	226,872	-	415,932	378,120	-
Total financial assets	12,209,651	12,437,240	4,813,682	1,925,480	1,689,754	2,047,167	1,961,159
Gap	(323,610)	264,037	1,652,572	(1,231,392)	(92,743)	618,134	(682,533)

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities (Continued)

31 December 2022

Group

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Carrying amount	Gross nominal amount	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	More than 1 year
Deposits from banks	1,170,238	1,319,361	728,659	282,925	307,777	-	-
Deposits from customers:							
Retail Customers:							
Term deposits	197,391	206,532	-	77,321	24,830	19,435	84,946
Current deposits	864,495	864,495	864,495	-	-	-	-
Savings deposits	2,134,453	2,147,286	2,147,286	-	-	-	-
Corporate Customers:							
Term deposits	964,895	991,829	446,480	231,774	120,964	40,946	151,665
Current deposits	3,663,658	3,675,244	1,759,431	470,404	549,651	320,601	575,158
Other financial liabilities	375,887	475,740	-	152,551	155,510	50,910	116,769
Borrowings	535,735	705,354	67,071	66,790	140,500	292,663	138,330
Total financial liabilities	9,906,753	10,385,841	6,013,421	1,281,766	1,299,232	724,557	1,066,867
Derivative liabilities:							
Cross Currency Swap	79	79	79	-	-	-	-
Contingents and loan commitments							
Performance bonds and guarantees	1,377,022	1,392,022	1,227,697	24,079	34,990	37,738	67,516
Letters of credit	626,912	631,092	337,632	113,536	39,148	79,540	61,235
Loan commitments	2,003,934	2,033,934	-	-	-	-	2,033,934

Assets used to manage liquidity

Cash and bank balances	2,553,629	2,591,310	1,989,756	463,854	53,838	49,292	34,571
Assets under management	12,923	12,923	-	-	-	-	12,923
Financial assets at FVTPL							
Treasury bills	14,963	15,107	2,000	4,750	2,607	5,750	-
Loans and advances to banks	303,249	305,924	68,526	149,614	1,157	1,715	84,913
Loans and advances to customers							
Individual							
Term loans	267,384	281,321	30,331	15,562	22,782	43,561	169,085
Overdrafts	15,468	38,906	38,906	-	-	-	-
Corporates							
Term loans	2,039,303	2,278,760	262,914	406,026	245,780	348,786	1,015,254
Overdrafts	803,833	878,947	207,477	24,413	2,441	244,001	400,615
Others	10,891	11,134	11,015	-	-	-	119
Investment securities							
At FVOCI							
Treasury bills	1,379,678	1,716,822	773,738	370,503	269,394	303,188	-
Bonds	637,970	782,246	10,651	13,112	2,272	28,157	728,053
Promissory notes	26,984	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
At amortised cost							
Treasury bills	1,006,960	1,057,308	54,418	273,430	198,811	223,751	306,898
Bonds	999,345	1,280,737	3,671	9,290	707,736	-	560,039
Other assets	250,244	234,737	-	226,316	-	8,421	-
Derivative assets	39,830	39,830	103	2,144	798	7,892	28,893
Non - Current Assets Held for Sale	82,217	82,217	-	-	-	82,217	-
Total financial assets	10,444,871	11,638,230	3,453,505	1,959,016	1,507,617	1,346,730	3,371,364
Gap	(3,469,829)	(2,804,738)	(4,125,325)	539,635	134,246	504,894	141,811

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued
4.6 Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

31 December 2022

Bank	Carrying amount	Gross nominal amount	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	More than 1 year
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>							
Non-derivative liabilities							
Deposits from banks	863,795	992,705	537,849	208,837	227,181	18,837	-
Deposits from customers							
<i>Retail Customers:</i>							
Term deposits	43,643	43,643	22,238	2,772	1,829	3,572	13,232
Current deposits	446,006	446,006	446,006	-	-	-	-
Savings deposits	1,733,787	1,733,787	1,733,787	-	-	-	-
<i>Corporate Customers:</i>							
Term deposits	500,244	500,493	280,723	194,458	19,141	3,742	2,428
Current deposits	2,322,836	2,322,836	1,931,400	391,436	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	321,136	333,230	-	135,551	-	80,910	116,769
Borrowings	530,446	567,024	67,071	66,790	140,500	292,663	-
Total financial liabilities	6,761,893	6,939,724	5,019,074	999,845	388,651	399,725	132,429
Derivative liabilities							
Cross Currency Swap	79	306	306	-	-	-	-
<i>Contingents and loan commitments</i>							
Performance bonds and guarantees	364,161	364,579	212,082	32,005	24,069	49,341	47,082
Letters of credit	340,306	340,697	205,121	53,355	10,004	17,114	55,103
Loan commitments	29,387	29,421	29,421	-	-	-	-
Assets used to manage liquidity							
Cash and bank balances	2,154,971	2,165,710	1,928,954	120,553	45,433	41,597	29,174
Assets under management	12,923	12,923	-	-	-	-	12,923
<i>Financial assets at FVTPL</i>							
Treasury bills	14,963	15,107	2,000	4,750	2,607	5,750	-
Loans and advances to banks	231,753	233,695	67,988	77,923	1,157	1,715	84,913
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>							
<i>Individual :</i>							
Term loans	199,405	247,262	72,272	15,562	22,782	43,561	93,085
Overdrafts	16,332	24,791	24,791	-	-	-	-
<i>Corporates :</i>							
Term loans	1,300,781	1,435,483	63,409	442,245	245,780	348,786	335,263
Overdrafts	606,580	649,026	207,477	2,441	286,231	52,262	100,615
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Investment securities</i>							
<i>At FVOCI</i>							
Treasury bills	1,352,863	1,389,310	71,506	359,288	261,239	294,010	403,266
Bonds	544,850	675,464	9,197	11,323	1,962	24,314	628,669
Promissory notes	26,984	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
<i>At amortised cost</i>							
Bonds	118,520	258,101	557	1,761	11,788	7,426	236,569
Other assets	145,950	67,178	67,178	-	-	-	-
Derivative asset	39,830	39,830	103	2,144	798	7,892	28,893
Non - Current Assets Held for Sale	82,217	82,217	-	-	-	82,217	-
Total financial assets	6,848,922	7,326,097	2,515,431	1,037,991	879,778	909,529	1,983,370
Gap	(646,903)	(348,630)	(2,950,573)	(47,214)	457,053	443,348	1,748,756

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

4.7 Market risk

(a) Overview

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The overall objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk. The Group classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios and manages each of these portfolios separately. The trading portfolios comprise positions arising from market-making and warehousing of customer derived positions while non-trading portfolios comprise positions that primarily arise from the interest rate management of our retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities as well as financial instruments designated as FVOCI and amortised cost. UBA Group follows the Standardised Approach for market risk regulatory reporting purposes.

(i) Market Risk Management

The objective of market risk management in UBA is to ensure that all significant market risks are identified, measured, and managed in a consistent and effective manner across the Group in order to stabilize earnings and capital and also to ensure that the Group carries out its affairs within acceptable parameters and in line with the market risk appetite.

Market risk achieves the above stated objective, through a mix of quantitative and statistical controls which covers the under listed activities:

Market data collection and statistical analysis

Limit determination based on market volatility and in-country macro-prudential & regulatory guidelines.

Stop loss limit utilization monitoring

Position monitoring

New trading products risk assessment

P&L attribution analysis

Pricing model validation and sign off

Trading portfolio stress testing

Regulatory limit monitoring

Position data extraction and Internal limit monitoring

Contingency funding plan maintenance and testing

Risk profile reporting to GALCO.

The material risks identified by these measures are summarised in daily reports that are circulated to, and discussed with, senior management.

The universal market risk factors in UBA Group are interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The associated market risks are:

- Foreign currency risk; arising from changes in exchange rates
- Interest rate risk; arising from changes in yield curves and credit spreads
- Equity risk; arising from changes in the prices of equities, equity indices and equity baskets.

(ii) Market Risk Governance

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining UBA Group's risk appetite and tolerance limits for all its market risk exposures. Senior management is responsible for supporting the Board in determining market risk appetite and tolerance limits as well as putting in place all requisite processes, procedures and tools to ensure proper implementation of a robust system for managing, monitoring and reporting market risk appetite. The Board through Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) is responsible for the overall governance of market risk as well as defining the terms of reference and delegating responsibilities to both the Group Risk Management Committee (GRMC) and Group Asset & Liability Management Committee (GALCO). GALCO has Group oversight and is charged with ensuring that market risks are managed homogeneously in all areas of operation. Further to the above, oversight of market risk is vested in BRMC, and GALCO while the day-to-day management rests with the Executive Director, Risk Management, Corporate Governance & Compliance. The Group Market Risk Division is not only responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies but is also involved in the day to day review of their implementation. The market risk management policies are usually validated / approved by the Board in accordance with the approval guidelines. Trading limits are approved by GALCO and ratified by the Board while exposures against these limits are monitored by market risk management team. Market risk exposures are measured and reported to management and bank executives on a daily basis. Documented policies and procedures are in place to ensure that exceptions are resolved timeously.

(iii) Market Risk Measurement

The Group's policy is that all trading activities are undertaken within the context of the approved Market Risk Management appetite and limits. Market Risk Management team is responsible for identifying, measuring, managing, monitoring and reporting market risk as outlined in market risk management policy and other related policies.

The Group uses limits, triggers, value at risk, earnings-at-risk, gap analyses and scenario analyses to measure and control the market risk exposures within its trading and banking books. The Group also performs regular stress tests on its banking and trading books.

(iv) Approach to Managing Market Risk in the Trading Book

The techniques used to ensure and control trading book market risk include limit monitoring, daily valuation of positions, Value at Risk (VaR), Back testing, stop loss triggers, stress testing/sensitivity analysis etc.

4.7 Market risk - continued

Market Risk Limits: The Bank has put in place specific market risk limits and triggers (regulatory and in-house) to prevent undue risk exposure to the Group. Market risk limits are based on recommendations by GALCO and approved by the Board. Position limits, transaction size and portfolio volume limits are in place for each trading portfolio. UBA Group sets various limits for total market risk and specific foreign exchange, interest rate, equity and other price risks. All limits are reviewed at least annually, and more frequently if required, to ensure that they remain relevant given market conditions and business strategy. Compliance with limits is monitored independently on a daily basis by Group Market Risk and Internal Control. Limit excesses are escalated and approved under a delegated authority structure and reported to the GALCO. Excesses are also reported monthly to Group Risk Management Committee (GRMC) and quarterly to Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC).

Stop loss Triggers: Stop loss triggers are used to protect the profitability of the trading desk. They establish decision points to confirm the Group's tolerance for accepting trading risk losses on a cumulative basis. The triggers are monitored on a daily basis by market risk management team.

Daily Valuation Of Market Risk Positions: Mark to Market (MTM) for relevant products/positions is done in line with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS). All market risk financial instruments are categorized into:

- 1) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) – valued on fair value accounting methodology and MTM daily.
- 2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – valued on fair value accounting methodology and MTM monthly.
- 3) Amortised cost – This portfolio is not MTM because positions are held until maturity.

Marking-to-market is at least the daily valuation of positions at readily available close out prices that are sourced independently. Where marking-to-market is not possible, marking-to-model technique is employed. Marking-to-model is defined as any valuation which has to be benchmarked, extrapolated or otherwise calculated from a market input. Assets that must be marked-to-model either don't have a regular market that provides accurate pricing, or valuations rely on a complex set of reference variables and time frames. E.g. complex financial instruments and derivatives.

Stress Testing: Market risk management complements the VaR measurement by regular stress testing of market risk exposures to highlight the potential risk that may arise from extreme market events that are rare but plausible. Stress testing provides an indication of the potential losses that could occur under extreme but plausible market conditions including when longer holding periods may be required to exit positions. Consistent stress-testing methodology is applied to trading and non trading books. Stress testing methodology considers both historical market events and forward-looking scenarios. The stress testing scenarios include market and credit scenarios, portfolio specific scenarios and macro economic scenarios. Stress scenarios are regularly updated to reflect changes in risk profile and economic events.

Factor Sensitivities: Factor sensitivities are expressed as the change in the value of a position for a defined change in a market risk factor, such as a change in the value of Nigerian Government Treasury bill for a one hundred basis point change in interest rates. UBA Group's Market Risk Management, within the Risk organization, works to ensure that factor sensitivities are calculated and monitored for all material risks taken in the trading portfolios.

(v) Approach to Managing Market Risk in the Non-trading Portfolio

Market risk from non-trading portfolios stems from the potential impact of changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates on UBA's net interest revenues, the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) from its investment portfolios and capital invested in foreign currencies.

The management of banking book related market risk exposures involves managing the potential adverse effect of interest rate movements on banking book earnings (net interest income and banking book MTM profit or loss) and economic value of equity. Market risk in the banking book arises as a result of the mismatch between the future yield on assets and their funding cost and also the different re-pricing characteristics of banking book assets and liabilities. UBA Group uses a variety of tools to track and manage this risk. These tools include;

- Re-pricing gap analysis
- Liquidity gap analysis
- Earnings-at-Risk (EAR)
- Sensitivity Analysis

(vi) Exposure to interest rate risk- non-trading portfolio

UBA Group's principal measure of risk to net interest revenue is interest rate exposure (IRE). This is the risk that changes in interest rates could have a negative impact on the Bank's margins, earnings and capital. The objective of the Bank's interest rate risk management is to ensure that earnings are stable and predictable over time. The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk through the interest-bearing assets and liabilities in its trading and banking books. Non-traded interest rate risk arises in the banking book from the provision of retail and wholesale (non-traded) banking products and services, as well as from certain structural exposures within the Group balance sheet, mainly due to different re-pricing characteristics of banking book assets and liabilities.

Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and having pre-approved limits for re-pricing bands. There will always be a mismatch between maturing assets and maturing liabilities, and changes in interest rates means that the Net Interest Margin (NIM) is affected on a daily basis by maturing and re-pricing activities. This change is measured through calculation of Earnings at Risk or EaR on a portfolio over the life of its assets and liabilities. EaR is usually calculated at various levels of change to simulate the likely change in the course of normal business or the expected risk where there is an unusual market event.

GALCO has oversight for compliance with these limits and execution of gapping strategy is carried out by Group Treasury.

The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios.

In order to manage changes in interest rates effectively, the Group may modify pricing on new customer loans and deposits, purchase fixed rate securities, issue debt that is either fixed or floating or enter into derivative transactions that have the opposite risk exposures. UBA regularly assesses the viability of these and other strategies to reduce its interest rate risks and implements such strategies when it believes those actions are prudent.

(b) Interest rate risk

UBA Group's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets (including investments) and interest-bearing liabilities mature or re-price at different times or in differing amounts. Risk management activities are aimed at optimising net interest income and maintaining market interest rate levels consistent with the Group's business strategies.

The table below is a summary of the group's interest rate gap position at the reporting date. All assets, liabilities and derivatives instruments are allocated to gap intervals based on either their re-pricing or maturity characteristics. The Group's assets and liabilities are included at carrying amount and categorised by the earlier of their contractual re-pricing or maturity dates. Assets and liabilities for which no identifiable contractual repricing or maturity dates exist are allocated to gap intervals based on behavioural profiling. Overall non-trading interest rate risk positions are managed by Group Treasury which uses investment securities, advances to other financial institutions (banks and discount houses) to manage the overall position arising from the Group's non-trading activities.

31 December, 2023

Group

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Carrying amount	Re-pricing period					Non-interest bearing
		< 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More than 1 year	
Cash and bank balances	6,069,496	790,422	-	-	-	-	5,279,074
Assets under management	14,026	-	-	11,905	2,121	-	-
Financial assets at FVTPL							
Treasury bills	525	525	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	33,324	33,324	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	320,732	162,488	35,081	31,000	36,230.26	55,933	-
Loans and advances to customers:							
Individual							
Term loans	334,058	154,282	39,854	35,218	41,160	63,544	-
Overdrafts	21,162	203	12,055	4,106	4,799	-	-
Corporates							
Term loans	3,792,187	1,520,816	503,534	444,958	520,034	802,845	-
Overdrafts	1,069,110	-	241,553	578,089	249,468	-	-
Others	12,331	12,331	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities:							
At FVOCI:							
Treasury bills	1,850,215	354,529	575,610	590,675	329,400	-	-
Bonds	946,163	2,034	14,600	-	591,013	338,516	-
Promissory notes	9,400	-	-	-	-	9,400	-
Equity	287,257	-	-	-	-	-	287,257
At amortised cost:							
Treasury bills	1,821,121	348,954	566,559	581,387	324,221	-	-
Bonds	2,559,185	71,073	38,476	-	1,557,527	892,109	-
Derivative assets	498,824	-	-	-	-	-	498,824
Other assets	720,311	-	-	-	-	-	720,311
	20,359,427	3,450,981	2,027,320	2,277,338	3,655,974	2,162,348	6,785,466
Derivative liability	1,885	1,806	-	-	-	-	79
Deposits from banks	2,464,444	2,175,291	289,153	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	14,891,277	1,621,948	2,290,466	1,832,373	916,187	2,748,560	5,481,744
Other liabilities	301,022	303	77,969	81,735	95,566	45,449	-
Borrowings	858,739	-	-	274,852	166,826	417,061	-
	18,517,367	2,940,609	2,657,588	2,463,812	1,345,404	3,628,131	5,481,823
Gaps	1,842,060	510,372	(630,268)	(186,474)	2,310,570	(1,465,783)	1,303,643

31 December 2022

Group

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Carrying amount	Re-pricing period					Non-interest bearing
		< 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More than 1 year	
Cash and bank balances	2,553,629	-	139,441	-	-	-	2,414,188
Assets under management	12,923	-	-	10,877	2,046	-	-
Financial assets at FVTPL							
Treasury bills	14,963	2,265	4,954	2,545	5,199	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	303,249	227,802	44,984	9,832	196.85	20,434.13	-
Loans and advances to customers:							
Individual							
Term loans	267,384	179,967	30,739	15,849	12,591	28,239	-
Overdrafts	15,468	15,468	-	-	-	-	-
Corporates							
Term loans	2,039,303	1,040,380	351,251	181,108	143,876	322,687	-
Overdrafts	803,833	803,833	-	-	-	-	-
Others	10,891	10,891	-	-	-	-	-

Investment securities:

At FVOCI:

Treasury bills	1,379,678	452,658	365,271	259,561	302,189	-	-
Bonds	637,970	-	-	-	1,155	475,033	161,782
Promissory notes	26,984	-	-	-	-	26,984	-
Equity	148,621	-	-	-	-	-	148,621

At amortised cost:

Treasury bills	1,006,960	412,104	189,034	123,055	282,767	-	-
Bonds	999,345	21,366	19,719	87,456	135,293	735,511	-
Derivative assets	39,830	-	-	-	-	-	39,830
Other assets	220,524	-	-	-	-	-	220,524
Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	82,217	-	-	-	-	-	82,217

	10,563,772	3,166,733	1,145,393	690,284	885,312	1,608,887	3,067,162
Derivative liability	79	-	-	-	-	-	79
Deposits from banks	1,170,238	762,876	109,592	14,578	-	-	283,192
Deposits from customers	7,824,892	3,032,647	301,655	136,157	98,213	377,682	3,878,538
Other liabilities	375,887	20,077	-	-	-	128,937	226,873
Borrowings	535,735	167,558	137,972	77,303	1,543	151,358	-
	9,906,831	3,983,158	549,219	228,038	99,757	657,977	4,388,682
Gaps	656,941	(816,425)	596,174	462,246	785,555	950,910	(1,321,520)

Interest rate risk - continued**31 December, 2023**
Bank

Carrying amount	Re-ricing period					Non-interest bearing
	< 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More than 1 year	

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Cash and bank balances	5,037,306	771,904	-	-	-	-	4,265,402
Assets under management	14,026	-	-	11,905	2,121	-	-
Financial assets at FVTPL							
Treasury bills	525	525	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	147,547	79,073	15,180	13,414	15,677	24,203	-
Loans and advances to customers:							
Individual							
Term loans	50,672	5,209	10,079	8,906	10,409	16,069	-
Overdrafts	6,336	4,546	2,412	2,132	6,338	-	-
Corporates							
Term loans	2,778,270	1,422,925	300,462	265,510	310,309	479,064	-
Overdrafts	472,764	369,925	186,813	165,081	192,935	297,859	-
Others	12,331	12,331	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities:							
At FVOCI:							
Treasury bills	1,590,294	304,723	494,748	507,697	283,126	-	-
Bonds	832,642	1,793	12,848	-	520,101	297,900	-
Promissory notes	9,400	-	-	-	-	9,400	-
Equity	278,009	-	-	-	-	278,009	-
At amortised cost:							
Bonds	181,908	7,007	2,705	-	109,486	62,711	-
Derivative assets	498,824	-	-	498,824	-	-	-
Other assets	589,128	52,485	-	-	-	-	536,643
	12,499,991	2,283,515	1,025,247	1,473,468	1,450,501	1,465,214	4,802,045
Derivative liability	1,885	1,885	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks	1,598,524	1,183,990	414,534	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	8,760,630	1,004,689	1,261,702	1,009,362	504,681	1,514,042	3,466,154
Other liabilities	353,243	302	-	-	-	-	352,941
Borrowings	856,329	-	-	274,852	166,826	414,651	-
	11,570,611	2,190,866	1,676,236	1,284,214	671,507	1,928,694	3,819,095
Gaps	929,380	92,649	(650,989)	189,255	778,995	(463,479)	982,950

31 December 2022
Bank

Carrying amount	Re-ricing period					Non-interest bearing
	< 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More than 1 year	

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Cash and bank balances	2,154,971	557,065	71,258	39,218	38,522	-	1,448,908
Assets under management	12,923	-	-	10,877	2,046	-	-
Financial assets at FVTPL							
Treasury bills	14,963	2,265	4,954	2,545	5,199	-	-
Bonds	-	(3)	-	-	-	3	-
Loans and advances to banks	231,753	185,088	27,823	6,081	122	12,639	-
Loans and advances to customers:							
Individual							
Term loans	199,405	144,767	19,212	9,906	7,870	17,650	-

Overdrafts	16,332	16,332	-	-	-	-	-
Corporates							
Term loans	1,300,781	597,642	247,245	127,482	101,274	227,138	-
Overdrafts	606,580	606,580	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities:							
At FVOCI:							
Treasury bills	1,352,863	455,520	356,176	256,038	285,128		
Bonds	544,850	133,665	-	-	206	410,979	-
Promissory notes	26,984	449	-	-	14	26,521	-
Equity	146,992	17,365	-	-	-	-	129,627
At amortised cost:							
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	118,520	(6,879)	-	6,459	-	118,940	-
Derivative assets	39,830	28,893	-	-	-	-	10,937
Other assets	145,950	79,497	-	-	-	-	66,453
Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	82,217	-	-	-	-	-	82,217
	6,995,914	2,818,246	726,669	458,607	440,380	813,871	1,738,142
Derivative liability	79	(227)	-	-	-	-	306
Deposits from banks	863,795	457,450	108,575	14,578	-	-	283,192
Deposits from customers	5,046,514	2,258,475	199,247	59,788	10,641	224,331	2,294,031
Other liabilities	321,136	168,816	-	-	-	-	152,320
Borrowings	530,446	162,269	137,972	77,303	1,543	151,358	-
	6,761,970	3,046,783	445,795	151,670	12,184	375,689	2,729,849
Gaps	233,944	(228,537)	280,874	306,937	428,196	438,181	(991,707)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis of floating rate financial instruments

The tables below shows the impact of interest rate changes (increase / decrease) on the Group's floating-rate financial instrument portfolios and the effect on profit or loss. The sensitivity analysis is based on a conservative assumption of 50 basis point change on the instrument with other variables remaining constant and also assuming there is no asymmetrical movement in yield curve.

Borrowings	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 23	31 Dec. 22	31 Dec. 23	31 Dec. 22
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
- European Investment Bank (EIB) (note 38.4)	19,828	14,403	19,828	14,403
- Eurobond debt security (note 38.5)	285,268	137,850	285,268	137,850
- African Development Bank (note 38.3)	24,591	23,594	24,591	23,594
- Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank (ADCB)(note 38.10)	142,235	8,608	142,235	8,608
- Proparco (note 38.7)	38,065	23,034	38,065	23,034
- Agence Francaise de Development (AFD) (note 38.6)	49,288	31,712	49,288	31,712
- CitiBank	144,659	92,365	144,659	92,365
- African Export-Import Bank	130,194	62,096	130,194	62,096
-Others	2,410	28,852	-	23,563
	836,538	422,514	834,128	417,224
Impact on profit or loss:				
Favourable change @ 0.5% increase in rates	(4,183)	(2,113)	(4,171)	(2,086)
Unfavourable change @ 0.5% reduction in rates	4,183	2,113	4,171	2,086

(c) Price risk

The Group is exposed to the impact of price changes on its financial assets measured at FVTPL, FVTOCI and its equity instruments.

Price sensitivity analysis for financial instruments measured at FVTPL

The table below shows the impact of price changes (increase / decrease) on the Group's financial assets measured at fair value and the effect on profit & loss. For the purpose of sensitivity analysis, a conservative assumption of 2% change in prices with other variables remaining constant was made.

In millions of Nigerian Naira	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 23	31 Dec. 22	31 Dec. 23	31 Dec. 22
Treasury bills	525	14,963	525	14,963
Government bonds	33,324	-	9	-
	33,849	14,963	534	14,963
Impact on profit or loss:				
Favourable change @ 2% increase in prices	(677)	(299)	(11)	(299)
Unfavourable change @ 2% reduction in prices	677	299	11	299
Derivative assets	498,824	39,830	498,824	39,830
Impact on profit or loss:				
Favourable change @ 2% increase in rates	1,882	200	1,882	200
Unfavourable change @ 2% reduction in rates	(19,374)	(201)	(19,374)	(201)
Derivative liabilities	1,885	79	1,885	79
Impact on profit or loss:				
Favourable change @ 2% increase in rates	142	0.2	142	0.2
Unfavourable change @ 2% reduction in rates	(3,715)	(0.2)	(3,715)	(0.2)

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

4.4 Market risk - continued

Price sensitivity analysis for financial instruments measured at FVOCI:

The table below shows the impact of price changes (increase / decrease) on the Group's financial instruments at FVOCI and the effect on other comprehensive income. For debt securities which are categorised under level 1 in the fair value hierarchy, a 2% change in prices has been assumed with other variables remaining constant.

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 23	31 Dec. 22	31 Dec. 23	31 Dec. 22
Debt securities				
Investment securities at FVOCI:				
Treasury bills	1,850,215	1,379,678	1,590,294	1,352,863
Government bonds	946,163	637,970	832,642	544,850
Total	2,796,378	2,017,648	2,422,936	1,897,713
Impact on other comprehensive income:				
Favourable change @ 2% increase in prices	55,928	40,353	48,459	37,954
Unfavourable change @ 2% reduction in prices	(55,928)	(40,353)	(48,459)	(37,954)

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities decreases as a result of changes in the level of equity indices and individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from equity securities classified as FVOCI. The sensitivity analysis on the Group's total equity position is shown below.

Sensitivity analysis for level 1 equity securities is based on average movement in share price index for quoted shares during the year. Price sensitivity analysis for the Group's Level 2 unquoted equities was based on assumptions of a 5% change in the last trading prices obtained from over-the-counter (OTC) trades that were done as at the reporting date. For unquoted equity securities categorised under level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, 5% increases/decreases were assumed for the significant unobservable inputs (cost of equity and terminal growth rates).

Total Equity Positions	Group		Bank	
	31 Dec. 23	31 Dec. 22	31 Dec. 23	31 Dec. 22
<i>In million of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Investment securities at FVOCI	282,312	145,174	273,064	143,545
Total	282,312	145,174	273,064	143,545
Impact on Other comprehensive income:				
Favourable change @ 5% increase in prices	14,116	7,259	13,653	7,177
Unfavourable change @ 5% reduction in prices	(14,116)	(7,259)	(13,653)	(7,177)

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

4.4 Market risk - continued

(d) Exchange rate exposure limits

FCY sensitivity analysis on foreign exchange rate

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of an adverse impact on the group's financial position or earnings or key ratios as a result of movements in foreign exchange rates impacting balance sheet exposures. The group is exposed to foreign exchange rate both as a result of on-balance sheet transactions in a currency other than the Naira, as well as through structural foreign exchange risk from the translation of its foreign operations' results into Naira. The impact on equity as a result of structural foreign exchange risk is recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve balance. Foreign exchange risk is primarily controlled via in-country macro-prudential and regulatory limits as well as the group's policies around trading limits. The Board and Group ALCO set limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra day positions. These limits must be in line with regulatory Open Position Limit (OPL). Compliance with both internal limits and regulatory limits are monitored daily with zero tolerance for limit breaches. These limits include OPL, dealers' limit, overnight/intraday limits, maturity gap limits, management action trigger, product limits, counterparty limits and cross border limits.

The tables below show foreign currencies to which the Group had exposure at the end of the reporting period and the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax and equity to changes in exchange rates. The analysis calculates the effect of reasonably possible movement of the foreign exchange rates against the Nigerian Naira (all other variables being constant) on the income statement due to changes to the carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency sensitive financial assets and liabilities. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in the income statement or equity, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase. An equivalent decrease in each of the currencies below against the Nigerian Naira would have resulted in an equivalent but opposite impact.

For the purpose of disclosing the sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk, the Group's foreign currency risk arising from the translation of its foreign operations are not taken into account even though they may have an impact on equity. This is because foreign currency risk can only arise on financial instruments denominated in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured and translation exposures arise from financial and non-financial items held by an entity with a functional currency different from the group's presentation currency.

The information disclosed on the net foreign currency (FCY) exposure is representative of the average exposure in the period. The Bank believes that for each foreign currency exposure, it is reasonable to assume 10% depreciation of the Naira holding all other variables constant.

Group

In millions of Nigerian Naira

December 31, 2023

	Naira	US Dollar	Euro	Pound	Others	Total
Cash and bank balances	2,941,549	2,244,640	437,467	14,298	804,543	6,069,496
Financial assets at FVTPL	534	-	-	-	33,315	33,849
Derivative assets	498,824	-	-	-	-	498,824
Loans and advances to banks	17,742	88,195	12,633	4	111,314	320,732
Loans and advances to customers	1,141,944	2,271,855	148,045	3,861	1,683,598	5,228,849
Investment securities	2,698,780	359,364	46,244	-	4,301,419	7,407,994
Other assets	243,877	35,192	40,864	17,104	416,408	749,256
Total financial assets	7,543,251	4,999,247	685,252	35,267	7,350,596	20,226,113
Derivative liability	1,885	-	-	-	-	1,885
Deposits from banks	262,558	996,825	224,156	2,632	1,109,258	2,464,444
Deposits from customers	6,345,430	3,420,893	212,568	28,538	5,263,461	14,891,277
Other liabilities	77,929	38,434	153,245	3,839	-	301,022
Borrowings	22,202	834,127	-	-	2,410	858,739
Total financial liabilities	6,710,004	5,290,280	589,969	35,009	6,375,129	18,517,367
Swap and forward contracts	(1,033,098)	1,033,098	-	-	-	-
Net FCY Exposure		742,065	95,283	258		
Effect of naira depreciation by 10% on profit before tax		74,207	9,528	26	-	83,761
Effect of naira appreciation by 10% on profit before tax		(74,207)	(9,528)	(26)	-	(83,761)

Group

In millions of Nigerian Naira

31 December 2022

	Naira	US Dollar	Euro	Pound	Others	Total
Cash and bank balances	1,108,936	1,019,655	177,882	4,492	242,665	2,553,629
Financial assets at FVTPL	14,963	-	-	-	-	14,963
Derivative assets	39,830	-	-	-	-	39,830
Loans and advances to banks	56,763	246,450	35	0	-	303,249
Loans and advances to customers	1,151,621	1,138,701	52,765	607	793,185	3,136,879
Investment securities	2,109,585	87,767	13,112	-	1,970,227	4,180,691
Other assets	27,956	122,003	7,234	16	77,527	234,737
Total financial assets	4,509,654	2,614,575	251,028	5,116	3,083,604	10,463,978
Derivative liability	79	-	-	-	-	79
Deposits from banks	-	723,488	38,913	516	407,321	1,170,238
Deposits from customers	3,598,542	1,578,144	155,748	12,175	2,480,283	7,824,891
Other liabilities	210,711	25,399	51,950	-	87,829	375,889
Borrowings	33,953	496,492	-	-	5,290	535,735
Total financial liabilities	3,843,285	2,823,523	246,611	12,691	2,980,722	9,906,832
Swap and forward contracts	(528,750)	576,375	-	-	-	47,625
Net FCY Exposure		367,427	4,417	(7,575)		
Effect of naira depreciation by 10% on profit before tax		36,743	442	(758)	-	36,427
Effect of naira appreciation by 10% on profit before tax		(36,743)	(442)	758	-	(36,427)

4 Financial Risk Management - Continued

4.4 Market risk - continued

(d) Exchange rate exposure limits - continued

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Bank	Naira	US Dollar	Euro	Pound	Others	Total
December 31, 2023						
Cash and bank balances	2,941,549	1,850,943	225,251	8,197	10,440	5,036,380
Financial assets at FVTPL	534	-	-	-	-	534
Derivative assets	498,824	-	-	-	-	498,824
Loans and advances to banks	17,742	129,805	-	-	-	147,547
Loans and advances to customers	1,141,944	2,053,257	123,288	1,884	-	3,320,373
Investment securities	2,698,780	158,236	28,036	-	-	2,885,053
Other assets	243,877	353,390	1,052	2,048	74	600,440
Total financial assets	7,543,251	4,545,630	377,627	12,129	10,514	12,489,151
Derivative liability	1,885	-	-	-	-	1,885
Deposits from banks	262,558	1,284,353	50,569	1,044	-	1,598,524
Deposits from customers	6,345,430	2,309,662	80,935	24,601	1	8,760,630
Other liabilities	77,929	38,434	223,802	-	13,078	353,243
Borrowings	22,202	834,127	-	-	-	856,329
Total financial liabilities	6,710,004	4,466,576	355,306	25,645	13,079	11,570,611
Swap and forward contracts	(1,033,098)	1,033,098	-	-	-	-
Net FCY Exposure		1,112,152	22,321	(13,516)	(2,565)	
Effect of naira depreciation by 15% on profit before tax		166,823	3,348	(2,027)	(385)	167,759
Effect of naira appreciation by 15% on profit before tax		(166,823)	(3,348)	2,027	385	(167,759)
31 December 2022						
Cash and bank balances	1,108,936	975,247	62,077	3,672	5,040	2,154,971
Financial assets held for trading	14,963	-	-	-	-	14,963
Derivative assets	39,830	-	-	-	-	39,830
Loans and advances to banks	56,763	174,990	-	-	-	231,753
Loans and advances to customers	1,151,621	919,003	51,854	619	-	2,123,097
Investment securities	2,109,585	64,378	13,102	-	-	2,187,065
Other assets	27,956	109,287	2,923	7,401	2,837	150,404
Total financial assets	4,509,654	2,242,905	129,955	11,692	7,877	6,902,083
Derivative liability	79	-	-	-	-	79
Deposits from banks	-	839,790	23,335	670	-	863,795
Deposits from customers	3,598,542	1,389,157	47,477	11,338	0	5,046,514
Other liabilities	210,711	27,528	74,831	189	7,877	321,136
Borrowings	33,954	496,492	-	-	-	530,446
Total financial liabilities	3,843,286	2,752,966	145,644	12,197	7,877	6,761,970
Swap and forward contracts	(528,750)	576,375	-	-	-	47,625
Net FCY Exposure		66,314	(15,689)	(505)	-	
Effect of naira depreciation by 15% on profit before tax		9,947	(2,353)	(76)	-	7,518
Effect of naira appreciation by 15% on profit before tax		(9,947)	2,353	76	-	(7,518)

5 Capital

The Bank maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business and is meeting the capital adequacy requirements of local banking supervisors. The Group's lead regulator, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank. The parent company and individual banking operations are directly supervised by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the respective regulatory authorities in the countries in which the subsidiary banking operations are domiciled.

5.1 Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management policy are to ensure that the Group complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Bank may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. Capital management is overseen by the Board of Directors who have overall responsibility for ensuring adequate capital is maintained for the Group.

The Group has a process of ensuring adequate capital is maintained and this process includes:

- Capital planning
- Prudent portfolio management
- Capital adequacy stress testing
- Contingency Planning

The objective of the capital management process is to:

- Adequately assess impairment losses and impact on capital impairment;
- Meet CBN's capital adequacy requirements
- Optimise the use and allocation of capital resources and align our target capital with our optimum capital structure

5.2 Regulatory capital

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The group monitors regulatory capital using the capital adequacy ratio. This ratio is calculated as total regulatory capital divided by risk weighted assets. Total regulatory capital and risk weighted assets are calculated as shown in the table below.

The Central Bank of Nigeria sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank. The parent company and individual banking operations are directly supervised by the Central Bank of Nigeria and the respective regulatory authorities in the countries in which the subsidiary banking operations are domiciled.

The Central Bank of Nigeria requires the Bank to maintain a prescribed ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets.

The Group's regulatory capital is split into two tiers:

Tier 1 capital includes ordinary share capital, share premium, retained earnings, translation reserve and non-controlling interests after deductions for goodwill and intangible assets, and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes.

Tier 2 capital includes qualifying subordinated liabilities and the element of the fair value reserve relating to unrealised gains on financial instruments classified as FVOCI.

Various limits are applied to elements of the capital base. Elements of Tier 2 capital are limited to a maximum of one-third of Tier 1 capital, after making deductions of goodwill, deferred tax asset and other intangible assets but before deductions of investments.

Banking operations are categorised mainly as trading book or banking book, and risk-weighted assets are determined according to specified requirements that seek to reflect the varying levels of risk attached to assets and off-balance sheet exposures.

During the year, the Group's strategy, which was unchanged, was to maintain a strong capital base so as to retain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Group recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

Capital adequacy ratio is the quotient of the capital base of the Bank and the Bank's risk weighted asset base. UBA Plc operates under an international banking authorization with a minimum regulatory capital of N50 billion, with a minimum capital requirements of 10.5percent as Common Equity Tier I (CET1) capital ratio, 11.25per cent as Tier I capital ratio, 15per cent as Total Capital Adequacy Ratio, additional 1per cent each as Capital Conversation Buffer (CCB1) and Higher Loss Absorbency (HLA). The HLA is to be met fully with CET1 capital, while CCB1 to be met with Total Eligible Capital, implying 12.5percent minimum CET1 and 17percent minimum Total Capital Adequacy Ratio, for banks designated as Domestic Systemically Important Bank (DSIB), with international authorization. UBA has international authorization and is also designated as Domestic Systemically Important Bank (DSIB).

Capital deficiency in subsidiaries

There is no capital deficiency in the subsidiaries of the Bank as of 31 December, 2023 (Dec 2022: Nil). The Bank maintains an active oversight on its subsidiaries through its representation on their respective Boards. On a periodic basis, the capital adequacy/solvency position of subsidiaries as per the applicable regulations, is reported to their respective Boards as well as to the Board of the Bank.

Regulatory capital - continued

In millions of Nigeria naira

		Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Tier 1 capital					
Ordinary share capital		17,100	17,100	17,100	17,100
Share premium		98,715	98,715	98,715	98,715
Retained earnings		919,872	429,533	532,088	191,418
Other reserves	41	256,749	200,624	220,370	132,377
Non-controlling interests		68,033	34,807	-	-
Gross Tier 1 capital		1,360,469	780,779	868,274	439,610
Less:					
Deferred tax on accumulated losses	33	-	13,296	-	2,797
Intangible assets		43,855	33,468	10,763	12,618
CET1 and Tier 1 Capital After Regulatory Deduction		1,316,614	734,015	857,511	424,195
Investment in subsidiaries		-	-	(92,145)	(72,997)
Eligible Tier 1 Capital		1,316,614	734,015	765,366	351,198
Tier 2 capital					
Fair value and translation reserve	41	573,639	88,680	202,263	91,318
Less: limit of tier 2 to tier 1 capital		(120,149)	-	-	-
Qualifying Tier 2 Capital Before Deductions		453,490	88,680	202,263	91,318
Less: Investment in subsidiaries		-	-	(92,145)	(72,997)
Net Tier 2 Capital		453,490	88,680	110,118	18,322
Qualifying capital					
Net Tier I regulatory capital		1,316,614	734,015	765,366	351,198
Net Tier II regulatory capital		453,490	88,680	110,118	18,322
Total qualifying capital		1,770,104	822,695	875,484	369,520
Composition of risk-weighted assets:					
Risk-weighted amount for credit risk		4,373,090	1,988,253	2,442,727	1,214,787
Risk-weighted amount for operational risk		899,162	749,838	536,403	439,354
Risk-weighted amount for market risk		153,189	41,789	95,129	36,789
Total Risk-weighted assets		5,425,441	2,779,880	3,074,259	1,690,930
Capital ratios					
Risk Weighted Capital Adequacy Ratio		32.6%	29.6%	28.5%	21.9%

5.3 Capital allocation

The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is to a large extent, driven by optimisation of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily upon the regulatory capital but in some cases the regulatory requirements do not reflect fully the varying degree of risk associated with different activities. In such cases the capital requirements may be flexed to reflect differing risk profiles, subject to the overall level of capital to support a particular operation or activity not falling below the minimum required for regulatory purposes.

Although maximisation of the return on risk-adjusted capital is the principal basis used in determining how capital is allocated within the Group to particular operations or activities, it is not the sole basis used for decision making. Account also is taken of synergies with other operations and activities, the availability of management and other resources, and the fit of the activity with the Group's longer term strategic objectives.

6 Fair value measurement

Fair values of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Group determines fair values using other valuation techniques. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

6.1 Valuation models

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

- Level 1: inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1. Instruments included in Level 1 comprise primarily quoted equity and debt investments classified as trading securities or available for sale.

- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

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

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

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, Black-Scholes and polynomial option pricing models and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rate, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Group uses widely recognized valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments, such as interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgment and estimation. Observable prices or model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange-traded derivatives and simple over-the-counter derivatives such as interest rate swaps. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgment and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determining fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets. The Group's valuation methodology for securities uses a discounted cash flow methodology and dividend discount methodology. The methodologies are often used by market participants to price similar securities.

For more complex instruments, the Group uses proprietary valuation models, which are usually developed from recognized valuation models. Some or all of the significant inputs into these models may not be observable in the market, and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions. Valuation models that employ significant unobservable inputs require a higher degree of management judgment and estimation in the determination of fair value. Management judgment and estimation are usually required for selection of the appropriate valuation model to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued, determination of the probability of counterparty default and prepayments and selection of appropriate discount rates.

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

Model inputs and values are calibrated against historical data and published forecasts and where possible, against current or recent observed transactions in different instruments and against broker quotes. This calibration process is inherently subjective and it yields ranges of possible inputs and estimates of fair value, and management judgment is required to select the most appropriate point in the range.

If the Group measures portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of net exposures to market risks, then it applies judgment in determining appropriate portfolio-level adjustments such as bid-ask spreads and relevant risk premiums.

6 Fair value measurement - continued

6.2 Valuation framework

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This framework includes an Investor Relations and Portfolio Investments Management Unit which is independent of front office management and reports to the Group Chief Financial Officer, and which has overall responsibility for valuations. There is also the Risk Measurement unit responsible for independent independently verifying the results of third party valuation. Specific controls include:

- Verification of observable pricing;
- Re-performance of model valuations;
- A review and approval process for new models and changes to models involving both Product Control and Group Market Risk;
- periodic calibration and back-testing of models against observed market transactions;
- Analysis and investigation of significant daily valuation movements; and
- Review of significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments and significant changes to the fair value measurement of level 3 instruments compared with the previous month, by a committee of senior Product Control and Group Market Risk personnel.

When third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair value, the risk measurement unit assesses and documents the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS. This includes:

- Verifying that the broker or pricing service is approved by the Group for use in pricing the relevant type of financial instrument;
- Understanding how the fair value has been arrived at and the extent to which it represents actual market transactions;
- When prices for similar instruments are used to measure fair value, how these prices have been adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the instrument subject to measurement; and
- If a number of quotes for the same financial instrument have been obtained, then how fair value has been determined using those quotes.

6.3 Financial instruments measured at fair value

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position. All fair value measurements are recurring.

Group:

31 December 2023

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Assets	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL					
Government bonds	23	-	33,324	-	33,324
Treasury bills		-	525	-	525
Derivative assets measured at fair value through profit and loss:					
	33(a)	-	498,824	-	498,824
Investment securities at FVOCI					
Treasury bills	26	-	1,850,215	-	1,850,215
Bonds		-	946,163	-	946,163
Promissory notes		-	9,400	-	9,400
Equity investments		4,945	-	282,312	287,257
Total assets		4,945	3,338,451	282,312	3,625,708
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative liability	33(b)	-	1,885	-	1,885

Bank:

31 December 2023

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Assets	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL					
Government bonds	23	-	9	-	9
Promissory notes		-	-	-	-
Treasury bills		-	525	-	525
Derivative assets measured at fair value through profit and loss:					
	33(a)	-	498,824	-	498,824
Investment securities at FVOCI					
Treasury bills	26	-	1,590,294	-	1,590,294
Bonds		-	832,642	-	832,642
Promissory notes		-	9,400	-	9,400
Equity investments		4,945	-	273,064	278,009
Total assets		4,945	2,931,694	273,064	3,209,703

Liabilities**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Derivative liability	33(b)	-	1,885	-	1,885
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6 Fair value measurement - continued**6.3 Financial instruments measured at fair value****Group:****31 December 2022***In millions of Nigerian Naira*

Assets	<i>Note</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading	23				
Treasury bills		-	14,963	-	14,963
Derivative assets measured at fair value through profit and loss:	33(a)	-	39,830	-	39,830
		-			
Investment securities at FVOCI	26				
Treasury bills		-	1,379,678	-	1,379,678
Bonds		-	637,970	-	637,970
Promissory notes			26,984		26,984
Equity investments		3,447	-	145,174	148,621
Total assets		3,447	2,099,425	145,174	2,248,046
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Derivative liability	33(b)	-	79	-	79

Bank:**31 December 2022***In millions of Nigerian Naira*

Assets	<i>Note</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading	23				
Treasury bills		-	14,963	-	14,963
Derivative assets measured at fair value through profit and loss:	33(a)	-	39,830	-	39,830
Investment securities at FVOCI	26				
Treasury bills		-	1,352,863	-	1,352,863
Bonds		-	544,850	-	544,850
Promissory notes			26,984		26,984
Equity investments		3,447	-	143,545	146,992
		3,447	1,979,490	143,545	2,126,482
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Derivative liability	33(b)	-	79	-	79

The following table presents the changes in level 3 instruments during the year. Level 3 instruments are all unquoted equities.

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Balance, beginning of year	145,174	134,027	143,545	133,019
Addition during the year	7,572	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income (under fair value gain on FVOCI)	146,524	6,660	146,524	6,039
Translation differences	(16,958)	4,488	(17,005)	4,487
Balance, end of year	<u>282,312</u>	<u>145,174</u>	<u>273,064</u>	<u>143,545</u>

Fair value measurement (continued)

(i) The fair value of the Group's equity investment in CSCS Limited was previously categorised as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. This was because the shares were not listed on an exchange and there were no recent observable arm's length transactions in the shares. There were no transfers from level 2 to level 3 in as of FY2023.

(ii) Level 2 fair value measurements

These prices are a reflection of the actual fair value of the investments, as transactions consummated under the OTC trades were arms length transactions. The Group's Level 2 derivative contracts were valued using interest rate parity method discounted to present value due to time value of money. Inputs to the valuation models are all based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. These derivative contracts are not traded in active markets.

(iii) Level 3 fair value measurements - Unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

All valuation processes and techniques are subject to review and approval by the Finance and General Purpose Committee of the Board of Directors. There was no change in the Group's valuation technique during the period.

The table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used as at 31 December 2023 in measuring financial instruments categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

Type of financial instrument	Fair value as at 31 December 2023 N'million	Fair value as at 31 December 2022 N'million	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range of estimates for unobservable inputs (31 December)	Range of estimates for unobservable inputs (31 December 2022)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Unquoted equity securities	287,155	133,013	Income Approach (Discounted cash flow method)	Cost of equity	4.0% - 30.0%	13.0% - 26.0%	Significant increases in cost of equity, in isolation, would result in lower fair values. Significant reduction would result in higher fair values
				Terminal growth rate	3.2% - 5.2%	2.7% - 5.2%	Significant increases in terminal growth rate, in isolation, would result in higher fair values. Significant reduction would result in lower fair values

(iv) Level 3 fair value measurements - Unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value (continued)

Significant unobservable inputs are developed as follows:

Discounted cash flow

- The Group used the Capital Asset Pricing Model to determine the cost of equities for its various unquoted equities which were fair valued at year end.
- The risk free rate was determined using the yield on 30-year US treasury bond (for unquoted securities denominated in USD) and longest tenured Federal Government of Nigeria bond (for unquoted securities denominated in Nigerian naira).
- Equity risk premium was determined using market returns obtained from Damodaran Online.
- Beta estimates were obtained from Damodaran Online.

Fair value measurement (continued)

Dividend discount model

- The Group used the build-up approach to determine cost of equities for its various unquoted equities which were fair valued using dividend discount model at year end.
- The risk free rate was determined using the yield on the longest tenured sovereign bonds.
- The dividend growth rate was determined using the historical five years weighted average growth rate of dividends paid by the respective entities
- Equity risk premium were obtained from Damodaran Online (with specific focus on emerging markets data), adjusted for size premium.

(v) Level 3 fair value measurements - Effect of unobservable inputs on fair value measurement

The Group believes that its estimates of fair values are appropriate. However, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing the cost of equity or terminal growth rate by a reasonable possible value, in isolation, would have the following effects on other comprehensive income for the year:

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Key Assumption	Effect on other comprehensive income (OCI)			
	Dec. 2023		Dec. 2022	
	5% Increase	5% Decrease	5% Increase	5% Decrease
Cost of Equity	(15,834)	17,663	(5,530)	6,139
Terminal Growth Rate	166	(166)	103	(100)

Fair value measurement - continued

6.4 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below sets out the fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

Group	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Carrying amount
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>					
31 December 2023					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	-	-	6,069,496	6,069,496	6,069,496
Assets under management	-	-	14,026	14,026	14,026
Loans and advances to banks	-	234,188	-	234,188	320,732
Loans and advances to customers					
-Individual					
Term loans	-	354,468	-	354,468	334,058
Overdrafts	-	41,242	-	41,242	21,162
-Corporate					
Term loans	-	3,916,582	-	-	3,792,187
Overdrafts	-	1,159,428	-	1,159,428	1,069,110
Others	-	12,883	-	12,883	12,331
Investment Securities - Amortised cost					
Treasury bills	-	1,618,214	-	1,618,214	1,821,121
Bonds	-	2,274,043	-	2,274,043	2,559,185
Other assets	-	-	720,311	720,311	720,311
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	2,526,282	-	2,526,282	2,464,444
Deposits from customers	-	15,703,750	-	15,703,750	14,891,277
Other liabilities	-	-	301,022	301,022	301,022
Borrowings	-	915,379	-	915,379	858,739

Group	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Carrying amount
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>					
31 December 2022					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	-	-	2,553,629	2,553,629	2,553,629
Assets under management	-	-	12,923	12,923	12,923
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	303,249	303,249	303,249
Loans and advances to customers					
-Individual					
Term loans	-	-	267,384	267,384	267,384
Overdrafts	-	-	15,468	15,468	15,468
-Corporate					
Term loans	-	-	2,039,303	2,039,303	2,039,303
Overdrafts	-	-	803,833	803,833	803,833
Others	-	-	10,891	11,009	10,891
Investment Securities - Amortised cost					
Treasury bills	-	1,006,960	-	1,006,960	1,006,960
Bonds	-	999,345	-	999,345	999,345
Other assets	-	-	236,031	220,524	236,031
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	1,170,238	1,170,238	1,170,238
Deposits from customers	-	-	7,824,891	7,824,892	7,824,891
Other liabilities	-	-	375,887	375,887	375,887
Borrowings	-	-	535,736	705,354	535,736

Fair value measurement - continued

6.4 Financial instruments not measured at fair value - continued

Bank

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Carrying amount
31 December 2023					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	-	-	5,036,380	5,036,380	5,036,380
Assets under management			14,026	14,026	14,026
Loans and advances to banks	-	103,017	-	103,017	147,547
Loans and advances to customers					-
-Individual					
Term loans	-	68,040	-	68,040	50,672
Overdrafts	-	11,062	-	11,062	6,336
-Corporate					
Term loans	-	2,888,805	-	2,888,805	2,778,270
Overdrafts	-	483,704	-	483,704	472,765
Others	-	12,883	-	12,883	12,331
Investment Securities - Amortised cost					
Bonds	-	161,640	-	161,640	181,908
Other assets	-		589,128	589,128	589,128
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	1,652,804	-	1,652,804	1,598,524
Deposits from customers	-	9,194,545	-	9,194,545	8,760,630
Other liabilities	-	-	353,243	353,243	353,243
Borrowings	-	915,379	-	915,379	856,329

Bank

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Carrying amount
31 December 2022					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	-	-	2,154,971	2,154,971	2,154,971
Assets under management			12,923	12,923	12,923
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	231,753	231,753	231,753
Loans and advances to customers					
-Individual					
Term loans	-	-	199,405	199,405	199,405
Overdrafts	-	-	16,332	16,332	16,332
-Corporate					
Term loans	-	-	1,300,781	1,300,781	1,300,781
Overdrafts	-	-	606,580	606,580	606,580
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Securities - Amortised cost					
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	-	118,520	-	118,520	118,520
Other assets	-		161,457	145,950	161,457
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	863,795	863,795	863,795
Deposits from customers	-	-	5,046,516	5,046,514	5,046,516
Other liabilities	-	-	321,135	321,136	321,135
Borrowings	-	-	567,024	567,024	530,446

Below are the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for the above financial instruments which are not recorded and measured at fair value in the Group's financial statements. These fair values were calculated for disclosure purposes only.

i) Cash and bank balances

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

ii) Loans and advances

Loans and advances are net of charges for impairment. To improve the accuracy of the valuation estimate for loans, homogenous loans are grouped into portfolios with similar characteristics. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

iii) Investment securities

The fair value is based on market prices from financial market dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics.

iv) Other assets

The bulk of these financial assets have short (less than 3months) maturities and their amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

v) Deposits from banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity.

vi) Other liabilities

The carrying amount of financial liabilities in other liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

vii) Interest bearing loans and borrowings

The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing borrowings not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using the contractual interest rates for these debts over their remaining maturity.

7 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position where the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In the normal course of business, the Group may enter into various master netting agreements or other similar arrangements that do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position but still allow for the related amounts to be set off in certain circumstances.

The following table presents the recognized financial instruments that are offset, or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or other similar agreements but not offset, as at the reporting date, and shows in the "Net" column what the impact would be on the Group's statement of financial position if all set off rights were exercised.

Group

31 December 2023

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Financial assets

- Electronic payments receivable (note 27) (a)

Financial liabilities

- Creditors and payables (note 36) (a)

Gross amounts	Amounts offset	
	Gross amounts offset	Net amounts presented
418,158	(33,673)	384,485
129,542	(33,673)	95,869

Group

31 December 2022

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Financial assets

- Electronic payments receivable (note 28) (a)

Financial liabilities

- Creditors (note 38) (a)

Gross amounts	Amounts offset	
	Gross amounts offset	Net amounts presented
173,452	(36,791)	136,661
291,676	(36,791)	254,885

Bank

31 December 2023

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Financial assets

- Electronic payments receivable (note 28) (a)

Financial liabilities

- Creditors (note 38) (a)

Gross amounts	Amounts offset	
	Gross amounts offset	Net amounts presented
196,326	(8,231)	188,095
217,617	(8,231)	209,386

Bank

31 December 2022

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Financial assets

- Electronic payments receivable (note 28) (a)

Financial liabilities

- Creditors (note 38) (a)

Gross amounts	Amounts offset	
	Gross amounts offset	Net amounts presented
88,391	(11,176)	77,215
247,773	(11,176)	236,597

- (a) Standard terms of electronic banking and similar payment transactions allow for net settlement of payments in the normal course of business.

8 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to circumstances beyond the Group's control and are reflected in the assumptions if and when they occur. Items with the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements with substantial management judgement and/or estimates are collated below.

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

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss (ECL) allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Details of the inputs, assumptions and estimation methodologies used in measuring ECL are described in note 3.27.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

Detailed information about the judgements and estimates made by the Group in the above areas is set out in note 3.27.

(ii) Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of techniques as described in accounting policy 3.11. Further disclosures on the Group's valuation methodology have been made on note 6.1. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

(iii) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies. In determining the timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies, the Group assessed the probability of expected future taxable profits based on expected revenues for the next five years. Details of the Group's recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities are as disclosed in note 32.

(iv) Valuation of derivative contracts

The fair value of the Group's derivatives is determined by using valuation techniques. Inputs to the valuation models are all based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. The Group has used interest rate parity method discounted for passage of time in the valuation of its foreign exchange derivative contracts. These derivative contracts are not traded in active markets.

The table below shows the fair value of the Group's derivatives if there is 5% change in interest rates or a 5% change in foreign currency exchange rates.

	Interest rates		Exchange rates	
	5% decrease	5% increase	5% decrease	5% increase
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Derivative assets	(375)	375	49,284	(49,284)
Derivative liabilities	20	(20)	(80)	80

(b) Critical accounting judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies

Critical accounting judgments made in applying the Group's accounting policies include:

(i) Fair value of equity instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in 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 valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility. For further details about determination of fair value please see the Group's accounting policy on valuation of financial instruments in note 6.

(ii) Allowance for credit losses

In estimating credit losses, the Group considers the credit worthiness and financial capacity of the obligor, the probability that an obligor or counterparty will default over a given period (probability of default -PD) , the portion of the loan expected to be irrecoverable at the time of loan default (loss given default - LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). The table below shows the sensitivities of the impairment loss provision for 1% increase or decrease in the LGD and PD.

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Probability of Default -PD	Loss Given Default LGD	Probability of Default -PD	Loss Given Default-LGD
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Increase/decrease				
1% increase	2,154	16,878	577	647
1% decrease	(2,154)	(16,878)	(577)	(647)

(iii) Impairment testing for cash-generating units containing goodwill

On an annual basis, the Group carries out impairment assessments of its cash generating units containing goodwill. The recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units (CGU) are determined based on value-in-use calculations which require the use of estimates including discount rates and terminal growth rates. Management's estimates of the recoverable amounts of these CGU's is sensitive to these estimates. The key assumptions underlying the recoverable amounts as well as sensitivity analysis of these key assumptions are disclosed in note 31.

(iv) Determination of exchange rate used for translation

The Group translates and records its foreign currency transactions and balances based on the exchange rate at which the future cash flows represented by the transactions or balances could have been settled, if those cash flows had occurred at the reporting date. The Nigerian Autonomous Foreign Exchange Fixing (NAFEX) (FMDQ) rate has been used for the translation of foreign currency balances as this remains the main source of foreign currencies for the Bank's transactions.

(v) Determination of incremental borrowing rate used for discounting lease liabilities

The incremental borrowing rate is defined by IFRS 16 as the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow, over a similar term and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the cost of the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

The effective borrowing rate used for discounting the future lease payments to present value was determined by using the corresponding FGN Bond/Bill yields of similar maturity profiles with the outstanding lease terms in addition to the Bank's risk premium based on the interest rate of the Bank's quoted subordinated series 3 notes. Hence, the bank applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics but matched with their relevant lease terms.

(vi) Hyperinflationary accounting

During 2023, the Group has designated Ghana and Sierra Leone as hyperinflationary economies in accordance with IAS 29 and has therefore employed the use of the hyperinflationary accounting to consolidate and report its Ghana and Sierra Leone operating subsidiaries.

The determination of whether an economy is hyperinflationary requires the Group to make certain estimates and judgements, such as assessment of historic inflation rates and anticipation of future trends. In addition, the application of hyperinflationary accounting in accordance with IAS 29 requires the selection and use of price indices to estimate the impact of inflation on the results of operations and non-monetary assets and liabilities and of the Group.

The selection of price indices is based on the Group's assessment of various available price indices on the basis of reliability and relevance. Changes in any such estimates may significantly impact the carrying value of those non-monetary assets or liabilities, and results of operations, which are subject to hyperinflationary adjustments, and the related gains and losses within the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) data covering all items has been obtained from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This measures the overall change in consumer prices based on a representative basket of goods and services over time as is viewed as representative of the hyperinflationary economy.

The CPI for Sierra Leone at the beginning of the reporting period was 37.1%, and closed at 52.2%. The CPI for Ghana at the beginning of the reporting period was 52.1%, and closed at 23.2%.

9 Operating segments

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's geographic segments which represents the primary segment reporting format and is based on the Group's management and reporting structure. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (Board of Directors), reviews the Group's performance along these business segments and resources are allocated accordingly.

Geographical segments

The Group operates in the following geographical regions:

- **Nigeria:** This comprises UBA Plc (excluding the branch in New York) and UBA Pensions Custodian Limited.
- **Rest of Africa:** This comprises all subsidiaries in Africa, excluding Nigeria. The African subsidiaries have been aggregated into one reportable segment as they are deemed to have similar economic characteristics.
- **Rest of the world:** This comprises UBA UK Limited, UBA New York branch and UBA Abu Dhabi. Although this part of the business is not large enough to be presented as a separate reporting segment, it has been included here as it is seen as a potential growth segment which is expected to materially contribute to group revenue in the future. The entities within this reporting segment have been aggregated into one reportable segment as they have similar economic characteristics.

Business segments

The Group's operations have been classified into the following business segments:

Corporate Banking - This business segment provides a broad range of financial solutions to multinationals, regional companies, state-owned companies, non-governmental organisations, international and multinational organisations and financial institutions.

Retail/ Commercial banking – This business segment has presence in all major cities in Nigeria and in nineteen other countries across Africa where the Group has operations . It provides commercial banking products and services to the middle and retail segments of the market.

Treasury and Financial Markets – This segment provides innovative financing and risk management solutions and advisory services to the Group's corporate and institutional customers. The segment is also responsible for formulation and implementation of financial market products for the Group's customers.

Unallocated Segment – This comprises assets that are held solely for the purpose of disposal. They are not utilized for the Group's day to day operations.

No single external customer or group amounts to 10% or more of the Group's revenues.

The revenue from external parties reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the income statement.

Inter-segment transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from inter-segment transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated. Transfer prices between operating segments are based on the Group's internal pricing framework.

(a) Geographical segments

(i) 31 December 2023

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Nigeria	Rest of Africa	Rest of the World	Eliminations	Total
Total revenue¹	1,354,942	767,482	161,197	(208,235)	2,075,386
Interest expenses	(245,555)	(145,251)	(22,060)	45,059	(367,807)
Fee and commission expense	(68,017)	(50,239)	-	2	(118,254)
Impairment loss recognised in income statement	(139,648)	(79,993)	(3,450)	-	(207,201)
Operating expenses	(309,306)	(248,227)	(33,811)	-	(591,640)
Net monetary loss on hyperinflation	-	-	-	(32,804)	(32,804)
Profit before tax	592,415	243,772	101,876	(195,979)	757,680
Income tax expenses	(88,815)	(58,469)	(2,701)	-	(149,984)
Profit for the period	503,600	185,304	99,176	(195,979)	607,696
31 December 2023					
Loans and advances	3,046,392	2,141,077	638,704	(276,592)	5,549,581
Deposits from customers and banks	9,317,913	7,339,157	1,456,262	(757,612)	17,355,721
Total segment assets ²	11,450,259	8,640,856	1,615,151	(1,053,069)	20,653,197
Total segment liabilities	10,536,759	7,627,670	1,479,386	(1,020,813)	18,623,002

¹ Includes:					
Recognised at a point in time	118,211	150,123	4,761	-	273,095
Recognised over time	9,209	24,962	46	-	34,218
Total revenue within the scope of IFRS 15	127,420	175,085	4,808	-	307,313
² Includes:					
Expenditure for reportable segment:					
Depreciation	662	28,161	3,258	-	32,080
Amortisation	1,117	181	(1,150)	-	148

(ii) 31 December 2022

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Nigeria	Rest of Africa	Rest of the World	Eliminations	Total
Total revenue¹	543,748	327,029	48,219	(66,131)	852,864
Interest expenses	(126,146)	(64,286)	(8,208)	20,976	(177,663)
Fee and commission expense	(52,949)	(27,995)	-	(1,632)	(82,577)
Impairment loss recognised in income statement	(7,550)	(29,754)	(4,664)	-	(41,968)
Operating expenses	(222,984)	(112,963)	(14,144)	-	(350,091)
Share of gains in equity-accounted investee	-	-	-	311	311
Profit before tax	134,119	92,030	21,203	(46,476)	200,876
Income tax expenses	(10,055)	(20,362)	(255)	73	(30,599)
Profit for the period	124,064	71,668	20,948	(46,403)	170,277
31 December 2022					
Loans and advances	1,973,457	1,084,312	510,007	(127,648)	3,440,128
Deposits from customers and banks	5,297,530	3,289,139	856,235	(447,775)	8,995,130
Total segment assets ²	6,730,082	3,915,863	889,347	(677,721)	10,857,571
Total segment liabilities	6,160,351	3,421,231	864,272	(510,386)	9,935,467
¹ Includes:					
Recognised at a point in time	118,703	88,022	2,459	-	209,184
Recognised over time	776	562	-	-	1,338
Total revenue within the scope of IFRS 15	119,479	88,584	2,459	-	210,522
² Includes:					
Investments in associate and accounted for by using the equity method	-	311	-	-	311
Expenditure for reportable segment:					
Non-current assets					
Depreciation	14,494	6,538	283	22	21,338
Amortisation	3,527	930	424	-	4,881

9 Operating segments - continued

(b) Business reporting

The following table presents income and profit and certain asset and liability information for the Group's business segments:

(i) 31 December 2023

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Corporate	Retail and commercial	Treasury and financial markets	Unallocated Segment	Total
Revenue:					
Derived revenue from external customers	494,629	625,381	498,188	457,188	2,075,386
Interest expenses	(102,483)	(116,764)	(148,560)	-	(367,807)
Fee and commission expense	(1,843)	(116,354)	(57)	-	(118,254)
Impairment loss recognised in income statement	(76,890)	(20,842)	(326)	(109,142)	(207,201)
Net monetary loss on hyperinflation	-	-	-	(32,804)	(32,804)
Operating expenses	(106,042)	(284,497)	(164,505)	-	(555,044)
Depreciation and amortisation	(6,992)	(18,758)	(10,846)	-	(36,596)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investee	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before income tax	200,379	68,166	173,893	315,242	757,680
Taxation	(39,665)	(75,896)	(34,422)	-	(149,984)
Profit for the period	160,714	(7,730)	139,471	315,242	607,696
31 December 2023					
Loans and advances	1,934,759	3,251,857	362,965	-	5,549,581
Deposits from customers and banks	1,712,196	12,688,853	2,954,672	-	17,355,721
Total segment assets	4,646,187	10,653,066	5,353,944	-	20,653,197
Total segment liabilities	1,773,238	13,036,354	3,813,411	-	18,623,002

(ii) 31 December 2022

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Corporate	Retail and commercial	Treasury and financial markets	Unallocated Segment	Total
Revenue:					
Derived revenue from external customers	298,693	392,005	162,166	-	852,864
Interest expenses	(72,335)	(62,959)	(42,369)	-	(177,663)
Fee and commission expense	(276)	(80,363)	(1,938)	-	(82,577)
Net impairment Gain on financial assets	(44,968)	(14,979)	17,979	-	(41,968)
Operating expenses	(67,411)	(183,086)	(73,376)	-	(323,873)
Depreciation and amortisation	(5,457)	(14,821)	(5,940)	-	(26,218)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investee	-	311	-	-	311
Profit before income tax	108,246	36,107	56,522	-	200,876
Taxation	(16,489)	(5,500)	(8,610)	-	(30,599)
Profit for the period	91,757	30,607	47,912	-	170,277
31 December 2022					
Loans and advances	1,934,759	1,159,887	345,482	-	3,440,128
Deposits from customers and banks	1,712,196	5,622,468	1,660,466	-	8,995,130
Total segment assets	3,723,173	4,223,938	2,814,867	95,593	10,857,571
Total segment liabilities	1,773,238	5,870,436	2,196,201	95,593	9,935,467

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
10 Interest income				
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Interest income on amortised cost and FVOCI securities				
Cash and bank balances	69,750	18,415	65,408	21,619
Interest income on loans and advances to banks	106,358	35,700	44,554	2,007
Interest on loans to customers				
- To individuals				
Term loans	19,624	15,926	11,453	11,005
Overdrafts	4,421	5,758	4,354	3,790
- To corporates				
Term loans	269,217	180,900	203,879	151,294
Overdrafts	89,827	57,748	49,216	47,820
Others	8,818	2,751	4,879	1,005
Investment securities				
- Treasury bills	242,236	117,893	92,044	55,100
- Bonds	258,845	119,451	97,048	48,240
- Promissory notes	4,150	2,196	3,574	2,196
	<u>1,073,246</u>	<u>556,738</u>	<u>576,409</u>	<u>344,076</u>
Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL				
- Bonds	2,101	415	971	415
Total interest income	<u>1,075,347</u>	<u>557,152</u>	<u>577,380</u>	<u>344,490</u>

1. Interest income at amortized cost and fair value through OCI are calculated using the effective interest method.

2. Interest income includes accrued interest on impaired loans of N4.063 billion for the Group (Bank: N2.704 billion) for the year ended 31 December 2023 and N3.636 billion for the Group (Bank: 3.015 billion) for the year ended 31 December 2022.

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
11 Interest expense				
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Deposits from banks	52,051	11,209	45,271	10,673
Deposits from customers	246,488	130,312	151,311	85,667
Borrowings	66,909	34,881	53,430	30,287
Lease liabilities	2,359	1,261	780	558
	<u>367,807</u>	<u>177,663</u>	<u>250,792</u>	<u>127,185</u>

Total interest expense at amortized cost are calculated using the effective interest method.

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
12 Impairment charge for credit losses				
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
12a Impairment charge for credit losses on Loans				
Impairment charge for credit losses on loans and advances to customers:				
- impairment for credit losses (Note 26(c)) [1]	153,764	23,348	120,949	3,542
Allowance for credit losses on loans and advances to banks:				
- allowance for credit losses/(reversal) ((Note 25)	148	(1)	1,117	(439)
Write-off on loans and receivables	6,028	4,874	4,590	4,010
Recoveries in allowance for credit loss	(15,891)	(8,550)	(5,528)	(1,444)
	<u>144,049</u>	<u>19,671</u>	<u>121,128</u>	<u>5,669</u>
12b Net impairment charge/(write back) on other financial assets				
Impairment charge on investment securities (Note 27(a))	25,438	17,979	6,430	1,978
Impairment charge on placement (Note 22)	1,495	-	926	-
Impairment charge on off-balance sheet items	17	1,232	-	1,273
Impairment charge on other assets (Note 28(a))	36,202	3,086	8,892	1,645
	<u>63,152</u>	<u>22,297</u>	<u>16,248</u>	<u>4,896</u>

13 Fees and commission income	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Credit-related fees and commissions ^[1]	34,218	27,010	9,256	13,775
Commission on turnover	10,268	4,623	-	-
Account maintenance fee	20,154	15,013	20,154	15,013
Electronic banking income [2]	125,579	78,947	60,054	45,811
Funds transfer fee	31,545	14,206	1,070	538
Trade transactions income ^[3]	28,724	37,526	15,151	27,692
Remittance fee	15,447	7,848	6,842	3,722
Commissions on transactional services [4]	34,240	17,894	11,819	7,388
Pension funds custody fees	7,138	7,455	-	-
	<u>307,313</u>	<u>210,522</u>	<u>124,346</u>	<u>113,939</u>

[1] Credit related fees and commission income excludes amount included in determining effective interest rates on financial assets carried at amortized cost. Credit related fees are taken over the life of the related facility, whilst transaction related fees are earned when the service is rendered.

[2] Electronic banking income represents income taken on transactions processed via electronic channels such as ATM, POS, mobile banking as well as credit and debit card transactions.

[3] Trade transactions income entails one-off charges as related to letter of credits and other trade businesses which are excluded from those included in determining effective interest rates on those carried at amortized cost

[4] Commissions on transactional service represents one-off charges on banking transactions such as cheque book issuance, bank statement fees, cash management, stopped cheques and other transactional related income.

14 Fees and commission expense	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
E-Banking expense	101,847	61,557	57,751	43,110
Trade related expenses	11,192	14,138	7,759	9,789
Funds transfer expense	5,215	6,882	2,507	1,728
	<u>118,254</u>	<u>82,577</u>	<u>68,017</u>	<u>54,627</u>

15 Net trading and foreign exchange income	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Fixed income securities(i)	63,340	20,025	53,396	19,355
Foreign exchange trading income(ii)	112,147	39,873	32,063	23,076
Foreign currency revaluation gain	26,582	5,743	54,286	4,253
Net fair value gain on derivatives (see note 33 (c))	457,188	6,509	457,188	6,509
	<u>659,257</u>	<u>72,150</u>	<u>596,933</u>	<u>53,193</u>

(i) This comprises gains and losses arising from trading and fair value changes.

(ii) Foreign exchange income comprises trading income on foreign currencies and gains and losses from revaluation of trading position.

16 Other operating income	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Dividend income (i)	19,260	4,042	159,424	51,859
Other Income (ii)	13,758	8,722	2,070	825
Rental income	330	255	322	249
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	121	21	117	-
	<u>33,469</u>	<u>13,040</u>	<u>161,933</u>	<u>52,933</u>

(i) Dividend income of N159.42 billion for the Bank includes a sum of N146.86 billion (Dec 2022: N48.32 billion) being total dividend earned from the Bank's subsidiaries. This amount has been eliminated in arriving at the Group's dividend of N19.26 billion income from other equity investments .

17 Net monetary loss on hyperinflation	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflation - UBA Ghana (note 46)	22,015	-	-	-
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflation - UBA Sierra Leone (note 46)	10,789	-	-	-
	<u>32,804</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

18 Employee benefit expenses*In millions of Nigerian Naira*

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Wages and salaries (note 45)	173,646	107,001	65,629	56,203
Defined contribution plans	7,820	4,215	1,783	1,653
Termination Benefits	1,346	2,772	1,250	2,595
	<u>182,812</u>	<u>113,988</u>	<u>68,662</u>	<u>60,451</u>

Included in the employee benefit expenses is the sum of N338.24 million, which represents the amount set aside as Industrial Training Fund (ITF) contribution for FY2023 (Dec 2022: N279.52 million)

19 Depreciation and amortisation*In millions of Nigerian Naira*

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 31)	23,795	17,717	14,515	13,145
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (note 31)	7,379	3,620	2,517	1,406
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 32)	5,422	4,881	4,085	3,765
	<u>36,596</u>	<u>26,218</u>	<u>21,117</u>	<u>18,316</u>

20 Other operating expenses*In millions of Nigerian Naira*

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Fuel, repairs and maintenance	59,253	29,657	51,333	26,278
Banking sector resolution cost ¹	40,363	31,296	40,363	31,296
Contract services	65,738	34,733	34,727	25,871
Deposit insurance premium	24,103	17,545	19,937	15,178
Occupancy and premises maintenance costs	29,945	17,896	4,697	2,691
Advertising, promotions and branding	18,859	11,022	15,042	9,132
Printing and stationery	7,800	4,793	4,130	2,118
Subscriptions	24,144	6,684	14,998	6,684
IT support and related expenses	23,188	9,318	21,638	8,736
Security and cash handling expenses	12,383	7,884	5,418	4,327
Business travels	14,201	9,884	10,764	8,389
Donations	608	1,337	496	1,244
Communication	13,493	11,419	2,399	5,733
Non-deposit insurance costs	4,910	3,200	1,729	1,298
Bank charges	22,887	6,329	10,824	1,050
Auditors' remuneration	2,563	1,225	436	352
Training and human capital development	6,458	3,907	1,474	1,109
Penalties	110	1,142	-	-
Loan recovery expenses	1,125	542	1,111	537
Directors' fees	101	72	101	72
	<u>372,232</u>	<u>209,885</u>	<u>241,617</u>	<u>152,095</u>

1. Banking sector resolution cost represents Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) levy, which is applicable on total balance sheet size of the Bank. The current applicable rate based on AMCON Act of 2015 is 0.5% of total assets plus total off balance sheet asset.

21 Taxation**Recognised in the statement of comprehensive income***In millions of Nigerian Naira***(a) Current tax expense**

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Current period	102,556	30,599	15,437	7,621

(b) Deferred tax expense/(credit)

Origination and reversal of temporary differences (Note 33)	47,428	-	70,948	-
Total income tax expense	<u>149,984</u>	<u>30,599</u>	<u>86,385</u>	<u>7,621</u>

(c) Current income tax payable

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Balance, beginning of period	20,281	21,415	8,327	2,751
Tax paid	(80,166)	(31,733)	(5,983)	(2,045)
Income tax charge	102,556	30,599	15,437	7,621
Balance, end of year	<u>42,671</u>	<u>20,281</u>	<u>17,781</u>	<u>8,327</u>

Tax recognized on changes in fair value of FVOCI

(d) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate applicable to profits of the Bank (Parent). The reconciliation of amount reported as tax expense in the statement of comprehensive income to the income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate is presented below:

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Domestic corporation tax rate	30%	30%	30%	30%
Profit before income tax	757,680	200,876	673,011	141,316
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate	227,304	60,263	201,903	42,395
Tax effects of :				
Information Technology Levy (i)	6,728	1,399	6,728	1,399
Nigerian Police Trust Fund Levy (ii)	34	7	34	7
Education tax (iii)	488	1,415	488	1,415
NASENI Levy (iv)	1,682	353	1,682	353
National Fiscal Stabilization Levy (v)	1,011	829	-	-
Financial Sector Recovery Levy (vi)	1,011	829	-	-
Minimum tax	6,504	2,804	6,505	2,804
Effect of Permanent differences - Income not subject to tax	(418,647)	(290,196)	(186,782)	(53,384)
Effect of Permanent differences - Expenses not deductible	323,871	252,897	55,828	12,632
	149,984	30,599	86,385	7,621
Effective tax rate	20%	15%	13%	5%
	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Income Tax recognized in Other Comprehensive Income				
Fair value change in debt instruments classified as FVOCI	(46,384)	(28,467)	(46,887)	(25,144)
Income tax relating to net changes in FVOCI instruments	4,638	2,847	4,689	2,514
Fair value changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI	162,804	7,399	162,804	6,710
Income tax relating to net changes in FVOCI on Equity instruments	(16,280)	(740)	(16,280)	(671)

Companies Income Tax

The tax law is similar in most of the countries the Bank operates. The Companies Income Tax Act (CITA) in Nigeria requires companies having more than N100 Million Naira turnover to pay income tax at the rate of 30% of their taxable profits. Where the company do not have a taxable profit or where the income tax on the taxable profit is lower than the prescribed minimum tax, the minimum tax shall apply. Minimum tax in Nigeria is assessed at the rate of 0.5% of the turnover.

Due to unutilized tax losses and unclaimed capital allowance, the UBA Plc has no taxable profit for the year ended 31 December 2023, as a result, was assessed to minimum tax for the year under review. The minimum tax charge for the year was N6.504 billion.

i. Education Tax: Education tax is applicable to UBA Plc only and its imposed on Nigerian companies by the Tertiary Education Trust Fund Act. The rate applicable to the financial statement is 2.5% of the assessable profit. The rate has been increased to 3% effective from 1 September 2023. The education tax charge for the year is NIL because UBA Plc has no assessable profit.

ii. Information Technology Levy: UBA Plc is also required to pay 1% of its profit before tax (PBT) as the National Information Technology Development (NITD) levy. The levy is payable by specified companies in Nigeria with annual turnover of at least 100 million Naira. The information technology levy charge for the year was N6.728 billion.

iii. Nigerian Police Trust Fund Levy:

The Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy was introduced by the Nigeria Police Fund Trust Establishment Act 2019 and is charged at the rate of 0.005% of the net profit of companies operating in Nigeria. The Nigerian Police Trust Fund Levy for the year was N34 million.

iv. National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) levy: NASENI levy is imposed on Nigerian companies by the National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure Act. The rate of the levy is 0.25% of the profit before tax for specific companies having more than 100million Naira turnover. The NASENI levy charge for the year was N1.682 billion.

v. National Fiscal Stabilization Levy: This levy is payable by certain companies in Ghana including Banks at a rate of 5% of profit before tax under the National Fiscal Stabilization Levy Act 2013 (Act 862). The National Fixcal Stabilization charge for the year was N1.010 billion.

vi. Financial Sector Recovery Levy: This levy is payable by Banks in Ghana at a rate of 5% of profit before tax and it is payable quarterly. The Financial Sector Recovery Levy charge for the year was N1.010 billion.

21 Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share as at 31 December 2023 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Parent of N598.285 billion (Bank: N586.626 billion) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 34.199 billion (Bank: 34.199 billion). The Bank had no dilutive instruments as at year end (Dec 2022 : nil). Hence the basic and diluted earnings per share are equal.

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	598,285	165,451	586,626	133,695
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (<i>in millions</i>)	34,199	34,199	34,199	34,199
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Naira)	17.49	4.84	17.15	3.91

22 Cash and bank balances

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Cash	175,155	127,738	46,883	51,124
Current balances with banks	2,081,261	652,007	1,763,642	559,134
Unrestricted balances with central banks	697,528	351,280	230,732	129,249
Money market placements	429,915	139,441	410,471	184,065
Restricted balances with central banks (note (i) below)	2,686,563	1,283,163	2,585,578	1,231,399
	6,070,422	2,553,629	5,037,306	2,154,971
ECL Allowance on Placement	(926)	-	(926)	-
	6,069,496	2,553,629	5,036,380	2,154,971
Current	6,069,496	2,553,629	5,036,380	2,154,971
	6,069,496	2,553,629	5,036,380	2,154,971

- (i) Restricted balances with central banks comprise:
In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group Dec. 2023	Group 31 Dec. 22	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank 31 Dec. 22
Mandatory reserve deposits with central banks (note (a) below)	2,655,680	1,255,811	2,554,695	1,204,047
Special Intervention Reserve (note (b) below)	30,883	27,352	30,883	27,352
	2,686,563	1,283,163	2,585,578	1,231,399

- (a) This represents amounts held as cash reserve requirement with central banks of the countries in which the Bank and its subsidiaries operate, and is not available for use in the Group's day-to-day operations.

- (b) This represents the Bank's contribution to the Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) Real Sector Support Facility (RSSF), warehoused in the Special Intervention Reserve held with the CBN. The Real Sector Support Facility is to be channeled towards providing credit to priority sectors of the Nigerian economy.

- (ii) Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statements of cash flows include the following :

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Cash and current balances with banks	2,256,416	779,745	1,810,525	610,258
Unrestricted balances with central banks	697,528	351,280	230,732	129,249
Money market placements (less than 90 days)	273,274	129,507	156,641	80,929
Cash and cash equivalents	3,227,218	1,260,532	2,197,898	820,436

23 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Government bonds	33,324	-	9	-
Treasury bills (above 90 days maturity). See note (i) below:	525	14,963	525	14,963
	33,849	14,963	534	14,963
Non-current	33,849	14,963	534	14,963

- (i) This represents treasury bills measured at fair value through profit or loss, with maturity above three months from the date of purchase. They have been excluded from cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

24 Assets under management

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Relating to unclaimed dividends:

	Group Dec. 2023	Group 31 Dec. 22	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank 31 Dec. 22
Short term deposits - 6 months	11,905	10,877	11,905	10,877
Short term deposits - 12 months	2,121	2,046	2,121	2,046
	14,026	12,923	14,026	12,923

The Bank entrusted the sum transferred to it by the Registrars in respect of unclaimed dividends with select Asset Managers who will ensure safekeeping and manage the funds for the benefit of the Bank. The investments by the Asset Managers are as listed above (the corresponding liability which is due to the Registrar is reported as "unclaimed dividend" in other liabilities).

25	Loans and advances to banks <i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
	Gross amount	323,915	305,924	150,606	233,695
	Less: Allowance for credit losses				
	Stage 1 loans	(3,183)	(2,675)	(3,059)	(1,942)
		<u>320,732</u>	<u>303,249</u>	<u>147,547</u>	<u>231,753</u>
	Current	320,732	153,897	147,547	120,124
		<u>320,732</u>	<u>303,249</u>	<u>147,547</u>	<u>231,753</u>
(a)	Allowance for credit losses on loans and advances to banks 31 December 2023 Group Allowance for credit loss <i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
	Balance, beginning of year	2,675	-	-	2,675
	Charge for the year	148	-	-	148
	Exchange difference	360	-	-	360
	Balance, end of year	<u>3,183</u>	-	-	<u>3,183</u>
	Bank Allowance for credit loss <i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
	Balance, beginning of year	1,942	-	-	1,942
	Charge for the year	1,117	-	-	1,117
	Balance, end of year	<u>3,059</u>	-	-	<u>3,059</u>
	31 December 2022 Group Allowance for credit loss <i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
	Balance, beginning of year	2,594	-	-	2,594
	(Write back) for the year	(1)	-	-	(1)
	Exchange difference	82	-	-	82
	Balance, end of year	<u>2,675</u>	-	-	<u>2,675</u>
	Bank Allowance for credit loss <i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
	Balance, beginning of year	2,381	-	-	2,381
	(Write back) for the year	(439)	-	-	(439)
	Balance, end of year	<u>1,942</u>	-	-	<u>1,942</u>
26	Loans and advances to customers <i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
	Gross amount	5,470,264	3,219,715	3,450,155	2,174,779
	Allowance for credit losses	(241,415)	(82,836)	(129,782)	(51,682)
		<u>5,228,849</u>	<u>3,136,879</u>	<u>3,320,373</u>	<u>2,123,097</u>
	Current	2,354,700	1,404,343	1,552,170	983,904
	Non-current	2,874,149	1,732,536	1,768,203	1,139,193
		<u>5,228,849</u>	<u>3,136,879</u>	<u>3,320,373</u>	<u>2,123,097</u>
(a)	31 December 2023 Loans and advances to customers <i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
	Gross amount	5,470,264	3,219,715	3,450,155	1,942,913
	Allowance for credit losses:				
	- Impairment loss on Stage 1 loans	(144,998)	(64,409)	(87,352)	(30,587)
	- Impairment loss on Stage 2 loans	(17,226)	(11,757)	(14,317)	(3,847)
	- Impairment loss on Stage 3 loans	(79,192)	(6,670)	(28,113)	(17,247)
	Total provision for credit losses	(241,415)	(82,836)	(129,782)	(51,682)
	Carrying amount	<u>5,228,849</u>	<u>3,136,879</u>	<u>3,320,373</u>	<u>1,891,231</u>

Loans and advances to individuals*In millions of Nigerian Naira*

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Gross amount	395,710	305,108	79,102	231,866
Provision for credit losses:				
- Impairment loss on Stage 1 loans	(21,923)	(8,944)	(14,907)	(4,742)
- Impairment loss on Stage 2 loans	(1,511)	(505)	(26)	(931)
- Impairment loss on Stage 3 loans	(17,056)	(12,807)	(7,161)	(10,456)
Total provision for credit losses	(40,490)	(22,256)	(22,094)	(16,129)
Carrying amount	355,220	282,852	57,008	215,737

Loans and advances to corporate entities and other organizations*In millions of Nigerian Naira*

	Group Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Gross amount	5,074,554	2,914,607	3,371,053	1,942,913
Provision for credit losses:				
- Impairment loss on Stage 1 loans	(123,075)	(55,465)	(72,445)	(25,845)
- Impairment loss on Stage 2 loans	(15,715)	(11,252)	(14,291)	(2,916)
- Impairment loss on Stage 3 loans	(62,136)	6,137	(20,952)	(6,791)
Total provision for credit losses	(200,926)	(60,580)	(107,688)	(35,553)
Carrying amount	4,873,628	2,854,027	3,263,365	1,907,360

31 December 2023**Group****Loans and advances to individuals**

	Gross amount	Stage 1 - 12- month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total allowances	Carrying amount
Overdrafts	41,242	(2,113)	(837)	(17,130)	(20,080)	21,162
Term loans	354,468	(19,810)	(674)	74	(20,410)	334,058
	395,710	(21,923)	(1,511)	(17,056)	(40,490)	355,220

Loans and advances to corporate entities and other organizations

Overdrafts	1,159,428	(51,104)	(2,208)	(37,006)	(90,318)	1,069,110
Term loans	3,902,243	(71,419)	(13,507)	(25,130)	(110,056)	3,792,187
Others	12,883	(552)	-	-	(552)	12,331
	5,074,554	(123,075)	(15,715)	(62,136)	(200,926)	4,873,628

Bank**Loans and advances to individuals**

	Gross amount	Stage 1 - 12- month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total allowances	Carrying amount
Overdrafts	11,062	(95)	(0)	(4,631)	(4,726)	6,336
Term loans	68,040	(14,812)	(26)	(2,530)	(17,368)	50,672
	79,102	(14,907)	(26)	(7,161)	(22,094)	57,008

Loans and advances to corporate entities and other organizations

Overdrafts	483,704	(2,627)	(246)	(8,067)	(10,940)	472,764
Term loans	2,874,466	(69,266)	(14,045)	(12,885)	(96,196)	2,778,270
Others	12,883	(552)	-	-	(552)	12,331
	3,371,053	(72,445)	(14,291)	(20,952)	(107,688)	3,263,365

31 December 2022**Group****Loans and advances to individuals**

	Gross amount	Stage 1 - 12- month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total allowances	Carrying amount
Overdrafts	28,001	(113)	(25)	(12,395)	(12,533)	15,468
Term loans	277,107	(8,831)	(480)	(412)	(9,723)	267,384
	305,108	(8,944)	(505)	(12,807)	(22,256)	282,852

Loans and advances to corporate entities and other organizations

Overdrafts	826,988	(4,481)	(224)	(18,451)	(23,155)	803,833
Term loans	2,076,607	(50,863)	(11,028)	24,587	(37,305)	2,039,303
Others	11,012	(121)	-	-	(121)	10,891
	2,914,607	(55,465)	(11,252)	6,137	(60,580)	2,854,027

Bank

Loans and advances to individuals

	Gross amount	Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total allowances	Carrying amount
Overdrafts	23,364	(113)	(6)	(6,913)	(7,032)	16,332
Term loans	208,502	(4,629)	(925)	(3,544)	(9,097)	199,405
	231,866	(4,742)	(931)	(10,456)	(16,129)	215,737

Loans and advances to corporate entities and other organizations

Overdrafts	614,234	(4,460)	(217)	(2,978)	(7,655)	606,580
Term loans	1,328,679	(21,385)	(2,699)	(3,813)	(27,898)	1,300,781
	1,942,913	(25,845)	(2,916)	(6,791)	(35,553)	1,907,361

(c) **Allowance for credit losses on loans and advances to customers**

31 December 2023

(i) **Group**

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	64,410	11,757	6,670	82,837
Impairment charge in the year	101,738	14,590	37,436	153,764
Write offs	-	-	(44,196)	(44,196)
Transfer between stages	(36,296)	(8,268)	44,564	-
Exchange difference	15,146	(853)	34,717	49,010
Balance, end of year	144,998	17,226	79,191	241,415

Loans and advances to individuals

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	8,945	505	12,807	22,257
Impairment charge in the year	15,148	351	4,135	19,634
(Write offs)/Write back	-	-	(10,351)	(10,351)
Transfer between stages	(4,142)	(1,115)	5,257	-
Exchange difference	1,972	1,770	5,208	8,950
Balance, end of year	21,923	1,511	17,056	40,490

Loans and advances to corporate entities and other organizations

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	55,465	11,252	(6,137)	60,580
Impairment charge in the year	86,590	14,239	33,301	134,130
Write offs	-	-	(33,845)	(33,845)
Transfer between stages	(32,154)	(7,153)	39,307	-
Exchange difference	13,174	(2,623)	29,509	40,060
Balance, end of year	123,075	15,715	62,135	200,925

(ii) **Bank**

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	30,587	3,847	17,248	51,682
Impairment charge in the year	89,586	12,582	18,781	120,949
Write offs	-	-	(41,657)	(41,657)
Transfer between stages	(31,755)	(1,986)	33,741	-
Exchange difference	(1,066)	(126)	-	(1,192)
Balance, end of year	87,352	14,317	28,113	129,782

Loans and advances to individuals

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	4,742	931	10,456	16,129
Impairment charge/(write back) in the year	13,725	14	2,577	16,316
Write offs	-	-	(10,351)	(10,351)
Transfer between stages	(3,560)	(919)	4,479	-
Balance, end of year	14,907	26	7,161	22,094

Loans and advances to corporate entities and other organizations

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Balance, beginning of year	25,845	2,916	6,792	35,553
Impairment charge in the year	75,861	12,568	16,204	104,633
Write offs	-	-	(31,306)	(31,306)
Transfer between stages	(28,195)	(1,067)	29,262	-
Exchange difference	(1,066)	(126)	-	(1,192)
Balance, end of year	72,445	14,291	20,952	107,688

	Stage 1 - 12 month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	25,845	2,916	6,792	35,553
Impairment charge in the year	75,861	12,568	16,204	104,633
Write offs	-	-	(31,306)	(31,306)
Transfer between stages	(28,195)	(1,067)	29,262	-
Exchange difference	(1,066)	(126)	-	(1,192)
Balance, end of year	72,445	14,291	20,952	107,688

31 December 2022

(iii) Allowance for credit losses on loans and advances to customers Group

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Balance, beginning of year	55,811	7,699	32,905	96,415
Impairment charge in the year	9,341	3,168	10,839	23,348
Write offs	-	-	(37,869)	(37,869)
Transfer between stages	323	367	(689)	-
Exchange difference	(1,855)	523	1,485	153
Balance, end of year	63,619	11,757	6,670	82,047

	Stage 1 - 12 month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	55,811	7,699	32,905	96,415
Impairment charge in the year	9,341	3,168	10,839	23,348
Write offs	-	-	(37,869)	(37,869)
Transfer between stages	323	367	(689)	-
Exchange difference	(1,855)	523	1,485	153
Balance, end of year	63,619	11,757	6,670	82,047

Loans and advances to individuals

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Balance, beginning of year	6,754	251	17,987	24,992
Impairment charge/(write back) in the year	2,247	(512)	4,215	5,950
Write offs	-	-	(10,322)	(10,322)
Transfer between stages	(164)	706	(542)	-
Exchange difference	108	60	1,469	1,637
Balance, end of year	8,945	505	12,807	22,257

	Stage 1 - 12 month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	6,754	251	17,987	24,992
Impairment charge/(write back) in the year	2,247	(512)	4,215	5,950
Write offs	-	-	(10,322)	(10,322)
Transfer between stages	(164)	706	(542)	-
Exchange difference	108	60	1,469	1,637
Balance, end of year	8,945	505	12,807	22,257

Loans and advances to corporate entities and other organizations

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Balance, beginning of year	49,057	7,448	14,918	71,423
Impairment charge in the year	7,094	3,680	6,624	17,398
Write offs	-	-	(27,547)	(27,547)
Transfer between stages	487	(339)	(148)	-
Exchange difference	(1,173)	463	16	(694)
Balance, end of year	55,465	11,252	(6,137)	60,580

	Stage 1 - 12 month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	49,057	7,448	14,918	71,423
Impairment charge in the year	7,094	3,680	6,624	17,398
Write offs	-	-	(27,547)	(27,547)
Transfer between stages	487	(339)	(148)	-
Exchange difference	(1,173)	463	16	(694)
Balance, end of year	55,465	11,252	(6,137)	60,580

(iv) Bank

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Balance, beginning of year	38,026	7,514	19,761	65,301
Impairment charge in the year	1,714	(960)	2,788	3,542
Write offs	-	-	(17,188)	(17,188)
Transfer between stages	(9,180)	(2,707)	11,887	-
Exchange difference	27	-	-	27
Balance, end of year	30,587	3,847	17,248	51,682

	Stage 1 - 12 month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	38,026	7,514	19,761	65,301
Impairment charge in the year	1,714	(960)	2,788	3,542
Write offs	-	-	(17,188)	(17,188)
Transfer between stages	(9,180)	(2,707)	11,887	-
Exchange difference	27	-	-	27
Balance, end of year	30,587	3,847	17,248	51,682

Loans and advances to individuals

Allowance for credit losses

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Balance, beginning of year	4,259	1,189	9,647	15,095
Impairment charge in the year	657	122	940	1,719
Write offs	-	-	(700)	(700)
Transfer between stages	(189)	(380)	569	-
Exchange Difference	15	-	-	15
Balance, end of year	4,742	931	10,456	16,129

	Stage 1 - 12 month ECL	Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	4,259	1,189	9,647	15,095
Impairment charge in the year	657	122	940	1,719
Write offs	-	-	(700)	(700)
Transfer between stages	(189)	(380)	569	-
Exchange Difference	15	-	-	15
Balance, end of year	4,742	931	10,456	16,129

Loans and advances to corporate entities and other organizations

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Balance, beginning of period (IFRS 9)	33,767	6,325	10,114	50,206
Impairment charge in the year	1,057	(1,082)	1,848	1,823
Write offs	-	-	(16,488)	(16,488)
Transfer between stages	(8,991)	(2,327)	11,318	-
Exchange difference	12	-	-	12

Balance, end of year

27 Investment securities

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Investment securities at FVOCI comprise (see note (i)):

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Treasury bills	1,850,215	1,379,678	1,590,294	1,352,863
Bonds	946,163	637,970	832,642	544,850
Equity investments	287,257	133,114	278,009	131,485
Promissory notes	9,400	26,984	9,400	26,984
	3,093,035	2,177,746	2,710,345	2,056,182

Investment securities at amortised cost comprise (see note (i)):

Treasury bills	1,821,121	1,006,960	-	-
Bonds	2,559,185	999,345	181,908	118,520
Gross amount	4,380,306	2,006,305	181,908	118,520
Allowance for credit losses on investment securities (See note 49)	(65,350)	(18,867)	(7,202)	(3,144)
Net carrying amount	4,314,956	1,987,438	174,706	115,376

Carrying amount

(a) Movement in allowance for credit losses

Balance, beginning of year	18,867	1,780	3,144	1,167
Charge for the year (See note 12b)	25,438	17,979	6,430	1,978
Exchange difference	21,045	(892)	(2,372)	(1)
Balance, end of year	65,350	18,867	7,202	3,144

(i) (i) Included in investment securities at FVOCI, amortised cost and FVTPL instruments are pledged financial assets which cannot be re-pledged or resold by counterparties, and these securities are stated as follows:

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Treasury bills (at FVOCI)	465,518	178,216	465,518	178,216
Bonds (at amortised cost)	534,357	21,756	534,357	21,756
Total Pledged assets	999,875	199,972	999,875	199,972

(ii) Equity securities at FVOCI are analysed below:

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Africa Finance Corporation	248,279	115,524	248,279	115,524
Unified Payment Services Limited	6,931	5,646	6,931	5,646
Central Securities Clearing System limited	4,844	3,346	4,844	3,346
Nigeria Interbank Settlement System Plc.	5,487	2,898	5,487	2,898
African Export-Import Bank	9,927	2,305	9,927	2,305
FMDQ OTC Plc	1,806	1,201	1,806	1,201
Credit Reference Company	633	464	633	464
NG Clearing Limited	101	101	101	101
Others ¹	9,248	1,628	-	-
	287,257	133,114	278,009	131,485

¹ This constitutes other unquoted equity investments (in entities such as GIM UEMOA, The Insurance and Reinsurance Company of the Gulf of Guinea (ARGG) and others) held by various subsidiaries.

28 Other assets

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Financial assets

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Electronic payments receivables ^(d)	384,485	136,661	188,095	77,215
Accounts receivable ^(e)	289,037	94,739	169,063	5,080
SMEEIS investment ^(f)	22,192	15,507	22,192	15,507
Intercompany receivables	(108)	-	27,635	26,403
Dividends receivable	9,293	2,568	193,455	41,706
Pension custody fees receivable	44,357	769	-	-
Subscription for Investment in African Subsidiaries (c)	-	-	11,421	7,424
Allowance for impairment on accounts receivable ^(a)	(28,945)	(14,213)	(22,733)	(11,878)
	<u>720,311</u>	<u>236,031</u>	<u>589,128</u>	<u>161,457</u>

Non-financial assets

Prepayments	18,325	6,881	7,142	5,204
Recoverable taxes	8,891	7,069	1,258	2,995
Stock of consumables	11,156	20,230	9,723	2,386
	<u>38,372</u>	<u>34,180</u>	<u>18,123</u>	<u>10,585</u>
	<u>758,683</u>	<u>270,211</u>	<u>607,251</u>	<u>172,042</u>

(a) Movement in impairment for other assets

At start of year	14,213	14,213	11,878	11,878
Charge for the year (Note 12)	36,202	3,086	8,892	1,645
Exchange difference	(21,470)	(3,086)	1,963	(1,645)
	<u>28,945</u>	<u>14,213</u>	<u>22,733</u>	<u>11,878</u>

(b) Current

Non-current	754,715	250,736	597,528	154,149
	<u>3,968</u>	<u>3,968</u>	<u>9,723</u>	<u>2,386</u>
	<u>758,683</u>	<u>270,211</u>	<u>607,251</u>	<u>172,042</u>

(c) Subscription for investment balance relates to deposits paid for additional investment made in few of our African Subsidiaries awaiting Central bank's approval.

(d) The electronic payment receivables balance is presented on net basis in line with IAS 32. Details are provided in note 7 of this financial statement.

(e) Included in the account receivables is the present value of expected cashflows on Bank's foreclosure interests on Abuja Electricity Distribution Company (AEDC).

During the year, the Bank reclassified the sum of N22.1billion of AGSMEEIS Investment from investment securities to other assets. This reclassification also

(f) impacted prior year of N15.5billion, the reclassification is as a result of management decision to align the classification and presentation in the financial statement with industry practice. The Central Bank of Nigeria is yet to assign specific investments to the Bank based on this scheme.

29 Investment in equity-accounted investee

The Group has divested from its equity accounted investment and recognised same as a full subsidiary, having increased its investments to subsidiary holdings. Hence, share of profit of equity-accounted investee is nil as at 31 December 2023

(a) Movement in investment in equity-accounted investee

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group June 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank June 2023	Bank Dec. 20212
Balance, beginning of the year	-	8,945	-	2,715
Share of current period's result	-	311	-	-
Reclassification	-	(9,256)	-	(2,715)
Balance, end of the year	-	-	-	-

The table below sets out the shareholding structure of UBA Zambia Limited, before and after the additional investments by UBA Plc:

Name	Number of shares (Before)	Number of shares (After)	Old % holding	Revised % holding
Union investments	47,829,330	67,710,705	51%	16%
United Bank for Africa Plc	45,953,668	348,289,291	49%	84%
Others	2	4	0%	0%
	<u>93,783,000</u>	<u>416,000,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The table below shows the Group's (49%) share of UBA Zambia's profit at the date of control (01 March 2022).

	Nmillions
Profit After tax at the date of control	634
Shareholding	49%
Share of profit	<u>311</u>

30 Investment in subsidiaries

(a) Holding in subsidiaries

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Bank subsidiaries (see note (i) below):	Year of acquisition / Commencement	Previous Holding	Current Holding	Non-controlling interests	Country	Industry	Bank	Bank	
							Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	
UBA Ghana Limited	2004	91%	91%	9%	Ghana	Banking	8,048	8,048	
UBA Cameroun (SA)	2007	100%	100%	0%	Cameroun	Banking	1,845	1,845	
UBA Cote d'Ivoire	2008	100%	100%	0%	Cote d'Ivoire	Banking	12,295	12,295	
UBA Liberia Limited	2008	100%	100%	0%	Liberia	Banking	2,330	2,330	
UBA (SL) Limited	2008	100%	100%	0%	Sierra Leone	Banking	1,269	1,269	
UBA Uganda Limited	2008	69%	80%	20%	Uganda	Banking	22,843	10,668	
UBA Burkina Faso	2008	64%	64%	36%	Burkina Faso	Banking	5,352	5,352	
UBA Benin	2008	86%	86%	14%	Benin Republic	Banking	11,451	11,451	
UBA Kenya Bank Limited	2009	81%	94%	6%	Kenya	Banking	20,419	15,272	
UBA Chad (SA)	2009	89%	100%	0%	Chad	Banking	3,823	2,440	
UBA Senegal (SA)	2009	86%	86%	14%	Senegal	Banking	2,400	2,400	
UBA Tanzania Limited	2010	82%	82%	18%	Tanzania	Banking	4,332	4,332	
UBA Gabon	2010	100%	100%	0%	Gabon	Banking	2,760	2,760	
UBA Guinea (SA)	2010	100%	100%	0%	Guinea	Banking	20,671	2,237	
UBA Congo DRC (SA)	2011	100%	100%	0%	Congo DRC	Banking	22,410	22,410	
UBA Congo Brazzaville (SA)	2011	100%	100%	0%	Congo Brazzaville	Banking	3,024	3,024	
UBA Mozambique (SA)	2011	96%	97%	3%	Mozambique	Banking	13,320	13,320	
UBA Mali	2017	100%	100%	0%	Mali	Banking	7,457	6,300	
UBA UK Limited (see (ii) below)	2012	100%	100%	0%	United Kingdom	Banking	9,974	9,974	
UBA Zambia Limited	2010	84%	84%	16%	Zambia	Banking	6,267	6,267	
Non-Bank Subsidiaries:									
UBA Pensions Custodian Limited (see (iii) below)	2004	100%	100%		Nigeria	Pension custody	2,000	2,000	
							184,290	145,993	

The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertakings held directly by the parent company do not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held. The parent company does not have any shareholdings in the preference shares of subsidiary undertakings included in the Group.

The movement in investment in subsidiaries during the period is as follows:

In millions of Nigerian Naira

The movement in the investment in subsidiaries during the period is as follows:

Balance, beginning of the year
Additional investments during the year
Balance, end of the year

	Bank	Bank
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
	145,993	103,275
	38,297	42,718
	184,290	145,993

During the year, the Bank made additional investments in 4 (four) subsidiaries (UBA Mali, UBA Chad, UBA Guinea, UBA Uganda, and UBA Kenya) totaling N38,297 billion. These additional investments have been reflected in the subsidiaries' capital as at December 31, 2023, after getting approvals from the host regulatory authorities.

- (i) UBA Ghana, UBA Cameroon SA, UBA Cote d'Ivoire, UBA Liberia, UBA Uganda, UBA Burkina Faso, UBA Chad SA, UBA Senegal SA, UBA Benin, UBA Kenya, UBA Tanzania, UBA Gabon, UBA Guinea, UBA Sierra Leone, UBA Mozambique, UBA Congo DRC, UBA Mali, UBA Congo Brazzaville and UBA Zambia are engaged in the business of banking and provide corporate, commercial, consumer and international banking, trade services, cash management and treasury services.
- (ii) UBA UK Limited is a UK bank regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority and received its banking licence in March 2018. Prior to gaining its bank status, the firm was authorised in the UK to undertake investment business and was originally incorporated on September 25, 1995. The bank is primarily engaged in wholesale banking, with a focus on facilitating trade and treasury flows between Europe and Africa. The bank offers trade finance, corporate banking and treasury solutions to corporate and institutional clients.
- (iii) UBA Pensions Custodian Limited obtained an operating license on 20 February 2006 and commenced operations in Nigeria on 3 May 2006. It principally operates as a custodian of pension assets, to hold and deal in such assets as directed by the Pension Fund Administrators and in line with regulations of the National Pension Commission in conformity with the Pensions Reforms Act 2004 and as amended in 2014.

Significant restrictions:

There are no significant restrictions on the Group's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of any member of the Group to the extent that regulation does not inhibit the Group from having access, and in liquidation scenario, this restriction is limited to its level of investment in the entity.

(b) Non-controlling interests

(i) The total non-controlling interests at the end of the year ended 31 December 2023 is N68.03 billion (2022: N34.807 billion) is attributed to the following non-fully owned subsidiaries:

	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
UBA Ghana Limited	10,541	5,859
UBA Burkina Faso	25,570	11,607
UBA Benin	7,217	3,328
UBA Uganda Limited	7,075	1,807
UBA Kenya Bank Limited	803	542
UBA Senegal (SA)	9,273	4,525
UBA Mozambique (SA)	1,414	570
UBA Chad (SA)	-	2,017
UBA Tanzania Limited	1,576	850
UBA Zambia	4,565	3,702
	68,033	34,807

(ii) Set out below is summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests as at 31 December 2023. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations.

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	UBA Ghana Limited		UBA Burkina Faso		UBA Benin		UBA Zambia	
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
Summarised statement of financial position								
Cash and bank balances	200,537	99,747	28,792	32,372	75,548	34,363	106,619	30,089
Other financial assets	385,386	223,263	947,534	448,378	582,531	250,863	137,218	70,903
Non-financial assets	23,958	4,547	60,990	9,989	6,652	3,140	3,961	2,120
Total assets	609,882	327,556	1,037,315	490,739	664,730	288,366	247,799	103,113
Financial liabilities	488,574	259,510	913,846	450,219	603,044	259,950	217,478	82,674
Non-financial liabilities	7,104	4,574	52,952	8,510	8,617	3,943	5,472	1,907
Total liabilities	495,678	264,084	966,798	458,729	611,661	263,893	222,950	84,581
Net assets	114,204	63,472	70,517	32,010	53,069	24,473	24,849	18,532
Summarized statement of comprehensive income								
Operating Revenue	84,302	50,299	44,191	24,857	48,783	19,557	27,145	14,048
Profit for the period	(6,313)	2,583	11,570	7,607	10,194	3,602	6,874	3,435
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(6,313)	2,583	11,570	7,607	10,194	3,602	6,874	3,435
Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interest	(583)	238	4,195	2,758	1,386	490	1,100	550
Summarized cash flows								
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	213,491	(16,145)	349,803	56,886	260,861	(17,713)	208,004	77,417
Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	57,044	(17,116)	26,938	(2,271)	18,401	(2,680)	19,672	16,782
Cash flows (used in)/ from investing activities	(169,744)	61,532	(380,321)	(59,812)	(238,077)	2,719	(121,057)	(64,110)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	100,791	28,271	(3,580)	(5,197)	41,185	(17,675)	106,619	30,089

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	UBA Uganda Limited		UBA Kenya Bank Limited		UBA Senegal (SA)	
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
Summarised statement of financial position						
Cash and bank balances	42,666	23,962	33,185	9,175	122,922	43,424
Other financial assets	107,605	44,292	152,413	49,433	604,710	290,708
Non-financial assets	6,680	2,987	4,460	2,272	13,700	17,336
Total assets	156,950	71,242	190,059	60,879	741,332	351,468
Financial liabilities	117,195	52,348	161,925	46,757	663,958	312,324
Non-financial liabilities	3,843	9,722	14,752	5,082	8,737	5,649
Total liabilities	121,038	62,069	176,677	51,839	672,695	317,974
Net assets	35,912	9,173	13,382	9,040	68,637	33,494
Summarized statement of comprehensive income						
Operating Revenue	17,384	6,445	14,554	6,687	48,640	19,127
Profit/(loss) for the year	3,108	(840)	(1,318)	(1,677)	7,713	5,919
Total comprehensive income	3,108	(840)	(1,318)	(1,677)	7,713	5,919
Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interest	612	(165)	(79)	(101)	1,042	800

Summarized cash flows						
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	41,645	(12,474)	53,132	(23,251)	315,000	87,671
Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	23,632	6,836	5,660	6,865	27,431	(3,259)
Cash flows (used in) investing activities	(46,573)	(5,400)	(34,781)	(1,651)	(262,933)	(81,830)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	18,704	(11,038)	24,011	(18,037)	79,498	2,582

30 Investment in subsidiaries - continued

Summarised financial information of subsidiaries with non-controlling interest (continued)

	UBA Mozambique (SA)		UBA Tanzania	
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Summarised statement of financial position				
Cash and bank balances	62,252	39,633	6,168	3,088
Other financial assets	70,962	31,329	37,524	23,426
Non-financial assets	3,597	2,390	7,650	7,728
Total assets	136,811	73,352	51,342	34,242
Financial liabilities	84,989	53,126	40,496	27,909
Non-financial liabilities	5,629	1,590	2,043	1,586
Total liabilities	90,618	54,716	42,539	29,496
Net assets	46,193	18,636	8,803	4,747
Summarized statement of comprehensive income				
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
Operating Revenue	23,715	8,950	8,846	4,566
Profit for the year	10,271	3,269	2,146	216
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	10,271	3,269	2,146	216
Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interest	314	100	384	39
Summarized cash flows				
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	27,532	17,484	11,764	(2,511)
Cash flows from financing activities	17,287	6,755	1,910	145
Cash flows (used in) investing activities	(22,200)	(8,442)	(10,595)	(4,531)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	22,619	15,796	3,080	(6,897)

31 Property and equipment

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Property and equipment
Right-of-use assets
Carrying amount

Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
232,546	183,916	161,695	153,214
34,602	24,123	11,038	10,627
267,148	208,039	172,733	163,841

(a) Property and equipment

As at 31 December 2023

Group

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Aircraft	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computer hardware	Equipment	Work in progress	Total
Cost										
Balance at 1 January 2023	36,134	56,617	28,106	24,192	24,336	23,178	73,449	62,934	16,563	345,510
Additions	-	1,101	3,740	-	7,916	3,971	5,364	4,076	10,629	36,797
Reclassifications	-	1,842	6,837	-	209	658	1,659	3,066	(14,270)	-
Disposals	(147)	-	(128)	-	(466)	(608)	(963)	(2,251)	(603)	(5,166)
Transfers (iii)	6,405	4,687	-	-	-	-	(1,890)	-	(115)	9,086
Write-off	-	(331)	(48)	-	(1,159)	(5)	(33)	(41)	(2)	(1,620)
Exchange difference (note i)	1,643	15,642	17,850	-	5,647	11,144	11,948	9,047	2,732	75,652
Balance at 31 December 2023	44,034	79,557	56,357	24,192	36,483	38,337	89,534	76,831	14,933	460,259
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance at 1 January 2023	-	20,330	14,032	1,153	14,522	17,157	49,297	45,103	-	161,594
Charge for the year	-	1,449	2,298	1,153	3,489	2,115	8,507	4,784	-	23,795
Disposals	-	-	(126)	-	(434)	(279)	(476)	(1,801)	-	(3,116)
Transfers (iii)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,675)	-	-	(1,675)
Write-off	-	(80)	(28)	-	(161)	(5)	(32)	(40)	-	(345)
Exchange difference (note i)	-	10,727	13,196	-	5,652	7,719	3,004	7,162	-	47,460
Balance at 31 December 2023	-	32,426	29,372	2,306	23,068	26,707	58,625	55,208	-	227,713
Carrying amounts										
Balance at 31 December 2023	44,034	47,131	26,985	21,886	13,415	11,630	30,909	21,623	14,933	232,546
Balance at 31 December 2022	36,134	36,287	14,074	23,039	9,814	6,021	24,152	17,831	16,563	183,916

(i) Exchange differences arise from the translation of the property and equipment of the Group's foreign operations.

(ii) There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the year (December 2022: nil)

(iii) Transfer relates to reclassification of previously classified non-current assets held for sale as classification conditions are no longer met.

Group

December 31, 2022

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Aircraft	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computer hardware	Equipment	Work in progress	Total
Cost										
Balance at 1 January 2022	35,625	42,624	23,600	24,192	16,728	20,637	61,917	58,515	18,055	301,893
Arising from business combination (See note 45)	-	-	221	-	151	165	575	261	142	1,515
Additions	241	12,156	3,791	-	5,267	2,163	3,328	3,916	9,501	40,364
Reclassifications	287	1,642	678	-	1,339	558	7,614	1,086	(13,203)	-
Disposals	-	(225)	(4)	-	(566)	(673)	(386)	(993)	(317)	(3,166)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	2,865	-	-	-	2,351	5,216
Write-off	-	(33)	(503)	-	(1,564)	(30)	(25)	(45)	(9)	(2,208)
Exchange difference	(19)	453	323	-	117	359	427	193	42	1,895
Balance at 31 December 2022	36,134	56,617	28,106	24,192	24,336	23,178	73,449	62,934	16,563	345,510
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	19,134	12,808	-	13,441	16,228	41,877	41,524	-	145,012
Arising from business combination (See note 45)	-	-	84	-	120	129	273	105	-	712
Charge for the year	-	967	1,309	1,153	1,569	1,194	7,262	4,263	-	17,717
Reclassifications	-	(6)	6	-	-	-	(0)	0	-	-
Disposals	-	(65)	(4)	-	(556)	(642)	(385)	(940)	-	(2,593)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	494	-	-	-	-	494
Write-off	-	(8)	(499)	-	(648)	(27)	(22)	(29)	-	(1,234)
Exchange difference	-	309	328	-	103	275	293	179	-	1,486
Balance at 31 December 2022	-	20,330	14,032	1,153	14,522	17,157	49,297	45,103	-	161,594
Carrying amounts										
Balance at 31 December 2022	36,134	36,287	14,074	23,039	9,814	6,021	24,152	17,831	16,563	183,916

(b) **Right-of-use assets**
31 December, 2023
Group

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Land	Buildings	Total
Right-of-use assets			-
Balance - 1 January 2023	861	32,287	33,148
New lease contracts	-	5,301	5,301
Terminations of lease contracts	-	(3,645)	(3,645)
Exchange difference	460	13,838	14,298
Balance - 31 December 2023	1,321	47,782	49,103
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance - 1 January 2023	203	8,822	9,025
Depreciation charge for the year	-	7,379	7,379
Expired during the year	-	(3,062)	(3,062)
Exchange difference	-	1,159	1,159
Balance - 31 December 2023	203	14,298	14,501
Carrying amounts			
Balance - 31 December 2023	1,118	33,484	34,602
Balance at 31 December 2022	658	23,465	24,123

Right of use assets represent the group's leases, which have been accounted for in line with IFRS 16, as described under accounting policies in note 3.29

December 31, 2022
Group

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Land	Buildings	Total
Right-of-use assets			-
Balance - 1 January 2022	840	27,846	28,686
Arising from Business Combination	-	1,056	1,056
New lease contracts	21	10,042	10,063
Terminations of lease contracts	-	(6,047)	(6,047)
Exchange difference	-	(610)	(610)
Balance - 31 December 2022	861	32,287	33,148
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance - 1 January 2022	144	7,306	7,450
Arising from Business Combination	-	571	571
Depreciation charge for the year	59	3,561	3,620
Expired during the year	-	(2,316)	(2,316)
Exchange difference	-	(300)	(300)
Balance - 31 December 2022	203	8,822	9,025
Carrying amounts			
Balance at 31 December 2022	658	23,465	24,123

Bank

(c) **As at 31 December 2023**

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Aircraft	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computer hardware	Equipment	Work in progress	Total
Cost										
Balance at 1 January 2023	34,573	40,396	7,211	24,192	18,147	10,001	60,650	52,170	14,187	261,526
Additions	-	199	-	-	2,702	577	1,210	1,051	7,445	13,185
Reclassifications	-	1,842	5,866	-	-	271	1,221	1,806	(11,006)	-
Disposals	(147)	-	(2)	-	(14)	(85)	(140)	(1,904)	(603)	(2,896)
Transfers (note iii)	6,405	4,687	-	-	-	-	(1,890)	-	(115)	9,086
Write-off	-	(5)	(27)	-	(1,131)	(5)	(12)	(38)	-	(1,217)
Exchange difference (note i)	-	-	148	-	-	322	1,441	79	-	1,990
Balance at 31 December 2023	40,830	47,118	13,196	24,192	19,705	11,081	62,480	53,165	9,908	281,674
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance at 1 January 2023	-	10,807	1,719	1,153	9,262	7,522	39,586	38,263	-	108,312
Charge for the year	-	839	247	1,153	2,021	658	6,310	3,287	-	14,515
Disposals	-	-	(1)	-	(369)	(83)	(137)	(1,749)	-	(2,339)
Transfers (note iii)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,675)	-	-	(1,675)
Write-off	-	(1)	(8)	-	(136)	(5)	(10)	(38)	-	(198)
Exchange difference (note i)	-	-	13	-	(45)	111	1,211	73	-	1,364
Balance at 31 December 2023	-	11,645	1,971	2,306	10,733	8,203	45,285	39,836	-	119,979
Carrying amounts										
Balance at 31 December 2023	40,830	35,473	11,225	21,886	8,972	2,878	17,195	13,329	9,908	161,695
Balance at 31 December 2022	34,573	29,589	5,492	23,039	8,885	2,479	21,064	13,907	14,187	153,214

(i) Exchange differences arise from the translation of property and equipment of the UBA New York branch.

(ii) There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the year (December 2022: nil)

(iii) Transfer relates to reclassification of previously classified non-current assets held for sale as classification conditions are no longer met.

(d) December 31, 2022**Bank***In millions of Nigerian Naira*

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Aircraft	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computer hardware	Equipment	Work in progress	Total
Cost										
Balance at 1 January 2022	34,116	28,725	5,018	24,192	11,304	9,030	51,884	50,313	15,015	229,597
Additions	170	10,062	2,181	-	4,840	904	1,613	2,070	9,327	31,166
Reclassifications	287	1,642	429	-	1,211	393	7,420	808	(12,189)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(513)	(314)	(351)	(982)	(317)	(2,478)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	2,865	-	-	-	2,351	5,216
Write-off	-	(33)	(454)	-	(1,564)	(30)	(25)	(45)	-	(2,150)
Exchange difference	-	-	36	-	4	19	110	5	-	175
Balance at 31 December 2022	34,573	40,396	7,211	24,192	18,147	10,001	60,650	52,170	14,187	261,525
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	10,366	2,015	-	8,762	7,273	33,834	35,571	-	97,821
Charge for the year	-	455	115	1,153	1,152	566	6,058	3,646	-	13,145
Reclassifications	-	(6)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(503)	(310)	(348)	(930)	-	(2,091)
Transfers	-	-	(453)	-	494	-	-	-	-	40
Write-off	-	(8)	(0)	-	(648)	(27)	(22)	(29)	-	(735)
Exchange difference	-	-	37	-	4	20	64	6	-	131
Balance at 31 December 2022	-	10,807	1,719	1,153	9,262	7,522	39,586	38,263	-	108,311
Carrying amounts										
Balance at 31 December 2022	34,573	29,589	5,492	23,039	8,885	2,479	21,064	13,907	14,187	153,214

Exchange differences arise from the translation of the property and equipment of the UBA New York branch.

(e) Right-of-use assets**31 December, 2023****Bank***In millions of Nigerian Naira*

	Land	Buildings	Total
Right-of-use assets			
Balance - 1 January 2023	239	14,450	14,689
New lease contracts	-	1,358	1,358
Terminations of lease contracts	-	(2,106)	(2,317)
Exchange difference	-	2,412	2,412
Balance - 31 December 2023	239	16,114	16,353
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance - 1 January 2023	203	3,859	4,062
Depreciation charge for the year	-	2,517	2,517
Expired during the year	-	(1,826)	(1,826)
Exchange difference	-	561	561
Balance - 31 December 2023	203	5,112	5,315
Carrying amounts			
Balance - 31 December 2023	36	11,002	11,038
Balance at 31 December 2022	36	10,591	10,627

31 December, 2022**Bank***In millions of Nigerian Naira*

	Land	Buildings	Total
Right-of-use assets			
Balance - 1 January 2022	452	14,279	14,731
New lease contracts	21	3,621	3,642
Terminations of lease contracts	(234)	(3,269)	(3,503)
Exchange difference	-	(182)	(182)
Balance - 31 December 2022	239	14,450	14,689
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance - 1 January 2022	144	4,781	4,925
Depreciation charge for the year	59	1,347	1,406
Expired during the year	-	(2,230)	(2,230)
Exchange difference	-	(39)	(39)
Balance - 31 December 2022	203	3,859	4,062
Carrying amounts			
Balance at 31 December 2022	36	10,591	10,627

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(a) (i)

Intangible assets
As at 31 December, 2023
Group
In millions of Nigerian Naira

Cost

Balance at 1 January 2023
Additions
Reclassifications
Disposal
Transfers see (i) below
Write-off
Exchange difference
Balance at 31 December 2023

Amortization

Balance at 1 January 2023
Amortisation for the year
Disposal
Transfers*
Writeoff
Exchange difference
Balance at 31 December 2023

Carrying amounts

Balance at 31 December 2023
Balance at 31 December 2022

	Goodwill	Purchased software	Work in progress	Total
14,830	46,131	2,835	63,796	
-	1,676	1,106	2,782	
-	(202)	202	-	
-	(304)	-	(304)	
-	1,890	115	2,005	
-	(524)	(14)	(537)	
14,473	5,006	316	19,796	
29,303	53,674	4,561	87,538	
-	30,328	-	30,328	
-	5,422	-	5,422	
-	(73)	-	(73)	
-	1,675	-	1,675	
-	(179)	-	(179)	
-	6,510	-	6,510	
-	43,683	-	43,683	
29,303	9,991	4,561	43,855	
11,131	12,092	7,227	33,468	

(ii) **December 31, 2022**
Group
In millions of Nigerian Naira

Cost

Balance at 1 January 2022
Arising from business combination (See note 45)
- Customer relationships
- Core deposits
Additions
Reclassifications
Disposal
Transfers ¹
Exchange difference
Balance at 31 December 2022

Amortization

Balance at 1 January 2022
Arising from business combination (See note 45)
Amortisation for the year
Disposal
Exchange difference
Balance at 31 December 2022

Carrying amounts

Balance at 31 December 2022

	Goodwill	Purchased software	Work in progress	Total
11,131	37,481	7,227	55,839	
3,132	1,502	-	4,634	
-	2,841	-	2,841	
-	132	-	132	
-	2,084	1,324	3,408	
-	3,252	(3,252)	-	
-	(688)	(106)	(794)	
-	-	(2,351)	(2,351)	
566	(473)	(6)	87	
14,830	46,131	2,835	63,796	
-	25,389	-	25,389	
-	297	-	297	
-	4,584	-	4,584	
-	(86)	-	(86)	
-	144	-	144	
-	30,328	-	30,328	
14,830	15,803	2,835	33,468	

(b) (i)

Bank
As at 31 December, 2023
Cost

Balance at 1 January 2023
Additions
Reclassifications
Transfers ¹
Exchange difference
Balance at 31 December 2023

Amortization

Balance at 1 January 2023
Amortisation for the year
Transfers*
Exchange difference
Balance at 31 December 2023

Carrying amounts

Balance at 31 December 2023
Balance at 31 December 2022

	Purchased software	Work in progress	Total
33,430	2,041	35,471	
540	955	1,495	
296	(296)	-	
1,890	115	2,005	
686	531	1,217	
36,842	3,346	40,188	
22,853	-	22,853	
4,085	-	4,085	
1,675	-	1,675	
812	-	812	
29,425	-	29,425	
7,417	3,346	10,763	
10,577	2,041	12,618	

December 31, 2022			
Bank Cost	Purchased software	Work in progress	Total
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>			
Balance at 1 January 2022	29,728	7,414	37,142
Additions	631	111	742
Reclassifications	3,027	(3,027)	-
Disposal	-	(106)	(106)
Transfers ¹	-	(2,351)	(2,351)
Write-off	(21)	-	(21)
Exchange difference	65	-	65
Balance at 31 December 2022	33,430	2,041	35,471
Amortization			
Balance at 1 January 2022	19,079	-	19,079
Amortisation for the year	3,765	-	3,765
Write-off	(21)	-	(21)
Exchange difference	30	-	30
Balance at 31 December 2022	22,853	-	22,853
Carrying amounts			
Balance at 31 December 2022	10,577	2,041	12,618

There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the internal development of software during the period (December 2022: nil). Computer software has a definite useful life of not more than five years while goodwill has an indefinite useful life and is annually assessed for impairment.

¹ Transfers represents reclassification of items from property and equipment (work in progress) to intangible assets - purchased software (work in progress) during the period as disclosed in Note 30.

² Work in progress represents software implementation projects that were currently in their development phase as at reporting date.

(c) **Impairment testing for cash-generating units containing Goodwill**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired through business combinations is allocated to cash generating units (CGUs) as the goodwill is monitored at the level of the individual cash generating units. UBA Benin and UBA UK Limited have been identified as individual cash generating units. UBA Benin and UBA UK Limited operate under Rest of Africa and Rest of the World geographic segments respectively. The recoverable amounts of the CGUs have been determined based on value-in-use calculations; using cash flow projections based on financial forecasts covering a period of five years. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using estimated economic growth rates for the respective CGUs. These growth rates are consistent with forecasts included in industry reports specific to the economic environment in which each of the CGU's operates.

The following table sets out the key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations:

	UBA Benin		UBA UK Limited		UBA Zambia
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023
Gross earnings (% annual growth rate)	18.5	17.7	11.0	7.3	10.2
Deposits (% annual growth rate)	9.0	6.6	8.1	7.4	9.1
Loans and advances (% annual growth)	11.6	10.0	14.0	8.1	9.0
Operating expenses (% annual growth)	7.0	5.1	4.0	2.1	10.0
Terminal growth rate (%)	5.8	6.0	4.1	4.2	7.4
Discount rate (pre-tax) (%)	18.1	18.8	8.8	7.9	49.3

The values assigned to each of the above key assumptions were determined as follows:

Assumption	Approach used in determining values
Gross earnings	This is the average annual growth rate over the five-year period. Based on past performance, expectations of market development and the expected positive impact of deposits and loan growth in the forecast period.
Deposits	This is the average annual growth rate over the five-year period. Deposits have been determined to be the key value driver for the CGUs. Projected deposits growth is based on past performance of the CGUs as well as management's plans to expand the businesses and deepen customer base.
Loans and advances	This is the average annual growth rate over the five year period. It is based partly on past performance but largely on the expected positive impact of the forecasted growth in deposits.
Operating expenses	This is the average annual growth rate over the five year period. It is based on the current structure of business of the respective CGUs, adjusting for expected inflationary increases but not reflecting any future restructurings or cost saving measures.
Terminal growth rate	This is the average growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the five-year period. Based on estimated economic growth rates for the respective CGUs.
Discount rate	The discount rate was a pre-tax measure based on the longest tenured government bond issued by the governments in Benin and United Kingdom respectively adjusted for a risk premium to reflect both the increased risk of investing in equities and generally and the systematic risk of the specific CGU.

Intangible assets - continued

Below is the result of the impairment test:

	UBA Benin		UBA UK Limited		UBA Zambia
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>					
Recoverable amount	82,038	46,859	254,930	97,125	110,713
Less: Carrying amount					
Goodwill	(6,300)	(6,300)	(4,626)	(4,626)	(3,132)
Net assets	(28,369)	(21,170)	(71,974)	(23,522)	(23,808)
Total carrying amount	(34,669)	(27,471)	(76,600)	(28,148)	(26,941)
Excess of recoverable amount over carrying amount	47,369	19,388	178,330	68,977	83,772

The key assumptions described above may change as economic and market conditions change. The results of the value-in-use calculations are most sensitive to changes in the deposit growth rates, terminal growth rates and discount rates applied. The recoverable amounts of the respective CGUs would equal their carrying amounts if these key assumptions were to change as follows:

	Dec. 2023		Dec. 2022	
	% From	% To	% From	% To
UBA Benin				
Deposit growth rate	9.0	5.0	6.6	2.6
Discount rate	18.1	45.7	18.8	33.8
UBA UK Limited				
Deposit growth rate	8.1	2.1	7.4	7.3
Discount rate	8.8	13.3	7.9	11.7
UBA Zambia				
Deposit growth rate	9.1	2.2		
Discount rate	49.3	67.4		

Management have considered and assessed reasonably possible changes for other key assumptions and have not identified any instances that could cause the carrying amount of the respective CGUs to exceed their recoverable amounts.

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities**Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

(a)	Group			Bank		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>						
31 December 2023						
Property, equipment, and software	9,724	-	9,724	-	(38,706)	38,706
Allowances for loan losses	-	6,279	(6,279)	-	(65,241)	65,241
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	16,280	(16,280)	-	(6,180)	6,180
Tax losses carried forward	(6,932)	32,984	(39,916)	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	1,272	(1,272)	-	(2,554)	2,554
Fair value gain on derivatives	-	-	-	-	150,872	(150,872)
Foreign currency revaluation gain	-	-	-	-	17,914	(17,914)
Others	6,949	(6,010)	12,959	-	(7,020)	7,020
Net deferred tax assets /(liabilities)	9,741	50,805	(41,064)	-	49,087	(49,087)

	Group			Bank		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>						
31 December 2022						
Property, equipment, and software	9,430	-	9,430	11,854	-	11,854
Allowances for loan losses	-	82	(82)	8,428	-	8,428
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	379	-	379
Tax losses carried forward	6,323	-	6,323	6,083	-	6,083
Other liabilities	-	677	(677)	(168)	-	(168)
Fair value gain on derivatives	-	-	-	(2,115)	-	(2,115)
Foreign currency revaluation Loss	-	-	-	(1,382)	-	(1,382)
Others	7,850	200	7,650	(1,217)	-	(1,217)
Net deferred tax assets /liabilities	23,603	959	22,644	21,862	-	21,862

Movements in temporary differences during the period(b) **31 December 2023****Group***In millions of Nigerian Naira*

	Opening	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in equity	Closing balance
Property, equipment, and software	9,430	294	-	9,724
Allowances for loan losses	(82)	(6,197)	-	(6,279)
Impairment on account receivable	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	(16,280)	(16,280)
Tax losses carried forward	6,323	(46,239)	16,280	(39,916)
Others	6,973	4,715	-	11,688
	22,644	(47,428)	-	(41,064)

Bank*In millions of Nigerian Naira*

Property, equipment, and software
Allowances for loan losses
Financial assets at FVOCI
Tax losses carried forward
Prior year DTA written-off in FY2022
Tax losses on fair value gain on derivatives
Foreign currency revaluation Loss
Others

Opening	Recognised in profit or loss balance	Recognised in equity	Closing balance
11,854	26,851	-	38,706
8,428	56,813	-	65,241
379	5,801	(11,591)	6,180
6,083	(6,082)	11,591	-
(168)	2,722	-	2,554
(3,332)	(147,540)	-	(150,872)
(1,382)	(16,532)	-	(17,914)
-	7,020	-	7,020
21,862	(70,948)	-	(49,087)

31 December 2022**Group***In millions of Nigerian Naira*

Property, equipment, and software
Allowances for loan losses
Financial assets at FVOCI
Tax losses carried forward
Prior year DTL written-off in FY2021
Tax losses on fair value gain on derivatives
Foreign currency revaluation Loss
Others

Opening	Recognised in profit or loss balance	Recognised in equity	Closing balance
19,517	(10,087)	-	9,430
1,343	(1,425)	-	(82)
(13,475)	13,475	-	-
21,491	(15,168)	-	6,323
-	759	-	-
4,486	4,486	-	-
(751)	(751)	-	-
8,711	8,711	-	6,973
41,321	-	-	22,644

Bank*In millions of Nigerian Naira*

Property, equipment, and software
Allowances for loan losses
Financial assets at FVOCI
Tax losses carried forward
Prior year DTL written-off in FY2021
Tax losses on fair value gain on derivatives
Foreign currency revaluation Loss
Others

Opening	Recognised in profit or loss balance	Recognised in equity	Closing balance
19,478	(7,624)	-	11,854
611	7,817	-	8,428
(13,476)	13,855	-	379
19,741	(13,658)	-	6,083
(757)	589	-	(168)
(4,486)	1,154	-	(3,332)
751	(2,133)	-	(1,382)
21,862	-	-	21,862

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

The Deferred Tax moved from Asset position (N21.862bn) in 2022 to Liability (N55.399bn) in 2023. The fair value gain on derivatives increased from N6.5bn in 2022 to N348bn in 2023. This was previously exempted from taxable income. This increased the Deferred Tax Liability for this item from N2bn to N115bn. The Deferred Tax Liabilities of N115billion eroded the Deferred Tax Assets b/f of N21.8billion.

34**Derivative financial instruments**

The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments recorded as assets or liabilities together with their notional amounts. The notional amount which is recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at period end and are indicative of neither the market risk nor the credit risk.

*In millions of Nigerian Naira***Derivative assets**

Carrying value

Notional amount

Derivative liabilities

Carrying value

Notional amount

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
498,824	39,830	498,824	39,830	
1,033,098	576,375	1,033,098	576,375	
1,885	79	1,885	79	
200,218	36,821	200,218	36,821	

(a) **Derivative assets**

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Instrument type:

Cross-currency swaps

Foreign exchange forward contracts

Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
498,729	39,830	498,729	39,830
95	-	95	-
<u>498,824</u>	<u>39,830</u>	<u>498,824</u>	<u>39,830</u>

The movement in derivative assets is as follows:

Balance, beginning of year

Derivatives derecognised

Derivatives acquired

Balance, end of year

39,830	33,340	39,830	33,340
(39,830)	(33,340)	(39,830)	(33,340)
498,824	39,830	498,824	39,830
<u>498,824</u>	<u>39,830</u>	<u>498,824</u>	<u>39,830</u>

Derivative assets are current in nature

(b) **Derivative liabilities**

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Instrument type:

Cross-currency swap

Foreign exchange forward contracts

Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
1,522	48	1,522	40
363	31	363	39
<u>1,885</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>1,885</u>	<u>79</u>

The movement in derivative liability is as follows:

Balance, beginning of year

Derivatives derecognised

Derivatives acquired

Balance, end of year

79	98	79	98
(79)	(98)	(79)	(98)
1,885	79	1,885	79
<u>1,885</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>1,885</u>	<u>79</u>

Derivative liabilities are current in nature

(c) **Fair value loss on derivatives**

Derivative assets :

Fair value gain on additions in the year

Fair value loss on maturities in the year

Net fair value loss on derivative assets

Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
498,824	39,830	498,824	39,830
(39,830)	(33,340)	(39,830)	(33,340)
<u>458,994</u>	<u>6,490</u>	<u>458,994</u>	<u>6,490</u>

Derivative liabilities:

Fair value loss on additions in the year

Fair value gain on maturities in the year

Net fair value loss on derivative liabilities

(1,885)	(79)	(1,885)	(79)
79	98	79	98
<u>(1,806)</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>(1,806)</u>	<u>19</u>

Net fair value gain on derivative assets and liabilities (Note 15)

<u>457,188</u>	<u>6,509</u>	<u>457,188</u>	<u>6,509</u>
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35 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Opening balance - January 1, 2023

Disposals during the year

Reclassification to PPE (see note 31)

Impairment

Closing balance - 31 December, 2023

Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Dec 2023	Dec 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022
95,593	95,909	95,593	95,909
(82,887)	-	(82,887)	-
(11,090)	-	(11,090)	-
(1,615)	(316)	(1,615)	(316)
<u>-</u>	<u>95,593</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>95,593</u>

34.1 The Bank has identified a consortium of potential investors to acquire its foreclosure interests in Abuja Electricity Distribution Company (AEDC), and the requisite regulatory approvals have been obtained. The purchase consideration comprises an initial payment and subsequent annual payments

34.2 The Bank has reclassified properties worth N11.09bn (Dec 2022: N11.09bn) as part of Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) as classification conditions under IFRS 5 were no longer met. These properties were valued at lower of carrying amounts before classified as Non-current Assets Held for Sale adjusted for depreciation, and its recoverable amount at the date of reclassification to PPE. The remaining properties were disposed less impairment during the year.

36	Deposits from banks	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
	<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
	Money market deposits	2,052,079	841,581	1,102,916	511,992
	Due to other banks	412,365	328,657	495,608	351,803
		2,464,444	1,170,238	1,598,524	863,795
	Current	2,464,444	1,170,238	1,598,524	863,795
37	Deposits from customers	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
	<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
	<i>Retail customers:</i>				
	Term deposits	471,512	197,391	141,499	43,643
	Current deposits	1,623,466	864,495	672,120	446,006
	Savings deposits	3,246,286	2,134,452	2,364,531	1,733,787
		5,341,264	3,196,339	3,178,150	2,223,436
	<i>Corporate customers:</i>				
	Term deposits	1,691,134	964,895	887,314	500,244
	Current deposits	7,858,879	3,663,657	4,695,166	2,322,836
		14,891,277	7,824,891	8,760,630	5,046,516
	Current	14,184,526	7,818,142	8,716,412	5,046,298
	Non-current	706,751	6,751	44,218	218
		14,891,277	7,824,891	8,760,630	5,046,516
38	Other liabilities	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
	<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
	Financial liabilities				
	Creditors and payables (ai)	95,869	254,885	209,386	236,596
	Managers cheques	16,690	8,375	7,411	5,362
	Unclaimed dividends (note (i))	14,895	12,636	13,736	12,636
	Customers' deposit for foreign trade (note (iii))	61,279	28,417	68,144	30,989
	Lease liabilities (note (iii))	30,554	20,077	7,739	6,883
	Accrued expenses ¹	81,735	51,497	46,827	28,669
		301,022	375,887	353,243	321,135
	Provisions (note (iv))	-	262	-	157
	Allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet items (note (v))	7,384	6,232	4,853	4,696
	Deferred income	4,775	902	558	701
		12,159	7,396	5,411	5,554
	Total other liabilities	313,181	383,283	358,654	326,689
	Non-current	21,794	14,321	4,540	2,736
	Current	291,387	368,962	354,114	323,954
		313,181	383,283	358,654	326,690

- (ai) The creditors and payables balance is presented on net basis in line with IAS 32. Details are provided in note 7 of this financial statements.
- (i) The amount represents unclaimed dividends due to UBA Plc's shareholders which have been returned by the Bank's Registrar.
- (ii) Customers' deposit for foreign trade represents the naira value of foreign currencies held to cover letter of credit transactions. The corresponding balance is included in current balances with banks in note 22.
- (iii) Finance cost on the lease liabilities is included in Interest expense¹ in note 11.

The movement in lease liabilities balance during the year is as follows:

Balance - 31 December 2023	Group			Bank			
	<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Land	Buildings	Total	Land	Buildings	Total
Lease liabilities							
Balance - 1 January 2023	311	19,766	20,077	124	6,759	6,883	
Additions (new lease contracts) for the year	-	7,394	7,394	-	716	716	
Principal repayments/cashflows for the year	(109)	(10,405)	(10,514)	(109)	(2,394)	(2,503)	
Interest repayments/cashflows for the year	(7)	(385)	(392)	(7)	(39)	(46)	
Termination of lease contracts	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	
Interest accrued (note 11)	1	2,358	2,359	-	780	780	
Exchange difference	100	11,532	11,632	-	1,910	1,910	
Balance - 31 December 2023	296	30,258	30,554	8	7,731	7,739	

Maturity analysis for Lease Liabilities

	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	More than 1 year	Gross nominal amount	Total
Group	170	1,583	4,182	4,883	21,794	32,611	30,554
Bank	75	1,669	1,553	423	4,540	8,260	7,739

Balance - 31 December 2022	Group			Bank		
	Land	Buildings	Total	Land	Buildings	Total
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>						
Lease liabilities						
Balance - 1 January 2022	455	16,305	16,760	268	5,219	5,487
Arising from Business Combination	-	569	-	-	-	-
Additions (new lease contracts) for the year	122	6,949	7,071	122	3,048	3,170
Principal repayments/cashflows for the year	(256)	(4,658)	(4,914)	(256)	(1,600)	(1,856)
Interest repayments/cashflows for the year	(9)	(456)	(466)	(9)	(417)	(426)
Termination of lease contracts	-	100	100	-	-	-
Interest accrued (note 11)	-	1,261	1,261	-	558	558
Exchange difference	-	(303)	(303)	-	(50)	(50)
Balance - 31 December 2022	311	19,766	20,077	124	6,759	6,883

Maturity analysis for Lease Liabilities

	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	More than 1 year	Gross nominal amount	Total
Group	111	1,040	2,748	3,209	14,321	21,429	20,077
Bank	60.00	282	1,834	2,675	2,736	7,587	6,883

- (iv) The amount represents a provision for certain legal claims. The provision charge is recognised in profit or loss within 'other operating expenses'. In the directors' opinion, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of these legal claims will not give rise to any significant loss beyond the amounts provided at 30 June 2023. The expected timing of the cashflows arising from the legal claim provision is within 1 year.

The movement in provision during the year is as follows:

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
At 1 January	262	252	157	147
Used during the period	(262)	-	(157)	-
At year end	-	262	-	157
Current	-	262	-	157

- (v) This represents allowance for credit loss for off-balance sheet loan commitments and financial guarantees recognised upon adoption of IFRS 9.

The movement in allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet items during the year is as follows:

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Balance, beginning of the year	6,232	6,232	4,696	4,696
Charge to profit or loss	17	1,232	-	1,273
Reclassification	-	(262)	-	(157)
Exchange difference	1,135	(970)	157	(1,116)
Balance, end of the year	7,384	6,232	4,853	4,696

39

Borrowings

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Long Term Borrowings

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
- Central Bank of Nigeria (note 39.1)	20,870	31,611	20,870	31,611
- Bank of Industry (BoI) (note 39.2)	1,332	2,343	1,332	2,343
- European Investment Bank (EIB) (note 39.4)	19,828	14,403	19,828	14,403
- Eurobond debt security (note 39.5)	285,268	137,850	285,268	137,850
- African Development Bank (note 39.3)	24,591	23,594	24,591	23,594
- Proparco (note 39.6)	49,288	31,712	49,288	31,712
- DEG (note 39.7)	38,065	23,034	38,065	23,034
- Agence Francaise de Development (AFD)	-	9,225	-	9,225
- Others (note 39.11)	2,410	5,290	-	-
	441,652	279,062	439,242	273,772

Short Term Borrowings

- First Rand Bank (RMB) - 39.8	144,659	92,365	144,659	92,365
- Africa Trade Finance (ATF) -39.9	130,194	62,096	130,194	62,096
- African Export-Import Bank - 39.10	142,235	8,608	142,235	8,608
- EmiratesNDB	-	23,351	-	23,351
- Mashreq	-	23,489	-	23,489
- SMBC	-	23,202	-	23,202
- Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank (ADCB)	-	23,563	-	23,563
	417,087	256,674	417,087	256,674
	858,739	535,736	856,329	530,446

Current	441,678	256,682	441,678	256,674
Non-current	417,061	279,054	414,651	273,772
	858,739	535,736	856,329	530,446

39 Borrowings - continued

Movement in borrowings during the year:

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Opening balance	535,736	535,736	530,446	530,446
Additions	345,079	219,845	342,669	214,555
Interest expense	66,909	34,881	53,430	30,287
Interest paid	(52,568)	(26,582)	(52,568)	(26,582)
Repayments (principal)	(484,412)	(182,955)	(484,412)	(182,955)
Exchange difference	447,996	(45,190)	466,765	39,376
Closing balance	858,739	535,736	856,329	530,446

- 2 **39.1** This represents on-lending facilities provided by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN):
- 2 **(a)** N12.57 billion of this facility represents the outstanding balance on the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme granted to the Bank for the sole purpose of granting loans, at subsidised rates, to the agricultural sector. Interest on the facility cannot exceed 9% per annum inclusive of all charges and is to be shared between the Bank and CBN at 6% and 3% respectively. The facility will terminate on 30 September 2025. The Bank is the primary obligor to CBN and assumes the risk of default.
- 2 **(b)** N6.403 billion of this facility represents the outstanding balance on the concessionary loans granted by the Central Bank of Nigeria to some State Governments. The facility attracts an interest rate of 3% and the Bank is under obligation to lend to participating states at a maximum rate of 6% per annum (inclusive of all charges). The principal is repayable monthly and the tenor of the facility is 20 years.
- (c)** N.0564 billion of this facility represents the outstanding balance on the loan granted by the Central Bank of Nigeria with respect to Real Sector Support Facility (RSSF) initiative to support the Federal Government's Special Fertilizer Intervention programme. The Central Bank shall lend to the Bank at 3% while the Bank shall on-lend to the customer at a maximum interest rate of 6% per annum, all charges inclusive. The 3% interest shall be remitted to CBN on a quarterly basis. The principal is repayable quarterly (after a one year moratorium) and the tenor of the facility is 7 years.
- 3 **39.2** This represents an intervention credit granted to the Bank by the Bank of Industry (BOI) on July 29, 2010 for the purpose of refinancing/restructuring existing loans to Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs), manufacturing companies and companies in the power and aviation industries. The maximum tenor of term loans under the programme is 15 years while the tenor for working capital is one year, renewable annually subject to a maximum tenor of five years. A management fee of 1% per annum, deductible at source in the first year and quarterly in arrears thereafter, is paid by the Bank under the intervention programme and the Bank is under obligation to on-lend to customers at an all-interest rate of 5% per annum. The Bank is the primary obligor to CBN/BOI and assumes the risk of default.
- 5 **39.3** This represents the amount granted under a \$150million line of credit by African Development Bank in December 2016 for a tenor of 8 years. The first tranche of \$120million was disbursed to the Bank in December 2016 while the second tranche of \$30 million was disbursed to the Bank in November 2017. The facility is to be used for on-lending to infrastructure projects, small and medium sized enterprises and women-owned enterprises in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The interest rate on the facility is six months USD LIBOR plus 440 basis points and is payable semi-annually. Principal repayment commenced on a semi-annual basis after a moratorium period of 2 years. Outstanding balance on the facility is \$25million and Facility matures August 2024.
- 39.4** The US\$63million facility was granted under the Nigeria Private Enterprise Finance Facility extended by the European Investment Bank to a group of financial institutions located in Nigeria. The purpose of the facility is to finance capital expenditure for development of intermediation capacities and support small and medium sized enterprises in Nigeria. The facility was issued January 9, 2017 for a tenor of 9 years. The interest rate on the facility is six months USD LIBOR plus 337 basis points and is payable semi-annually. Principal repayment will be on a semi-annual basis after a moratorium period of 36 months. Outstanding balance on the facility is \$20.88 million. Facility matures December 2025.
- 39.5** This represents the amortised cost of the Eurobond issued by the Bank in November, 2021. The \$300million Notes issued by the Bank on November 19 2021 is for a tenor of 5 years with interest rate (coupon) of 6.75% p.a, payable semi-annually with bullet repayment of the Principal sum at maturity. The maturity date of the Eurobond is November 19, 2027.
- 39.6** This represents the amount granted under a \$85 million trade loan facility granted by Proparco in April 2020. The facility is for a tenor of seven (7) years and Interest rate is six (6) months USD LIBOR (amended to six months USD SOFR with effect from 30th June 2023) plus 320 basis points. The interest repayments are payable semi-annually while the principal repayment commenced on a semi-annual basis following the 2 year grace period. Outstanding balance on the facility is \$51million and the facility matures in October 2026.
- 39.7** This represents the amount granted under a \$50 million loan facility granted by DEG - Deutsche Investitions-und Entwicklungsgesellschaft MBH Bank in August 2021 with a tenor of six (6) years. The Interest rate is six (6) months USD LIBOR (amended to six months USD SOFR with effect from 15th December 2023) plus 360 basis points. The interest repayments are payable semi-annually while the principal repayment will commence on a semi-annual basis in June 2023. Outstanding balance on the facility is \$38.889 million and the facility matures in June 2027.
- 39.8** This represents the amount granted under a \$150million trade finance loan facility granted by First Rand Bank in June 2023 with a tenor of nine (9) months. The first tranche of \$100million was disbursed to the Bank in June 2023 while the second tranche of \$50 million was disbursed to the Bank in July 2023. The interest rate on the facility is 350 basis points six plus (6) months SOFR which will be reset after 6 months for the remaining tenor (3 months). The first interest repayment is payable semi-annually and subsequent interest repayment is payable quarterly. The principal repayment is due upon maturity in March 2024 for the first tranche of \$100million and April 2024 for the second tranche of \$50 million.
- 39.9** This represents the amount granted under a \$135million trade finance loan facility granted by Africa Trade Finance in July 2023 with a tenor of six (6) months. The first tranche of \$80million was disbursed to the Bank in July 2023, the second tranche of \$40 million was disbursed to the Bank in August 2023 while the third tranche of \$15 million was disbursed to the Bank in October 2023. The interest rate on the facility is 330 basis points plus three (3) months SOFR. The interest is payable quarterly. The principal repayment is due upon maturity in January 2024 for the first tranche of \$80million, February 2024 for the second tranche of \$40 million and April 2024 for the third tranche of \$15million.
- 39.10** This represents the amount granted under a \$100 million trade finance loan facility granted by African Export-Import Bank in November 2023. The facility is for a tenor of one (1) year and Interest rate is three (3) months USD SOFR plus 430 basis points. The interest repayments are on a quarterly basis while the principal repayment will commence on a quarterly basis in March 2024. Outstanding balance on the facility is \$100 million and the facility matures in November 2024
- 39.11** This represents the amount granted by Bank of Zambia with a tenor of five (5) years to strengthen and enhance financial sector resilience, particularly in the wake of the outbreak of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and its potentially devastating impact on the domestic economy. Interest rate is fixed at 9% while both principal and interest is due upon maturity. The facility is secured by government bonds.

40 **Statement of cash flow reconciliation**

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
i Change in financial assets at FVTPL				
Opening balance	14,963	13,096	14,963	7,984
Closing balance	(33,849)	(14,963)	(534)	(14,963)
Movement during the year	(18,886)	(1,867)	14,429	(6,979)
Finance cost - interest expense	2,101	415	971	415
Mark to Market Gains	(2,377)	(344)	(1,247)	(344)
Recognised in cash flow statement	(19,162)	(1,796)	14,153	(6,908)
ii Change in cash reserve balance with CBN				
Opening balance	1,283,163	969,869	1,231,399	953,176
Closing balance	(2,686,563)	(1,283,163)	(2,585,578)	(1,231,399)
Recognised in cash flow statement	(1,403,400)	(313,294)	(1,354,179)	(278,223)
iii Change in loans and advances to banks				
Opening balance	303,249	153,897	231,753	120,124
Closing balance	(320,732)	(303,249)	(147,547)	(231,753)
Movement during the year	(17,483)	(149,352)	84,206	(111,629)
Impairment of loans and advances to banks	(148)	1	(1,117)	439
Finance cost - (interest income)	106,358	35,700	44,554	2,007
Interest received	(96,222)	(36,366)	(46,396)	(1,830)
Recognised in cash flow statement	(7,495)	(150,017)	81,247	(111,013)
iv Change in loans and advances to customers				
Opening balance	3,136,879	2,680,667	2,123,097	1,848,102
Closing balance	(5,228,849)	(3,136,879)	(3,320,373)	(2,123,097)
Movement during the year	(2,091,970)	(456,212)	(1,197,276)	(274,995)
Impairment of loans and advances to customers	(153,764)	(23,348)	(120,949)	(3,542)
Loans and Advances written off	(6,028)	(4,874)	(4,590)	(4,010)
Finance cost - (interest income)	391,907	263,083	273,781	214,914
Interest received	(367,627)	(249,637)	(272,268)	(280,485)
Recognised in cash flow statement	(2,227,482)	(470,988)	(1,321,302)	(348,118)
v Change in other assets				
Opening balance	270,211	149,154	172,042	88,649
Closing balance	(758,683)	(254,704)	(607,251)	(156,535)
Movement during the year	(488,472)	(105,550)	(435,209)	(67,886)
Impairment charges on other assets	(36,202)	(3,086)	(8,892)	(1,645)
Effect of exchange fluctuation	52,530	5,743	(330,994)	50,262
Transfer of PPE and Intangibles	(11,092)	(10,484)	(11,091)	(2,825)
Change in deferred tax asset	13,862	19,726	21,862	(0)
Changes in investment in associate	-	8,634	-	-
Effect of translation difference	(1,270,352)	17,665	54,286	5,982
Dividend income	19,260	-	159,424	51,859
Dividend received	(10,670)	-	(7,675)	-
Asset held for sale	95,593	-	95,593	-
Subscription for shares - African subsidiaries	-	-	11,421	(35,295)
Recognised in cash flow statement	(1,635,543)	(67,352)	(451,275)	451
vi Change in deposits from banks				
Opening balance	(1,170,238)	(654,211)	(863,795)	(483,110)
Closing balance	2,464,444	1,170,238	1,598,524	863,795
Movement during the year	1,294,206	516,027	734,729	380,685
Finance cost - (interest expense)	(52,051)	(11,209)	(45,271)	(10,673)
Interest paid	44,176	9,585	38,095	9,302
Recognised in cash flow statement	1,286,331	514,403	727,553	379,314
vii Change in deposits from customers				
Opening balance	(7,824,891)	(6,369,189)	(5,046,516)	(4,004,306)
Closing balance	14,891,277	7,824,892	8,760,630	5,046,514
Movement during the year	7,066,386	1,455,703	3,714,114	1,042,208
Finance cost - (interest expense)	(246,488)	(130,312)	(151,311)	(85,667)
Interest paid	147,129	119,129	160,853	76,658
Recognised in cash flow statement	6,967,027	1,444,520	3,723,656	1,033,199
viii Change in placement with banks				
Opening balance	9,934	63,005	103,136	100,559
Closing balance	(155,715)	(9,934)	(252,904)	(103,136)
Movement during the year	(145,781)	53,071	(149,768)	(2,577)
Impairment charges on placements	(1,495)	-	(926)	-
Finance cost - (interest income)	69,750	18,415	65,408	21,619
Interest received	(64,282)	(19,800)	(62,499)	(21,246)
Recognised in cash flow statement	(141,808)	51,687	(147,785)	(2,204)

ix	Change in other liabilities and provisions				
	Opening balance	(363,206)	(199,449)	(319,806)	(121,851)
	Closing balance	282,627	363,206	350,915	319,807
	Movement during the year	(80,579)	163,757	31,109	197,956
	Deferred tax liabilities	2,418	(17,990)	(21,861)	-
	Movement in lease liabilities	(5,165)	10,627	716	3,170
	Movement in assets under management		(12,923)		(12,923)
	Impairment of financial assets	(17)	(1,232)	-	(1,273)
	Recognised in cash flow statement	(83,343)	142,239	9,964	186,930
x	Interest received				
	Interest income	1,075,347	557,152	577,380	344,490
	Movement in interest receivables	(28,551)	(29,630)	(14,462)	61,484
	Recognised in cash flow statement	1,046,796	527,522	562,918	405,974
xi	Interest paid				
	Interest expense	(367,807)	(177,663)	(250,792)	(127,185)
	Movement in interest payables	176,502	48,948	51,845	41,224
	Recognised in cash flow statement	(191,305)	(128,715)	(198,947)	(85,961)
xii	Proceeds from sale/redemption of investment securities				
	Opening Balance of Investment Securities - FVOCI	2,177,746	993,791	2,056,182	840,249
	Opening Balance of Investment Securities - Amortised cost	1,987,438	2,341,839	115,376	806,217
	Closing Balance of Investment Securities - FVOCI	(3,093,035)	(2,193,253)	(2,710,345)	(2,071,689)
	Closing Balance of Investment Securities - Amortised cost	(4,314,956)	(1,987,438)	(174,706)	(115,376)
	Movement during the year	(3,242,807)	(845,061)	(713,493)	(540,599)
	Impairment charges on investment securities	25,438	17,979	6,430	1,978
	Interest income	(505,231)	(237,344)	(192,666)	(105,536)
	Interest received	516,288	221,376	180,508	102,070
	Effect of exchange fluctuation	48,325	(2,196)	11,456	-
	Fair value adjustment	(16,537)	17,837	111,951	16,198
	Purchase of investment securities	6,972,905	7,987,297	2,236,470	3,414,166
	Recognised in cash flow statement	3,798,381	7,159,888	1,640,656	2,888,277
xiii	Purchase of investment securities				
	Purchase of FVOCI bills	(1,583,833)	(2,605,107)	(1,583,833)	(2,605,107)
	Purchase of FVOCI bonds	(366,274)	(285,657)	(366,274)	(285,657)
	Purchase of Amortised cost bonds	(286,363)	(523,401)	(286,363)	(523,401)
	Purchase of subsidiaries' investment securities	(4,736,435)	(4,573,131)	-	-
	Recognised in cash flow statement	(6,972,905)	(7,987,297)	(2,236,470)	(3,414,166)

41 Capital and reserves

(a) Share capital

Share capital comprises:

Issued and fully paid -
34,199,421,366 Ordinary
shares of 50k each

The movement in the share capital account during the period is as follows:

In millions

Number of shares in issue at end of the period

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
	17,100	17,100	17,100	17,100
	<u>34,199</u>	<u>34,199</u>	<u>34,199</u>	<u>34,199</u>

(b) Share premium

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

(c) Retained earnings

Retained earnings is the carried forward recognised income net of expenses plus current period profit attributable to shareholders.

(d) Other Reserves

Other reserves include the following:

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Foreign operations translation reserve (note (i))

Statutory reserve (note (ii))

Fair value reserve (note (iii))

Regulatory (Credit) risk reserve (note (iv))

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
	450,488	41,676	-	-
	256,749	158,948	220,370	132,377
	123,151	88,680	202,263	91,318
	18,146	52,645	164,346	54,265
	<u>848,534</u>	<u>341,949</u>	<u>586,980</u>	<u>277,960</u>

(i) Foreign operations translation reserve

Translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

(ii) Statutory reserve

Statutory reserve includes:

- Statutory reserve: this represents the cumulative appropriation from earnings in accordance with existing legislation that require the Bank to make an annual appropriation. In the current period, the Bank transferred N87.994 billion representing 15% (2022: 15%) of its profit after taxation to statutory reserves.

- Small and Medium Enterprises Equity Investment Scheme (SMEEIS) reserves of N2.635 billion as at 31 December 2023 (December 2022: N2.635 billion) . The Bank has since suspended further appropriation to SMEEIS reserve in line with the directives of the Central Bank of Nigeria.

- Agriculture/Small and Medium Enterprises Equity Investment Scheme (AGSMEEIS) reserves of N22.192 billion as at 31 December 2023 (December 2022: N15.468bn). The reserve was set aside in compliance with Central Bank of Nigeria's directive of April 2017.

(iii) Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve includes the net cumulative change in the fair value of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. The net cumulative fair value change on equity instruments is transferred to retained earnings when the investment is derecognised while the net cumulative fair value change on debt instruments is recycled to the income statement.

(iv) Regulatory (Credit) risk reserve

The regulatory (credit) risk reserve represents the difference between the impairment on loans and advances determined using the prudential guidelines issued by the various Central Banks of the various operating jurisdictions compared with the expected credit loss model used in determining the impairment loss under IFRSs.

Where the loan loss impairment determined using the prudential guidelines is greater than the loan loss impairment determined using the expected credit loss model under IFRSs, the difference is transferred to regulatory credit risk reserve and it is non-distributable to owners of the parent. When the prudential provisions is less than IFRS provisions, the excess charges resulting is transferred from the regulatory reserve to retained earnings to the extent of the non-distributable reserve previously recognised.

42 Dividends

Dividend Proposed

Number of Shares in Issue and Ranking for Dividend

Proposed Dividend Per Share (Naira)

Interim Dividend Per Share Proposed and paid(Naira)

Final Dividend proposed (Naira)

Final Dividend paid during the year

Interim dividend paid during the year

Total dividend paid during the year

	Bank 31-Dec-23	Bank 31-Dec-22
	95,757	37,619
	34,199	34,199
	<u>2.80</u>	<u>1.10</u>
	0.50	0.20
	2.30	0.90
	30,779	27,360
	17,100	6,840
	<u>47,879</u>	<u>34,199</u>

The Board of Directors has proposed a final dividend of N2.30 per share, which in addition to the N0.50 per share paid as interim dividend, amounts to a total dividend of N2.80 per share (Dec 2022: N1.10 per share) from the retained earnings account as at 31 December 2023. The number of shares in issue and ranking for dividend represents the outstanding number of shares as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 respectively. Payment of dividend to shareholders is subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10%.

43 Contingencies

(i) Litigation and claims

The Group, in the ordinary course of business is currently involved in 1,649 legal cases (2022:1,422). The total amount claimed in the cases against the Group is estimated at N986.247 billion (2022: N666.124 billion). The directors having sought the advice of professional legal counsel, are of the opinion that no significant liability will crystallise from these cases beyond the provision made in the financial statements.

(ii) Contingent liabilities

In the normal course of business, the Group conducts business involving acceptances, performance bonds and indemnities. Contingent liabilities and commitments comprise acceptances, endorsements, guarantees and letters of credit.

Nature of instruments

An acceptance is an undertaking by a bank to pay a bill of exchange drawn on a customer. The Group expects most acceptances to be presented, but reimbursement by the customer is normally immediate. Endorsements are residual liabilities of the Group in respect of bills of exchange, which have been paid and subsequently rediscounted.

Guarantees and letters of credit are given to third parties as security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. As the Group will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default, the cash requirements of these instruments are expected to be considerably below their nominal amounts.

Other contingent liabilities include performance bonds and are, generally, short-term commitments to third parties which are not directly dependent on the customers' credit worthiness.

Documentary credits commit the Group to make payments to third parties, on production of documents, which are usually reimbursed immediately by customers.

The following tables summarise the nominal principal amount of contingent liabilities and commitments with off-balance sheet risk. There are no guarantees, commitments or other contingent liabilities arising from related party transactions.

<i>In millions of Nigerian naira</i>	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Performance bonds and guarantees	1,532,101	1,381,089	705,786	364,161
Allowance for credit losses	(1,686)	(4,066)	(1,686)	(3,064)
Net carrying amount	<u>1,530,415</u>	<u>1,377,022</u>	<u>704,100</u>	<u>361,097</u>
Letters of credits	1,255,856	629,077	210,410	340,306
Allowance for credit losses	(3,160)	(2,165)	(3,160)	(1,632)
Net carrying amount	<u>1,252,695</u>	<u>626,912</u>	<u>207,250</u>	<u>338,674</u>
Gross amount	2,787,956	2,010,166	916,196	704,467
Total allowance for credit losses	(4,847)	(6,232)	(4,847)	(4,696)
Total carrying amount for performance bonds and guarantees	<u>2,783,110</u>	<u>2,003,934</u>	<u>911,350</u>	<u>699,771</u>

(iii) Loan commitments

Loan commitments are irrevocable commitments to provide credits under pre-specified terms and conditions. The Group's loan commitments are usually conditioned on the maintenance of a satisfactory financial standing by the customer and absence of defaults on other covenants. At the reporting date, the Group had loan commitments amounting to N79.77 billion (December 2022: N127.73 billion) in respect of various loan contracts.

(iv) Capital commitments

Capital commitments are irrevocable contractual commitments for the acquisition of items of property and equipment or intangible assets. At the balance sheet date, the Group had capital commitments amounting to N19.59 billion (December 2022 N12.10 billion) in respect of authorised and contracted capital projects.

<i>In millions of Nigerian naira</i>	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022
Property and equipment	19,915	9,448
Intangible assets	732	2,650
	<u>20,648</u>	<u>12,098</u>

44 Related parties and insider related credits

United Bank for Africa Plc (UBA Plc) is the ultimate parent/controlling party of the Group. The shares of UBA Plc are listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange and held by widely varied investors.

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

(a) Subsidiaries

Transactions between United Bank for Africa Plc and the subsidiaries also meet the definition of related party transactions. Where these are eliminated on consolidation, they are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the books of the Bank. The Bank's transactions and balances with its subsidiaries during the period and at period end are as follows:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents with the following subsidiaries are:

Name of Subsidiary	Nature of Balance	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian naira</i>			
UBA UK Limited	Money market placement	166,778	130,029
UBA UK	Nostro Balances	140,628	67,992
UBA Congo DRC	Money market placement	-	1,383
UBA Kenya	Money market placement	-	31,355
		<u>307,406</u>	<u>230,759</u>

(ii) Loan and advances

Name of Subsidiary	Type of Loan	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian naira</i>			
UBA Cameroun	Overdraft	9,259	391
UBA Congo DRC	Overdraft	1,221	276
UBA Gabon	Overdraft	2,019	82
UBA Chad	Overdraft	4,196	0
UBA Burkina Faso	Overdraft	8,147	3,917
UBA Conqo Brazzaville	Overdraft	5,198	739
UBA Benin	Overdraft	6,498	4,400
UBA CDI	Overdraft	7,227	-
UBA Mali	Overdraft	282	-
UBA Liberia	Overdraft	2,167	5
UBA Senegal	Overdraft	15,406	1,473
UBA Ghana	Overdraft	-	16
		<u>61,620</u>	<u>11,299</u>

(iii) Deposits

Name of Subsidiary	Type of Deposit	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian naira</i>			
UBA Congo DRC	Current	920	1,399
UBA Uganda	Current	501	171
UBA Senegal	Current	198	33
UBA Mozambique	Current	197	663
UBA Mali	Current	321	517
UBA Congo Brazzaville	Current	148	89
UBA Sierra Leone	Current	114	46
UBA Ghana	Current	310	188
UBA Benin	Current	260	212
UBA Cameroun	Current	21	26
UBA Kenya	Current	6	61
UBA Guinea	Current	117	41
UBA Chad	Current	8	70
UBA Pension Custodian	Current	-	9
UBA Liberia	Current	9	3
UBA Tanzania	Current	31	66
UBA Burkina Faso	Current	7	59
UBA Cote D'Ivoire	Current	1	2
UBA Gabon	Current	2	6
UBA UK Limited	Current	3	-
UBA Liberia	Domiciliary	959	-
UBA Uganda	Domiciliary	6,889	3,888
UBA Ghana	Domiciliary	16,753	1,773
UBA Guinea	Domiciliary	1,759	522
UBA Senegal	Domiciliary	5,360	744
UBA Benin	Domiciliary	641	181
UBA Sierra Leone	Domiciliary	3,070	778
UBA Kenya	Domiciliary	16	34
UBA Burkina Faso	Domiciliary	105	78
UBA Cameroon	Domiciliary	48	31
UBA Cote D'Ivoire	Domiciliary	85	159
UBA Chad	Domiciliary	359	40
UBA Tanzania	Domiciliary	97	37
UBA Gabon	Domiciliary	32	71
UBA Ghana	Money market deposit	1,992	6
UBA Uganda	Money market deposit	13,611	-
UBA Sierra Leone	Money market deposit	35,216	-
UBA Conqo DRC	Money market deposit	47,590	-
UBA Guinea	Money market deposit	78,643	-
UBA Liberia	Money market deposit	5,711	-
UBA Kenya	Money market deposit	<u>49,969</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>272,082</u>	<u>12,004</u>

(iv) Accounts receivable from the following subsidiaries are:*In millions of Nigerian naira*

		Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
UBA Ghana	Accounts receivable	2,630	7,008
UBA Cote D'Ivoire	Accounts receivable	3,335	1,526
UBA Cameroon	Accounts receivable	744	2,941
UBA Burkina Faso	Accounts receivable	1,980	294
UBA Benin	Accounts receivable	2,212	593
UBA DRC Congo	Accounts receivable	4,138	1,084
UBA Zambia	Accounts receivable	268	161
UBA Gabon	Accounts receivable	2,448	1,265
UBA Congo Brazzaville	Accounts receivable	4,376	1,536
UBA Senegal	Accounts receivable	464	159
UBA Guinea	Accounts receivable	1,026	540
UBA Uganda	Accounts receivable	1,484	-
UBA Chad	Accounts receivable	3,599	1,700
UBA Liberia	Accounts receivable	328	96
UBA Sierra Leone	Accounts receivable	252	131
UBA Pension Custodian	Accounts receivable	22	40
UBA Kenya	Accounts receivable	50	19
UBA Mali	Accounts receivable	178	88
UBA Mozambique	Accounts receivable	830	747
		<u>31,092</u>	<u>19,930</u>

(v) Dividend receivable from the following subsidiaries are:*In millions of Nigerian naira*

		Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
UBA Pension Custodian		3,500	-
UBA Ghana		8,229	1,291
UBA Gabon		9,031	4,228
UBA Chad		14,385	3,132
UBA Sierra Leone		18,084	5,394
UBA Liberia		11,808	3,696
UBA Senegal		-	858
UBA Burkina Faso		4,968	-
UBA Benin		3,234	-
UBA Congo Brazzaville		46,592	13,833
UBA Congo Cote D'Ivoire		30,088	-
UBA Zambia		1,848	1,743
UBA Cameroon		44,202	9,222
		<u>195,969</u>	<u>43,397</u>

(ix) Internal charges for Cost Incurred On behalf of Subsidiaries:

		Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
UBA Ghana		802	974
UBA Burkina Faso		1,052	880
UBA Cote d' Ivoire		783	750
UBA Benin		1,013	769
UBA Cameroun		1,454	1,210
UBA Senegal		613	426
UBA Congo DRC		701	433
UBA Liberia		441	308
UBA Sierra Leone		599	418
UBA Zambia		479	265
UBA Chad		733	505
UBA Kenya		106	91
UBA Congo Brazaville		987	627
UBA Gabon		685	465
UBA Guinea Conakry		596	354
UBA Mozambique		338	221
UBA Pension		148	109
UBA UK		43	51
UBA Mali		361	215
		<u>11,934</u>	<u>9,072</u>

(b) Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of UBA Plc, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Bank, and their close family members. Close family members are those family who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with UBA Plc and its subsidiaries.

Key management personnel and their close family members engaged in the following transactions with the Bank during the period:

	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
Loans and advances to key management personnel		
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>		
Loans and advances as at period end	31	295
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
Interest income earned during the period	12	24

Loans to key management personnel are granted on the same terms and conditions as loans to other employees. Related party loans are secured over real estate, equity and other assets of the respective borrowers. No impairment losses (2022: Nil) have been recorded against related party loans.

Loans and advances to key management personnel's related persons and entities as at 31 December 2023

In millions of Nigerian naira

Name of company/ individual	Name of Director	Facility Type	Security	Status	Currency	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
Heirs Holdings	Mr. Tony O. Elumelu, CFR	Term Loan	Real Estate	Performing	NGN	43,383	13,442
						43,383	13,442

	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
Interest income earned during the year	3,314	781

Deposit liabilities

Deposit liabilities relating to key management personnel and their related persons and entities as at end of the period is as follows:

	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>		
Deposits as at year end	990	467
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
Interest expense for the year	14	4

Compensation

Aggregate remuneration to key management staff during the period is as follows:

	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>		
Executive compensation	1,335	457
Defined contribution plan	33	14
	1,368	471

45 Compensation to Employees and Directors

(i) The number of persons in the employment of the Group and the Bank as at period end is as follows:

(In absolute units)

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
Group executive directors	6	6	6	6
Management	119	116	84	84
Non-management	9,882	9,475	5,852	5,777
	10,007	9,597	5,942	5,867

Compensation for the above personnel (including executive directors):

	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2022
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Salaries and wages	173,646	107,001	65,629	56,203
Termination Benefits	1,346	2,772	1,250	2,595
Defined contribution plans	7,820	4,215	1,783	1,653
	182,812	113,988	68,662	60,451

(ii) The number of employees of the Group and the Bank, other than Directors, who received emoluments in the following ranges (excluding pension contributions) were:

(In absolute units)

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
N300,001 - N2,000,000	2,728	2,535	767	760
N2,000,001 - N2,800,000	280	943	-	455
N2,800,001 - N3,500,000	689	429	539	228
N3,500,001 - N4,000,000	474	1,272	291	1,079
N4,000,001 - N5,500,000	2,176	1,726	1,503	1,405
N5,500,001 - N6,500,000	918	590	772	420
N6,500,001 - N7,800,000	792	161	706	-
N7,800,001 - N9,000,000	96	540	92	448
N9,000,001 - above	1,854	1,395	1,272	1,066
	10,007	9,591	5,942	5,861

(iii) Directors

In millions of Nigerian naira

Remuneration paid to the Group's Directors was:

Fees and sitting allowances
Executive compensation
Defined contribution plan

	Group Dec. 2023	Group Dec. 2022	Bank Dec. 2023	Bank Dec. 2022
	493	497	493	497
	1,335	457	1,335	457
	33	14	33	14
	<u>1,861</u>	<u>968</u>	<u>1,861</u>	<u>968</u>

Fees and other emoluments disclosed above includes amounts paid to:

The Chairman
The highest paid Director

	81	77	81	77
	247	215	247	215

The number of Directors who received fees and other emoluments (excluding pension contributions) in the following ranges was:

(In absolute units)

N5,500,001 and above

	14	16	14	16
	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>

46 IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

The International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook ("IMF WEO") report released in October 2023 provided updated data in respect of current and projected levels of inflation

The most significant change in this report from the updates provided in April 2023 relate to: Ghana and Sierra Leone, being considered hyperinflationary economies from 31 December 2023 with the projected three-year cumulative inflation for Ghana and Sierra Leone being 133% and 130% respectively in 2024.

As such, entities with a functional currency of Ghanaian cedi (GHS) or Sierra Leonean leone (SLL) should apply IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyper-inflationary Economies ("IAS 29") for reporting periods ending on or after 31 December 2023.

Thus, UBA Ghana Limited and UBA Sierra Leone Limited are operating in a hyperinflationary economy and are required, for group purposes, to report to UBA Plc in its stable functional currency of Nigerian naira (NGN).

IAS 29 para 37 requires the use of a general price index (GPI) to reflect changes in purchasing power. In our view, the consumer price index (CPI) is the most reliable indicator of changes in general price level as it is reported at the end of the supply chain and it reflects the impact of prices on the general population's consumption basket.

The CPI data applied for Ghana and Sierra Leone has been obtained from the IMF website. This has been deemed appropriate as the indices published:

- have a wide range of reference (i.e. the inclusion of most of the goods and services produced in the economy);
- are available for the prior year as well as the current year; and
- have regular monthly updating

(i) **Impact on the financial statements of the hyperinflationary subsidiaries**

A. Statement of financial position

Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at historical cost	These balances are expressed at amounts current at the date of acquisition and are restated by applying the change in the GPI from the date of acquisition to the end of the reporting period
Non-monetary assets and liabilities with a measurement basis that is already at current purchasing power at the reporting date (e.g. items carried at fair value)	These balances are not restated, however, for the presentation in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the carrying amount at the beginning of the period (i.e. the comparative balance) should be restated per inflation to the end of the reporting period and then the restated carrying amount should be compared to the current purchasing power of the asset or liability to segregate the monetary gain or loss from the change in the current measurement basis.

B. Statement of changes in equity

On 1 January 2023 (i.e the beginning of the first period when IAS 29 is applied), the components of shareholders' equity, excluding retained earnings, are restated by applying the GPI from the dates on which the items were contributed or otherwise arose. Retained earnings are restated for the balancing figure derived from the other amounts in the restated opening statement of financial position.

On 31 December 2023 (at the end of the first period) and in subsequent periods, all components of shareholders' equity are restated by applying the GPI from the beginning of the period or the date of contribution, if later. The movements for the period in shareholders' equity are disclosed in accordance with IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1").

C. Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income

All items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the current reporting period have been restated by applying the change in the GPI from the dates when the items of income and expense were originally recorded.

The result of the current period restated comprehensive income is added to the balance of the restated opening retained earnings in the statement of financial position.

Calculation of the monetary gain or loss

The monetary gain or loss is calculated as the difference between:

- the historical amounts; and
- the result from the restatement of non-monetary items, equity and items in the statement of comprehensive income

The monetary gain or loss is reported in the restated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income and is separately disclosed.

D. Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using Indirect Method. All items in the statement of cash flows are expressed in a measuring unit current at the reporting date. There is no detailed guidance for the statement of cash flows in IAS 29.

E. Comparative period

Though monetary items are not restated in the current reporting period, the prior year comparatives (i.e. 31 December 2022), for both monetary and non-monetary items, are restated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the latest reporting period, i.e. 31 December 2023.

Thus, the financial statements of United Bank for Africa (Sierra Leone) Limited and United Bank for Africa (Ghana) Limited have been restated in line with the requirements of IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyper-inflationary Economies.

(ii) **Impact on the financial statements for the purposes of group reporting**

Hyperinflation accounting is applied to all of the subsidiary's assets and liabilities before translation. Restated amounts in the subsidiary's financial statements (i.e. assets, liabilities, equity income and expenses) are then translated at the prevailing closing rate

A. Comparative period

For group reporting purposes, the comparatives are not adjusted for subsequent changes in price levels or exchange rates.

B. Elimination of intercompany transactions

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") requires the elimination of intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group.

Intra-group transactions in a hyperinflationary subsidiaries are restated, however, this could result in a difference between the amounts recognised by the subsidiary and the parent for the same transaction. This difference is taken into account in the elimination entry.

C. Consolidation of functional currencies of hyperinflationary economies with financial results of group entities

	UBA Sierra Leone	UBA Ghana	UBA Group
	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2023	Dec. 2023
	Restated	Restated	Restated
<i>In millions of Nigerian naira</i>			
Interest income	25,228	91,275	116,503
Interest expense	(2,122)	(25,980)	(28,102)
Fees and commission income	7,852	7,820	15,672
Fees and commission expense	(1,550)	(3,928)	(5,478)
Net trading and foreign exchange income	2,522	7,219	9,740
Other income	5	5	10
Allowance for credit losses on financial assets	(458)	(29,343)	(29,801)
Personnel expenses	(2,658)	(8,341)	(10,999)
Depreciation	(502)	(1,298)	(1,800)
Other operating expenses	(4,348)	(10,820)	(15,167)
Income tax expense	(5,883)	(10,907)	(16,790)
Net monetary loss on hyperinflation	(10,789)	(22,016)	(32,804)
Cash and bank balances	63,316	200,537	263,853
Investment securities	82,801	289,238	372,040
Loans and advances to customers	19,385	87,557	106,942
Other assets	1,861	8,591	10,451
Property and equipment	7,352	14,148	21,500
Intangible asset	-	277	277
Current tax assets	-	7,024	7,024
Deferred income tax assets	-	9,532	9,532
Deposits from customers	(119,328)	(485,910)	(605,238)
Deposits from banks	(9,065)	-	(9,065)
Other liabilities	(17,411)	(16,792)	(34,203)
Current tax liabilities	(11)	-	(11)
Deferred tax liabilities	(13)	-	(13)
Share capital	(21,297)	(90,187)	(111,484)
Revenue reserve	4,765	80,223	84,988
Statutory reserve	(19,671)	-	(19,671)
Credit risk reserve	-	(6,506)	(6,506)
Other reserves	21	(91,421)	(91,400)
Foreign operations translation reserve	-	-	-

D. Accounting policy choices

There is no specific guidance in IFRS on where the difference between the restated opening net asset value in the subsidiary's financial statements and the non-restated comparatives included in the consolidated financial statements should be presented in the year an entity first applies IAS 29.

Management has thus elected to treat the combined effects of restating and translating the opening net asset values of the hyperinflationary subsidiaries as a net change in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). This is in line with the March 2020 IFRS IC Agenda Decision, which provided management with accounting choices of either treating the combined effect of restating and translating the opening net assets values as a change in OCI or as a change in equity.

<i>In millions</i>	UBA Sierra Leone			UBA Ghana		
	01-Jan-23	Exchange rate	01-Jan-23	01-Jan-23	Exchange rate	01-Jan-23
	SLL		NGN	GHS		NGN
Net asset value (subsidiary financial statements)	764	41.67	31,839	1,572	0.0130	120,929
Net asset value (Group financial statements)	440	24.51	10,781	1,191	0.0186	64,047
Group adjustment to opening net asset value	324		21,058	381		56,883

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Statutory Reserve	Other Reserves	Foreign Operations Translation Reserve	Hyperinflation Reserve	Total Equity
UBA Sierra Leone							
At 1 January 2023	3,409	2,239	3,912	(11)	1,233	-	10,781
Impact of adopting IAS 29 as 1 January 2023						21,058	21,058
Adjusted balance at 1 January 2023	3,409	2,239	3,912	(11)	1,233	21,058	31,839
UBA Ghana							
At 1 January 2023	21,500	23,683	18,914	-	(67)	-	64,030
Impact of adopting IAS 29 as 1 January 2023						56,486	56,486
Adjusted balance at 1 January 2023	21,500	23,683	18,914	-	(67)	56,486	120,517

47 Non-audit services

During the year, the Bank's external auditors (Ernst & Young) rendered the following non-audit service to the Bank:

- (i) Review and Attestation of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR). The fee paid for this service was N35.00 million.
- (ii) NDIC deposit certification. The fee paid for this service was N5.00 million.
- (iii) Review of compliance with section 18.2 of the CBN Code of corporate governance. The fee paid for this service was N8.00 million.
- (iv) Compliance with section 5.2.10 of the CBN Code of corporate governance – Review of risk management practices, internal control and compliance with regulatory directives . The fee paid for this service was N17.00 million.
- (v) Assessment of the Banks Recovery and Resolution plan for FY2022. The fee paid for this service was N4.50 million.
- (vi) Provision of UBA DUBAI - Agreed upon procedures. The fee paid for this service was N5.00 million.

Note: These non-audit service was undertaken by different E&Y teams. These payments are included as part of contract services expense in "other operating expenses" in note 19.

48 Compliance with banking regulations

For the reporting date, the bank did not incur any penalty from the Central Bank of Nigeria.

49 Events after the reporting date

There were no events after the reporting date that could have material effect on the financial condition of the Group and the Bank as at 31 December 2023 and the profit and other comprehensive income for the period ended which have not been adjusted or disclosed.

50 Securities Trading Policy

In compliance with Rule 17.15 Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares, Rulebook of the Exchange 2015 (Issuers Rule) United Bank for Africa 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.

51 Free Float Declaration

United Bank for Africa Plc with a free float percentage of 87.42% (and a free float value of N766,872,550,817.10 as at 31 December 2023, is compliant with free float requirements for companies listed on the Premium Board of The Nigerian Exchange Limited.

for the year ended 31 December 2023

	UBA Ghana	UBA Liberia	UBA Cote D' Ivoire	UBA Senegal	UBA Kenya	UBA Guinea	UBA Gabon	UBA Benin
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>								
Condensed statements of comprehensive income								
Operating Revenue	84,302	20,009	80,645	48,640	14,554	42,336	32,324	48,783
Total operating expenses	(56,181)	(10,378)	(44,373)	(36,625)	(11,464)	(16,573)	(15,306)	(30,702)
Net impairment gain/(reversal) on financial assets	(34,135)	(3,617)	(10,417)	(4,303)	(3,231)	(26,294)	(8,161)	(7,260)
Profit before income tax	(6,014)	6,015	25,856	7,713	(141)	(531)	8,858	10,820
Income tax expense	(299)	(8)	-	-	(1,177)	-	-	(626)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	(6,313)	6,007	25,856	7,713	(1,318)	(531)	8,858	10,194
Profit for the year	(6,313)	6,007	25,856	7,713	(1,318)	(531)	8,858	10,194

Condensed statements of financial position**Assets**

Cash and bank balances	200,537	45,207	105,682	122,922	33,185	193,549	29,534	75,548
Loans and Advances to Banks	-	-	73,442	16,877	80,129	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	87,557	21,764	349,407	127,929	24,726	37,180	44,076	167,629
Investment securities	289,238	76,324	650,354	459,905	47,559	181,569	191,658	407,230
Other assets	8,591	164,788	8,120	11,910	2,501	3,606	8,650	7,671
Property and equipment	14,148	2,540	7,539	1,784	1,940	3,355	9,353	6,652
Intangible assets	277	5	271	7	19	33	3	-
Deferred tax assets	9,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	609,882	310,628	1,194,815	741,332	190,059	419,292	283,274	664,730

Financed by:

Deposits from banks	-	0	(0)	279,048	252,539	9,690	18,485	737	157,933
Deposits from customers	488,574	258,404	795,018	411,418	152,236	360,101	204,788	445,111	
Other liabilities	14,128	26,455	13,131	7,685	14,752	5,232	16,992	8,097	
Current income tax liabilities	(7,024)	2,933	1,124	1,052	-	-	4,061	520	
Deferred tax liability	-	177	1,144	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Equity	114,203	22,659	105,350	68,638	13,382	35,474	56,697	53,069	
Total liabilities and equity	609,882	310,628	1,194,815	741,332	190,059	419,292	283,274	664,730	

Condensed cash flows

Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	213,491	63,012	404,618	315,000	53,132	226,315	106,661	260,861
Net cash from /(used in) financing activities	57,044	3,764	28,978	27,431	5,660	18,021	25,897	18,401
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	(169,744)	(39,040)	(364,354)	(262,933)	(34,781)	(106,783)	(110,673)	(238,077)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	100,791	27,736	69,242	79,498	24,011	137,554	21,886	41,185
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	99,747	17,471	36,440	43,424	9,175	55,996	7,649	34,363
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	200,538	45,207	105,682	122,922	33,186	193,550	29,535	75,548

	UBA Sierra Leone	UBA Burkina Faso	UBA Chad	UBA Uganda	UBA Congo Brazza-ville	UBA Mozambique	UBA Cameroun	UBA Pension Custodian	UBA Mali
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*In millions of Nigerian Naira***Condensed statements of comprehensive income**

Operating Revenue	24,818	44,191	36,155	17,384	44,693	23,715	98,519	9,063	12,662
Total operating expenses	(9,642)	(27,706)	(19,444)	(12,000)	(16,960)	(11,677)	(55,030)	(1,746)	(11,245)
Net impairment gain/(reversal) on financial assets	(7,879)	(4,914)	(7,271)	(2,276)	(8,754)	(1,767)	(14,545)	(2,432)	(1,871)
Profit before income tax	7,296	11,570	9,440	3,108	18,979	10,271	28,944	4,885	(454)
Income tax expense	(0)	-	-	-	(141)	(0)	(328)	-	-
Profit for the year from continuing operations	7,296	11,570	9,440	3,108	18,838	10,271	28,616	4,885	(454)
Profit for the year	7,296	11,570	9,440	3,108	18,838	10,271	28,616	4,885	(454)

Condensed statements of financial position**Assets**

Cash and bank balances	63,316	28,792	27,972	42,666	45,662	62,252	139,074	14,613	27,781
Loans and advances to customers	19,385	279,160	60,066	34,315	116,383	29,978	374,426	-	59,555
Investment securities	82,801	668,374	128,546	71,414	231,469	40,984	722,976	-	57,615
Other assets	1,861	53,989	4,315	3,013	26,071	793	52,019	779	5,206
Property and equipment	7,352	6,724	2,102	3,513	4,134	2,661	3,798	254	5,283
Intangible assets	-	277	35	153	7	144	(9)	15	178
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-
Non-current assets held for distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	174,715	1,037,315	223,036	156,950	423,726	136,811	1,292,284	15,729	155,618

Financed by:

Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks	9,065	251,979	(4)	15,319	17,342	14,287	69,786	(0)	43,902
Deposits from customers	132,858	661,866	182,160	101,876	279,142	70,701	1,039,190	886	87,997
Other liabilities	3,881	52,578	7,822	3,843	26,276	5,629	31,422	-	10,000
Current income tax liabilities	11	374	3,643	-	-	-	15,011	2,829	132
Deferred tax liability	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity	28,886	70,518	29,414	35,912	100,967	46,193	136,875	12,014	13,585

Total liabilities and equity	174,715	1,037,315	223,036	156,950	423,726	136,811	1,292,284	15,729	155,618
Condensed cash flows									
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	40,271	349,803	46,159	41,645	129,298	27,532	498,989	4,881	43,061
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	3,643	26,938	1,641	23,632	24,748	17,287	49,939	(3,762)	8,597
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	(37,497)	(380,321)	(35,635)	(46,573)	(144,498)	(22,200)	(465,940)	(113)	(30,941)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6,417	(3,580)	12,165	18,704	9,549	22,619	82,987	1,006	20,717
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	56,898	32,372	15,806	23,962	36,113	39,633	56,087	13,607	7,064
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	63,315	28,792	27,971	42,666	45,662	62,252	139,074	14,613	27,781

52 Condensed result of consolidated subsidiaries continued

	UBA Tanzania	UBA Congo DRC	UBA UK Limited	UBA Zambia Limited	Bank	Group Adjustments	Group
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>							
Condensed statements of comprehensive income							
Operating Revenue	8,846	24,953	40,959	27,145	1,460,592	(169,901)	2,075,386
Total operating expenses	(5,978)	(20,626)	(25,650)	(16,002)	(650,205)	(4,993)	(1,110,505)
Net impairment gain/(reversal) on financial assets	(722)	-	(4,043)	(4,139)	(137,376)	88,204	(207,201)
Share of Profit of equity-accounted investee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before income tax	2,146	4,327	11,266	7,004	673,011	(86,690)	757,680
Income tax expense	-	-	-	(130)	(86,385)	(60,891)	(149,984)
Profit for the year	2,146	4,327	11,266	6,874	586,626	(147,581)	607,696
Condensed statements of financial position							
Assets							
Cash and bank balances	6,168	216,437	71,189	106,619	5,036,380	(625,588)	6,069,496
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	33,315	-	534	-	33,849
Assets under management	-	-	-	-	14,026	-	14,026
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	498,824	-	498,824
Loans and Advances to Banks	954	-	283,691	-	147,547	(283,783)	320,732
Loans and advances to customers	16,486	97,796	1,999	19,982	3,320,373	(61,321)	5,228,849
Investment securities	20,084	-	81,633	117,236	2,885,053	(4,027)	7,407,994
Other assets	6,464	3,833	2,970	3,679	607,251	(229,394)	758,683
Investments in equity-accounted investee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	184,290	(184,290)	-
Property and equipment	1,166	5,617	1,249	2,321	172,733	932	267,148
Intangible assets	21	(112)	1,261	1,500	10,763	29,005	43,855
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	140	-	-	9,741
Non-current assets held for distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	51,342	323,570	477,306	251,478	12,877,774	(1,358,466)	20,653,197
Financed by:							
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,885	-	1,885
Deposits from banks	4,226	33,313	384,962	6,933	1,598,524	(703,619)	2,464,444
Deposits from customers	36,270	236,322	29,176	210,545	8,760,631	(53,994)	14,891,277
Other liabilities	2,043	9,469	4,440	2,940	358,654	(312,288)	313,180
Current tax liability	-	50	51	122	17,781	-	42,671
Borrowings	-	-	-	2,410	856,329	-	858,739
Deferred tax liability	-	384	-	-	49,087	-	50,805
Total Equity	8,803	44,032	58,678	28,528	1,234,883	(288,565)	2,030,195
Total liabilities and equity	51,342	323,570	477,306	251,478	12,877,774	(1,358,466)	20,653,196
Condensed cash flows							
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	11,764	112,185	83,647	208,004	1,479,464	(1,402,038)	3,317,755
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	1,910	17,345	26,285	19,672	(244,740)	(409,018)	(250,687)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	(10,595)	(2,496)	(52,753)	(121,057)	(653,221)	132,532	(3,197,692)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,080	127,034	57,179	106,619	581,503	(1,678,524)	(130,624)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	795,959	1,301,351	2,097,310
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	3,088	89,403	14,010	-	820,436	(252,210)	1,260,532
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	6,168	216,437	71,189	106,619	2,197,898	(629,383)	3,227,218

52 Condensed result of consolidated subsidiaries

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	UBA Ghana	UBA Liberia	UBA Cote D' Ivoire	UBA Senegal	UBA Kenya	UBA Guinea	UBA Gabon	UBA Benin
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>								
Condensed statements of comprehensive income								
Operating Revenue	50,299	6,967	29,987	19,127	6,687	14,063	13,457	19,557
Total operating expenses	(24,493)	(4,640)	(16,825)	(12,087)	(7,424)	(6,730)	(9,661)	(15,755)
Net impairment gain/(reversal) on financial assets	(21,970)	(503)	(2,703)	(131)	(940)	(193)	124	(11)
Profit before income tax	3,835	1,825	10,458	6,910	(1,677)	7,140	3,921	3,790
Income tax expense	(1,252)	(485)	(581)	(991)	-	(2,448)	(1,176)	(188)
Profit for the year	2,583	1,340	9,877	5,919	(1,677)	4,692	2,745	3,602
Condensed statements of financial position								
As at 31 December 2022								
Assets								
Cash and bank balances	99,747	17,471	36,440	43,424	9,175	55,996	7,649	34,363
Loans and Advances to Banks	-	-	18,795	6,618	25,477	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	83,027	13,571	159,610	86,530	10,595	20,607	26,901	72,752
Investment securities	130,096	38,468	291,455	197,559	13,360	76,497	85,959	172,665
Other assets	10,140	42,524	16,002	16,133	895	(1,539)	5,961	5,446
Property and equipment	3,713	1,358	2,195	1,193	1,366	1,665	4,272	3,140
Intangible assets	110	4	161	10	10	12	110	-
Deferred tax assets	723	216	737	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	327,556	113,612	525,394	351,468	60,879	153,238	130,851	288,366
Financed by:								
Deposits from banks	3,921	2,982	89,388	109,590	17,278	2,921	(1)	47,381
Deposits from customers	255,590	95,541	364,864	202,734	29,479	129,052	101,784	212,569
Other liabilities	10,102	1,515	19,764	4,559	5,082	587	5,834	3,738
Current income tax liabilities	(5,528)	687	-	1,090	-	2,695	1,293	205
Deferred tax liability	-	-	861	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity	63,473	12,888	50,516	33,494	9,040	17,983	21,942	24,473
Total liabilities and equity	327,556	113,612	525,394	351,468	60,879	153,238	130,851	288,366
Condensed cash flows								
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	(1,602)	4,891	1,410	17,384	(16,903)	19,501	1,041	(29,313)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	(12,208)	(1,197)	(15,039)	(6,906)	(981)	480	533	(5,145)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	19,974	(19,673)	22,469	(30,602)	(39)	(816)	2,995	10,305
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6,164	(15,979)	8,841	(20,123)	(17,923)	19,166	4,569	(24,153)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	71,476	38,886	31,950	40,842	27,211	39,210	1,649	52,037
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	77,640	22,907	40,791	20,719	9,288	58,376	6,218	27,884

Condensed result of consolidated subsidiaries continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	UBA Sierra Leone	UBA Burkina Faso	UBA Chad	UBA Uganda	UBA Congo Brazza-ville	UBA Mozambique	UBA Cameroun	UBA Pension Custodian	UBA Mali
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>									
Condensed statements of comprehensive income									
Operating Revenue	13,964	24,857	14,838	6,445	24,815	8,950	40,097	8,847	2,917
Total operating expenses	(4,938)	(18,449)	(8,447)	(6,326)	(14,594)	(4,903)	(23,193)	(1,582)	(3,247)
Net impairment gain/(reversal) on financial assets	(159)	1,339	(747)	(487)	(180)	(236)	(530)	-	(1,212)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	8,867	7,748	5,644	(369)	10,041	3,811	16,374	7,265	(1,542)
Income tax expense	(2,224)	(141)	(2,110)	(471)	-	(542)	(5,838)	(2,434)	(29)
Profit/(loss) for the year	6,643	7,607	3,534	(840)	10,041	3,269	10,536	4,831	(1,571)
Condensed statements of financial position									
As at 31 December 2022									
Assets									
Cash and bank balances	56,898	32,372	15,806	23,962	36,113	39,633	56,087	13,607	7,064
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Banks	-	-	-	7,131	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	10,534	157,070	39,206	10,825	54,302	11,395	176,212	-	35,874
Investment securities	50,564	291,308	93,085	26,336	89,607	19,934	258,931	-	28,127
Other assets	870	6,243	1,347	816	18,022	735	15,887	784	4,701
Investments in equity-accounted investee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment	2,093	3,613	1,943	2,088	1,504	1,550	1,889	116	3,547
Intangible assets	-	133	21	84	1	105	4	40	461
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-
Total assets	120,959	490,739	151,408	71,242	199,549	73,352	509,011	14,612	79,774

Financed by:

Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks	4,797	131,086	16,542	8,676	1,262	1,720	25,659	-	22,054
Deposits from customers	87,978	319,133	105,252	43,672	131,366	51,407	409,308	871	47,954
Other liabilities	10,303	8,355	8,961	9,661	9,541	1,590	9,308	-	4,278
Current income tax liabilities	(47)	154	2,320	60	-	-	6,416	2,838	45
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	3,759	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability	(19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Total Equity	17,947	32,010	18,333	9,173	53,621	18,636	58,320	10,891	5,443
Total liabilities and equity	120,959	490,739	151,408	71,242	199,549	73,352	509,011	14,612	79,774

Condensed cash flows

Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	5,357	14,279	(1,573)	(14,746)	(57,798)	(807)	19,346	(959)	(3,600)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	(3,349)	(5,462)	132	5,642	(3,457)	4,600	(4,478)	(54)	(732)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	5,378	(18,481)	(11,329)	(4,483)	13,765	(9,741)	9,932	22	5,254
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,386	(9,663)	(12,770)	(13,587)	(47,491)	(5,948)	24,801	(991)	922
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	24,388	37,569	14,812	35,000	58,799	23,836	35,574	11,114	10,547
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	31,774	27,906	2,042	21,413	11,308	17,888	60,375	10,122	11,469

**Condensed result of consolidated subsidiaries continued
for the year ended 31 December 2022**

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	UBA Tanzania	UBA Congo DRC	UBA UK Limited	UBA Zambia Limited	Bank	Group Adjustments	Group
Condensed statements of comprehensive income							
Operating Revenue	4,566	11,387	18,564	14,048	564,555	(66,130)	852,864
Total operating expenses	(3,851)	(10,146)	(11,679)	(9,533)	(412,673)	20,846	(610,331)
Net impairment gain/(reversal) on financial assets	(58)	(864)	(1,649)	255	(10,565)	(548)	(41,968)
Share of loss of equity-accounted investee	-	-	-	-	-	311	311
Profit before income tax	657	376	5,237	4,770	141,316	(45,521)	200,876
Income tax expense	(441)	(111)	(255)	(1,335)	(7,621)	73	(30,599)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	216	265	4,982	3,435	133,695	(45,448)	170,277
Profit for the year	216	265	4,982	3,437	133,695	(45,448)	170,277
Condensed statements of financial position							
As at 31 December 2022							
Assets							
Cash and bank balances	3,088	89,403	14,010	30,089	2,154,971	(323,738)	2,553,629
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	14,963	-	14,963
Assets under management	-	-	-	-	12,923	-	12,923
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	39,830	-	39,830
Loans and Advances to Banks	1,201	-	186,743	-	231,753	(174,470)	303,249
Loans and advances to customers	12,526	34,638	-	8,914	2,123,097	(11,305)	3,136,879
Investment securities	9,699	-	63,031	61,990	2,187,065	(5,044)	4,180,691
Other assets	6,751	2,359	721	1,702	156,535	(58,332)	254,704
Investments in equity-accounted investee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	145,994	(145,994)	-
Property and equipment	969	2,974	818	1,263	163,840	931	208,039
Intangible assets	8	35	856	857	8,853	21,594	33,468
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	21,862	-	23,603
Non-current assets held for distribution	-	-	-	-	95,593	-	95,593
Total assets	34,242	129,408	266,178	104,815	7,357,279	(696,358)	10,857,571
Financed by:							
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	79	-	79
Deposits from banks	-	9,387	240,434	3,819	863,795	(432,450)	1,170,238
Deposits from customers	27,909	96,233	2,150	78,854	5,046,515	(15,322)	7,824,892
Other liabilities	1,586	1,309	2,199	936	326,690	(62,615)	383,282
Current tax liability	-	119	269	(664)	8,327	-	20,281
Borrowings	-	-	-	1,530	530,446	-	535,735
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	105	-	-	959
Total Equity	4,747	22,360	21,127	20,234	585,193	(238,393)	873,449
Total liabilities and equity	34,242	129,408	266,178	104,815	7,361,045	(748,780)	10,808,915
Condensed cash flows							
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	(2,366)	26,889	(7,052)	74,897	391,533	38,335	478,145
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	(114)	200	(571)	17,392	(88,468)	26,519	(92,664)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	(1,643)	215	(3,121)	(58,628)	(156,453)	16,045	(208,654)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,123)	27,304	(10,745)	33,661	146,612	80,899	176,827
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	(147)	(1,700)	(1,847)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	9,985	67,986	25,144	-	393,171	(265,277)	785,910
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5,862	95,290	14,399	33,661	539,636	(186,078)	960,890

Other National Disclosures

Value Added Statement

for the year ended 31 December

Group

Gross revenue

Interest paid

Administrative overheads:

- local

- foreign

Value added

Distribution

Employees

- Salaries and benefits

Government

- Current Income tax

The future

- Asset replacement (depreciation and amortization)

- Asset replacement (provision for losses)

- Expansion (transfer to reserves and non-controlling interests)

	2023		2022	
	N'million	%	N'million	%
	2,075,386		853,175	
	(367,807)		(177,663)	
	<u>1,707,579</u>		<u>675,512</u>	
	(561,798)		(312,033)	
	(24,644)		(2,726)	
	<u>1,121,137</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>360,753</u>	<u>100</u>
	182,812	16	113,988	32
	149,984	13	30,599	8
	36,596	3	26,218	7
	144,049	13	19,671	5
	607,696	54	170,277	47
	<u>1,121,137</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>360,753</u>	<u>100</u>

Bank

Gross revenue

Interest paid

Administrative overheads:

- local

- foreign

Value added

Distribution

Employees

- Salaries and benefits

Government

- Taxation

The future

- Asset replacement (depreciation and amortization)

- Asset replacement (provision for losses)

- Expansion (transfer to reserves and non-controlling interests)

	2023		2022	
	N'million	%	N'million	%
	1,460,592		564,555	
	(250,792)		(127,185)	
	<u>1,209,800</u>		<u>437,370</u>	
	(325,698)		(211,017)	
	(184)		(600)	
	<u>883,918</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>225,753</u>	<u>100</u>
	68,662	8	60,451	27
	86,385	10	7,621	3
	21,117	2	18,316	8
	121,128	14	5,669	3
	586,626	66	133,696	59
	<u>883,918</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>225,753</u>	<u>100</u>

Value added represents the additional wealth which the Group has been able to create by its own and employees efforts.

UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA PLC

Five - Year Financial Summary-Group

Statement of financial position

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Restated *				
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
ASSETS					
Cash and bank balances	6,069,496	2,553,629	1,818,784	1,874,618	1,396,228
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	33,849	14,963	13,096	214,400	102,388
Assets under management	14,026	12,923	-	-	-
Derivative assets	498,824	39,830	33,340	53,148	48,131
Loans and advances to banks	320,732	303,249	153,897	77,419	108,211
Loans and advances to customers	5,228,849	3,136,879	2,680,667	2,554,975	2,061,147
Investment securities					
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	3,093,037	2,193,253	993,791	1,421,527	901,048
- At amortised cost	4,314,957	1,987,438	2,341,839	1,159,264	670,502
Other assets	758,683	254,704	149,154	110,829	139,885
Investments in equity-accounted investee	-	-	8,945	4,504	4,143
Property and equipment	267,148	208,039	178,117	153,191	128,499
Intangible assets	43,855	33,468	30,450	28,900	17,671
Deferred tax assets	9,741	23,603	43,329	40,602	43,054
Asset Classified as Held for Sale	-	95,593	95,909	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	20,653,197	10,857,571	8,541,318	7,693,377	5,620,907
LIABILITIES					
Derivative liabilities	1,885	79	98	508	852
Deposits from banks	2,464,444	1,170,238	654,211	418,157	267,070
Deposits from customers	14,891,277	7,824,892	6,369,189	5,676,011	3,832,884
Other liabilities	313,181	383,283	216,209	157,826	107,255
Current income tax liabilities	42,671	20,281	21,415	9,982	9,164
Borrowings	858,739	535,735	455,772	694,355	758,682
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	30,048
Deferred tax liabilities	50,805	959	19,617	16,992	16,974
TOTAL LIABILITIES	18,623,002	9,935,467	7,736,511	6,973,831	5,022,929
EQUITY					
Share capital and share premium	115,815	115,815	115,815	115,815	115,815
Reserves	1,846,347	771,482	660,359	575,836	462,758
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY - HOLDERS OF THE BANK	1,962,162	887,297	776,174	691,651	578,573
Non-controlling interests	68,033	34,807	28,633	27,895	19,405
TOTAL EQUITY	2,030,195	922,104	804,807	719,546	597,978
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	20,653,197	10,857,571	8,541,318	7,693,377	5,620,907

Summarized Statement of Comprehensive Income

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Net operating income	1,589,325	592,624	442,994	403,042	346,293
Operating expenses	(591,640)	(350,091)	(278,986)	(249,847)	(217,167)
Net impairment loss on loans and receivables	(207,201)	(41,968)	(12,863)	(27,009)	(18,252)
Share of profit/(loss) of equity-accounted investee	-	311	1,928	1,071	413
Profit before income tax expense	790,484	200,876	153,073	127,257	111,287
Income tax expense	(149,984)	(30,599)	(34,395)	(18,095)	(22,198)
Profit after taxation	640,500	170,277	118,678	109,162	89,089
Profit for the year	640,500	170,277	118,678	109,162	89,089
- Non-controlling interests	9,411	4,826	2,795	3,253	2,869
- Equity holders of the parent	598,285	165,451	115,883	105,909	86,220
Other comprehensive income for the year	470,332	(19,786)	(14,607)	43,326	35,350
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,110,832	150,491	104,071	152,488	124,439

UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA PLC**Five -Year Financial Summary-Bank****Statement of financial position***In millions of Nigerian Naira*

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
ASSETS					
Cash and bank balances	5,036,380	2,154,971	1,446,906	1,436,822	1,182,554
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	534	14,963	7,984	171,058	102,388
Assets under management	14,026	12,923	-	-	-
Derivative assets	498,824	39,830	33,340	53,148	48,131
Loans and advances to banks	147,547	231,753	120,124	65,058	99,849
Loans and advances to customers	3,320,373	2,123,097	1,848,102	1,812,536	1,503,380
Investment securities					
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	2,710,346	2,071,689	840,249	1,233,684	772,658
- At amortised cost	174,707	115,376	806,217	71,479	73,556
Other assets	607,251	156,535	88,649	96,524	111,607
Investments in subsidiaries	184,290	145,994	103,275	103,275	103,275
Investments in equity-accounted investee	-	-	2,715	2,715	2,715
Property and equipment	172,733	163,841	141,581	123,435	107,448
Intangible assets	10,763	12,618	18,063	16,237	7,070
Deferred tax assets	-	21,862	21,862	21,862	21,862
Non-current assets held for Sale	-	95,593	95,909	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	12,877,774	7,361,045	5,574,976	5,207,833	4,136,493
LIABILITIES					
Derivative liabilities	1,885	79	98	508	852
Deposits from banks	1,598,524	863,795	483,110	121,815	92,717
Deposits from customers	8,760,630	5,046,514	4,004,306	3,824,143	2,764,388
Current income tax liabilities	17,781	8,327	2,751	1,478	722
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	30,048
Borrowings	856,329	530,446	455,772	688,280	744,094
Other liabilities	358,655	326,691	127,338	93,669	57,150
TOTAL LIABILITIES	11,593,804	6,775,852	5,073,375	4,729,893	3,689,971
EQUITY					
Share capital and share premium	115,815	115,815	115,815	115,815	115,815
Reserves	1,119,068	469,378	385,786	362,125	330,707
TOTAL EQUITY	1,234,883	585,193	501,601	477,940	446,522
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	12,828,687	7,361,045	5,574,976	5,207,833	4,136,493

Summarized statement of comprehensive income*In millions of Nigerian Naira*

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Net operating income	1,141,783	382,743	239,434	236,068	227,464
Operating expenses	(331,396)	(230,861)	(169,166)	(155,844)	(141,032)
Net impairment loss on loans and receivables	(137,376)	(10,565)	(9,749)	(21,864)	(16,369)
Profit before income tax expense	673,011	141,317	60,519	58,360	70,063
Income tax expense	(86,385)	(7,621)	(1,850)	(1,449)	(7,313)
Profit for the year	586,626	133,696	58,669	56,911	62,750
Other comprehensive income for the year	110,945	(15,905)	(16,198)	5,427	48,244
Total comprehensive income for the year	697,571	117,791	42,471	62,338	110,994