



ECOBANK TRANSNATIONAL INCORPORATED

**Condensed Consolidated Unaudited Financial Statements
For period ended 30 June 2024**

Ecobank Transnational Incorporated
Condensed Consolidated Unaudited Financial Statements
For the period ended 30 June 2024



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Press Release

Ecobank Group reports performance for the first six months of 2024

- Gross earnings down 0.4% to \$1,362.3 million (up 179% to NGN 1,864.3 billion)
- Revenue up 2% to \$994.0 million (up 186% to NGN 1,360.2 billion)
- Operating profit before impairment charges up 12% to \$461.5 million (up 215% to NGN 631.5 billion)
- Profit before tax up 5% to \$324.1 million (up 195% to NGN 443.5 billion)
- Profit after tax up 5% to \$227.3 million (up 196% to NGN 311.0 billion)
- Total assets down 5% to \$25.9 billion (up 49% to NGN 38,599.2 billion)
- Loans and advances to customers down 9% to \$9.6 billion (up 43% to NGN 14,351.0 billion)
- Deposits from customers down 5% to \$19.0 billion (up 49% to NGN 28,257.0 billion)
- Total equity down 13% to \$1.5 billion (up 36% to NGN 2,246.7 billion)

Financial Highlights	Period ended 30 June 2024		Period ended 30 June 2023		% Change	
	US\$'000	NGN'000	US\$'000	NGN'000	US\$	NGN
Income Statement:						
Gross earnings	1,362,297	1,864,268,984	1,368,208	667,579,727	-0.4%	179%
Revenue	993,977	1,360,232,381	974,853	475,652,897	2%	186%
Operating profit before impairment charges	461,466	631,504,547	411,488	200,774,331	12%	215%
Profit before tax	324,093	443,513,071	308,071	150,314,830	5%	195%
Profit after tax	227,277	311,022,826	215,650	105,220,527	5%	196%
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent during the period (expressed in United States cents / kobo per share):						
Basic (cents and kobo)	0.642	878.207	0.654	319.265	-2%	175%
Diluted (cents and kobo)	0.642	878.207	0.654	319.265	-2%	175%
Financial Highlights	As at 30 June 2024		As at 31 December 2023		% Change	
	US\$'000	NGN'000	US\$'000	NGN'000	US\$	NGN
Statement of Financial Position:						
Total assets	25,936,670	38,599,211,660	27,230,165	25,917,398,745	-5%	49%
Loans and advances to customers	9,643,137	14,351,012,915	10,542,753	10,034,486,878	-9%	43%
Deposits from customers	18,987,243	28,257,004,905	19,973,948	19,011,003,967	-5%	49%
Total equity	1,509,668	2,246,703,013	1,734,455	1,650,836,924	-13%	36%

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 30 July 2024.

The Group Chief Executive officer who is a signatory to the financial statements was granted a waiver by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) allowing him to sign the financial statements (without indicating the FRC registration number).



Prof. Enase Okonedo
Non-Executive Director
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000005959



Jeremy Awori
Group Chief Executive Officer



Ayo Adepoju, PhD
Group Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2017/ICAN/00000017517
www.ecobank.com

Consolidated unaudited statement of comprehensive income - USD

	Notes	6 Month period ended 30 June 2024	6 Month period ended 30 June 2023	% Change
		US\$'000	US\$'000	
Interest income		897,598	913,869	-2%
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	7	894,468	904,519	-1%
Other interest income	7	3,130	9,350	-67%
Interest expense	7	(339,700)	(366,638)	-7%
Net interest income		557,898	547,231	2%
Fee and commission income	8	280,668	275,404	2%
Fee and commission expense	8	(28,620)	(26,717)	7%
Trading income and foreign exchange gains	9	168,298	209,449	-20%
Net investment income	10	(688)	4,647	-115%
Other operating income	11	16,421	(35,161)	147%
Non-interest revenue		436,079	427,622	2%
Operating income		993,977	974,853	2%
Staff expenses	12	(226,836)	(236,487)	-4%
Depreciation and amortisation	12	(36,902)	(47,314)	-22%
Other operating expenses	12	(268,773)	(279,564)	-4%
Operating expenses		(532,511)	(563,365)	-5%
Operating profit before impairment charges and taxation		461,466	411,488	12%
Impairment charges on financial assets	13	(137,373)	(103,417)	33%
Profit before tax		324,093	308,071	5%
Taxation	14	(96,816)	(92,421)	5%
Profit after tax		227,277	215,650	5%
Attributable to:				
Ordinary shareholders		157,821	160,918	-2%
Other equity instrument holder		3,656	3,656	nm
Non-controlling interests		65,800	51,076	29%
		227,277	215,650	5%
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent during the period (expressed in United States cents per share):				
Basic (cents)	15	0.642	0.654	-2%
Diluted (cents)	15	0.642	0.654	-2%
Consolidated unaudited statement of comprehensive income				
Profit after tax		227,277	215,650	5%
Other comprehensive income				
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		(367,082)	(406,209)	-10%
Net change in fair value of other financial assets FVOCI		(18,541)	(23,892)	-22%
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Net change in fair value on property and equipment		-	6,880	nm
Other comprehensive loss for the period, net of taxation		(385,623)	(423,221)	-9%
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(158,346)	(207,571)	-24%
Total comprehensive (loss) / income attributable to:				
Ordinary shareholders		(186,290)	(240,751)	-23%
Other equity instrument holder		3,656	3,656	nm
Non-controlling interests		24,288	29,524	18%
		(158,346)	(207,571)	-24%

The above consolidated unaudited statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

nm-not meaningful

Consolidated unaudited statement of comprehensive income - USD

	Quarter ended 30 June 2024	Quarter ended 30 June 2023	% Change
	US\$'000	US\$'000	
Interest income	444,214	464,606	-4%
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	442,127	456,340	-3%
Other interest income	2,087	8,266	-75%
Interest expense	(175,759)	(183,253)	-4%
Net interest income	268,455	281,353	-5%
Fee and commission income	144,317	138,029	5%
Fee and commission expense	(14,643)	(14,307)	2%
Trading income	88,442	121,682	-27%
Net investment income	133	462	-71%
Other operating income	11,324	(24,611)	146%
Non-interest revenue	229,573	221,255	4%
Operating income	498,028	502,608	-1%
Staff expenses	(113,185)	(117,609)	-4%
Depreciation and amortisation	(18,369)	(23,506)	-22%
Other operating expenses	(134,159)	(145,613)	-8%
Operating expenses	(265,713)	(286,728)	-7%
Operating profit before impairment charges and taxation	232,315	215,880	8%
Impairment charges on financial assets	(58,370)	(32,901)	77%
Profit before tax	173,945	182,979	-5%
Taxation	(51,681)	(54,931)	-6%
Profit after tax	122,264	128,048	-5%
Attributable to:			
Ordinary shareholders	89,135	98,054	-9%
Non-controlling interests	33,129	29,994	10%
	122,264	128,048	-5%

nm-not meaningful

Consolidated unaudited statement of comprehensive income - NGN

	Notes	6 Month period ended 30 June 2024	6 Month period ended 30 June 2023	% Change
		NGN'000	NGN'000	
Interest income		1,228,340,158	445,897,421	175%
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	7	1,224,056,832	441,335,344	177%
Other interest income	7	4,283,326	4,562,077	-6%
Interest expense	7	(464,870,857)	(178,890,999)	160%
Net interest income		763,469,301	267,006,422	186%
Fee and commission income	8	384,087,058	134,375,860	186%
Fee and commission expense	8	(39,165,746)	(13,035,831)	200%
Trading income	9	230,311,556	102,194,919	125%
Net investment income	10	(941,511)	2,267,377	-142%
Other operating income	11	22,471,723	(17,155,850)	231%
Non-interest revenue		596,763,080	208,646,475	186%
Operating income		1,360,232,381	475,652,897	186%
Staff expenses	12	(310,419,328)	(115,387,373)	169%
Depreciation and amortisation	12	(50,499,454)	(23,085,574)	119%
Other operating expenses	12	(367,809,052)	(136,405,619)	170%
Operating expenses		(728,727,834)	(274,878,566)	165%
Operating profit before impairment charges and taxation		631,504,547	200,774,331	215%
Impairment charges on financial assets	13	(187,991,476)	(50,459,501)	273%
Profit before tax		443,513,071	150,314,830	195%
Taxation	14	(132,490,245)	(45,094,303)	194%
Profit after tax		311,022,826	105,220,527	196%
Attributable to:				
Ordinary shareholders		215,974,046	78,515,543	175%
Other equity instrument holder		5,003,144	1,783,845	180%
Non-controlling interests		90,045,636	24,921,139	261%
		311,022,826	105,220,527	196%
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent during the period (expressed in Naira kobo per share):				
Basic (kobo)		878.207	319.265	175%
Diluted (kobo)		878.207	319.265	175%
Consolidated unaudited statement of comprehensive income				
Profit after tax		311,022,826	105,220,527	196%
Other comprehensive income				
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		401,138,981	329,455,772	22%
Net change in fair value on debt instruments at FVOCI		(25,372,890)	(11,657,449)	118%
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Net change in fair value on property and equipment		-	3,356,908	nm
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of taxation		375,766,091	321,155,231	-17%
Total comprehensive income for the period		686,788,917	426,375,758	61%
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Ordinary shareholders		327,869,403	244,177,197	34%
Other equity instrument holder		5,003,144	1,783,845	180%
Non-controlling interests		353,916,370	180,414,716	96%
		686,788,917	426,375,758	61%

The above consolidated unaudited statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

nm-not meaningful

Consolidated unaudited statement of comprehensive income - NGN

	Quarter ended 30 June 2024	Quarter ended 30 June 2023	% Change
	NGN'000	NGN'000	
Interest income	620,018,422	238,675,781	160%
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	617,134,527	234,613,697	163%
Other interest income	2,883,895	4,062,084	-29%
Interest expense	(244,905,279)	(94,305,043)	160%
Net interest income	375,113,143	144,370,738	160%
Fee and commission income	201,139,982	71,011,922	183%
Fee and commission expense	(20,412,299)	(7,311,744)	179%
Trading income	123,068,112	61,615,048	100%
Net investment income	160,054	337,054	-53%
Other operating income	15,632,895	(12,289,684)	227%
Non-interest revenue	319,588,744	113,362,596	182%
Operating income	694,701,887	257,733,334	170%
Staff expenses	(157,929,664)	(60,555,139)	161%
Depreciation and amortisation	(25,633,057)	(12,104,183)	112%
Other operating expenses	(187,192,572)	(74,620,994)	151%
Operating expenses	(370,755,293)	(147,280,316)	152%
Operating profit before impairment charges and taxation	323,946,594	110,453,018	193%
Impairment charges on loans and advances	(81,990,289)	(17,934,140)	357%
Impairment charges on financial assets	(81,990,289)	(17,934,140)	357%
Operating profit after impairment charges before taxation	241,956,305	92,518,878	162%
Profit before tax	241,956,305	92,518,878	162%
Taxation	(71,930,981)	(27,802,116)	159%
Profit after tax	170,025,324	64,716,762	163%
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent	123,815,552	49,519,652	150%
Non-controlling interests	46,209,772	15,197,110	204%
	170,025,324	64,716,762	163%

Consolidated unaudited statement of financial position - USD

	Notes	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023
		US\$'000	US\$'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	16	3,836,112	3,930,723
Trading financial assets	17	37,710	41,278
Derivative financial instruments		74,940	78,057
Loans and advances to banks	18	2,418,235	2,241,873
Loans and advances to customers	19	9,643,137	10,542,753
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	20	1,489,985	1,595,628
Investment securities	21	6,347,049	6,622,055
Pledged assets		32,016	113,042
Other assets	22	1,211,777	1,178,100
Investment in associates		575	707
Intangible assets		46,800	55,319
Investment properties		11,891	11,070
Property and equipment		539,179	588,348
Deferred income tax assets		243,282	225,736
		25,932,688	27,224,689
Assets held for sale		3,982	5,476
Total assets		25,936,670	27,230,165
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks	23	1,346,195	1,588,118
Deposits from customers	24	18,987,243	19,973,948
Derivative financial instruments		29,162	44,303
Borrowed funds		2,300,881	2,249,583
Other liabilities	25	1,558,347	1,362,244
Provisions		61,345	62,275
Current income tax liabilities		67,408	112,635
Deferred income tax liabilities		47,903	71,612
Retirement benefit obligations		28,518	30,992
		24,427,002	25,495,710
Equity			
Share capital and premium		2,113,961	2,113,961
Retained earnings and reserves		(1,246,290)	(1,060,000)
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders		867,671	1,053,961
Other equity instrument holder		74,088	74,088
Non-controlling interests		567,909	606,406
Total equity		1,509,668	1,734,455
Total liabilities and equity		25,936,670	27,230,165

The above consolidated unaudited statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Consolidated unaudited statement of financial position - NGN

	Notes	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2023
		NGN'000	NGN'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	16	5,708,940,240	3,741,222,844
Trading financial assets	17	56,120,399	39,287,988
Derivative financial instruments		111,526,457	74,293,872
Loans and advances to banks	18	3,598,841,509	2,133,792,303
Loans and advances to customers	19	14,351,012,915	10,034,486,878
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	20	2,217,410,577	1,518,702,774
Investment securities	21	9,445,741,792	6,302,805,728
Pledged assets		47,646,531	107,592,245
Other assets	22	1,803,378,649	1,121,303,799
Investment in associates		855,721	672,916
Intangible assets		69,648,228	52,652,071
Investment properties		17,696,305	10,536,315
Property and equipment		802,411,580	559,983,743
Deferred income tax assets		362,054,705	214,853,267
		38,593,285,608	25,912,186,743
Assets held for sale		5,926,052	5,212,002
Total Assets		38,599,211,660	25,917,398,745
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks	23	2,003,420,861	1,511,554,831
Deposits from customers	24	28,257,004,905	19,011,003,967
Derivative financial instruments		43,399,180	42,167,152
Borrowed funds		3,424,194,113	2,141,130,604
Other liabilities	25	2,319,147,589	1,296,570,217
Provisions		91,294,242	59,272,722
Current income tax liabilities		100,317,260	107,204,867
Deferred income tax liabilities		71,289,724	68,159,585
Retirement benefit obligations		42,440,773	29,497,876
Total liabilities		36,352,508,647	24,266,561,821
Equity			
Share capital and premium		353,513,236	353,513,236
Retained earnings and reserves		1,016,600,462	688,731,059
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders		1,370,113,698	1,042,244,295
Other equity instrument holder		31,421,462	31,421,462
Non-controlling interests		845,167,853	577,171,167
Total equity		2,246,703,013	1,650,836,924
Total liabilities and equity		38,599,211,660	25,917,398,745

The above consolidated unaudited statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Consolidated unaudited statement of changes in equity - USD

Amounts in US\$'000

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Other Reserves	Total equity and reserves attributable	Other equity instrument	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
At 1 January 2023	2,113,961	571,032	(1,290,145)	1,394,848	74,088	558,079	2,027,015
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	(382,334)	(382,334)	-	(23,875)	(406,209)
Net change in fair value of other financial assets	-	-	(25,190)	(25,190)	-	1,298	(23,892)
Net change in fair value on property and equipment	-	-	5,855	5,855	-	1,025	6,880
Profit for the period	-	160,918	-	160,918	3,656	51,076	215,650
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	160,918	(401,669)	(240,751)	3,656	29,524	(207,571)
Coupon paid to other equity instrument holder	-	-	-	-	(3,656)	-	(3,656)
Dividend relating to 2022	-	(27,203)	-	(27,203)	-	(24,687)	(51,890)
At 30 June 2023	2,113,961	704,747	(1,691,814)	1,126,894	74,088	562,916	1,763,898
At 31 December 2022 / 1 January 2023	2,113,961	571,032	(1,290,145)	1,394,848	74,088	558,079	2,027,015
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	(550,255)	(550,255)	-	(22,601)	(572,856)
Net change in fair value of other financial assets	-	-	(53,812)	(53,812)	-	(10,622)	(64,434)
Net change in fair value on property and equipment	-	-	1,875	1,875	-	882	2,757
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	684	684	-	(59)	625
Profit for the year	-	287,824	-	287,824	7,312	111,787	406,923
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	287,824	(601,508)	(313,684)	7,312	79,387	(226,985)
Coupon paid to other equity instrument holder	-	-	-	-	(7,312)	-	(7,312)
Transfer from revaluation reserve property on disposed property	-	5,190	(5,190)	-	-	-	-
Share option forfeited	-	1,250	(1,250)	-	-	-	-
Transfer from general banking reserves	-	(8,483)	8,483	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	(83,196)	83,196	-	-	-	-
Dividend relating to 2022	-	(27,203)	-	(27,203)	-	(31,060)	(58,263)
At 31 December 2023 / 1 January 2024	2,113,961	746,414	(1,806,414)	1,053,961	74,088	606,406	1,734,455
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	(326,229)	(326,229)	-	(40,853)	(367,082)
Net change in fair value of other financial assets	-	-	(17,882)	(17,882)	-	(659)	(18,541)
Profit for the period	-	157,821	-	157,821	3,656	65,800	227,277
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	157,821	(344,111)	(186,290)	3,656	24,288	(158,346)
Coupon paid to other equity instrument holder	-	-	-	-	(3,656)	-	(3,656)
Dividend relating to 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(62,785)	(62,785)
At 30 June 2024	2,113,961	904,235	(2,150,525)	867,671	74,088	567,909	1,509,668

The above consolidated unaudited statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated unaudited statement of changes in equity - NGN

Amounts in NGN '000

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Other Reserves	Total equity and reserves attributable	Other equity instrument	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
At 1 January 2023	353,513,236	146,373,130	146,018,564	645,904,930	31,421,462	257,330,227	934,656,619
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	175,095,640	175,095,640	-	154,360,132	329,455,772
Net change in fair value of other financial assets	-	-	(12,290,773)	(12,290,773)	-	633,324	(11,657,449)
Net change in fair value on property and equipment	-	-	2,856,787	2,856,787	-	500,121	3,356,908
Profit for the period	-	78,515,543	-	78,515,543	1,783,845	24,921,139	105,220,527
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	78,515,543	165,661,654	244,177,197	1,783,845	180,414,716	426,375,758
Distribution to other instrument equity holder	-	-	-	-	(1,783,845)	-	(1,783,845)
Dividend relating to 2022	-	(13,272,961)	-	(13,272,961)	-	(12,045,347)	(25,318,308)
At 30 June 2023	353,513,236	211,615,712	311,680,218	876,809,166	31,421,462	425,699,596	1,333,930,224
At 31 December 2022 / 1 January 2023	353,513,236	146,373,130	146,018,564	645,904,930	31,421,462	257,330,227	934,656,619
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	260,752,284	260,752,284	-	273,907,844	534,660,128
Net change in fair value of other financial assets	-	-	(34,848,745)	(34,848,745)	-	(6,878,826)	(41,727,571)
Net change in fair value on property and equipment	-	-	1,214,253	1,214,253	-	571,185	1,785,438
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	442,960	442,960	-	(38,209)	404,751
Profit for the year	-	186,395,323	-	186,395,323	4,735,264	72,393,456	263,524,043
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	186,395,323	227,560,752	413,956,075	4,735,264	339,955,450	758,646,789
Coupon paid to other equity instrument holder	-	-	-	-	(4,735,264)	-	(4,735,264)
Transfer from revaluation reserve property on disposed property	-	3,361,053	(3,361,053)	-	-	-	-
Share option forfeited	-	809,502	(809,502)	-	-	-	-
Transfer from general banking reserves	-	(5,493,606)	5,493,606	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	(53,877,874)	53,877,874	-	-	-	-
Dividend relating to 2022	-	(17,616,710)	-	(17,616,710)	-	(20,114,510)	(37,731,220)
At 31 December 2023 / 1 January 2024	353,513,236	259,950,818	428,780,241	1,042,244,295	31,421,462	577,171,167	1,650,836,924
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	136,366,422	136,366,422	-	264,772,559	401,138,981
Net change in fair value of other financial assets	-	-	(24,471,065)	(24,471,065)	-	(901,825)	(25,372,890)
Profit for the period	-	215,974,046	-	215,974,046	5,003,144	90,045,636	311,022,826
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	215,974,046	111,895,357	327,869,403	5,003,144	353,916,370	686,788,917
Coupon paid to other equity instrument holder	-	-	-	-	(5,003,144)	-	(5,003,144)
Dividend relating to 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(85,919,684)	(85,919,684)
At 30 June 2024	353,513,236	475,924,864	540,675,598	1,370,113,698	31,421,462	845,167,853	2,246,703,013

The above consolidated unaudited statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated unaudited statement of cash flows - USD

	6 Month period ended 30 June 2024	6 Month period ended 30 June 2023
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	324,093	308,071
Adjusted for:		
Foreign exchange income	(15,399)	(320,301)
Impairment losses on loans and advances	110,124	65,928
Impairment losses on other financial assets	27,249	37,489
Depreciation of property and equipment	26,315	31,044
Amortisation of software and other intangibles	10,587	16,270
Profit on sale of property and equipment	(590)	(365)
Income taxes paid	(171,298)	(103,998)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trading financial assets	3,393	58,339
Derivative financial instruments	(5,621)	(263,383)
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	22,938	371,223
Loans and advances to banks	(407,975)	(330,434)
Loans and advances to customers	(226,451)	(1,222,128)
Pledged assets	40,280	(43,203)
Other assets	(174,851)	(257,585)
Mandatory reserve deposits with central banks	(222,164)	(161,377)
Deposits from customers	905,238	1,604,192
Other deposits from banks	(251,818)	(445,979)
Derivative liabilities	(4,286)	255,715
Other liabilities	381,154	470,156
Provisions	1,445	2,458
Net cash flow from operating activities	372,363	72,132
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of software	(581)	(1,989)
Purchase of property and equipment	(17,659)	(20,167)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	1,810	2,192
Purchase of investment securities	(278,785)	(1,265,153)
Redemption of investment securities	309,352	1,404,346
Net cash flow from investing activities	14,137	119,229
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowed funds	(587,764)	(115,738)
Proceeds from borrowed funds	599,012	100,961
Coupon to Additional tier 1 capital	(3,656)	(3,656)
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders	-	(27,203)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders	(62,785)	(24,687)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(55,193)	(70,323)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	331,307	121,038
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,897,836	3,382,968
Effects of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	(475,556)	(467,338)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	3,753,587	3,036,668

The above consolidated unaudited statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated unaudited statement of cash flows - NGN

	6 Month period ended 30 June 2024	6 Month period ended 30 June 2023
	NGN'000	NGN'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	443,513,071	150,314,830
Adjusted for:		
Foreign exchange income	(21,073,142)	(156,282,226)
Impairment losses on loans and advances	150,701,909	19,555,453
Impairment losses on other financial assets	37,289,567	18,291,734
Depreciation of property and equipment	36,011,412	15,147,072
Amortisation of software and other intangibles	14,488,042	7,938,502
Profit on sale of property and equipment	(807,400)	(783,604)
Income taxes paid	(234,416,980)	(50,742,984)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trading financial assets	4,643,235	28,464,922
Derivative financial instruments	(7,692,196)	(128,510,542)
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	31,390,073	181,128,125
Loans and advances to banks	(558,303,467)	(161,226,246)
Loans and advances to customers	(309,892,465)	(596,303,981)
Pledged assets	55,122,161	(21,079,724)
Other assets	(239,279,171)	(125,681,566)
Mandatory reserve deposits with central banks	(304,025,814)	(78,739,500)
Deposits from customers	1,238,795,304	782,721,784
Other deposits from banks	(344,606,563)	(217,603,273)
Derivative liabilities	(5,865,283)	124,769,151
Other liabilities	521,599,607	229,399,780
Provisions	1,977,446	1,199,314
Net cash flow from operating activities	509,569,346	21,977,021
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of software	(795,084)	(970,478)
Purchase of property and equipment	(24,165,895)	(9,839,937)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	2,476,939	1,069,527
Purchase of investment securities	(381,510,220)	(617,296,855)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of securities	423,340,387	685,212,278
Net cash flow from investing activities	19,346,127	58,174,535
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowed funds	(804,340,166)	(56,471,196)
Proceeds from borrowed funds	819,732,770	49,261,163
Coupon to Additional tier 1 capital	(5,003,144)	(1,783,845)
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders	-	(13,272,961)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders	(85,919,684)	(12,045,347)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(75,530,224)	(34,312,186)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	453,385,249	45,839,370
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,521,436,550	1,521,436,550
Effects of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	3,611,303,910	728,235,394
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	5,586,125,709	2,295,511,314

The above unaudited consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes

1 General information

Ecobank Transnational Incorporated (ETI) and its subsidiaries (together, 'the Group') provide retail, corporate and investment banking services throughout sub-Saharan Africa outside South Africa. The Group had presence in 39 countries and employed over 14,602 people as at 30 June 2024 (31 December 2023: 14,982).

Ecobank Transnational Incorporated is a limited liability company and is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Togo. The address of its registered office is as follows: 2365 Boulevard du Mono, Lomé, Togo. The company has a primary listing on the Ghana Stock Exchange, the Nigerian Stock Exchange and the Bourse Regionale Des Valeurs Mobilières (Abidjan) Cote D'Ivoire.

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2024 have been approved by the Board of Directors on 30 July 2024.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements to the extent they have not already been disclosed elsewhere. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The notes also highlight new standards and interpretations issued at the time of preparation of the consolidated financial statements and their potential impact on the Group. The financial statements are for the Group consisting of Ecobank Transnational Incorporated and its subsidiaries.

2.1 Basis of presentation and measurement

The Group's condensed consolidated financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2024 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). These Condensed Financial Statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited 31 December 2023 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying notes included in our 2023 Annual Report. The Condensed Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the following:

- financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through statement of profit or loss.
- Investment properties at fair value.
- assets held for sale - measured at fair value less cost of disposal
- land and buildings
- the liability for defined benefit obligations recognized at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets.

The condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars, which is the group's functional and presentation currency. The figures shown in the consolidated financial statements are stated in US Dollar thousands.

The condensed consolidated financial statements comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (shown as two statements), the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the accompanying notes.

The consolidated statement of cash flows shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents arising during the period from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities. Included in cash and cash equivalents are highly liquid investments.

The cash flows from operating activities are determined by using the indirect method. The Group's assignment of the cash flows to operating, investing and financing category depends on the Group's business model.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Directors to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Group's financial statements therefore present the financial position and results fairly. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, 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 these financial statements. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

2.3 New and amended standards adopted by the group

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2024. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

i) Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendment to IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendment clarify:

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

The IASB also added two new paragraphs (Paragraph 76A and 76B) to IAS1 to clarify what is meant by "settlement" of a liability. The Board concluded that it was important to link the settlement of the liability with the outflow of resources of the entity.

The amendment did not have a material impact on the Group.

ii) Amendments to IFRS 16 – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

In September 2022, the IASB issued Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback. The amendment to IFRS 16 specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

However, the requirements do not prevent the seller-lessee from recognizing any gain or loss arising from the partial or full termination of a lease.

The amendment is did not have a material impact on the Group.

iii) Amendments to IAS 7 & IFRS 7 – Supplier Finance Arrangements

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments. The amendments clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements. In these arrangements, one or more finance providers pay amounts an entity owes to its suppliers. The entity agrees to settle those amounts with the finance providers according to the terms and conditions of the arrangements, either at the same date or at a later date than that on which the finance providers pay the entity's suppliers.

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.

The amendment did not have a material impact on the Group.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 New and revised IFRS accounting standards in issue but not yet effective

The following standards have been issued or amended by the IASB but are yet to become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not applied these standards.

i) Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of exchangeability In August 2023, the Board issued Lack of exchangeability amendments to IAS 21.

The amendments specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.

If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

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

2.5 Foreign currency translation

a) 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 consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is the Group's presentation currency.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the official exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as FVTOCI are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as FVTOCI, are included in other comprehensive income.

c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- i) Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- ii) Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates; (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions) and
- iii) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

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

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

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

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Foreign currency translation (continued)

2.6 Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements ('repos') are reclassified in the financial statements as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral; the counterparty liability is included in deposits from banks or deposits from customers, as appropriate. Securities purchased under agreements to resell ('reverse repos') are recorded as loans and advances to other banks or customers, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method. Securities lent to counterparties are also retained in the financial statements.

2.7 Determination of fair value

Fair value under IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement ('IFRS 13') is defined as 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 condition (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

For financial instruments traded in active markets, the determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. This includes listed equity securities and quoted debt instruments on exchanges (for example, NSE, BVRM, GSE) and quotes from approved bond market makers.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer or broker, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive. Indications that a market is inactive are when there is a wide bid-offer spread or significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few recent transactions.

For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. In these techniques, fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques, using inputs existing at the dates of the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group uses widely recognised valuation models for determining fair values of non-standardized financial instruments of lower complexity, such as options or interest rate and currency swaps. For these financial instruments, inputs into models are generally market observable.

The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions the Group holds. Valuations are therefore adjusted, where appropriate, to allow for additional factors including model risks, liquidity risk and counterparty credit risk. Based on the established fair value model governance policies, and related controls and procedures applied, management believes that these valuation adjustments are necessary and appropriate to fairly state the values of financial instruments carried at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position. Price data and parameters used in the measurement procedures applied are generally reviewed carefully and adjusted, if necessary – particularly in view of the current market developments.

The fair value of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives is determined using valuation methods that are commonly accepted in the financial markets, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. The fair value of foreign exchange forwards is generally based on current forward exchange rates. Structured interest rate derivatives are measured using appropriate option pricing models (for example, the Black-Scholes model) or other procedures such as Monte Carlo simulation.

The fair value for loans and advances as well as liabilities to banks and customers are determined using a present value model on the basis of contractually agreed cash flows, taking into account credit quality, liquidity and costs.

2.8 Fee and commission income

The Group applies IFRS 15 to all revenue arising from contracts with clients, unless the contracts are in the scope of the standards on leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments. The Group recognises revenues to depict the transfer of promised service to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for the service.

Portfolio management advisory and service fees	Recognised based on the applicable service contracts, in most instances on a time-apportionment basis.
Commission and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of, a transaction for a third party	Recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.
Asset management fees related to investment funds	Recognised over the period in which the service is provided. The initial fees that exceed the level of recurring fees and relate to the future provision of services are deferred and amortised over the projected period over which services will be provided
Wealth management, financial planning and custody services	Recognised over the period in which the service is provided. The initial fees that exceed the level of recurring fees and relate to the future provision of services are deferred and amortised over the projected period over which services will be provided

2.9 Dividend income

Dividends are recognised in the consolidated income statement in other operating income when the entity's right to receive payment is established which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

2.10 Trading income

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

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). The impairment test also can be performed on a single asset when the fair value less cost to sell or the value in use can be determined reliably. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.12 Share-based payments

The Group engages in equity settled share-based payment transactions in respect of services received from certain categories of its employees. The fair value of the services received is measured by reference to the fair value of the shares or share options granted on the date of the grant. The cost of the employee services received in respect of the shares or share options granted is recognised in the consolidated income statement over the period that the services are received, which is the vesting period.

The fair value of the options granted is determined using option pricing models, which take into account the exercise price of the option, the current share price, the risk free interest rate, the expected volatility of the share price over the life of the option and other relevant factors. Except for those which include terms related to market conditions, vesting conditions included in the terms of the grant are not taken into account in estimating fair value.

Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of shares or share options included in the measurement of the cost of employee services so that ultimately, the amount recognised in the consolidated income statement reflects the number of vested shares or share options.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

2.14 Repossessed collateral and properties

Repossessed collateral are equities, landed properties or other investments repossessed from customers and used to settle the outstanding obligations. Such investments and other assets are classified in accordance with the intention of the Group in the asset class which they belong. Repossessed properties acquired in exchange for loans as part of an orderly realisation are reported in 'other assets'. The repossessed properties are recognised when the risks and rewards of the properties have been transferred to the Group. The corresponding loans are derecognised when the Group becomes the holder of the title deed. The properties acquired are initially recorded fair value. They are subsequently measured at the lower of the carrying amount or net realisable value. No depreciation is charged in respect of these properties. Any subsequent write-down of the acquired properties to net realisable value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Any subsequent increase in net realisable value, to the extent that it does not exceed the cumulative write-down, is also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Gains or losses on disposal of repossessed properties are reported in 'Other operating income' or 'Operating expenses', as the case may be.

2.15 Leases

The group leases various offices, branches, houses, ATM locations, equipment and cars. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 65 years but may have extension options as described in (ii) below. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

From 1 January 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the affiliate's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment, copiers and other small items of office furniture.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the Group. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor.

2.16 Investment properties

Properties that are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that are not occupied by the entities in the Group, are classified as investment properties. Investment properties comprise office buildings and Commercial Bank parks leased out under operating lease agreements.

Some properties may be partially occupied by the Group, with the remainder being held for rental income or capital appreciation. If that part of the property occupied by the Group can be sold separately, the Group accounts for the portions separately. The portion that is owner-occupied is accounted for under IAS 16, and the portion that is held for rental income or capital appreciation or both is treated as investment property under IAS 40. When the portions cannot be sold separately, the whole property is treated as investment property only if an insignificant portion is owner-occupied.

Recognition of investment properties takes place only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. This is usually the day when all risks are transferred. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing parts of an existing investment property at the time the cost has been incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the consolidated income statement in the year in which they arise. Subsequent expenditure is included in the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Rental income from investment property is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The fair value of investment properties is based on the nature, location and condition of the specific asset. The fair value is calculated by discounting the expected net rentals at a rate that reflects the current market conditions as of the valuation date adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. The fair value of investment property does not reflect future capital expenditure that will improve or enhance the property and does not reflect the related future benefits from this future expenditure. These valuations are performed annually by external appraisers.

Investment properties are derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. The gain or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised as other income in the profit and loss.

2.17 Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are initially recognised at cost if it is probable that any future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the group and they have a cost that can be measured reliably. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the carrying amount of items of property and equipment if it is measurable and it is probable that it increases the future economic benefits associated with the asset. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to other operating expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land and buildings comprise mainly branches and offices and are measured using the revaluation model. All other property and equipment used by the Group is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Subsequent to initial recognition, motor vehicles, furniture and equipment, installations and computer equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Land and buildings are carried at revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. If an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the entire class of property, plant and equipment to which that asset belongs shall be revalued. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the reporting date. If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be credited directly to other comprehensive income. However, the increase shall be recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. If an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease shall be recognised in profit or loss. However, the decrease shall be debited directly to equity under the heading of revaluation reserve to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. For assets revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Land and buildings are the class of items that are revalued on a regular basis. The other items are evaluated at cost.

An independent valuation of the Group's land and buildings was performed by professionally qualified independent valuers to determine the fair value of the land and buildings as at year end. The revaluation surplus net of applicable deferred income taxes was credited to other comprehensive income and is shown in 'revaluation reserve – property and equipment' in shareholders equity (Note 41). Fair value is derived by applying internationally acceptable and appropriately benchmarked valuation techniques such as depreciated replacement cost or market value approach. The depreciated replacement cost approach involves estimating the value of the property in its existing use and the gross replacement cost. For these appropriate deductions are made to allow for age, condition and economic or functional obsolescence, environmental and other factors that might result in the existing property being worth less than a new replacement. The market value approach involves comparing the properties with identical or similar properties, for which evidence of recent transaction is available or alternatively identical or similar properties that are available in the market for sale making adequate adjustments on price information to reflect any differences in terms of actual time of the transaction, including legal, physical and economic characteristics of the properties.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

-Buildings	25-50 year
-Leasehold improvements	25 years or over the period of the lease if less than 25 years
-Furniture, equipment installations	3-5 years
-Motors vehicles	3-10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Assets are subject to review for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

2.18 Intangible assets

a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiaries and associates at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in investments in associates.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. Each of those cash-generating units is represented by each primary reporting segment.

Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstance indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment is tested 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) Computer software licences

Acquired computer software licences are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised on the basis of the expected useful lives.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense incurred. Development costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives (not exceeding three years).

2.19 Income tax

a) Current income tax

Income tax payable (receivable) is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax law in the respective jurisdiction and is recognised as an expense (income) for the period except to the extent that current tax related to items that are charged or credited in other comprehensive income or directly to equity. In these circumstances, current tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income or to equity (for example, current tax on debt instruments at FVOCI).

Where the Group has tax losses that can be relieved against a tax liability for a previous year, it recognises those losses as an asset, because the tax relief is recoverable by refund of tax previously paid. This asset is offset against an existing current tax balance. Where tax losses can be relieved only by carry-forward against taxable profits of future periods, a deductible temporary difference arises. Those losses carried forward are set off against deferred tax liabilities carried in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group does not offset income tax liabilities and current income tax assets.

b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the date of the consolidated statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

2.19 Income tax (Continued)

b) *Deferred income tax (continued)*

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property, plant and equipment, revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities, provisions for pensions and other post-retirement benefits and carry-forwards; and, in relation to acquisitions, on the difference between the fair values of the net assets acquired and their tax base, fair value changes on investment securities, tax loss carried forward, revaluation on property and equipment. Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The tax effects of carry-forwards of unused losses or unused tax credits are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax related to fair value re-measurement of investment securities, which are recognised in other comprehensive income, is also recognised in the other comprehensive income and subsequently in the consolidated income statement together with the deferred gain or loss.

2.20 Provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more probable than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. The Group recognises no provisions for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.21 Employee benefits

a) *Pension obligations*

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. 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. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market rates on government bonds are used.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income.

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

b) *Other post-retirement obligations*

The Group also provides gratuity benefits to its retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit pension plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

c) *Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

d) *Profit-sharing and bonus plans*

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

e) *Short term benefits*

The Group seeks to ensure that the compensation arrangements for its employees are fair and provide adequate protection for current and retiring employees. Employee benefits are determined based on individual level and performance within defined salary bands for each employee grade. Individual position and job responsibilities will also be considered in determining employee benefits. Employees will be provided adequate medical benefits and insurance protection against disability and other unforeseen situations. Employees shall be provided with retirement benefits in accordance with the Separation and Termination policies. Details of employee benefits are available with Group or Country Human Resources.

2.22 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contracts is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the income statement as other operating income.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

2.23 Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Group comprise convertible notes that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognised initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognised initially at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition except on conversion or expiry. When the conversion option is not exercised upon maturity, the equity component remains in equity.

2.24 Fiduciary activities

Group companies commonly act as trustees and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. An assessment of control has been performed and this does not result in control for the group. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

2.25 Share capital

Financial instruments issued are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash, other financial assets, or issue available number of own equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of this new financial instrument are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

Securities that carry a discretionary coupon and have no fixed maturity or redemption date are classified as other equity instruments. Interest payments on these securities are recognized as distributions from equity in the period in which they are paid.

a) Share issue costs

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or to the acquisition of a business are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

b) Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by Ecobank Transnational Incorporated's shareholders. Dividends for the year that are declared after the reporting date are disclosed in the subsequent events note.

c) Treasury shares

Where the company purchases its equity share capital, the consideration paid is deducted from total 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.

2.26 Segment reporting

The Group's segmental reporting is in accordance with IFRS 8, Operating Segments ("IFRS 8"). Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Group Executive Committee, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and has been identified by the Group as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

All transactions between business segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with intra-segment revenue and costs being eliminated in head office. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance.

In accordance with IFRS 8, the Group has the following business segments: Corporate & Investment Banking, Commercial Banking and Consumer Banking.

2.27 Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets (or components of a disposal group) are remeasured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter the assets (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to reduce goodwill and then to remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to financial assets, deferred tax assets, investment properties, insurance assets and employee benefit assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss until finally sold. Property, equipment and intangible assets, once classified as held for sale, are not depreciated or amortised.

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interests in its former subsidiary after the sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other assets in the statement of financial position. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

2.28 Discontinued operations:

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation, is part of single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with the view to resale. The Group presents discontinued operations in a separate line in the income statement.

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

2.29 Comparatives

Except when a standard or an interpretation permits or requires otherwise, all amounts are reported or disclosed with comparative information.

Where IAS 8, Accounting policies ("IAS 8"), changes in accounting estimates and errors' applies, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

2.30 Financial assets and liabilities

2.30.1 Financial assets - Classification and Measurement Policies

Financial assets are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are classified and subsequently measured at fair value through statement of profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or amortized cost based on our business model for managing the financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For non-revolving facilities, origination date is the date the facility is disbursed while origination date for revolving facilities is the date the line is availed. Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date. All other financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives, are initially recognized on the trade date at which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

a) A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, debt instruments in this category are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost is calculated using the expected credit loss approach. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

b) A debt instrument is measured at FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial asset; and
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the holder's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds. Movements in the carrying amount of these assets are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in Net investment income. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

c) A debt instrument is measured at FVTPL

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

d) Equity Instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the holder's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL. However, on initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect for strategic or long term investment reasons to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. On adoption of the standard, the Group did designate some of its equity instruments as FVTOCI. Gains and losses on these instruments including when derecognized/sold are recorded in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit or Loss. For equity instruments measured at FVTPL, changes in fair value are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Dividends received are recorded in other income in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Any transaction costs incurred upon purchase of the security are added to the cost basis of the security and are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit or Loss on sale of the security (this only apply for equity instruments measured at FVTOCI).

e) Business model assessment

Business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a Group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL. The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

Other factors considered in the determination of the business model include:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

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

- (i) When the Group sells financial assets to reduce credit risk or losses because of an increase in the assets' credit risk.
- (ii) Where these sales are infrequent even if significant in value. A sale of financial assets is considered infrequent if the sale is one-off during the financial year.
- (iii) Where these sales are insignificant in value both individually and in aggregate, even if frequent. A sale is considered insignificant if the portion of the financial assets sold is equal to or less than one (1) per cent of the carrying amount (book value) of the total assets within the business model.
- (iv) When these sales are made close to the maturity of the financial assets and the proceeds from the sales approximates the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows. A sale is considered to be close to maturity if the financial assets has a tenor to maturity of not more than one (1) year and/or the difference between the remaining contractual cash flows expected from the financial asset does not exceed the cash flows from the sales by ten (10) per cent.

Other reasons: The following reasons outlined below may constitute 'Other Reasons' that may necessitate selling financial assets from the portfolio held with the sole objective of collecting cashflows category that will not constitute a change in business model:

- Selling the financial asset to realize cash to deal with unforeseen need for liquidity (infrequent).
- Selling the financial asset to manage credit concentration risk (infrequent).
- Selling the financial assets as a result of changes in tax laws or due to a regulatory requirement e.g. comply with liquidity requirements (infrequent).
- Other situations also depends upon the facts and circumstances which need to be judged by the management

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

2.30 Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

2.30.1 Financial assets - Classification and Measurement Policies (Continued)

f) Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. Principal may change over the life of the instruments due to repayments. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

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

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

2.30.2 Financial liabilities

Derivative liabilities are classified as at FVTPL and are measured at fair value with the gains and losses arising from changes in their fair value included in the consolidated income statement and are reported as 'Trading income'. These financial instruments are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as 'Derivative financial instruments'.

Financial liabilities that are not classified as at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are deposits from banks and customers, other deposits, financial liabilities in other liabilities, borrowed funds for which the fair value option is not applied, convertible bonds and subordinated debts.

2.30.3 Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model on financial assets

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

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

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

2.30.3 Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model on financial assets (continued)

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

The allowance is based on the ECLs associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination. If the financial asset meets the definition of purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI), the allowance is based on the change in the ECLs over the life of the asset.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

Loss allowances for lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime. The Group generally considers a debt security to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

a) Measurement

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

b) Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognized. (Refer to note 2.30.6).

The ECL are then measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

c) Credit-impaired financial assets

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

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

The Group considers failure by the issuer of debt securities to meet coupon and/or principal repayments within the required period, including any contracted grace periods, to infer that the debt security is credit-impaired.

Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

c) Credit-impaired financial assets

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered impaired.

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

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The issuer's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.

d) Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

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

e) Write-off

The bank may write off exposures, subject to regulatory guidance and/or imperatives, or at its own discretion, after taking full provisions on the exposure; however, remediation efforts shall continue for such exposures, until the Group Credit Risk Officer or his designate approves for abandonment. The Group's policy is to write off at the point where a decision has been made to abandon all recovery efforts on the exposure. This is usually at the point when it is no longer commercially viable to pursue recovery efforts.

f) Definition of default

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default which is fully aligned with the credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.
- The borrower has an internal obligor risk rating (ORR) of 9 or 10.

Qualitative criteria

The borrower meets unlikelihood to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- The borrower is in long-term forbearance
- The borrower is deceased
- The borrower is insolvent
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenant(s)
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower's financial difficulty
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy
- Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Group and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) throughout the Group's expected loss calculations.

Curing

The Bank considers an instrument previously in default to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets the default criteria. For the purposes of staging however, the facility will observe a probationary period of 90 days before transferring to a higher credit quality stage. For the purpose of determining that a cure has occurred the Bank classifies facilities to be either in a performing state or non-performing state. A facility is said to have cured when it transitions from a non-performing state into a performing state.

Performing state consists of facilities classified internally as I, IA or IIA while non-performing state consists of IIN, III and IV.

Facilities that have moved from a non-performing state into a performing state are required to observe a 90 day probationary period before they are considered to be cured for IFRS 9 staging purposes.

Backward transition

The Bank would assess if there has been a reversal in the conditions leading to a significant increase in credit risk of facilities such that they can be transferred from stage 3 to stage 2, stage 2 to stage 1 or stage 3 to stage 1.

Where the Bank has reviewed a facility and determined that

there has been a reversal of the conditions leading to a significant increase in its credit risk, such facilities must observe a probationary period before it can be transferred to a better stage.

The Probationary period to be applied shall be;

- 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

g) Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques: Exposure at Default (EAD), Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD)

ECL is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or Lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the PD, EAD, and LGD, defined as follows:

(i) The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default (2.30.3 f above) and credit-impaired financial assets" (2.30.3 c above)), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. This 12M PD is used to calculate 12-month ECLs. The Lifetime PD is used to calculate lifetime ECLs for stage 2 and 3 exposures.

(ii) EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). For example, for a revolving commitment, the Group includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.

(iii) Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type:

Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques (Continued)

g) Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques: Exposure at Default (EAD), Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD)

(i) For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month or lifetime basis. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment/refinance assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.

(ii) For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a "credit conversion factor" which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilisation band, based on analysis of the Group's recent default data. The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type:

(i) For secured products, this is primarily based on collateral type and projected collateral values, historical discounts to market/book values due to forced sales, time to repossession and recovery costs observed.

(ii) For unsecured products, LGD's are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers. These LGD's are influenced by collection strategies, including contracted debt sales and price.

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by product type.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation – such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change etc. – are monitored and reviewed on a semi-annual basis. There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

h) Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)

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

The Group adopts a multi factor approach in assessing changes in credit risk. This approach considers: Quantitative, Qualitative and Back stop indicators which are critical in allocating financial assets into stages. The quantitative models considers deterioration in the credit rating of obligor/counterparty based on the Group's internal rating system or external ratings while qualitative factors considers information such as expected forbearance, restructuring, exposure classification by licensed credit bureau etc. A backstop is typically used to ensure that in the (unlikely) event that the quantitative indicators do not change and there is no trigger from the qualitative indicators, an account that has breached the 30 days past due criteria for SICR and 90 days past due criteria for default is transferred to stage 2 or stage 3 as the case may be except where there is a reasonable and supportable evidence available without undue cost to rebut the presumption.

i) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The assessment of Expected Credit Losses incorporates the use of forward-looking information. The Group has identified the key economic variables impacting its credit risk and expected credit losses and performed historical analysis to determine the significance and impact of these economic variables on its credit risk and expected credit losses. Significant economic variables and the impact of these variables on credit losses vary by clusters and affiliates within the Group. The key drivers for credit risk for the Group are: gross domestic product, commodity prices, oil prices, foreign exchange rates and inflation rate. The impact of these economic variables on the expected credit losses has been determined by performing multi-variate analysis to understand the impact that changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of expected credit losses. The forecasts of these economic variables, constitute three scenarios, the best estimate, the optimistic, and the downturn scenario.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Group's Economics team also provide other possible scenarios along with scenario weightings. The number scenarios used is set based on the analysis of each major product type to ensure non-linearities are captured. The number of scenarios and their attributes are reassessed at each reporting date. The Group concluded that three scenarios appropriately captured non-linearities. The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement, taking account of the range of possible outcomes each chosen scenario represents. The Group measures expected credit losses as a probability weighted expected credit losses. These probability-weighted expected credit losses are determined by running each of the scenarios through the relevant expected credit loss model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting (as opposed to weighting the inputs).

The assessment of SICR is performed using the changes in credit risk rating (as a proxy for lifetime PD) along with qualitative and backstop indicators. This determines whether the whole financial instrument is in Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 and hence whether 12-month or lifetime ECL should be recorded. Following this assessment, the Group measures ECL as either a probability weighted 12-month ECL (Stage 1), or a probability weighted lifetime ECL (Stages 2 and 3).

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihood of occurrence are subject to high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may significantly differ from those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities an asymmetry within the Group's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of scenarios.

Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques (Continued)

j) 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) we have the contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment; and (c) our 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 our exposure to credit losses is not mitigated by our normal credit risk management actions. This period varies by product and risk category and is estimated based on our historical experience with similar exposures and consideration of credit risk management actions taken as part of our regular credit review cycle. Products in scope of this exemption include credit cards, overdraft balances and certain revolving lines of credit. Judgment is required in determining the instruments in scope for this exemption and estimating the appropriate remaining life based on our historical experience and credit risk mitigation practices.

2.30.4 Interest income

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the consolidated income statement using the effective interest method. The Group calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired (as set out in Note 2.30.3) and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Group calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Group reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, financial instruments designated at FVTPL. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets measured at FVTOCI are also recorded by using the EIR method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a Group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group calculates interest income by calculating the credit-adjusted EIR and applying that rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The credit-adjusted EIR is the interest rate that, at original recognition, discounts the estimated future cash flows to the amortised cost of the assets.

2.30.5 Reclassification of financial assets

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A change in the Group's business model will occur only when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations such as:

- Significant internal restructuring or business combinations;
- Disposal of a business line i.e. disposal of a business segment
- Any other reason that might warrant a change in the Group's business model as determined by management based on facts and circumstances

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

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

When reclassification occurs, the Group reclassifies all affected financial assets in accordance with the new business model. Reclassification is applied prospectively from the 'reclassification date'. Reclassification date is 'the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model. Gains, losses or interest previously recognised are not restated when reclassification occurs.

There were no changes to any of the Group's business models during the current year.

2.30.6 Modification of financial assets

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the terms of loans provided to customers. This may be due to commercial renegotiations, or for distressed loans, with a view to maximising recovery.

Such restructuring activities include extended payment term arrangements, payment holidays and payment forgiveness. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgement of management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Restructuring is most commonly applied to term loans.

The Group may determine that the credit risk has significantly improved after restructuring, so that the assets are moved from Stage 3 or Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL) to Stage 1 (12-month ECL). This is only the case for assets which have performed in accordance with the new terms for six consecutive months or more.

The Group continues to monitor if there is a subsequent significant increase in credit risk in relation to such assets through the use of specific models for modified assets.

If the contractual cash flows of a financial asset measured at amortised cost are modified (changed or restructured, including distressed restructures), the bank determines whether this is a substantial modification, which could result in the derecognition of the existing asset and the recognition of a new asset. If the change is simply a non-substantial modification of the existing terms it would not result in derecognition.

A modification of a financial asset is substantial and will thus result in derecognition of the original financial asset, where the modified contractual terms are priced to reflect current conditions on the date of modification and are not merely an attempt to recover outstanding amounts. Where the modification does not result in an accounting derecognition the original asset continues to be recognised. In this case, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

The following transactions are entered into by the bank in the normal course of business, in terms of which it modifies the contractual terms of the asset and either achieves derecognition or continues to recognise the asset:

Modification without derecognition		
Debt Restructuring - Modification of contractual cash flows	Debt restructuring activities include extended payment term arrangements, payment holidays and payment forgiveness.	The existing asset is not derecognised. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the renegotiated or modified financial asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.
Modifications with derecognition (i.e. substantial modifications)		
Loans and Advances	The process for modifying an advance (which is not part of a debt restructuring) is substantially the same as the process for raising a new advance, including reassessing the customer's credit risk, repricing the asset and entering into a new legal agreement.	The existing asset is derecognised and a new asset is recognised at fair value based on the modified contractual terms.

2.30.7 Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2.30.8 Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

2.31 Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance; and
- The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

Loan commitments provided by the Group are measured as the amount of the loss allowance.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision within "Other liabilities". However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Group cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognised as a provision.

2.32 Offsetting financial instruments

In accordance with IAS 32, the Group reports financial assets and liabilities on a net basis on the statement of financial position only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

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

2.33 Classes of financial instruments

The Group classifies the financial instruments into classes that reflect the nature of information and take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. The classification made can be seen in the table below:

Financial assets

Category (as defined by IFRS9)

Fair Value Through Statement of Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Class (as determined by the Group)

Trading financial assets
 Derivative financial instruments

Amortised Cost

Cash and balances with central banks
 Loans and advances to banks
 Loans and advances to customers
 Other assets, excluding prepayments and repossessed assets

Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

Treasury bills and other eligible bills
 Investment securities
 Pledged assets

Financial liabilities

Category (as defined by IFRS9)

Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit or loss
 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Class (as determined by the Group)

Derivative financial instruments
 Deposits from banks
 Deposits from customers
 Borrowed funds
 Other liabilities, excluding non-financial liabilities

Off balance sheet financial instruments

Category (as defined by IFRS9)

Loan commitments

Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities

Class (as determined by the Group)

Loan commitments
 Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities

3 Critical accounting estimates, and judgments in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates, which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and major sources of estimation uncertainty. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in the related notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

a) Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Group reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least monthly. Where impairment has been identified, an allowance for impairment is recorded. The allowance is based on the ECLs 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 loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. If the financial asset meets the definition of purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI), the allowance is based on the change in the ECLs over the life of the asset.

The Group generally considers a debt security to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. Loss allowances on such low credit risk instrument are recognised at the equivalent of 12-month ECL.

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI 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). A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as the expected life of the instrument, determination of significant increase in credit risk, selection of appropriate macro-economic variables and other forward-looking information etc.

(i) Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk and choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. In assessing SICR, the Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio. These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Expert judgment has been applied in this process.

3 Critical accounting estimates, and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL

The scenario weightings applied in the incorporation of the forward-looking information into the calculation of ECL are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement, taking account of the range of possible outcomes each chosen scenario is representative of. The forward-looking information used in ECL are based on forecasts. As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Group's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

(iii) Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL

In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Group makes judgements as to movement in the level of credit risk on the instrument since origination. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

(iv) Establishing Probability of Default parameters (PD)

The bank estimates the PD as the ratio of exposures transitioning to default at the end of an observation period to the initial exposures at the start of an observation period. The observation period is one quarter. The data for the analysis would cover several years, hence the several quarters are observed. The estimated quarterly PD is the average of the number of quarters observed over the years covering the default database.

The estimated average quarterly PD is transformed into 12 month PDs using and lifetime PDs using Markov matrix calculus.

(v) Establishing loss given default parameters (LGD)

LGDs are determined by estimating expected future cash flows, adjusted for forward-looking information. These cash flows include direct costs and proceeds from the sale of collateral. Collateral recovery rates are based on historically observed outcomes. The statistical models applied implicitly assume that risk drivers that influence default risk, payment behaviour and recovery expectations within historical data will continue to be relevant in the future.

b) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. To the extent practical, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect reported fair value of financial instruments. Fair value is determined using valuation techniques. In these techniques, fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques, using inputs existing at the dates of the consolidated statement of financial position.

c) Goodwill impairment

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2.18. These calculations require the use of estimates. The recoverable amount of all CGUs has been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use post-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. No goodwill impairment charge for the period.

d) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

e) Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test (please see financial assets sections of Note 2.30.1). The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

4 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend.

4.1 Liquidity risk management process

The Group's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Group and monitored by a separate team in Group Treasury, includes:

- Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or are borrowed from customers;
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- Monitoring statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements; and
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

4.2 Undiscounted cash flows

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Group by remaining contractual maturities at the statement of financial position date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, whereas the Group manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected undiscounted cash inflows.

As at 30 June 2024

	Up to 1 month	1 -3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	2,647,775	-	-	-	1,188,337	3,836,112
Trading financial assets	3	11,097	27,400	-	-	38,500
Derivative financial instruments	52,006	-	23,374	-	-	75,380
Loans and advances to banks	1,051,904	452,177	860,644	142,119	-	2,506,844
Loans and advances to customers	1,841,687	1,413,360	2,195,009	4,168,316	2,010,371	11,628,743
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	185,136	418,575	708,074	212,329	-	1,524,114
Investment securities	775,526	21,978	878,726	3,845,071	1,506,750	7,028,051
Pledged assets	-	-	32,689	-	-	32,689
Other assets excluding prepayments and repossessed assets	56,867	241,058	578,658	5,190	-	881,773
Total assets (expected maturity dates)	6,610,904	2,558,245	5,304,574	8,373,025	4,705,458	27,552,206
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	256,455	257,090	606,219	236,777	-	1,356,541
Deposit from customers	15,002,995	818,178	1,822,956	1,388,456	149,264	19,181,849
Other borrowed funds	66,591	420,488	986,062	760,237	363,574	2,596,952
Other liabilities excluding accrued income	195,688	289,757	661,208	306,627	2,410	1,455,690
Derivative financial instruments	-	29,696	-	-	-	29,696
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	15,521,729	1,815,209	4,076,445	2,692,097	515,248	24,620,728
Gap analysis	(8,910,825)	743,036	1,228,129	5,680,928	4,190,210	2,931,478

As at 31 December 2023

	Up to 1 month	1 -3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	2,596,218	-	-	-	1,334,505	3,930,723
Financial Asset held for trading	4,416	11,606	29,663	14	-	45,699
Derivative financial instruments	92	5,450	41,995	33,351	-	80,888
Loans and advances to banks	1,475,181	394,873	324,584	210,935	-	2,405,573
Loans and advances to customers	1,459,476	1,821,251	2,783,003	3,567,334	2,119,356	11,750,420
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	127,845	456,039	889,463	174,312	-	1,647,659
Investment securities	1,135,232	519,661	602,689	3,517,459	1,557,516	7,332,557
Pledged assets	403	210	55,601	59,650	-	115,864
Other assets excluding prepayments and repossessed assets	52,086	220,102	607,185	-	-	879,373
Total assets (expected maturity dates)	6,850,949	3,429,192	5,334,183	7,563,055	5,011,377	28,188,756
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	1,314,070	89,414	65,528	168,838	-	1,637,850
Deposit from customers	16,368,757	762,698	1,825,587	1,609,376	180,772	20,747,190
Borrowed funds	83,840	204,768	780,737	568,082	847,834	2,485,261
Other liabilities excluding accrued income	234,547	388,048	395,914	242,198	266	1,260,973
Derivative financial instruments	16,758	7,666	7,666	13,936	-	46,026
Total liabilities(contractual maturity dates)	18,017,972	1,452,594	3,075,432	2,602,430	1,028,872	26,177,300
Gap analysis	(11,167,023)	1,976,598	2,258,751	4,960,625	3,982,505	2,011,456

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

(a) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value on the group's consolidated statement of financial position.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	30 Jun. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	30 Jun. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Financial assets:				
Cash and balances with central banks	3,836,112	3,930,723	3,836,112	3,930,723
Loans and advances to banks	2,418,235	2,254,380	2,505,037	2,263,152
Loans and advances to customers	10,204,625	11,061,809	10,308,320	11,169,143
Other assets excluding prepayments and repossessed assets	881,773	879,373	881,773	879,373
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits from banks	1,346,195	1,588,118	1,471,601	1,638,093
Deposit from customers	18,987,243	19,973,948	19,010,587	20,065,715
Other liabilities excluding accrued income	1,455,690	1,260,973	1,455,690	1,260,973
Borrowed funds	2,300,881	2,249,583	2,343,993	2,283,091

(i) Cash

The carrying amount of cash and balances with banks is a reasonable approximation of fair value

(ii) Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances to banks include inter-bank placements and items in the course of collection. The carrying amount of floating rate placements and overnight deposits is a reasonable approximation of fair value. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and remaining maturity.

(iii) Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of charges for impairment. 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.

(iv) Deposit from banks, due to customers and other deposits

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. For those notes where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

(v) Other assets

The bulk of these financial assets have short term (less than 12 months) maturities and their amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value

(vi) Other liabilities

The carrying amount of financial liabilities in other liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value as these are short term in nature

(b) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components.

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

	30 June 2024			31 December 2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Treasury and other eligible bills	1,040,128	449,857	-	780,165	815,463	-
Trading financial assets	10,307	27,403	-	40,791	487	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	74,940	-	-	78,057	-
Pledged assets	-	32,016	-	-	113,042	-
Investment securities	3,033,825	3,215,879	97,345	1,464,625	5,046,552	109,926
Total financial assets	4,084,260	3,800,095	97,345	2,285,581	6,053,601	109,926
Derivative financial instruments	-	29,162	-	-	44,303	-
Total financial liabilities	-	29,162	-	-	44,303	-

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

(c) Financial instrument classification

30 June 2024

Assets

Cash and balances with central banks	3,836,112	-	-	-	-	-	3,836,112
Trading financial assets	-	37,710	-	-	-	-	37,710
Derivative financial instruments	-	74,940	-	-	-	-	74,940
Loans and advances to banks	2,418,235	-	-	-	-	-	2,418,235
Loans and advances to customers	9,643,137	-	-	-	-	-	9,643,137
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	288,105	-	1,201,880	-	-	-	1,489,985
Investment securities - Equity instruments	-	-	-	174,377	97,345	-	271,722
Investment securities - Debt instruments	936,622	-	5,138,705	-	-	-	6,075,327
Pledged assets	32,016	-	-	-	-	-	32,016
Other assets excluding prepayments and repossessed assets	881,773	-	-	-	-	-	881,773

Total

Liabilities

Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	1,346,195	1,346,195
Deposit from customers	-	-	-	-	-	18,987,243	18,987,243
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	29,162	-	29,162
Borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	2,300,881	2,300,881
Other liabilities excluding accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	1,455,690	1,455,690

Total

	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI - Debt Instruments	Equity Instruments at FVTPL	FVTOCI - Equity instruments	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	3,836,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,836,112
Trading financial assets	-	37,710	-	-	-	-	-	37,710
Derivative financial instruments	-	74,940	-	-	-	-	-	74,940
Loans and advances to banks	2,418,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,418,235
Loans and advances to customers	9,643,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,643,137
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	288,105	-	1,201,880	-	-	-	-	1,489,985
Investment securities - Equity instruments	-	-	-	174,377	97,345	-	-	271,722
Investment securities - Debt instruments	936,622	-	5,138,705	-	-	-	-	6,075,327
Pledged assets	32,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,016
Other assets excluding prepayments and repossessed assets	881,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	881,773
Total	18,036,000	112,650	6,340,585	174,377	97,345	-	-	24,760,957
Liabilities								
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,346,195	1,346,195
Deposit from customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,987,243	18,987,243
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	29,162	-	29,162
Borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300,881	2,300,881
Other liabilities excluding accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,455,690	1,455,690
Total	-	-	-	-	-	29,162	24,090,009	24,119,171

31 December 2023

Assets

Cash and balances with central banks	3,930,723	-	-	-	-	-	3,930,723
Trading financial assets	-	41,278	-	-	-	-	41,278
Derivative financial instruments	-	78,057	-	-	-	-	78,057
Loans and advances to banks	2,241,873	-	-	-	-	-	2,241,873
Loans and advances to customers	10,542,753	-	-	-	-	-	10,542,753
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	371,141	-	1,224,487	-	-	-	1,595,628
Investment securities - Equity instruments	-	-	-	94,333	109,926	-	204,259
Investment securities - Debt instruments	1,066,839	-	5,350,957	-	-	-	6,417,796
Pledged assets	113,042	-	-	-	-	-	113,042
Other assets excluding prepayments and repossessed assets	879,373	-	-	-	-	-	879,373

Total

Liabilities

Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	1,588,118	1,588,118
Deposit from customers	-	-	-	-	-	19,973,948	19,973,948
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	44,303	-	44,303
Borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	2,249,583	2,249,583
Other liabilities excluding accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	1,260,973	1,260,973

Total

	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI - Debt Instruments	Equity Instruments at FVTPL	FVTOCI - Equity instruments	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	3,930,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,930,723
Trading financial assets	-	41,278	-	-	-	-	-	41,278
Derivative financial instruments	-	78,057	-	-	-	-	-	78,057
Loans and advances to banks	2,241,873	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,241,873
Loans and advances to customers	10,542,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,542,753
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	371,141	-	1,224,487	-	-	-	-	1,595,628
Investment securities - Equity instruments	-	-	-	94,333	109,926	-	-	204,259
Investment securities - Debt instruments	1,066,839	-	5,350,957	-	-	-	-	6,417,796
Pledged assets	113,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,042
Other assets excluding prepayments and repossessed assets	879,373	-	-	-	-	-	-	879,373
Total	19,145,744	119,335	6,575,444	94,333	109,926	-	-	26,044,782
Liabilities								
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,588,118	1,588,118
Deposit from customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,973,948	19,973,948
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	44,303	-	44,303
Borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,249,583	2,249,583
Other liabilities excluding accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260,973	1,260,973
Total	-	-	-	-	-	44,303	25,072,622	25,116,925

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

6 Financial Capital Management

The Group's capital management objectives are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by regulators in the markets where the Group's entities operate and safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern;
- To maintain a strong capital base that supports the development of the business; and
- To sustain a sufficient level of returns for the Group's shareholders.

On a consolidated basis, the Group is required to comply with Basel III capital requirements set by the BCEAO for banks headquartered in the UEMOA zone. On a standalone basis, banking subsidiaries are required to maintain minimum capital levels and minimum capital adequacy ratios which are determined by their national or regional regulators.

The Group's capital is divided into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital: share capital (net of treasury shares), retained earnings, reserves created by appropriations of retained earnings, and non-controlling interests allowed as Tier 1 capital by the regulator. Certain intangibles and goodwill are deducted in calculating Tier 1 capital; and
- Tier 2 capital: subordinated debt and other loss-absorbing instruments, certain revaluation reserves, and noncontrolling interests allowed as Tier 2 capital by the regulator.

Risk-weighted assets are calculated in accordance with regulatory guidelines. Credit risk-weighted assets are measured by applying a hierarchy of risk weights related to the nature of the risks associated with each of the Group's on- and off-balance sheet asset classes. Operational risk weighted assets are calculated by applying a scaling factor to the Group's average gross income over the last three years. Market risk-weighted assets are calculated by applying factors to the Group's trading exposures to foreign currencies, interest rates, and prices.

The Group has remained compliant with the UEMOA minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratios for Regionally systemically important banks (8.5 % CET1 CAR, 9.5% Tier 1 CAR, and 12.5% for Total CAR). Regulatory capital ratios are submitted to our regulator every six months.

	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022
Common Equity Tier 1 capital		
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	2,113,961	2,113,961
Retained earnings	746,414	571,032
IFRS 9 Day One transition adjustment	-	74,825
Statutory reserves	676,059	748,268
Other reserves	(2,324,013)	(2,180,902)
Non-controlling interests	252,418	224,008
Less: goodwill and intangibles	(11,845)	(84,545)
Less: other deductions	-	-
Total CET 1 capital	1,452,994	1,466,647
Additional Tier 1 capital		
Additional Tier 1 instrument	75,000	75,000
Minority interests included in Tier 2 capital	22,788	23,628
Total Additional Tier 1 capital	97,788	98,628
Total qualifying Tier 1 capital	1,550,782	1,565,275
Tier 2 capital		
Subordinated debt and other instruments		
Revaluation reserve	418,536	476,095
Minority interests included in Tier 2 capital	55,536	69,420
	64,871	66,502
Total qualifying Tier 2 capital	538,943	612,017
Total regulatory capital	2,089,725	2,177,292
Risk-weighted assets:		
Credit risk weighted assets	10,688,435	12,038,889
Market risk weighted assets	87,073	35,674
Operational risk weighted assets	3,157,639	3,281,166
Total risk-weighted assets	13,933,147	15,355,730
CET 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio	10.4%	9.6%
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio	11.1%	10.2%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	15.0%	14.2%

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

	6 Month period ended 30 June 2024		6 Month period ended 30 June 2023	
	US\$'000	NGN'000	US\$'000	NGN'000
7 Interest income				
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method				
Loans and advances to banks	68,230	93,371,030	71,679	34,973,810
Loans and advances to customers	468,465	641,082,502	504,169	245,995,495
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	109,452	149,782,293	123,842	60,425,322
Investment securities	245,077	335,381,675	202,017	98,568,678
Other	3,244	4,439,332	2,812	1,372,039
	894,468	1,224,056,832	904,519	441,335,344
Other interest income				
Trading financial assets	3,130	4,283,326	9,350	4,562,077
	3,130	4,283,326	9,350	4,562,077
Interest expense				
Deposits from banks	42,016	57,497,833	46,680	22,776,231
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,477	2,021,237	1,743	850,449
Due to customers	185,148	253,370,355	212,043	103,460,591
Other borrowed funds	111,059	151,981,432	106,172	51,803,728
	339,700	464,870,857	366,638	178,890,999
8 Net fee and commission income				
Fee and commission income:				
Credit related fees and commissions	73,476	100,550,047	69,272	33,799,381
Portfolio and other management fees	2,755	3,770,148	3,441	1,678,942
Corporate finance fees	6,010	8,224,533	5,895	2,876,304
Cash management and related fees	137,493	188,155,692	136,197	66,453,606
Card management fees	46,542	63,691,550	48,551	23,689,135
Brokerage fees and commissions	3,624	4,959,352	2,922	1,425,710
Other fees	10,768	14,735,736	9,126	4,452,782
	280,668	384,087,058	275,404	134,375,860
Fee and commission expense				
Bank Charges	10,213	13,976,232	8,494	4,144,415
Brokerage fees paid	981	1,342,474	1,254	611,855
Other fees paid	17,426	23,847,040	16,969	8,279,561
	28,620	39,165,746	26,717	13,035,831
9 Trading income and foreign exchange gains				
Foreign exchange translation gains	15,399	21,073,142	320,301	156,282,125
Foreign exchange trading gains/(loss)	135,288	185,138,206	(107,914)	(52,653,689)
Trading income/(loss) on securities	17,611	24,100,208	(2,938)	(1,433,517)
	168,298	230,311,556	209,449	102,194,919
10 Net investment income				
Net gains from investment securities	(688)	(941,511)	4,647	2,267,377
11 Other operating income				
Lease income	467	639,078	80	39,034
Dividend income	1,310	1,792,702	1,133	552,816
Profit on sale of property and equipment	590	807,400	1,606	783,604
Other	14,054	19,232,543	(37,980)	(18,531,304)
	16,421	22,471,723	(35,161)	(17,155,850)
12 Operating expenses				
Staff expenses	226,836	310,419,328	236,487	115,387,373
Depreciation and amortisation	36,902	50,499,454	47,314	23,085,574
Other operating expenses	268,773	367,809,052	279,564	136,405,619
	532,511	728,727,834	563,365	274,878,566
13 Impairment charges on loans and advances and other financial assets				
Impairment charges on loans and advances	181,682	248,627,222	78,737	38,417,569
Recoveries	(71,558)	(97,925,313)	(38,658)	(18,862,115)
Impairment charge on other financial assets	27,249	37,289,567	63,338	30,904,047
	137,373	187,991,476	103,417	50,459,501
14 Taxation				
Corporate income tax	126,071	172,524,972	87,762	42,821,071
Deferred income tax	(29,255)	(40,034,727)	4,659	2,273,232
	96,816	132,490,245	92,421	45,094,303

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

15 Earnings per share

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
Basic		
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue outstanding during the period.		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	<u>157,821</u>	<u>160,918</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (in thousands)	<u>24,592,619</u>	<u>24,592,619</u>
Basic earnings per share (expressed in US cents per share)	<u>0.642</u>	<u>0.654</u>
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	<u>157,821</u>	<u>160,918</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share (in thousands)	<u>24,592,619</u>	<u>24,592,619</u>
Diluted earnings per share (expressed in US cents per share)	<u>0.642</u>	<u>0.654</u>

Ecobank Transnational Incorporated
Consolidated unaudited financial statements
For the period ended 30 June 2024
Notes



(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

	As at 30 June 2024		As at 31 December 2023	
	US\$'000	NGN'000	US\$'000	NGN'000
16 Cash and balances with central banks				
Cash in hand	624,395	929,230,883	657,240	625,554,460
Balances with central banks other than mandatory reserve deposits	2,023,380	3,011,214,350	1,938,978	1,845,499,871
	2,647,775	3,940,445,233	2,596,218	2,471,054,331
Mandatory reserve deposits with central banks	1,188,337	1,768,495,007	1,334,505	1,270,168,513
	3,836,112	5,708,940,240	3,930,723	3,741,222,844
17 Trading financial assets				
Debt securities measured at FVTPL				
- Government bonds	37,710	56,120,399	41,278	39,287,988
	37,710	56,120,399	41,278	39,287,988
18 Loans and advances to banks				
Items in course of collection from other banks	27,876	41,485,342	51,678	49,186,604
Deposits with other banks	1,106,136	1,646,162,656	1,229,276	1,170,012,604
Placements with other banks	1,284,223	1,911,193,511	960,919	914,593,095
	2,418,235	3,598,841,509	2,241,873	2,133,792,303
19 Loans and advances to customers				
Analysis by type:				
Overdrafts	1,184,255	1,762,420,134	1,113,999	1,060,293,108
Credit cards	735	1,093,834	1,128	1,073,619
Term loans	8,871,373	13,202,466,012	9,804,304	9,331,638,504
Mortgage loans	148,262	220,644,990	142,378	135,513,957
Gross loans and advances	10,204,625	15,186,624,970	11,061,809	10,528,519,188
Less: allowance for impairment	(561,488)	(835,612,055)	(519,056)	(494,032,310)
	9,643,137	14,351,012,915	10,542,753	10,034,486,878
Analysis by stage:				
Gross Loans				
Stage 1	7,841,982	11,670,516,031	9,032,369	8,596,918,491
Stage 2	1,687,129	2,510,802,249	1,429,255	1,360,350,616
Stage 3 (impaired)	675,514	1,005,306,690	600,185	571,250,081
Total	10,204,625	15,186,624,970	11,061,809	10,528,519,188
20 Treasury bills and other eligible bills				
Maturing within three months	473,155	704,154,003	409,025	389,305,905
Maturing after three months	1,016,830	1,513,256,574	1,186,603	1,129,396,869
	1,489,985	2,217,410,577	1,595,628	1,518,702,774
21 Investment securities				
Debt securities				
- At FVTOCI listed	2,732,999	4,067,276,442	2,058,435	1,959,197,849
- At FVTOCI unlisted	2,405,706	3,580,195,726	3,292,522	3,133,789,513
- At Amortised cost	936,622	1,393,890,227	1,066,839	1,015,406,692
Total	6,075,327	9,041,362,395	6,417,796	6,108,394,054
Equity securities				
- At FVTOCI unlisted	171,836	255,728,053	91,830	87,402,876
- At FVTPL listed	2,541	3,781,542	2,503	2,382,330
- At FVTPL unlisted	97,345	144,869,802	109,926	104,626,468
	271,722	404,379,397	204,259	194,411,674
	6,347,049	9,445,741,792	6,622,055	6,302,805,728

Ecobank Transnational Incorporated
Consolidated unaudited financial statements
For the period ended 30 June 2024
Notes



(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

	As at 30 June 2024		As at 31 December 2023	
	US\$'000	NGN\$'000	US\$'000	NGN\$'000
22 Other assets				
Fees receivable	4,383	6,522,824	3,511	3,341,735
Accounts receivable	603,275	897,799,888	606,317	577,086,456
Repossessed assets from customers	187,222	278,625,653	177,078	168,541,070
Prepayments	142,782	212,489,600	121,649	115,784,302
Sundry receivables	286,466	426,321,567	277,950	264,550,031
	1,224,128	1,821,759,532	1,186,505	1,129,303,594
Impairment provision on receivables	(12,351)	(18,380,883)	(8,405)	(7,999,795)
	1,211,777	1,803,378,649	1,178,100	1,121,303,799
23 Deposits from banks				
Operating accounts with banks	473,479	704,636,183	336,683	320,451,513
Other deposits from banks	872,716	1,298,784,678	1,251,435	1,191,103,318
	1,346,195	2,003,420,861	1,588,118	1,511,554,831
24 Deposit from customers				
Current accounts	12,686,075	18,879,543,676	13,266,452	12,626,876,349
Term deposits	3,019,628	4,493,840,586	3,311,680	3,152,023,907
Savings deposits	3,281,540	4,883,620,643	3,395,816	3,232,103,711
	18,987,243	28,257,004,905	19,973,948	19,011,003,967
25 Other liabilities				
Accrued income	102,657	152,775,174	101,271	96,388,725
Unclaimed dividend	11,734	17,462,656	10,968	10,439,233
Accruals	291,016	433,092,921	232,962	221,730,902
Obligations under customers' letters of credit	23,432	34,871,737	67,287	64,043,094
Bankers draft	115,713	172,205,244	4,263	4,057,481
Accounts payable	238,846	355,453,006	271,496	258,407,178
Allowance for off balance sheet receivables	18,531	27,578,020	16,417	15,625,536
Other liabilities	756,418	1,125,708,831	657,580	625,878,068
	1,558,347	2,319,147,589	1,362,244	1,296,570,217

26: GEOGRAPHICAL REGION FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - USD

Ecobank groups its business in Africa into four geographical regions. These reportable operating segments are Nigeria, Francophone West Africa (UEMOA), Anglophone West Africa (AWA), Central, Eastern and Southern, Africa (CESA).

In 000 of \$						
	UEMOA	NIGERIA	AWA	CESA	OTHERS AND CONSO ADJUSTMENT(1)	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the period ended 30 June 2024						
Net interest income	205,498	39,860	195,605	182,503	(65,568)	557,898
Non-interest income	138,062	27,655	99,658	147,368	23,336	436,079
Operating income	343,560	67,515	295,263	329,871	(42,232)	993,977
Impairment charges on financial assets	26,379	8,587	23,507	7,687	71,213	137,373
Depreciation and amortization	10,290	2,028	4,758	9,609	10,217	36,902
Operating expenses	150,351	50,414	120,137	150,061	24,646	495,609
Profit before tax	156,540	6,486	146,861	162,514	(148,308)	324,093
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 30 June 2024						
Total assets	9,949,703	3,444,946	5,079,648	6,837,700	624,673	25,936,670
Total Liabilities	9,024,838	3,236,159	4,510,190	6,150,843	1,504,972	24,427,002

In 000 of \$						
	UEMOA	NIGERIA	AWA	CESA	OTHERS AND CONSO ADJUSTMENT(1)	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the period ended 30 June 2023						
Net interest income	175,989	74,322	185,990	172,058	(61,128)	547,231
Non-interest income	137,729	67,859	76,947	129,711	15,376	427,622
Operating income	313,718	142,181	262,937	301,769	(45,752)	974,853
Impairment charges on financial assets	13,263	9,400	38,353	12,180	30,221	103,417
Depreciation and amortization*	10,440	4,996	6,083	10,092	15,703	47,314
Operating expenses	140,487	99,229	118,043	138,135	20,157	516,051
Profit before tax	149,528	28,556	100,458	141,362	(111,833)	308,071
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 31 December 2023						
Total assets	10,894,681	4,403,278	5,105,137	6,583,335	243,734	27,230,165
Total Liabilities	9,877,409	4,058,687	4,525,474	5,890,079	1,144,061	25,495,710

Others & Conso adjustments comprise of ETI, the Holdco, eProcess (the Group's technology service company), the International business in Paris, the impact of other affiliates and structured entities of ETI. The impact of consolidation eliminations is also included in 'Others & Conso adjustments'

27: BUSINESS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - USD

The group operating segments are described below:

- a) **Corporate & Investment Bank:** Focuses on providing one-stop banking services to multinationals, regional companies, government and government agencies, financial institutions and international organizations across the network. This unit provides also Treasury activities.
- b) **Commercial banking:** Focuses on serving local corporates, small and medium corporates, SMEs, Schools, Churches and local NGOs and Public Sector.
- c) **Consumer:** Focuses on serving banking customers that are individuals

In 000 of \$						
	CIB	Commercial	Consumer	Others	Consolidation Adjustments	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the period ended 30 June 2024						
Net interest income	312,353	149,841	144,425	(49,051)	330	557,898
Non-interest income	199,141	124,880	104,848	278,078	(270,868)	436,079
Operating income	511,494	274,721	249,273	229,027	(270,538)	993,977
Impairment charges on financial assets	86,209	7,748	6,937	36,479	-	137,373
Depreciation and amortization	10,791	8,612	7,986	10,223	(710)	36,902
Operating expenses	189,706	142,588	153,162	92,602	(82,449)	495,609
Profit before tax	224,788	115,773	81,188	89,723	(187,379)	324,093
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 30 June 2024						
Total assets	14,712,172	2,208,799	1,170,049	4,236,678	3,608,972	25,936,670
Total Liabilities	12,481,483	5,107,470	6,320,895	2,052,356	(1,535,202)	24,427,002

In 000 of \$						
	CIB	Commercial	Consumer	Others	Consolidation Adjustments	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the period ended 30 June 2023						
Net interest income	296,910	151,558	141,113	(42,598)	248	547,231
Non-interest income	211,542	107,594	101,714	220,479	(213,707)	427,622
Operating income	508,452	259,152	242,827	177,881	(213,459)	974,853
Impairment charges on financial assets	53,991	15,539	3,773	30,114	-	103,417
Depreciation and amortization*	12,837	10,168	9,302	15,609	(602)	47,314
Operating expenses	207,853	146,959	156,627	73,462	(68,850)	516,051
Profit before tax	233,771	86,486	73,125	58,696	(144,007)	308,071
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 31 December 2023						
Total assets	15,470,470	2,276,411	1,182,888	4,198,927	4,101,469	27,230,165
Total Liabilities	11,994,285	5,071,493	6,501,757	2,194,436	(266,261)	25,495,710

*Depreciation and amortization, previously merged with operating expenses, have now been presented separately in the comparative segment information for 2023.

28: GEOGRAPHICAL REGION FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - NGN

Ecobank groups its business in Africa into four geographical regions. These reportable operating segments are Nigeria, Francophone West Africa (UEMOA), Anglophone West Africa (AWA), Central, Eastern and Southern, Africa (CESA).

In 000,000 of NGN						
	UEMOA	NIGERIA	AWA	CESA	OTHERS AND CONSO ADJUSTMENT(1)	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the period ended 30 June 2024						
Net interest income	281,219	54,547	267,680	249,751	(89,728)	763,469
Non-interest income	188,934	37,845	136,379	201,669	31,936	596,763
Operating income	470,153	92,392	404,059	451,420	(57,792)	1,360,232
Impairment charges on financial assets	36,099	11,751	32,169	10,519	97,453	187,991
Depreciation and amortization	14,082	2,775	6,511	13,150	13,981	50,499
Operating expenses	205,752	68,990	164,404	205,355	33,727	678,228
Profit before tax	214,220	8,876	200,975	222,396	(202,953)	-
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 30 June 2024						
Total assets	14,807,248	5,126,803	7,559,583	10,175,934	929,644	38,599,212
Total Liabilities	13,430,854	4,816,084	6,712,110	9,153,746	2,239,715	36,352,509

In 000,000 of NGN						
	UEMOA	NIGERIA	AWA	CESA	OTHERS AND CONSO ADJUSTMENT(1)	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the period ended 30 June 2023						
Net interest income	85,869	36,263	90,749	83,951	(29,826)	267,006
Non-interest income	67,201	33,110	37,545	63,289	7,501	208,646
Operating income	153,070	69,373	128,294	147,240	(22,324)	475,653
Impairment charges on financial assets	6,471	4,586	18,713	5,943	14,747	50,460
Depreciation and amortization*	5,094	2,438	2,968	4,924	7,662	23,086
Operating expenses	68,547	48,416	57,596	67,399	9,835	251,793
Profit before tax	72,958	13,933	49,017	68,974	(54,568)	150,315
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 31 December 2023						
Total assets	5,023,537	4,271,825	2,353,979	2,839,542	11,428,516	25,917,399
Total Liabilities	4,554,473	3,892,718	2,086,696	2,547,006	11,185,669	24,266,562

Others & Conso adjustments comprise of ETI, the Holdco, eProcess (the Group's technology service company), the International business in Paris, the impact of other affiliates and structured entities of ETI. The impact of consolidation eliminations is also included in 'Others & Conso adjustments'

Notes

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

29: BUSINESS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - NGN

The group operating segments are described below:

- a) **Corporate & Investment Bank:** Focuses on providing one-stop banking services to multinationals, regional companies, government and government agencies, financial institutions and international organizations across the network. This unit provides also Treasury activities.
- b) **Commercial banking:** Focuses on serving local corporates, small and medium corporates ,SMEs, Schools, Churches and local NGOs and Public Sector.
- c) **Consumer:** Focuses on serving banking customers that are individuals

In 000,000 of NGN						
	CIB	Commercial	Consumer	Others	Consolidation Adjustments	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the period ended 30 June 2024						
Net interest income	427,447	205,054	197,642	(67,125)	451	763,469
Non-interest income	272,519	170,895	143,482	380,543	(370,676)	596,763
Operating income	699,966	375,949	341,124	313,418	(370,225)	1,360,232
Impairment charges on financial assets	117,975	10,603	9,493	49,920	-	187,991
Depreciation and amortization	14,767	11,785	10,929	13,990	(972)	50,499
Operating expenses	259,608	195,128	209,598	126,723	(112,829)	678,228
Profit before tax	307,616	158,433	111,104	122,785	(256,424)	443,514
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 30 June 2024						
Total assets	21,894,801	3,287,157	1,741,279	6,305,067	5,370,908	38,599,212
Total Liabilities	18,575,068	7,600,988	9,406,819	3,054,337	(2,284,703)	36,352,509

In 000,000 of NGN						
	CIB	Commercial	Consumer	Others	Consolidation Adjustments	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the period ended 30 June 2023						
Net interest income	144,869	73,949	68,852	(20,785)	121	267,006
Non-interest income	103,216	52,498	49,629	107,577	(104,274)	208,646
Operating income	248,085	126,447	118,481	86,792	(104,153)	475,652
Impairment charges on financial assets	26,343	7,582	1,841	14,694	-	50,460
Depreciation and amortization*	6,263	4,961	4,539	7,616	(293)	23,086
Operating expenses	101,416	71,705	76,422	35,844	(33,594)	251,793
Profit before tax	114,063	42,199	35,679	28,638	(70,266)	150,315
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 31 December 2023						
Total assets	6,489,706	818,696	468,790	1,712,037	16,428,170	25,917,399
Total Liabilities	6,226,248	2,112,718	2,703,348	801,528	12,422,720	24,266,562

*Depreciation and amortization, previously merged with operating expenses, have now been presented separately in the comparative segment information for 2023.

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

30 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Legal proceedings

The Group is a party to various legal actions arising out of its normal business operations. The Directors believe that, based on currently available information and advice of counsel, none of the outcomes that result from such proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Group, either individually or in the aggregate.

b) Loan commitments, guarantee and other financial facilities

At 30 June 2024 the Group had contractual amounts of the off-statement of financial position financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers guarantees and other facilities are as follows:

	30 June 2024	31 Dec 2023
Guaranteed commercial papers and bank acceptances	150,513	81,677
Documentary and commercial letters of credit	1,520,749	1,131,338
Performance bond, guarantees and indemnities	1,674,003	1,641,273
Loan commitments	<u>979,454</u>	<u>647,836</u>
	<u>4,324,719</u>	<u>3,502,124</u>

c) Tax exposures

The income tax expense recognised in the financial statements for an interim period complying with IAS 34 is based on the weighted average annual income tax rate for the full year. The Group is exposed to ongoing tax reviews in some subsidiary entities. The Group considers the impact of tax exposures, including whether additional taxes may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Group to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities would impact tax expense in the period in which such a determination is made. The total amount of tax exposure as at 30 June 2024 is \$209 million (December 2023: \$228 million). Based on Group's assessment, the probable liability is not likely to exceed \$15 million (December 2023: \$ 15 million) which provisions have been made in the books.

31 Insider trading and market abuse prohibition

The Ecobank Group has in place a dealing policy of financial instruments which is applicable to all Ecobank employees (ETI and its affiliates), Directors, contractors (Staff) and in-house staff of outsourced service providers. The policy sets standard terms and conditions similar to the standards set out by the Nigeria Stock Exchange, the Ghana Stock Exchange and the BRVM (UEMOA Regional Stock Exchange) on Insider Trading. The Group ensures that all Directors and Staff are kept informed about the policy as it is periodically circulated to serve as a reminder of their obligations under it.

Staff Members, Directors, Executive management and their Connected Persons, must not deal in Ecobank Securities at any time during a "Close Period" the period from the end of the relevant financial year or period up to and including the time of announcement and released to the public or any other period as defined by the Group.

The Ecobank Group commits itself to making necessary disclosures in compliance with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rules and Regulations which stipulates that Directors and top Management employees and other insiders of public companies shall notify the SEC of any sale or purchase of shares in the company, not later than forty-eight (48) hours after such activity.

Shareholding Structure for Shares Listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange

Shareholding Structure for Shares Listed



Shareholding Structure/Free Float Status on NGX

Description	30-Jun-24		30-Jun-23	
	Unit	Percentage	Unit	Percentage
Issued Share Capital traded on Nigerian Market	18,157,981,079	100%	18,156,903,859	100%
Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)				
NEDBANK GROUP LIMITED	5,249,014,550	28.91%	5,249,014,550	28.91%
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES PENSION FUND	3,333,333,333	18.36%	3,333,333,333	18.36%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	8,582,347,883	47.26%	8,582,347,883	47.27%
Directors' Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding	17,164,695,766		17,164,695,766	
NKONTCHOU ALAIN FRANCIS		0.00%	418,977,516	2.31%
Total Directors' Shareholdings	-	-	418,977,516	2.3%
Other Influential Shareholdings				
BAYELSA STATE MIN. OF FINANCE INCORP.	8,649,068	0.05%	8,649,068	0.05%
DELTA STATE MINISTRY OF FINANCE INC.	28,640,682	0.16%	28,640,682	0.16%
BENUE INVESTMENT & PROPERTY CO LTD 1	0	0.00%	300,000	0.00%
MINISTRY OF FINANCE INCORP AWKA	80,000	0.00%	80,000	0.00%
MINISTRY OF FINANCE INCORPORATED ILORIN K	4,040,403	0.02%	4,040,403	0.02%
MINISTRY OF FIN. INCORPORATED, UMUJAHIA	230,399	0.00%	230,399	0.00%
MINISTRY OF FINANCE INCORPORATED BAYELS,	485,475	0.00%	485,475	0.00%
ONDO STATE MINISTRY OF FINANCE & ECO DEV	197,213	0.00%	197,213	0.00%
OSUN STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA	369,244	0.00%	369,244	0.00%
Total Other Influential Shareholdings	42,692,484	0.24%	42,992,484	0.24%
Free Float in Units and Percentage	9,532,940,712	52.50%	9,112,585,976	50.19%
Free Float in Value	4,766,470,356		4,556,292,988	

Shares on other markets

GHANA STOCK EXCHANGE	4,786,430,908
BRVM	1,785,942,456

Declaration:

(A) ETI with a free float percentage of 52.50% as at 30 June 2024, is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

	Period ended 30 June 2024				Period ended 30 June 2023			
	US\$'000	%	NGN'000	%	US\$'000	%	NGN'000	%
Gross earnings	1,362,297		1,864,268,984		1,368,208		667,579,727	
Interest expenses paid	(339,700)		(464,870,857)		(366,638)		(178,890,999)	
Fee and commission expenses	(28,620)		(39,165,746)		(26,717)		(13,035,831)	
	993,977		1,360,232,381		974,853		475,652,897	
Impairment loss on financial assets	(137,373)		(187,991,476)		(103,417)		(50,459,501)	
	856,604		1,172,240,905		871,436		425,193,396	
Bought in material & services	(268,773)		(367,809,051)		(279,564)		(136,405,618)	
Value Added	587,831	100%	804,431,854	100%	591,872	100%	288,787,778	100%
Distributions								
Employees								
Staff salaries and benefits	226,836	39%	310,419,328	39%	236,487	40%	115,387,373	40%
Government								
Income tax	96,816	16%	132,490,247	16%	92,421	16%	45,094,303	16%
Retained in the group								
Asset replacement (depreciation and amortisation)	36,902	6%	50,499,454	6%	47,314	8%	23,085,574	8%
Expansion(transfer to reserves and non-controlling interest)	227,277	39%	311,022,825	39%	215,650	36%	105,220,528	36%
	587,831	100%	804,431,854	100%	591,872	100%	288,787,778	100%



About Ecobank:

Incorporated in Lomé, Togo, Ecobank Transnational Incorporated (ETI) is the parent company of the leading independent pan-African banking Group, Ecobank, present in 35 African countries. The Ecobank Group is also represented in France through its subsidiary EBI SA in Paris. ETI also has representative offices in Dubai-United Arab Emirates, London-UK, Beijing-China, Johannesburg-South Africa, and Addis Ababa-Ethiopia.

ETI is listed on the stock exchanges in Lagos, Accra, and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) – the BRVM – in Abidjan.

The Group is owned by more than 600,000 local and international institutional and individual shareholders. It employs 14,602 people in 39 different countries in 669 branches and offices. Ecobank is a full-service bank, providing wholesale, retail, investment and transaction banking services and products to governments, financial institutions, multinationals, international organisations, medium, small and micro businesses and individuals. Additional information may be found on the Group's corporate website at: www.ecobank.com.

Investor Relations :

Ecobank is committed to continuous improvement in its investor communications. For further information, including any suggestions as to how we can communicate more effectively, please contact Ecobank Investor Relations via ir@ecobank.com. Full contact details below:

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