STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

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Directors' report
for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC (“the Company”) and its subsidiaries (together “the Group”), together with the consolidated and separate financial statements and auditor's report for the period ended 30 June 2025.

a. Legal form

The Company was incorporated in Nigeria under the Companies & Allied Matters Act (CAMA) as a public limited liability Company on 14 March 2012. The Company’s shares were listed on 23 November 2012 on the floor of The Nigerian Exchange Group (NGX).

b. Principal activity and business review

The principal activity of the Company is to carry on business as a financial holding Company, to invest and hold controlling shares, in as well as manage equity in its subsidiary companies.

The Company has ten direct subsidiaries, namely: Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited, Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited, Stanbic IBTC Asset Management Limited, Stanbic IBTC Capital Limited, Stanbic IBTC Insurance Limited, Stanbic IBTC Stockbrokers Limited, Stanbic IBTC Ventures Limited, Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Limited, Stanbic IBTC Trustees Limited, Zest Payments Limited and one indirect subsidiary, namely: Stanbic IBTC Nominees Limited.

The Company prepares consolidated financial statements, which includes separate financial statements of the Company.

c. Operating results and dividends

The Group's gross earnings increased by 35.20%, profit before tax increased by 65.81% and profit after tax increased by 49.05% for the period ended 30 June 2025. The directors' recommend the approval of an interim dividend of 250 kobo per share (30 June 2024: 200 kobo per share) for the period ended 30 June 2025.

Highlights of the Group's and Company's operating results for the period under review are as follows:

	30 Jun. 2025 Group ₦'million	30-Jun-24 Group ₦'million	30 Jun. 2025 Company ₦'million	30-Jun-24 Company ₦'million
Gross earnings*	**516,634**	382,122	**68,978**	30,549
Profit before tax	**243,744**	147,002	**57,515**	19,645
Income tax	**(70,313)**	(30,645)	**(43)**	(57)
Profit after tax	**173,431**	116,357	**57,472**	19,588
Non controlling interest	**(2,057)**	(1,876)	**-**	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	**171,374**	114,481	**57,472**	19,588
Dividend Proposed/ Paid (Interim)	**39,754**	25,914	**39,754**	25,914

*Gross earnings includes interest income, gross fees and commission, trading revenue, net insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held, and other income.

d. Directors interest in contracts

The Company currently has some Technical and Management Service Agreements with its subsidiaries, which covers the provision of shared services to the subsidiaries in line with CBN Regulation for Holding Companies. These services are provided at arm's length and appropriate fees charged in line with best practice.

e. Property and equipment

Information relating to changes in property and equipment is given in Note 18 to the financial statements. In the Directors' opinion the disclosures regarding the Group's properties are in line with the related statement of accounting policy of the Group.

STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC

Directors' report

for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

f. Shareholding analysis

The shareholding pattern of the Company as at 30 June 2025 is as stated below:

Share range	No. of shareholders	Percentage of shareholders	No. of holding	Percentage holdings
1 - 1,000	44,148	44.39%	23,991,246	0.15%
1,001 - 5,000	36,095	36.29%	83,474,010	0.52%
5,001 - 10,000	9,133	9.18%	63,870,600	0.40%
10,001 - 50,000	7,779	7.82%	162,213,838	1.02%
50,001 - 100,000	1,114	1.12%	77,409,977	0.49%
100,001 - 500,000	902	0.91%	181,690,108	1.14%
500,001 - 1,000,000	114	0.11%	82,555,214	0.52%
1,000,001 - 5,000,000	96	0.10%	213,695,417	1.34%
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	25	0.03%	180,143,633	1.13%
10,000,001 - 50,000,000	35	0.04%	827,888,661	5.21%
50,000,001 - 100,000,000	10	0.01%	731,806,484	4.60%
100,000,001 - 15,901,769,246	12	0.01%	13,273,030,058	83.47%
Grand Total	**99,463**	**100%**	**15,901,769,246**	**100.00%**
Foreign shareholders	239		8,876,634,824	68.51%

g. Substantial interest in shares

According to the register of members as at 30 June 2025, no shareholder held more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Company except the following:
- Stanbic Africa Holdings Limited (SAHL) 68.46%

Free Float Analysis

Share Price as at end of reporting period: ₦85.00 (December 2024: ₦69.65)

	Jun-25		Dec-24	
	Units	**Percentage (In relation to Issued Share Capital)**	**Units**	**Percentage (In relation to Issued Share Capital)**
Issued Share Capital	15,901,769,246	100.00%	12,956,997,163	100.00%

DETAILS OF SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDINGS (5% AND ABOVE)

	Jun-25		Dec-24	
	No of shares held	**Percentage shareholding**	**No of shares held**	**Percentage shareholding**
Shareholder				
Stanbic Africa Holdings Limited (SAHL)	10,885,618,890	68.46%	8,752,863,865	67.55%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	**10,885,618,890**	**68.46%**	8,752,863,865	67.55%

DETAILS OF DIRECTORS SHAREHOLDINGS (DIRECT & INDIRECT), EXCLUDING DIRECTORS HOLDING SUBSTANTIAL INTERESTS

	Jun-25		Dec-24		
	No of shares held	**Percentage shareholding**	**No of shares held**	**Percentage shareholding**	
Directors					
Ballama Manu	637,524	0.00%	519,464	0.00%	
Kunle Adedeji	143,181 (Direct)	0.00%	116,666 (Direct)	0.00%	
Babs Omotowa	303,800	0.00%	303,800	0.00%	
Total Directors' Shareholdings	**1,084,505**	**0.01%**	**939,930**	**0.01%**	0.01%

DETAILS OF OTHER INFLUENTIAL SHAREHOLDINGS, IF ANY (E.G. GOVERNMENT, PROMOTERS)

	No of shares held	**Percentage shareholding**	**No of shares held**	**Percentage shareholding**
Founder				
SITL THE FIRST ANAP DOMESTIC TRUST	208,718,569	1.31%	150,000,000	1.16%
SITL/Alabo (Dr.) Mca Peterside Memorial Trust	25,000,000	0.16%	26,666,692	0.21%
Total of Other Influential Shareholdings	**233,718,569**	**1.47%**	**176,666,692**	**1.37%**
Free Float in Unit and Percentage	**4,781,347,282**	**30.07%**	**4,026,526,676**	**30.92%**
Free Float in Value	**NGN 406,414,518,970**		**NGN 231,927,936,537.60**	

Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC with a free float percentage of 30.07% as at 30th June, 2025, is compliant with the Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.

Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC with a free float value of NGN 406,414,518,970 as at 30th June, 2025, is compliant with the Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.

h. Share capital history

Year	Issued and fully paid up (N'000)		Number of shares (Issued and fully paid up) '000	
	Increase	Cumulative	Increase	Cumulative
2012	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
2015	-	5,000,000	-	10,000,000
2017	24,733	5,024,733	49,466	10,049,466
2018	32,104	5,056,837	64,208	10,113,674
2018	63,439	5,120,276	126,878	10,240,552
2019	116,450	5,236,726	232,900	10,473,452
2019	15,758	5,252,484	31,516	10,504,968
2020	300,515	5,552,999	601,030	11,105,998
2021	925,500	6,478,499	1,851,000	12,956,998
2025	1,472,386	7,950,885	2,944,772	15,901,770

During the year under review, The Company also issued an additional 2,944,772,083 ordinary shares of 50k each, being right shares allotted to shareholders on the basis of five for twenty-two ordinary shares held. This increased the total issued and fully paid-up capital to ₦7,950,884,623 (amounting to 15,901,769,246 ordinary shares).

i. Dividend history and unclaimed dividend as at 30 June 2025

Period end	Dividend type	Total dividend amount declared*	Dividend per share	Net dividend amount unclaimed as at 30 June 2025	Percentage unclaimed
		N		N	%
2005	Final	2,170,298,271	20 kobo	3,693,332	0.17
2006	Final	2,170,297,800	20 kobo	48,152,001	2.22
2007	Interim	3,375,000,000	30 kobo	612,284	0.02
2007	Final	4,218,750,000	25 kobo	3,150,000	0.07
2008	Final	6,750,000,000	40 kobo	236,320,519	3.50
2009	Final	5,062,500,000	30 kobo	247,711,548	4.89
2010	Final	3,240,215,108	39 kobo	176,530,928	5.45
2011	Interim	1,687,500,000	10 kobo	21,456,051	1.27
2012	Final	900,570,889	10 kobo	14,366,565	1.60
2013	Interim	6,304,041,033	70 kobo	121,479,376	1.93
2013	Final	901,992,337	10 kobo	18,302,818	2.03
2014	Interim	9,920,077,516	110 kobo	199,463,186	2.01
2014	Final	1,352,701,559	15 kobo	27,987,483	2.07
2015	Interim	8,235,882,607	90 kobo	180,278,845	2.19
2015	Final	210,646,919	5 kobo	11,413,761	5.42
2016	Final	210,646,919	6 kobo	11,419,246	5.42
2017	Interim	1,494,304,738	60 kobo	131,622,847	8.81
2017	Final	1,712,614,735	50 kobo	137,404,216	8.02
2018	Interim	2,767,915,163	100 kobo	271,528,827	9.81
2018	Final	3,827,994,326	150 kobo	416,152,999	10.87
2019	Interim	2,197,589,117	100 kobo	275,099,249	12.52
2019	Final	4,355,729,540	200 kobo	550,112,855	12.63
2020	Interim	1,318,592,879	40 kobo	108,412,908	8.22
2020	Final	11,866,653,152	360 kobo	971,750,713	8.19
2021	Interim	3,836,172,701	100 kobo	316,942,890	8.26
2021	Final	7,659,863,616	200 kobo	627,672,996	8.19
2022	Interim	5,747,733,035	150 kobo	470,644,247	8.19
2022	Final	7,655,714,470	200 kobo	640,445,364	8.37
2023	Interim	5,729,853,904	150 kobo	611,119,668	10.67
2023	Final**	8,324,183,930	220 kobo	720,991,637	
2024	Interim**	7,655,714,470	200 kobo	660,578,330	
2024	Final**	11,496,385,793	300 kobo	1,971,009,155	
Total				**10,203,826,847**	

*Amount represent cash dividend paid to third parties less of withholding tax

**These amount has not been returned to the Company as unclaimed as at end of the period.

Directors' report
for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

j. Dividend history and unclaimed dividend as at 30 June 2025 (continued)

The total unclaimed dividend fund as at 30 June 2025 amounted to ₦1,048 million (Jun. 2024: ₦1,041 million) held in an investment account (money market mutual fund) managed by Stanbic IBTC Asset Management Limited. Total income earned on the investment account and recognised by the Company for the period ended 30 June 2025 was ₦48.74 million (June 2024: ₦20.5 million).

k. Donations and Charitable Gifts

The Group and Company made contributions to charitable and non – political organizations amounting to ₦538.87 million and ₦538.87 million respectively (June 2024: Group - ₦659.54 million; Company - ₦636.39 million) during the period.

		Group	Company
		₦	₦
1	Stanbic IBTC Together4ALimb 2025 Beneficiaries	440,055,917	440,055,917
2	Stanbic IBTC Adopt- A -School back to school kits for adopted school	10,000,000	10,000,000
3	Donation to Zaccheus Onumba Dibiaezue Memorial Libraries	12,500,000	12,500,000
4	Donation to Alkali Hussaini Foundation	12,500,000	12,500,000
5	Donation to Olu Akinkugbe Pharmacy Edu Trust	24,516,000	24,516,000
6	Malaria Day Outreach clinics in Kano, Delta, Enugu	30,497,533	30,497,533
7	Donation for book launch by “Education in Nigeria; Perspectives for a changing world" Dennis Okoro MTN Foundation former director	1,000,000	1,000,000
8	Donation of ABC of Taxation books to students at our adopted schools and during Financial Literacy Day	7,805,250	7,805,250
Total		**538,874,700**	**538,874,700**

l. Events after the reporting date

There were no events after the reporting date which could have a material effect on the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2025 which have not been recognised or disclosed.

m. Human resources

Employment of physically challenged

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

Health safety and welfare at work

The Company enforces strict health and safety rules and practices at the work environment which are reviewed and tested regularly. The Company's staff are covered under a comprehensive health insurance scheme pursuant to which the medical expenses of staff and their immediate family are covered up to a defined limit. Fire prevention and firefighting equipment are installed in strategic locations within the Company's premises.

The Company has both Group Personal Accident and Workmen's Compensation Insurance cover for the benefit of its employees. It also operates a contributory pension plan in line with the Pension Reform Act 2014.

n. Employee involvement and training

The Company ensures, through various fora, that employees are kept informed on matters concerning them. Formal and informal channels are employed for communication with employees with an appropriate two – way feedback mechanism. In accordance with the Company's policy of continuous staff development, training facilities are provided in the Group's well equipped Training School (the Blue Academy). Employees of the Company attend training programmes organized by the Standard Bank Group (SBG) in South Africa and elsewhere and participate in programmes at the Standard Bank Global Leadership centre in South Africa. The Company also provides its employees with on the job training in the Company and at various Standard Bank locations.

o. Credit Ratings

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

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

Rating Agency	Rated Entity	Report Date	National		Issuer		Outlook
			Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	
Fitch	Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited	May 2025	AAA(nga)	F1+(nga)	-	-	Stable
	Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC	May 2025	AAA(nga)	F1+(nga)	-	-	Stable
Standard & Poor's	Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited	July 2024	ngBBB	ngA-2	B-	B	Stable
Global Credit Rating	Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited	May 2025	AAA(NG)	A1+(NG)	-	-	Stable

p. Auditor

The auditor, Messrs. PricewaterhouseCoopers, having been duly appointed as External Auditors at the Annual General Meeting held on 15 May 2025, will continue in office as auditors until the next Annual General Meeting to be held in 2026.

By order of the Board

Chidi Okezie
Company Secretary
FRC/2013/PRO/NBA/002/00000001082
1 August 2025

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in relation to the financial statements
for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

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

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

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

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE Directors BY:

Sola David-Borha
Chairman
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001070
1 August 2025

Kunle Adedeji
Ag. Chief Executive/CFO
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001137
1 August 2025

Corporate governance report
for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

Introduction

The Company is a member of the Standard Bank Group, which holds a 67.55% equity holding (through Stanbic Africa Holdings Limited) in the Company.

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

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

Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC (“the Company”), and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), as a member of SBG, operate under a governance framework which enables the board to balance its role of providing oversight and strategic counsel with its responsibility to ensure conformance with regulatory requirements, Group standards and acceptable risk tolerance parameters.

The direct subsidiaries of the Company are: Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited, Stanbic IBTC Asset Management Limited, Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited, Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Limited, Stanbic IBTC Trustees Limited, Stanbic IBTC Stockbrokers Limited, Stanbic IBTC Ventures Limited, Stanbic IBTC Insurance Limited, ZEST Payments Limited (formally Stanbic IBTC Financial Services Limited) and Stanbic IBTC Capital Limited. These subisidiaries have their own distinct boards and take account of the particular statutory and regulatory requirements of the businesses they operate. They also operate under a governance framework that enables their boards to balance their roles in providing oversight and strategic counsel with their responsibility for ensuring compliance with the regulatory requirements that apply in their areas of operation and the standards and acceptable risk tolerance parameters adopted by the Company. In this regard they have aligned their respective governance frameworks to that of the Company. As Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC is the holding Company for the subsidiaries in the Group, the Company’s board also acts as the Group board, with oversight of the full activities of the Group.

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

Codes and regulations

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

The Group complies with all applicable legislation, regulations, standards and codes.

Shareholders’ responsibilities

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

Developments during the period ended 30 June 2025

During the period under review, the following developments in the Company’s corporate governance practices occurred:

- The Company held its 13th Annual General Meeting on Thursday 15 May 2025 at which shareholders approved the 2024 Audited Financial Statements as well as other resolutions tabled before the meeting.
- At the same meeting, shareholders approved a final dividend of N300 kobo per ordinay share of N0.50 kobo each payable to shareholders whose names appeared in the Register of Members as at 11 April 2025.
- Following the approval of additional equity capital raise and debt issuance programmes of N140 billion and N 400 billion respectively, the Company commenced its Right Issue Programme on 15 January 2025, and closed same in February 2025. The right issue was offered at a discounted rate of N50.50 per share, based on the allocation of five new Ordinary Shares for every twenty-two Ordinary Shares held as of 29 October 2024
- The Company filed its annual corporate governance report to the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) in compliance with the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018.
- The Company made significant progress in the execution of its Sustainability Strategy.
- The Board also recorded significant progress in complying with the Central Bank of Nigeria Corporate Governance Guidelines for Financial Holding Companies in Nigeria.
- On 19 June 2025, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued a circular to all Public Companies and Capital Market Operators (CMOs), addressing concerns over the increasing trend of rotating directorships and the transmutation of Independent Non-Executive Directors (INEDs) to Executive Directors (EDs), including appointments to the role of Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The circular mandates the discontinuation of such transmutations to preserve board independence and integrity
- Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC which is the only public company within the Group, is compliant as none of its INEDs has been transmuted to any other role within the Group. Furthermore, no Independent Non-Executive Director of a Capital Market Operator has been transmuted to any other role. The second part of the Circular, which is directed at Significant public interest Capital Market Operators only, relates to the tenure of directors.
- Following the appointment of Mr Kunle Adedeji on 01 November 2024 as Acting Chief Executive, he continued to act in that capacity and as Chief Financial & Value Management Officer of the Company respectively.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) Regulation Implementation

- The Securities and Exchange Commission issued the 'Guidance on the Implementation of Sections 60-63 of The Investments And Securities Act 2007' in March 2021.
- The objective of the SEC guidance issued in March 2021 is to assist management to certify the accuracy of the financial statements prepared as stated in section 60 (2) by submitting on an annual basis, a report of management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.
- However, in November 2021, SEC extended the deadline by two years with year-end compliance date moved from December 31st, 2021 to December 31st, 2023.

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

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

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

In 2025 the Board will :

- ensure directors' training via formal training sessions and information dissemination on relevant issues that they should have to adequately supervise Management.
- broaden the composition of the board to ensure diversity of experience and gender on the Board in line with the CBN Corporate Governance Guidelines for Financial Holding Companies in Nigeria and the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.
- enhance the level of information provided to and interaction with shareholders, investors and stakeholders generally.
- comply with corporate governance and regulatory requirements.
- drive environmental, social , governance goals and practices in line with the Central Bank of Nigeria sustainability principles.

Board and Directors

Board structure and composition

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

One of the features of the manner in which the board operates is the role played by board committees, which facilitate the discharge of board responsibilities. The committees each have a board approved mandate that is regularly reviewed. The list of Board members as at 30 June 2025 are as follows:

S/N	NAME OF DIRECTOR	DESIGNATION	DATE OF REGULATORY APPROVAL OF APPOINTMENT	CUMULATIVE YEARS OF SERVICE AS AT 30 June 2025
1	Mrs Sola David-Borha	Chairman	26-Sep-20	4 years, 9 months
2	Mr Adekunle Adedeji	Executive Director	22-Feb-19	6 years , 4 months
3	Mr Ballama Manu MFR	Non-Executive Director	10-Apr-15	10 years, 2 months
4	Mrs Ndidi Nwuneli MFR	Independent Non-Executive Director	24-Mar-23	2 year, 3 months
5	Prof Fabian Ajogwu SAN OFR	Non-Executive Director	3-Jul-17	7 Years , 11 months
6	Mrs Nkemdilim Uwaje-Begho	Non-Executive Director	18-Nov-19	5 Years, 6 month
7	Dr Babs Omotowa	Independent Non-Executive Director	18-Nov-22	2 year, 7 month
8	Mrs Maryam Aliko Mohammed	Independent Non-Executive Director	17-Dec-24	Less than 1 year

Strategy

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

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

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

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

Skills, knowledge, experience and attributes of Directors

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

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

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

Appointment philosophy

The appointment philosophy ensures alignment with all necessary legislation and regulations which include, but are not limited to the requirements of the Central Bank of Nigeria Corporate Governance Guidelines for Financial Holding Companies in Nigeria; Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance; the Companies & Allied Matters Act as well as the legislations of Standard Bank Group's home country.

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

In terms of Section 285 (1) of the Company and Allied Matters Act 2020, Dr. Babs Omotowa, Mrs. Ndidi Nwuneli MFR and Prof. Fabian Ajogwu OFR SAN retired by rotation at the Company's Annual General Meeting held on 15 May 2025 and were re-elected by Shareholders.

Following the retirement of Mr Basil Omiyi, Dr Demola Sogunle, Mrs Ifeoma Esiri and Dr Salamatu Suleiman from the board, the board's size as at 30 June 2025 was eight (8), comprising one (1) executive director and seven (7) non-executive directors. Of the seven (7) non-executive directors, three (3) namely; Mrs Ndidi nwuneli MFR, Dr Babs Omotowa and Mrs Maryam Aliko Mohammed are independent non-executive directors. The board has the right mix of competencies and experience.

Board responsibilities

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

- agree the Group's objectives, strategies and plans for achieving those objectives;
- annually review the corporate governance process and assess achievement against objectives;
- review its mandate at least annually and approve recommended changes;

Board responsibilities (continued)

- delegate to the chief executive or any director holding any executive office or any senior executive any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the board's Directors, including the power of sub-delegation; and to delegate similarly such powers, authorities and discretions to any committee and subsidiary company board as may exist or be created from time to time;
- determine the terms of reference and procedures of all board committees and review their reports and minutes;
- consider and evaluate reports submitted by members of the executive;
- ensure that an effective risk management process exists and is maintained throughout the bank and its subsidiaries to ensure financial integrity and safeguarding of the Group's assets;
- review and monitor the performance of the chief executive and the executive team;
- ensure consideration is given to succession planning for the chief executive and executive management;
- establish and review annually, and approve major changes to, relevant Group policies;
- approve the remuneration of non-executive Directors on the board and board committees, based on recommendations made by the remuneration committee, and recommend to shareholders for approval;
- approve capital funding for the Group, and the terms and conditions of rights or other issues and any prospectus in connection therewith;
- ensure that an adequate budget and planning process exists, performance is measured against budgets and plans, and approve annual budgets for the Group;
- approve significant acquisitions, mergers, take-overs, divestments of operating companies, equity investments and new strategic alliances by the Group;
- consider and approve capital expenditure recommended by the executive committee;
- consider and approve any significant changes proposed in accounting policy or practice, and consider the recommendations of the statutory audit committee;
- consider and approve the annual financial statements, quarterly results and dividend announcements and notices to shareholders, and consider the basis for determining that the Group will be a going concern as per the recommendation of the audit committee;
- assume ultimate responsibility for financial, operational and internal systems of control, and ensure adequate reporting on these by committees to which they are delegated;
- take ultimate responsibility for regulatory compliance and ensure that management reporting to the board is comprehensive;
- ensure a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's position in reporting to stakeholders;
- review non financial matters that have not been specifically delegated to a management committee; and
- specifically agree, from time to time, matters that are reserved for its decision, retaining the right to delegate any of these matters to any committee from time to time in accordance with the articles of association.

Delegation of authority

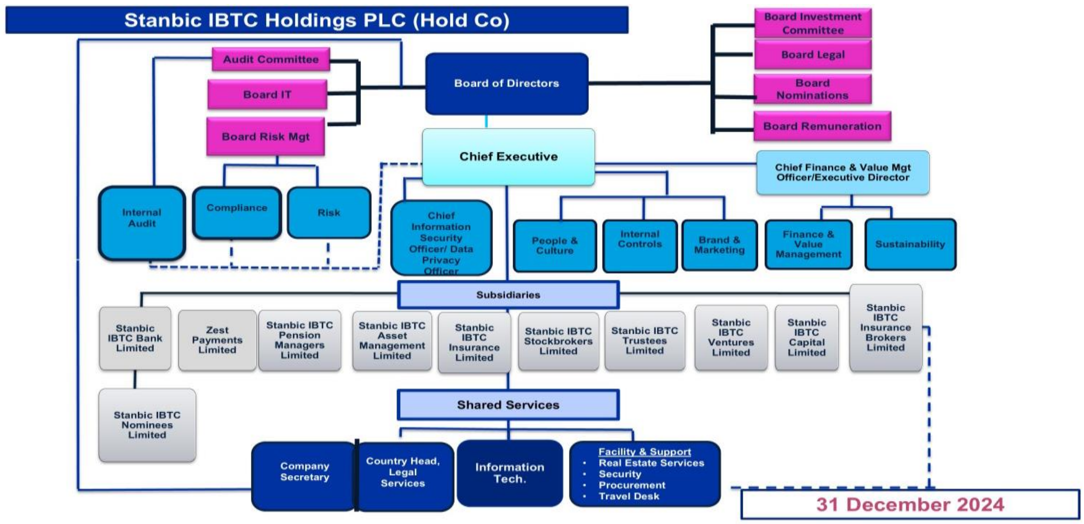
The ultimate responsibility for the Company and its operations rests with the board. The board retains effective control through a well-developed governance structure of board committees. These committees provide in-depth focus on specific areas of board responsibility.

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

Membership of the executive committee is set out on page xii.
In addition, a governance framework for executive management assists the Chief Executive in his task. Board-delegated authorities are regularly monitored by the Company secretary's office.

The corporate governance framework has been adopted by the board and formalised with mandate approvals. The corporate governance framework is set out below:

STANBIC IBTC HOLDCO GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



Board effectiveness and evaluation

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

In the 4th quarter of 2024 a Board evaluation exercise was conducted by independent consultants as required by Section 10 of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Corporate Governance Guidelines for Financial Holding Companies in Nigeria. The report of the consultants also assessed the performance of the individual Directors on the Board for the year under review as perceived by the other Directors based on their individual competence, level of attendance to Board and Board Committee meetings, contribution and participation at these meetings and relationship with other Board members. Individual Director's Assessment reports will be prepared and made available to each director while a consolidated report of the performance of all Directors will also submitted to the Chairman of the Board.

Induction and training

An induction programme designed to meet the needs of each new director is being implemented. One-on-one meetings are scheduled with management to introduce new Directors to the Company and its operations. The Company secretary manages the induction programme. The CBN Code of Conduct as well as the Securities & Exchange Commission's code of corporate governance is provided to new Directors on their appointment.

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

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

Executive committee members

As at 30 June 2025, the Group Executive committee comprised of 26 members drawn from key functions within the Company as well as its subsidiaries.

S/N	Name	Responsibility
1	Kunle Adedeji	Acting Chief Executive Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC
2	Wole Adeniyi	Chief Executive Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
3	Bunmi Dayo-Olagunju	Deputy Chief Executive Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
4	Remy Osuagwu	Executive Director, Business and Commercial Banking Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
5	Kola Lawal	Executive Director Risk Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
6	Eric Fajemisin	Executive Director, Corporate and Transactional Banking, Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
7	Olu Delano	Executive Director, Personal and Private Banking Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
8	Chidi Okezie	Head, Country Legal Services/ Group Company Secretary
9	Ezinne Chidi Anosike	Head, People and Culture, Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC
10	Olufunke Isichei	Head, Internal Controls Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
11	Okechukwu Nwoke	Head, Information Technology Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC
12	Adewale Aina	Chief Compliance Officer Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
13	Olumide Oyetan	Chief Executive, Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited
14	Adenike Odukomaiya	Head - Internal Audit Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
15	Oladele Sotubo	Chief Executive, Stanbic IBTC Capital Limited
16	Tosin Leye-Odeyemi	Head, Risk and Capital Management, Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC
17	Anthony Mogekwu	Head, CTB Legal, Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC
18	Bridget Oyefeso- Odusami	Head, Brand and Marketing Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC
19	Jide Orimolade	Chief Executive Stanbic IBTC Insurance Limited
20	Charles Onwude	Chief Risk Officer Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
21	Babatunde Akindele	Head, Commercial Banking Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
22	Stanley Jacob	Chief Executive, Zest Payments Limited
23	Carol Olayi	Head, People and Culture Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
24	Taiwo Ala	Head, Products, Personal and Private Banking Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
25	Funke Amobi	Deputy Head Operations, Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
26	Wunmi Ehis-Uzenabor	Chief Finance Officer Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited

Board meetings

The board meets, at a minimum, once every quarter with ad-hoc meetings being held whenever it was deemed necessary. The board will hold its strategy session on 31 July 2025. Directors, in accordance with the articles of association of the Company, attend meetings either in person or via tele / video conferencing.

Directors are provided with comprehensive board documentation at least seven days prior to each of the scheduled meetings. Directors attendance at board meetings for the period 01 January 2025 to 30 June 2025 is provided below:

Name	January	February (OfC)	April
Mrs Sola David Borha	√	√	√
Mr Adekunle Adedeji	√	√	√
Prof. Fabian Ajogwu SAN	√	√	√
Mr Ballama Manu	√	√	√
Mrs Nkemdilim Uwaje Begho	√	√	√
Dr Babs Omotowa	√	√	√
Mrs Ndidi Nwuneli	√	√	√
Mrs Maryam Aliko Mohammed	√	√	√

√ = Present

OfC = Out of Cycle

Board committees

Some of the functions of the board have been delegated to board committees, consisting of board members appointed by the board, which operates under Charters approved by the board.

Risk management committee

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

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

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

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

- to periodically review the Group's risk management systems and report thereon to the board;

- to ensure that the Group's material business risks are being effectively identified, quantified, monitored and controlled and that the systems in place to achieve this are operating effectively at all times; and

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

The committee's mandate is in line with SBG's standards, while taking account of local circumstances.
As at 30 June 2025, the committee consisted of three directors, two non – executive directors and one executive director.

Members' attendance at risk management committee meetings for the period ended 30 June 2025 is stated below:

Name	January	April
Mr Ballama Manu (Chairman)	√	√
Prof. Fabian Ajogwu SAN	√	√
Mr Kunle Adedeji	√	√

√ = Present

Remuneration committee

During the year under review, the Remuneration Committee (REMCO) was entrusted with responsibilities which include but not limited to the following:

- reviewing the remuneration philosophy and policy;
- considering the guaranteed remuneration, annual performance bonus and pension incentives of the Group's executive Directors and managers;
- reviewing the performance measures and criteria to be used for annual incentive payments for all employees;
- determining the remuneration of the chairman and non-executive Directors, which are subject to board and shareholder approval;
- considering the average percentage increases of the guaranteed remuneration of executive management across the Group, as well as long-term and short-term incentives; and
- agreeing incentive schemes across the Group.

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

Remuneration committee (continued)

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

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

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

As at 30 June 2025, the committee consisted of four directors, all of whom are non-executives, with the Chairman being an Independent Non-Executive Director.

Members’ attendance at REMCO meetings during the period ended 30 June 2025 is stated below:

Name	January	February (OfC)	April
Dr Babs Omotowa (Chairman)	√	√	√
Prof. Fabian Ajogwu SAN	√	√	Ab
Mrs Ndidi Nwuneli	√	√	√
Mrs Nkemdilim Uwaje-Begho	√	√	√

√ = Present
Ab = Absent

Remuneration

Introduction

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

Remuneration philosophy

The Group’s board and remuneration committee set a remuneration philosophy which is guided by SBG’s philosophy and policy as well as the specific social, regulatory, legal and economic context of Nigeria.

In this regard, the Group employs a cost to company structure, where all benefits are included in the listed salary and appropriately taxed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remuneration policy

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

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

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

Remuneration structure

Non-executive Directors

Terms of service

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

One-third of directors are required to retire annually at every AGM and may offer themselves for re-election. If recommended by the board, their re-election is proposed to shareholders at the AGM. In terms of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 ('CAMA'), if a director over the age of 70 is seeking re-election to the board his age must be disclosed to shareholders at the meeting at which such re-election is to occur.

Fees

Non-executive Directors' receive fixed annual fees and sitting allowances for service on the board and board committees. There are no contractual arrangements for compensation for loss of office. Non-executive Directors do not receive short-term incentives, nor do they participate in any long-term incentive schemes.
REMCO reviews the non-executive Directors' fees annually and makes recommendations on same to the board for consideration. Based on these recommendations, the board in turn recommends a gross fee to shareholders for approval at the annual General Meeting (AGM).
Fees that are payable for the reporting year 01 January to 31 December of each year.

Category	2025(i)	2024
	₦	₦
Chairman	123,000,000	93,000,000
Non-Executive Directors	93,000,000	70,000,000
Sitting Allowances for Board Meetings(ii)		
- Chairman	1,500,000	1,100,000
- Non-Executive Directors	1,300,000	970,000

(i) This was presented to shareholders for Approval at the 13th AGM of the Company held on 15 May 2025.

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

Retirement benefits

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

Executive Directors

The Company had only one Executive Director as at 30 June 2025.

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

Executive Directors' bonus and incentives are subject to an assessment by REMCO of performance against various criteria. The criteria include the financial performance of the Company, based on key financial measures and qualitative aspects of performance, such as effective implementation of Group strategy and human resource leadership. In addition, the Group's remuneration philosophy is designed in such a way as to prevent excessive risk taking by Management.

Management and general staff

Total remuneration packages for employees comprises the following:

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

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

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

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

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

Terms of service

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

Fixed remuneration

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

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

All employees (executives, managers and general staff) are rated on the basis of performance and potential and this is used to influence performance-related remuneration rating and the consequent pay decision is done on an individual basis.

There is therefore a link between rating, measuring individual performance and reward. However, as noted earlier, the Group's remuneration philosophy is designed in such a way as to prevent excessive risk taking by Management.

Short-term incentives

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

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

The Company has implemented a deferred bonus scheme (DBS) to compulsorily defer a portion of incentives over a minimum threshold for some senior managers and executives. This improves alignment of shareholder and management interests and enables clawback under certain conditions, which supports risk management.

Long-term incentives

It is essential for the Group to retain key skills over the longer term. The Group has put in place a deferred bonus scheme for top talents. The scheme is designed to reward and retain top talents.The scheme is designed to align the interests of the Group, its subsidiaries, and key employees, as well as to attract and retain skilled, competent people.

Clawback

Clawback provisions will apply to identified Material Risk Takers with effect from 01 March 2020.
The Clawback Policy and principles are set out as follows:

Principles for identifying Material Risk Takers:

Total remuneration packages for employees comprises the following:
The Chief Executives and Executive Directors of Stanbic IBTC Holdings and all its subsidiaries.

Clawback provisions for Material Risk Takers are listed below:

1. Clawback provisions apply to the variable remuneration awarded to identified Material Risk Takers. These include cash awards. deferred awards. share incentive awards and long-term incentives and related notional dividend and interest payments.

2. Where there is reasonable evidence that a trigger event occurred prior to the payment/vesting date. but was only discovered within a period of three years after the payment/ vesting date (the clawback period), the REMCO may exercise its discretion to require a participant to repay the clawback amount (or a portion thereof).

3. The clawback amount is (generally speaking) (i) an amount equal to the cash delivered at the point of payment or vesting; or in the case of an award delivered in shares or other instruments. the amount used to acquire the Standard Bank Group shares or other instrument (or the cash equivalent) at the point of vesting and (ii) the value of any notional dividend and/or Notional interest payments, less any employees' tax deducted by the Company.

The trigger events are as follows:

- The discovery of a negative misstatement resulting in an adjustment to the audited accounts of any Group Company in respect of a period for which the performance conditions applicable to an award were assessed; and/or
- The discovery of the events that occurred prior to award or vesting that have led to the censure of a Group Company by a regulatory authority or have had a significant detrimental impact on the reputation of any Group Company; and/or
- The discovery of action or conduct of an employee which amounts to gross misconduct that occurred prior to award or vesting; and/or
- The discovery that any information or the assessment of any performance condition(s) used to determine an award was based on a material error, or inaccurate or misleading information.

4. The REMCO may extend the clawback period if, upon the expiry of the clawback period, there is an ongoing investigation or other procedure being carried on to determine whether the clawback provisions apply in respect of a participant, or the REMCO decides that further investigation is warranted. In such event, the clawback period shall be extended until the investigation or procedure has been completed and the REMCO has made a final determination.

5. Clawback provisions will only apply to awards granted on or after 1 March 2020. It does not apply to any award with an award date preceding 1 March 2020 (even if the vesting date takes place after 1 March 2020). Clawback provisions will apply only to awards made to individuals classified as Material Risk Takers at the time of award. The clawback provisions will continue to apply to such awards even if the individual is at a future date no longer classified as a Material Risk Taker.

The following principles should be considered when recommending a case for clawback:

- Stanbic IBTC Holdings would like to deal with cases of clawback in a fair and consistent manner across all its operations.
- Before clawback is triggered, a reduction in the current year's incentive awards and/or forfeiture will be taken into account. A reduction in the current year's incentive awards and/or forfeiture should be applied first before clawback is considered. It is therefore important that the matter and the proposed course of action should be considered holistically and dealt with as one incident as far as possible. This may not be possible if additional facts or information arise at a later stage.
- Stanbic IBTC Holdings would like to give certainty to the individuals concerned as soon as reasonably possible without compromising the process of a fair investigation and REMCO consideration.
- When determining whether (i) clawback should apply and (ii) the clawback amount, the extent to which the employee had some level of accountability / responsibility for the trigger event as well as the materiality of the trigger event will be taken into account.
- When determining the clawback amount, REMCO will consider the extent to which the trigger event resulted in the erroneous calculation of the incentive award.
- Consideration of the matrix and all role players and their accountabilities will be assessed.
- An independent investigation should take place when clawback is being considered. In the course of the investigation the employee will be given an opportunity to make representations. Recommendations of investigation should be put forward to REMCO.
- In the event that the Company's audited accounts require a material restatement – REMCO will refer the matter to the Board. The independent investigation will be conducted by an auditing firm independent of the external auditors who signed off on the relevant accounts in question. REMCO may refer any serious matter to the Board dependent on materiality and/or seniority of the people concerned.
- Clawback will only be made when all the facts are known, and the independent investigation is concluded.

Should the clawback investigation not be concluded, the three-year clawback period may be extended until the investigation is complete. Communication to the individual(s) experiencing a delay should indicate that this does not indicate a predetermined outcome but allows for a fair investigation to be concluded.

- All information relating to the investigation and the outcome with regard to clawback should be documented by the relevant Head of People and Culture.

The clawback provisions in this section are in alignment with clauses 16.9 and 16.10 of the Nigerian Code of Corporate governance.

Post-retirement benefits

Pension

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

Remuneration as at 30 June 2025

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

	Jun. 2025	Jun. 2024
	₦'million	₦'million
Fees & sitting allowance	1,077	843
Executive compensation	1,010	1,002
Total	**2,087**	**1,845**

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

The board Nomination and Governance committee

The board Nomination and Governance Committee is a committee of the Board of Directors (“the board”) of the Company and has the responsibility to:

a) provide oversight on the selection nomination and re-election process for Directors;

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

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

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

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

Composition

As at 30 June 2025 the committee was made up of three non-executive directors appointed by the Board with the Chairman being an Independent Non-Executive Director. The Board Nomination Committee and Governance met three times during the period. Members' attendance at the meetings during the period ended 30 June 2025 is stated below:

Name	April	August
Mrs Ndidi Nwuneli (Chairman)	√	√
Prof Fabian Ajogwu SAN	√	√
Mr Ballama Manu	√	√

√ = Present

The Statutory Audit Committee

The role of the audit committee is defined by the Companies & Allied Matters Act and includes making recommendations to the board on financial matters. These matters include assessing the integrity and effectiveness of accounting, financial, compliance and other control systems. The committee also ensures effective communication between internal auditors, external auditors, the board and management.

The committee's key terms of reference comprise various categories of responsibilities and include the following:

- review the audit plan with the external auditors with specific reference to the proposed audit scope, and approach to risk activities and the audit fee;
- meet with external auditors to discuss the audit findings and consider detailed internal audit reports with the internal auditors;
- annually evaluate the role, independence and effectiveness of the internal audit function in the overall context of the risk management systems;
- review the accounting policies adopted by the Group and all proposed changes in accounting policies and practices;
- consider the adequacy of disclosures;
- review the significant differences of opinion between management and internal audit;
- review the independence and objectivity of the auditors; and
- all such other matters as are reserved to the audit committee by the Companies & Allied Matters Act and the company's Articles of Association.

As required by law, the audit committee members have recent and relevant financial experience.

Composition

As at 30 June 2025, the committee was made up of five members, three of whom are non-executive directors while the remaining three members are shareholders elected at the annual General Meeting (AGM). The committee, whose membership is stated below, is chaired by a shareholder representative.

As at 30 June 2025, the committee consists of the following persons:

Mr. Samuel Ayininuola*	Chairman
Mr. Ibhade George*	Member
Mr. Olatunji Bamidele*	Member
Mr. Babs Omotowa**	Member
Mr. Ballama Manu**	Member

* = Shareholders representative

** = Non Executive Director

The Statutory Audit Committee (continued)

Members' attendance at audit committee meetings for the period 01 January to 30 June 2025 is stated below:

Name	January	April
Mr. Samuel Ayininuola (Chiarman)	√	√
Mr Ballama Manu	√	√
Mr. Olatunji Bamidele	√	√
Mr Ibhade George	√	√
Dr Babs Omotowa	√	√
Mrs Nkemdilim Uwaje-Begho	√	√

√ = Present

The Board Audit Committee

The Board also established a board audit committee in line with regulatory requirements separate from the Statutory Audit Committee

Composition

As at 30 June 2025, the committee was made up of three members, two of whom are non-executive directors while the Chairman of the committee is an independent non executive director.

The committee's key terms of reference comprise various categories of responsibilities and include the following:

- review the audit plan with the external auditors with specific reference to the proposed audit scope, and approach to risk activities and the audit fee;
- annually evaluate the role, independence and effectiveness of the internal audit function in the overall context of the risk management systems;
- review the accounting policies adopted by the Group and all proposed changes in accounting policies and practices;
- consider the adequacy of disclosures;
- review the significant differences of opinion between management and internal audit;
- review the independence and objectivity of the auditors; and
- all such other matters as are reserved to the audit committee by the Code of Corporate Governance for Banks and Discount Houses issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria

Members' attendance at board audit committee meetings for the period 01 January to 30 June 2025 is stated below:

Name	January	April
Dr Babs Omotowa (Chairman)	√	√
Mr Ballama Manu	√	√
Mrs Nkemdilim Uwaje-Begho	√	√

√ = Present

*Mrs Ifeoma Esiri ceased to be a member of the Committee following her retirment with effect from 31 October 2024

/ = Yet to be appointed to serve on the Committee

The Board IT committee

The board IT committee is one of the committees established by the Board in 2015. The committee has the following responsibilities:

a) provide guidance on how IT decisions are made, enforced and evaluated within Stanbic IBTC in accordance with Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) IT standards blue print;

b) assist the Board to fulfil its oversight responsibilities for Stanbic IBTC's investments, operations and strategy in relation to IT;

c) review Stanbic IBTC's assessment of risks associated with IT including disaster recovery, business continuity and IT security.

As at 30 June 2025 the Committee consisted of four members three of who are Non-Executive Directors. In addition, any member of senior management may be invited to attend meetings of the committee.

Members' attendance at the Board IT Committee meetings for the period 01 January to 30 June 2025 is stated below:

Name	January	April
Mrs Nkemdilim Uwaje-Begho (Chairman)	√	√
Mr Kunle Adedeji	√	√
Dr Babs Omotowa	√	√
Mrs Maryam Aliko Mohammed	√	√

√ = Present

The Board Legal Committee

The committee's key terms of reference comprise various categories of responsibilities and include the following:

1. reviewing the legal risks and other legal issues facing Stanbic IBTC and its subsidiaries and for discussing appropriate strategies to address the risk arising from the litigation portfolios of Stanbic IBTC and its subsidiaries (the litigation Portfolio).

2. review and assess the likely success of the individual matters included in the Litigation Portfolio and of any threatened litigation and where necessary shall recommend that Management seek appropriate out-of-court settlement of specific matters

Composition

The committee is made up of at least two non-executive Directors and one executive director appointed by the Board.

Members' attendance at the Board Legal Committee meetings for the period 01 January to 30 June 2025 is stated below:

The board legal committee (continued)

Name	Feb	April
Prof Fabian Ajogwu SAN	√	√
Mr Kunle Adedeji	√	√
Mrs Nkemdilim Uwaje-	√	√

√ = Present

The Board Investment Committee

The Board Investment Committee was constituted at the 02 August 2024 Board meeting in compliance with the Central Bank of Nigeria Corporate Governance Guidelines for Financial Holding Companies in Nigeria

The committee's key terms of reference comprise various categories of responsibilities and include the following:

- ensure that investment decisions align with corporate objectives, strategy risk profile and applicable regulations
- consider and recommend to the Board for approval, all capital and investment proposals relating to the Company
- consider and recommend to the Board for approval all significant acquisitions, mergers, takeovers, divestment of operating companies, equity investments and strategic alliances by the Company or its subsidiaries
- review and recommend to the Board all new business initiatives, particularly those requiring significant capital investment
- review and recommend to the Board all investment-related policies
- undertake all other investment-related functions as the Board may from time to time determine

Composition

As at 30 June 2025, the committee was made up of three members, two of whom are non-executive directors while the other member is the chief executive. The committee, whose membership is stated below is chaired by a non-executive diector.

Members' attendance at the Board Investment Committee meetings for the period 01 January to 30 June 2025 is stated below:

Name	January	April
Mr Ballama Manu (Chairman	√	√
Mr Adekunle Adedeji	√	√
Dr Babs Omotowa	√	√

√ = Present

Company secretary

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

Going concern

On the recommendation of the audit committee, the board annually considers and assesses the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements at the period end.

The board continues to view the Company as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

Management committees

The Group has the following management committees:

- Executive committee (Exco)
- Equity Investment Committee
- Information Strategy & Data Governance Committee
- Operational risk and compliance committee
- Change Management Committee
- Risk committee
- Internal Financial Control committee

Relationship with shareholders

As an indication of its fundamental responsibility to create shareholder value, effective and ongoing communication with shareholders is seen as essential. In addition to the ongoing engagement facilitated by the Company secretary and the head of investor relations, the Company encourages shareholders to attend the annual general meeting and other shareholder meetings where interaction is welcomed. The chairman of the Company's audit committee is available at the meeting to respond to questions from shareholders.

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

Dealing in securities

In line with its commitment to conduct business professionally and ethically, the Company has introduced policies to restrict the dealing in securities by Directors, shareholder representatives on the audit committee and embargoed employees. A personal account trading policy is in place to prohibit employees and Directors from trading in securities during close periods. Compliance with this policy is monitored on an ongoing basis.

Sustainability

The Company as a member of the Standard Bank Group (SBG) is committed to conducting business professionally, ethically, with integrity and in accordance with international best practice. To this end, the Company subscribes to and adopts risk management standards, policies and procedures that have been adopted by the SBG. The Company is also bound by the Nigerian Stock Exchange Sustainability Disclosure Guidelines and the Nigerian Sustainable Banking Principles and the provisions of these frameworks are incorporated into policies approved by the Board.

SBG's risk management standards, policies and procedures have been amended to be more reflective of the Nigerian business and regulatory environment. All such amendments to the risk management standards, policies and procedures have been agreed to by Standard Bank Africa (SBAF) Risk Management.

The Group is committed to contributing to sustainable development through ethical, responsible financing and business practices which unlocks value for our stakeholders. We manage the environmental and social aspects that impact our activities, products and services whilst ensuring sustainable value creation for our customers. We are passionately committed to encouraging financial inclusion through the provision of banking and other financial services to all cadres of the society and a promoter of gender equality.

Social responsibility

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

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

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

Ethics and organisational integrity

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

Compliance with the Nigerian Stock Exchange’s listing rule

Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC (“SIBTC”) has adopted a Personal Account Trading Policy (“PATP”) for both employees and Directors which incorporates a code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors and employees. The PATP was circulated to all employees who in the course of the period had any insider or material information about SIBTC; it is also published in the Company’s internal communication on a regular basis and also hoisted on the Company’s website.

For the period ended 30 June 2025, the Company confirm that all Directors, complied with the PATP regarding their SIBTC securities transacted on their account during the year.

Compliance with the Securities and Exchange Commission’s code of corporate governance

As a public company, Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC confirms that as at 30 June 2025 the Company has complied with the principles set out in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s Guidelines on Corporate Governance (the Guidelines).

The Company applies the Guidelines's principles of transparency, integrity and accountability through its own behaviour, corporate governance best practice and by adopting, as appropriate and proportionate for a Company of its size and nature. The policies and procedures adopted by the Board and applicable to the Company’s businesses are documented in mandates, which also set out the roles and delegated authorities applying to the Board, Board Committees, and the Executive Committee.

Compliance with the Central Bank of Nigeria Corporate Governance Guidelines for Financial Holding Companies in Nigeria

As a financial holding company, Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC is primarily regulated by the Central Bank of Nigeria (“CBN”). In this regard, compliance with the CBN Corporate Governance Guidelines for Financial Holding Companies in Nigeria, as well as all regulations issued by the CBN for Financial Holding Companies remain an essential characteristic of its culture. We confirm that as at the period ended 30 June 2025 the company has complied in all material respects with the principles set out in the CBN’s Corporate Governance Guidelines.

Compliance with the Central Bank of Nigeria Whistleblowing Guidelines

In accordance with clause 4.11 of the CBN Guidelines for Whistleblowing, Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC and its subsidiaries have complied in all material respects with the principles set out in the Whistleblowing Guidelines, as at year end.

Complaints Management Policy

Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC has a Complaints Management Policy in place in compliance with the Securities & Exchange Commission rule which became effective in February 2015. Shareholders may have access to this policy via any of the following options:
• By accessing same through our website
http://www.stanbicibtc.com/nigeriaGroup/AboutUs/Code-of-Ethics
• By requesting for a copy through the office of the Company Secretary

Disclosure on diversity in employment

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

i) Persons with disability:

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

ii) Gender diversity within the Group

	30-Jun-25		30 Jun 2024	
	Workforce	**% of gender composition**	Workforce	% of gender composition
Total workforce:				
Women	**1,551**	**47%**	1,404	46%
Men	**1,753**	**53%**	1,652	54%
	3,304	**100%**	3,056	100%
Recruitments made during the period:				
Women	**112**	**49%**	307	50%
Men	**118**	**51%**	304	50%
	230	**100%**	611	100%
Diversity of members of board of Directors - Number of Board members				
Women	**4**	**50%**	3	25%
Men	**4**	**50%**	9	75%
	8	**100%**	12	100%
Diversity of board executives - Number of Executive Directors to Chief Executive				
Women	**-**	**0%**	-	0%
Men	**1**	**100%**	1	100%
	1	**100%**	1	100%
Diversity of senior management team - *Number of Assistant General Manager to General Manager*				
Women	**47**	**39%**	44	36%
Men	**73**	**61%**	79	64%
	120	**100%**	123	100%

Certification by Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer
for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

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

We the undersigned hereby certify the following with regards to our audited financial statements (AFS) for the period ended 30 June 2025 that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. there are no significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data, and we have not identified for the Company's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls, and

ii. there was no fraud whether or not, material that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control.

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

Kunle Adedeji
Ag. Chief Executive/CFO
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001137
1 August 2025

Olatokunbo Lawal
Financial Controller
FRC/2014/PRO/ICAN/001/00000008536
1 August 2025

Report of the audit committee
for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

To the members of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC

In compliance with the provisions of Section 404 of the Companies & Allied Matters Act 2020, the Audit Committee considered the audited consolidated and separate financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025 together with the management controls report from the auditors and the Company's response to this report at its meeting held on 30 January 2025.

In our opinion, the scope and planning of the audit for the period ended 30 June 2025 were adequate.

We have exercised our statutory functions under Section 404 (7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria and acknowledge the co-operation of management and staff in the conduct of these responsibilities.

We are of the opinion that the accounting and reporting policies of the Company and the Group are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices, and that the scope and planning of both the external and internal audits for the period ended 30 June 2025 were satisfactory and reinforce the Group's internal control systems.

After due consideration, the Audit Committee accepted the report of the Auditors that the financial statements were in accordance with ethical practice and International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Committee reviewed Management's response to the auditors findings in respect of management matters and we are satisfied with management's response thereto.

We are satisfied that the Company has complied with the provisions of Central Bank of Nigeria circular BSD/1/2004 dated 18 February 2004 on "Disclosure of insider related credits in the financial statements of banks", as contained in note 39 of the financial statement.

The Committee also approved the provision made in the consolidated and separate financial statements in relation to the remuneration of the auditors.

Mr. Samuel Ayininuola
Chairman, Audit Committee
FRC/2016/PRO/AUDITCOM/002/00000015248
30 July 2025

Members of the audit committee are:

1 Mr. Samuel Ayininuola*
2 Mr. Ibhade George*
3 Mr. Olatunji Bamidele*
4 Dr Babs Omotowa**
5 Mr. Ballama Manu**

*=Shareholders' representative
**=Non-Executive Directors

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC

Report on the audit of the interim consolidated and separate financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the interim consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC ("the company") and its subsidiaries (together "the group") as at 30 June 2025, and of their consolidated and separate financial performance and their consolidated and separate cash flows for the six month period then ended in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

What we have audited

Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC's interim consolidated and separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 June 2025;
- the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss for the six month period then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the six month period then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the six month period then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the six month period then ended; and
- the notes to the interim consolidated and separate financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

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

Key audit matters

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

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td>
Impairment allowance of loans and advances to customers – N142.2 billion (refer to notes 4.3, 6.2 and 12.1b)

The expected credit loss (ECL) on loans and advances to customers is considered a key audit matter as the measurement of impairment allowance involves the exercise of significant judgments and the use of complex models and assumptions. The size of the loans and advances to customers balance net of impairment allowance of N142.2 billion is N2.33 trillion.

The key areas of significant judgment in the calculation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) include:

Definition of default applied by the Group;
Assessment of exposures which experienced significant increase in credit risk (SICR);
Estimation of point-in-time probability of default (PD) used in the ECL models;
Assessment of collateral values used in the Loss Given Default (LGD) model;
Estimation of the Exposure at Default (EAD) used in computing expected credit losses over the life of risk assets as well as credit conversion factor (CCF) used for off - balance sheet exposures; and
Incorporation of forward-looking information (FLI) into the ECL model.

This is considered a key audit matter in the consolidated financial statements.
</td><td>
We adopted a combination of controls and substantive approach in assessing the impairment allowance of loans and advances to customers made by management.

We evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls around inputs into the credit rating system as well as the system’s computation of days past due.

We evaluated management’s default definition against the 90 days past due rebuttable presumption and examined customer specific information to assess the appropriateness of the days past due on sampled loan accounts.

We assessed the classification of loan accounts into the various stages by reviewing the identified indicators of significant increase in credit risk (SICR) for selected exposures.

With the assistance of our credit modelling experts, we:

Evaluated the appropriateness of the IFRS 9 impairment methodology;
Assessed the reasonableness of the point in time PD by performing a recalculation of the probability of default estimate in the ECL model.
checked the appropriateness of the LGD by performing procedures to establish the accuracy of the computed LGD and for stage 3 loans, we assessed the reasonableness of collateral information used in estimating the LGD;
Checked the appropriateness of the EAD estimation for the on-balance sheet exposures and CCF estimates used for off-balance sheet exposures by reviewing the methodology and logic applied;
Checked the methodology for incorporating FLI into the ECL model and assessed the FLI for reasonableness given current economic factors;
Assessed the methodology applied in the IFRS 9 impairment calculation engine used to combine PD, LGD and EAD term structures to arrive at the expected credit loss.

We checked the IFRS 9 disclosures for reasonableness.
</td></tr>
</table>

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, Statement of Directors' responsibilities in relation to the financial statements, Corporate Governance Report, Certification by Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer, Report of the audit committee, Income statements for the three month and period ended 30 June 2025, Value Added Statement, Five Year Financial Summary, Details of professionals who provided services to the financial statement and List of Agents, but does not include the interim consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

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

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the interim consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of interim consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Companies and Allied Matters Act requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

ii) the company has kept proper books of account, so far as appears from our examination of those books;

iii) the company's statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and statement of other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF NIGERIA
ICAN
0756649

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

11 August 2025

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

STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC

Consolidated and separate statements of financial position

as at 30 June 2025

		Group		Company	
		30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
	Note	**₦'million**	₦'million	**₦'million**	₦'million
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	7	**2,253,728**	2,245,312	**25,231**	7,867
Trading assets	9.1	**897,541**	591,532	**-**	-
Pledged assets	8.1	**264,126**	127,928	**-**	-
Derivative assets	10.6	**60,901**	124,129	**-**	-
Financial investments	11	**1,257,010**	1,085,256	**1,134**	1,085
Loans and advances	12	**2,495,754**	2,400,232	**-**	-
Loans and advances to banks	12	**166,528**	51,854	**-**	-
Loans and advances to customers	12	**2,329,226**	2,348,378	**-**	-
Other assets	15	**769,885**	236,044	**21,472**	19,113
Investment in subsidiaries	13	**-**	-	**238,851**	96,851
Reinsurance assets	17	**1,353**	1,051	**-**	-
Property and equipment	18	**107,369**	91,800	**6,277**	5,462
Intangible assets	19	**3,578**	1,721	**-**	-
Right of use assets	20	**7,134**	6,763	**705**	556
Deferred tax assets	16	**4,152**	324	**-**	-
Total assets		**8,122,531**	6,912,092	**293,670**	130,934
Equity and liabilities					
Equity		**951,238**	670,648	**278,503**	114,155
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders		**941,725**	661,890	**278,503**	114,155
Ordinary share capital	21.1	**7,951**	6,479	**7,951**	6,479
Share premium	21.1	**247,055**	102,780	**247,055**	102,780
Reserves		**686,719**	552,631	**23,497**	4,896
Non-controlling interest	13.3	**9,513**	8,758		
Liabilities		**7,171,293**	6,241,444	**15,167**	16,779
Trading liabilities	9.2	**1,764,607**	1,248,905	**-**	-
Derivative liabilities	10.6	**5,749**	61,850	**-**	-
Current tax liabilities	26	**73,665**	64,982	**79**	117
Deposit and current accounts	23	**3,697,113**	3,273,656	**-**	-
Deposits from banks	23	**269,043**	263,794	**-**	-
Deposits from customers	23	**3,428,070**	3,009,862	**-**	-
Other borrowings	24	**381,403**	417,589	**-**	-
Debt securities issued	25	**182,919**	112,697	**-**	-
Provisions	27	**47,557**	12,920	**-**	-
Other liabilities	28	**955,937**	996,688	**15,088**	16,662
Insurance contract liabilities	28.3	**58,790**	39,333	**-**	-
Deferred tax liabilities	16.1	**3,553**	12,824	**-**	-
Total equity and liabilities		**8,122,531**	6,912,092	**293,670**	130,934

Kunle Adedeji
Ag. Chief Executive/CFO
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001137
1 August 2025

Olatokunbo Lawal
Financial Controller
FRC/2014/PRO/ICAN/001/00000008536
1 August 2025

Sola David-Borha
Chairman
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001070
1 August 2025

The accompanying notes from page 7 to 135 form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss
for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

		Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
	Note	**₦'million**	₦'million	**₦'million**	₦'million
Net interest income		**316,014**	174,296	**2,980**	54
Interest income	33.1	**384,787**	246,126	**3,034**	233
Interest expense	33.2	**(68,773)**	(71,830)	**(54)**	(179)
Non-interest revenue		**117,904**	129,146	**65,944**	30,316
Net fee and commission revenue	33.3	**114,307**	82,966	**2,246**	1,617
Fee and commission revenue	33.3	**123,656**	88,703	**2,246**	1,617
Fee and commission expense	33.3	**(9,349)**	(5,737)	**-**	-
Income from life insurance activities		**(2,163)**	(837)	**-**	-
Net insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	33.4	**2,431**	276	**-**	-
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	33.4	**(88)**	(330)	**-**	-
Net insurance finance expenses	33.4	**(5,111)**	2,791	**-**	-
Fair value loss on financial assets fair value through P&L	33.4	**605**	(3,574)	**-**	-
Trading revenue	33.5	**(856)**	39,652	**-**	-
Other income	33.6	**6,616**	7,365	**63,698**	28,699
Income before credit impairment charges		**433,918**	303,442	**68,924**	30,370
Net impairment loss on financial assets	33.7	**(11,104)**	(26,549)	**-**	(550)
Income after credit impairment charges		**422,814**	276,893	**68,924**	29,820
Operating expenses		**(179,070)**	(129,891)	**(11,409)**	(10,175)
Staff costs	33.8	**(53,629)**	(43,088)	**(4,308)**	(6,087)
Other operating expenses	33.9	**(125,441)**	(86,803)	**(7,101)**	(4,088)
Profit before tax		**243,744**	147,002	**57,515**	19,645
Income tax charge	35.1	**(70,313)**	(30,645)	**(43)**	(57)
Profit for the period		**173,431**	116,357	**57,472**	19,588
Profit attributable to:					
Non-controlling interests	13.3	**2,057**	1,876	**-**	-
Equity holders of the parent		**171,374**	114,481	**57,472**	19,588
Profit for the period		**173,431**	116,357	**57,472**	19,588
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	36	**1,078**	884	**361**	151
Diluted earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	36	**1,078**	884	**361**	151

The accompanying notes from page 7 to 135 form an integral part of these financial statements

STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC

Consolidated and separate statements of other comprehensive income
for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

		Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
	Note	**₦'million**	₦'million	**₦'million**	₦'million
Profit for the period		**173,431**	116,357	**57,472**	19,588
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss					
Movement in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)		**474**	2	**-**	-
Net change in fair value	35.3	474	2	-	-
Related income tax	35.3	-	-	-	-
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Movement in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)		**1,111**	(8,458)	**-**	-
Total expected credit loss		387	(281)	-	-
Net change in fair value	35.3	821	(8,177)	-	-
Realised fair value adjustments transfered to profit or loss	35.3	(97)	-	-	-
Related income tax		-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period net of tax		**1,585**	(8,456)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**175,016**	107,901	**57,472**	19,588
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Non-controlling interests		**2,057**	1,674	**-**	-
Equity holders of the parent		**172,959**	106,227	**57,472**	19,588
		175,016	107,901	**57,472**	19,588

The accompanying notes from page 7 to 135 form an integral part of these financial statements

STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

Group	Ordinary share capital ₦'million	Share premium ₦'million	Statutory credit risk reserve ₦'million	Fair value through OCI reserve ₦'million	AGSMEIS reserve ₦'million	Other regulatory reserves ₦'million	Retained earnings ₦'million	Ordinary shareholders' equity ₦'million	Non-controlling interest ₦'million	Total equity ₦'million
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**6,479**	**102,780**	**9,106**	**8,327**	**29,147**	**134,019**	**372,032**	**661,890**	**8,758**	**670,648**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period				1,585		-	171,374	172,959	2,057	**175,016**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	171,374	171,374	2,057	**173,431**
Other comprehensive (loss) after tax for the period	-	-	-	1,585	-	-	-	1,585	-	**1,585**
Net change in fair value on debt financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	821	-	-	-	821	-	**821**
Net change in fair value on equity financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	474	-	-	-	474	-	**474**
Realised fair value adjustments on financial assets at FVOCI (debt)	-	-	-	(97)	-	-	-	(97)	-	**(97)**
Expected credit loss on debt financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	387	-	-	-	387	-	**387**
Income tax on other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Statutory credit risk reserve	-	-	18,401	-	-	-	(18,401)	-	-	-
Transfer to AGSMEIS reserves	-	-	-	-	9,164	-	(9,164)	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	-	78,527	(78,527)	-	-	-
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity	**1,472**	**144,275**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(38,871)**	**106,876**	**(1,302)**	**105,574**
Increase in paid-up capital (bonus issue)	1,472	144,275	-	-	-	-	-	**145,747**	-	**145,747**
Dividends paid to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(38,871)**	**(38,871)**	**(1,302)**	**(40,173)**
Balance at 30 June 2025	**7,951**	**247,055**	**27,507**	**9,912**	**38,311**	**212,546**	**398,443**	**941,725**	**9,513**	**951,238**
Balance at 1 January 2024	**6,479**	**102,780**	**15,800**	**10,864**	**19,983**	**55,492**	**288,178**	**499,576**	**7,348**	**506,924**
Total comprehensive income for the period				(8,254)		-	114,481	**106,227**	**1,674**	**107,901**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-		-	114,481	114,481	1,876	116,357
Other comprehensive income after tax for the period				(8,254)	-	-	-	(8,254)	(202)	(8,456)
Net change in fair value on debt financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	(7,975)		-	-	(7,975)	(202)	(8,177)
Net change in fair value on equity financial assets at FVOCI				2				2		2
Realised fair value adjustments on financial assets at FVOCI (debt)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss on debt financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	(281)		-	-	(281)	-	(281)
Income tax on other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Statutory credit risk reserve			7,533		-	-	(7,533)	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to AGSMEIS reserves	-	-	-	-	5,507	-	(5,507)	-	-	-
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,505)	(28,505)	(1,803)	(30,308)
Dividends paid to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,505)	(28,505)	(1,803)	(30,308)
Balance at 30 June 2024	6,479	102,780	23,333	2,610	25,490	55,492	361,114	577,298	7,219	584,517

Refer to note 21.3 for an assumption of the components of reserve

The accompanying notes from page 7 to 135 form an integral part of these financial statements

STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC

Separate statement of changes in equity

for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

Company	Ordinary share capital ₦'million	Share premium ₦'million	Retained earnings ₦'million	Ordinary shareholders' equity ₦'million
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**6,479**	**102,780**	**4,896**	**114,155**
Reclassification of share-based payment			-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period			57,472	**57,472**
Profit for the period	-	-	57,472	**57,472**
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity	**1,472**	**144,275**	(38,871)	**106,876**
Increase in paid-up capital (right issue)	**1,472**	**144,275**	-	**145,747**
Dividends paid to equity holders	-	-	(38,871)	**(38,871)**
Balance at 30 June 2025	**7,951**	**247,055**	**23,497**	**278,503**
Balance at 1 January 2024	**6,479**	**102,780**	**15,977**	**125,236**
Total comprehensive income for the period			19,588	**19,588**
Profit for the period	-	-	19,588	**19,588**
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity	-	-	(28,505)	**(28,505)**
Dividends paid to equity holders	-		(28,505)	**(28,505)**
Balance at 30 June 2024	**6,479**	**102,780**	**7,060**	**116,319**

The accompanying notes from page 7 to 135 form an integral part of these financial statements

STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC

Consolidated and separate statements of cash flows
for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
		₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		**173,130**	1,159,677	**52,484**	30,195
Cash flows from/(used in) operations		**(68,749)**	1,004,989	**(14,109)**	4,560
Profit before tax		**243,744**	147,002	**57,515**	19,645
Adjusted for:		**(285,140)**	113,411	**(65,619)**	(24,184)
Credit impairment reversal on financial instruments	33.7	**11,104**	26,549	**-**	550
Depreciation of property and equipment	18	**7,356**	6,186	**759**	677
Amortisation of intangible asset	19	**516**	382	**-**	-
Depreciation of right of use assets	20	**1,609**	2,096	**298**	263
Dividend income	33.6	**(679)**	(253)	**(63,695)**	(25,619)
Mark to market (gains)/loss on investment securities measured at	37.6	**1,585**	(8,456)	**-**	-
Equity-settled share-based payments	37.2	**357**	(2,012)	**-**	-
Accrued interest and exchange rate movement in other borrowings	24	**9,627**	230,876	**-**	-
Accrued interest and exchange rate movement in debt issued	25	**6,929**	38,954	**-**	-
Interest expense	33.2	**68,773**	71,830	**54**	179
Interest income	33.1	**(384,787)**	(246,126)	**(3,034)**	(233)
Gain on sale of property and equipment		**(7,530)**	(6,615)	**(1)**	(1)
(Increase)/decrease in assets	37.1	**(1,035,205)**	76,851	**(2,362)**	6,437
Increase/(decrease) in deposits and other liabilities	37.2	**1,007,852**	667,725	**(3,643)**	2,662
Dividends received		**611**	228	**63,695**	25,619
Interest received		**384,787**	246,126	**3,034**	233
Interest paid		**(68,773)**	(71,830)	**(54)**	(179)
Direct taxation paid	26.1	**(74,746)**	(19,836)	**(82)**	(38)
Net cash flows (used in)/ from investing activities		**4,377**	155,297	**(142,069)**	(4,328)
Capital expenditure on - property and equipment	18	**(24,744)**	(19,115)	**(1,651)**	(3,321)
- intangible assets	19	**(2,373)**	-	**-**	-
- right of use	37.5	**(1,834)**	(742)	**(447)**	(939)
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment, furniture and vehicles		**9,355**	12,825	**78**	19
Additional investment in subsidiary		**-**	-	**(140,000)**	-
Purchase of financial investments	37.6	**(301,517)**	(749,190)	**-**	(87)
Sale of financial investments	37.6	**325,490**	911,519	**(49)**	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**121,582**	(123,628)	**105,404**	(29,363)
Proceeds from addition to other borrowings	24	**26,287**	-	**-**	-
Repayment of other borrowings-Interest	24	**302**	-	**-**	-
Repayment of other borrowings-Principal	24	**(72,402)**	(87,499)	**-**	-
Proceed from debt securities issued	25	**68,610**	-	**-**	-
Repayment of debt securities issued-Principal	25	**-**	(4,963)	**-**	-
Repayment of debt securities issued-Interest	25	**(5,317)**	-	**-**	-
Unclaimed dividend paid	37.7	**-**	(858)	**-**	(858)
Increase in share capital	21.1	**144,275**	-	**144,275**	-
Cash dividends paid	21.2	**(40,173)**	(30,308)	**(38,871)**	(28,505)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**299,089**	1,191,346	**15,819**	(3,496)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	37.4	**(6,150)**	18,693	**1,545**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		**1,834,073**	571,902	**7,867**	15,325
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	37.3	**2,127,012**	1,781,941	**25,231**	11,829

The accompanying notes from page 7 to 135 form an integral part of these financial statements

1 Reporting entity

Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC (the 'Company') is a company domiciled in Nigeria. The company's registered office is at I.B.T.C. Place Walter Carrington Crescent Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria. These consolidated financial statements comprise the company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the 'Group'). The separate financial statement relates to Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC. The Group is primarily involved in the provision of banking and other financial services to corporate and individual customers.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements comply with the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Bank and Other Financial Institution Act, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, and relevant Central Bank of Nigeria circulars.

Securities Trading Policy

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

The consolidated and separate financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025 was approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 1 August 2025.

(b) Basis of measurement

These consolidated and separate financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

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

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

(c) Going concern assumption

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Group and Company will continue to operate as a going concern.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

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

(e) Use of estimates and judgement

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

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated annual financial statements is included in the note below;

- Note 6.9 Depreciation and useful life of property and equipment
- Impairment of financial instruments: assessment of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition (see note 27).
- Assessment of significance of insurance risk: The insurance subsidiary applies its judgement in assessing whether a contract transfers to the issuer significant insurance risk. A contract transfers significant insurance risk only if an insured event could cause the Company to pay additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario and only if there is a scenario that has commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis upon an occurrence of the insured event, regardless of whether the insured event is extremely unlikely. The assessment of whether additional amounts payable on the occurrence of an insured event are significant and whether there is any scenario with commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis involves significant judgement and is performed at initial recognition on a contract-by-contract basis. The type of contracts where this judgement is required are those that transfer financial and insurance risk and result in the latter being the smaller benefit provided. The application of judgement in this area is aided by the Company's processes to filter contracts where the additional amounts referred to above are more than 5% but less than 10% of the amounts paid if the insured event does not occur. Additional amounts that are less than 5% are considered by the Company as insignificant. A specialist unit conducts all these judgemental classifications under IFRS 17 to maintain consistency across the Company. This assessment is performed after the separation of non-closely related derivatives, distinct investment components and promises to transfer distinct goods and non-insurance services.
- Classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Determination of whether the Group controls investment funds where it act as fund manager (see note 6.8).
- Provision for contingent items such as legal claims, fines, penalties and other tax penalties. (see note 6.7).
- Determination of the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs (see note 6.3).
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources (see notes 27 & 32).

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the period ended 30 June 2025 is included in the following notes.

- Determination of the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs (see note 6.3).
- Determination of the fair value of share-based payments (see note 6.4).
- Impairment of financial instruments: incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL.
- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry-forward tax losses can be used (see note 16) as well as the likelihood and uncertainities of the extension of the tax exempt status of income on Government securities which we have assumed to be highly likely. Included in the recoverability review of deferred tax assets is assumptions about interest rates, exchange rates, inflation rate.
- Assessment of significance of insurance risk: The Company applies its judgement in assessing whether a contract transfers to the issuer significant insurance risk. A contract transfers significant insurance risk only if an insured event could cause the Company to pay additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario and only if there is a scenario that has commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis upon an occurrence of the insured event, regardless of whether the insured event is extremely unlikely. The assessment of whether additional amounts payable on the occurrence of an insured event are significant and whether there is any scenario with commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis involves significant judgement and is performed at initial recognition on a contract-by-contract basis. The type of contracts where this judgement is required are those that transfer financial and insurance risk and result in the latter being the smaller benefit provided. The application of judgement in this area is aided by the Company's processes to filter contracts where the additional amounts referred to above are more than 5% but less than 10% of the amounts paid if the insured event does not occur. Additional amounts that are less than 5% are considered by the Company as insignificant. A specialist unit conducts all these judgemental classifications under IFRS 17 to maintain consistency across the Company. This assessment is performed after the separation of non-closely related derivatives, distinct investment components and promises to transfer distinct goods and non-insurance services.

3 Changes in accounting policies

Except as decribed below, the Group has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in Note 4 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3 Changes in material accounting policies (continued)

Adoption of amended standards effective for the current financial period

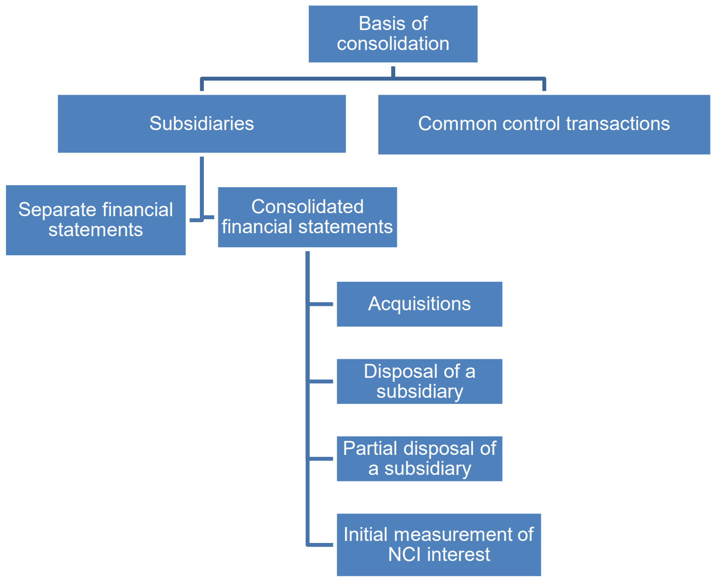
- **Amendment to IAS 21 (Lack of Exchanageability):** The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued 'Lack of Exchangeability' to require an entity to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide. These amendments will assist companies and investors by addressing a matter not previously covered in the accounting requirements for the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates. The amendments will be applied retrospectively. The impact on the annual financial statements has not yet been fully determined. The adoption of this standard did not affect the group's previously reported financial results significantly, disclosures or accounting policies and did not impact the group's results materially upon transition.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

4 Statement of material accounting policies

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

4.1 Basis of consolidation



Subsidiaries (including mutual funds, in which the Group has both an irrevocable asset management agreement and a significant investment)

Separate financial statements

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

Consolidated financial statements

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

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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

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

Common control transactions

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

Foreign currency translations

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

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

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

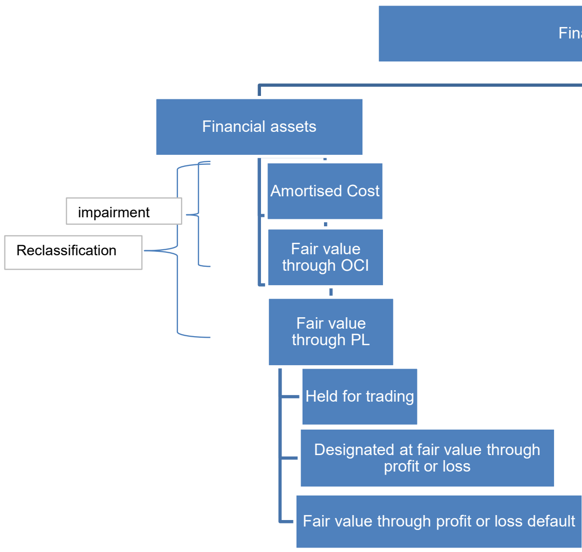
4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Financial instruments

The relevant financial instruments are financial assets classified at amortised cost, fair value through OCI, fair value through P/L and financial liabilities.



Recognition and initial measurement – financial instruments

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

Financial assets

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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

<table>
<tr><td>Amortised cost</td><td colspan="2">Amortised cost using the effective interest method with interest recognised in interest income, less any impairment losses which are recognised as part of credit impairment charges.
Directly attributable transaction costs and fees received are capitalised and amortised through interest income as part of the effective interest rate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fair value through OCI</td><td colspan="2">Debt instrument: Fair value, with gains and losses recognised directly in the fair value through OCI reserve. When a debt financial asset is disposed of, the cumulative fair value adjustments, previously recognised in OCI, are reclassified to the other gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue.
Interest income on debt financial asset is recognised in interest income in terms of the effective interest rate method.
Dividends received are recognised in interest income within profit or loss.
Equity instrument: Fair value, with gains and losses recognised directly in the fair value through OCI reserve. When equity financial assets are disposed of, the cumulative fair value adjustments in OCI are reclassified within reserves to retained earnings.
Dividends received on equity instruments are recognised in other revenue within non-interest revenue.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Fair value through PL</td><td>Held for trading</td><td>Fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value) (including interest and dividends) recognised in trading revenue.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Designated at fair value through profit or loss</td><td>Fair value gains and losses (including interest and dividends) on the financial asset are recognised in the income statement as part of other gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fair value through profit or loss – default</td><td>Fair value gains and losses (including interest and dividends) on the financial asset are recognised in the income statement as part of other gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue.</td></tr>
</table>

Impairment

Expected credit losses (ECL) are recognised on financial assets classified as at either amortised cost or fair value through OCI (except equities), financial guarantee contracts that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss as well as loan commitments that are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

Reclassification

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

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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Held for trading	Fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value) (including interest and dividends) recognised in trading revenue.
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value (including interest and dividends but excluding fair value gains and losses attributable to own credit risk) are recognised in other gains and losses on financial instruments as part of non-interest revenue. Fair value gains and losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised within OCI, unless this would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in which case the own credit risk changes are recognised within trading revenue.
Amortised cost	Amortised cost using the effective interest method with interest recognised in interest expense.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are derecognised in the following instances:

Financial assets	Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired, or where the group has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows on the financial asset such that it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. Any interest in the transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the group is recognised as a separate asset or liability. The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or a portion of the risks or rewards of the transferred assets. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised. Transfers of assets with the retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include securities lending and repurchase agreements. When assets are sold to a third party with a concurrent total rate of return swap on the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a secured financing transaction, similar to repurchase transactions. In transactions where the group neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, the asset is derecognised if control over the asset is lost. The rights and obligations retained in the transfer are recognised separately as assets and liabilities as appropriate. In transfers where control over the asset is retained, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset. Any cummulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities
Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation of the financial liabilities are extinguished, that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Modification of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial guarantee contracts

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

Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments at a below market interest rate are initially recognised when the Group become party to the irrevocable commitment at fair value, which is generally equal to the premium received, and then amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. Financial guarantee contracts (that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss) and loan commitments at a below market interest rate, are subsequently measured at the higher of the:

• the ECL calculated for the financial guarantee; and
• unamortised premium.

Derivatives and embedded derivatives

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

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

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

Other

Pledged assets

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

Sale and repurchase agreements

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

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

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Collateral repossessed

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

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

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

Collateral Valuation

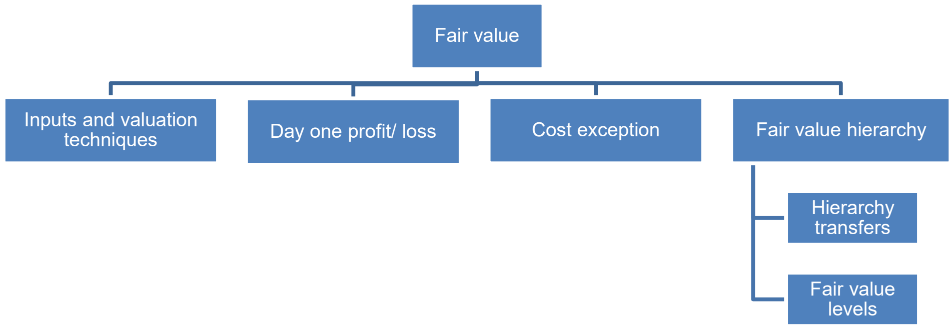
To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the group seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collaterals comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letter of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting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

However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on a periodic basis.

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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Fair value



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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. Fair value is a market based measurement and uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability under current market conditions. When determining fair value it is presumed that the entity is a going concern devoid of any circumstance that indicates a forced transaction, involuntary liquidation or a distressed sale. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Inputs and valuation techniques

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

Fair value measurements are categorised into level 1, 2 or 3 within the fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement.
Where discounted cash flow analyses are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and a market related discount rate at the reporting date for an asset or liability with similar terms and conditions.
If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has both a bid and an ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value is used to measure fair value.
The Group's valuation control framework governs internal control standards, methodologies, and procedures over its valuation processes, which include the following valuation techniques and main inputs and assumptions per type of instrument:

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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

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

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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Day one profit or loss

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

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

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

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

Fair value hierarchy

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

Hierarchy levels

The levels have been defined as follows:

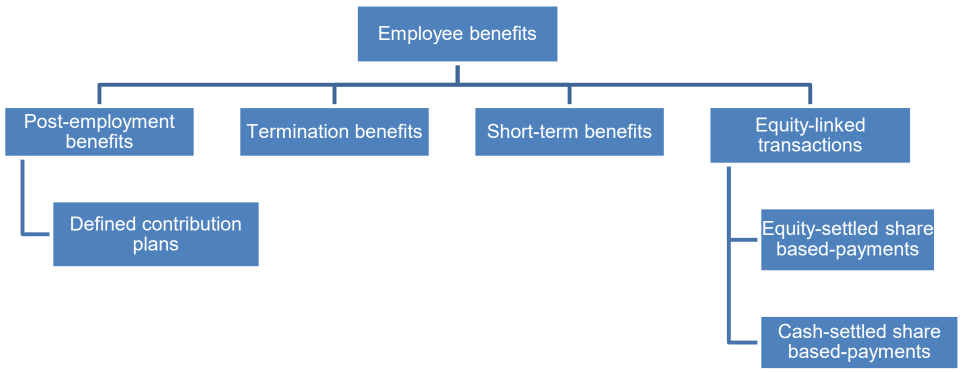
Level 1	Fair value is based on quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for an identical financial asset or liability. An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing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

Hierarchy transfer policy

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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.5 Employee benefits



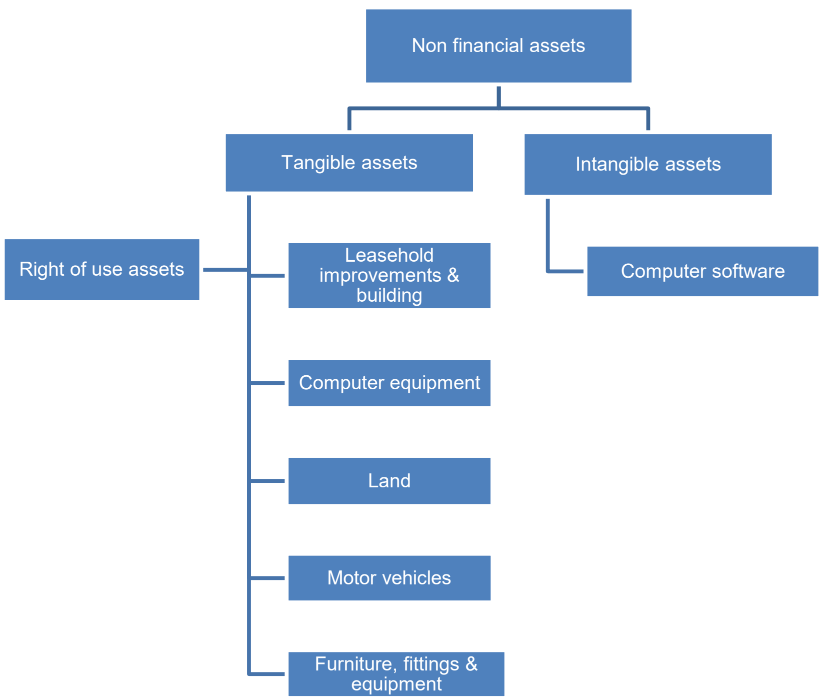
Type	Description	Statement of financial position	Statement of other comprehensive income	Income statement
Defined contribution plans	The Group operates a contributory pension plan in line with the Pension Reform Act 2014. Employees and the Bank contribute 8% and 10% respectively of each of the qualifying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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

Equity-linked transactions

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

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



4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Initial and subsequent measurement</th><th>Useful lives, depreciation/ amortisation method or fair value basis</th><th>Impairment</th><th>Derecognition</th></tr>
<tr><td>Tangible assets</td><td>Property and Equipment (PPE) are recognized if it's probable to generate future economic benefits and its cost can be reliably measured, applying this to both initial and subsequent expenditures. The cost of PPE includes the purchase price (net of discounts), import duties, non-refundable taxes, directly attributable costs to bring the asset to working condition (such as site preparation, delivery, installation, borrowing costs, and relevant employee benefits), and estimated dismantling and site restoration costs; Stanbic IBTC utilizes the cost model for PPE valuation.

Property and equipment are initially measured at cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Property and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is measured at cost less impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Costs that are subsequently incurred are included in the asset's related carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure, which does not meet these criteria, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Where significant parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate major components of property and equipment.</td><td>Property and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over estimated useful lives (see below) of the assets to their residual values. Land and Work-in progress are not depreciated.

Land: N/A
Freehold Buildings: 25 years
Computer equipments: 3-5 years
Motor vehicles: 4 years
Office equipments: 6 years
Furniture & fittings: 4 years
Improvements on leasehold building: greater of 6 years or useful life of underlying asset

The residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method applied are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.</td><td rowspan="2">Intangible assets are tested annually for impairment and additionally when an indicator of impairment exists.

Other non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date and tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Fair value less costs to sell is determined by ascertaining the current market value of an asset and deducting any costs related to the realisation of the asset.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.</td><td rowspan="2">The non-financial assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. The gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss and is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the non-financial asset.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Intangible assets/ Computer software</td><td>Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes and the acquisition of software licences are generally recognised as an expense as incurred.
However, direct computer software development costs that are clearly associated with an identifiable and unique system, which will be controlled by the Group and have a probable future economic benefit beyond one year as well as acquired software, are recognised as intangible assets.
Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses from the date that the assets are available for use.

Expenditure subsequently incurred on computer software is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.</td><td>Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis at rates appropriate to the expected lives of the assets (2 to 15 years) from the date that the asset is available for use.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial yearend and adjusted, if necessary.</td></tr>
</table>

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.7 Leases

<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Description</th><th>Statement of financial position</th><th>Income statement</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Right of use assets and lease liabilities</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Lessee accounting</td><td>All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:
● leases of low value assets; and
● leases with a duration of twelve months or less.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For reassessments to the lease terms, an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being depreciated over the revised lease term. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero any further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, is recognised in profit or loss.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Lessor accounting</td></tr>
<tr><td>Finance leases</td><td>Leases, where the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership, are classified as finance leases.</td><td>Finance lease receivable, including initial direct costs and fees, are primarily accounted for as financing transactions in banking activities, with rentals and instalments receivable, less unearned finance charges, being included in loans and advances.</td><td>Finance charges earned within interest income are computed using the effective interest method, which reflects a constant yearic rate of return on the investment in the finance lease. The tax benefits arising from investment allowances on assets leased to clients are accounted for within direct taxation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operating leases</td><td>All leases that do not meet the criteria of a finance lease are classified as operating leases.</td><td>The asset underlying the lease continues to be recognised and accounted for in terms of the relevant Group accounting policies. Accruals for outstanding lease charges, together with a straight-line lease asset or liability, being the difference between actual payments and the straight-line lease income are recognised.</td><td>Operating lease income net of any incentives given to lessees, is recognised on the straight-line basis, or a more representative basis where applicable, over the lease term and is recognised in operating income.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease year has expired, any payment received/(paid) by the Group by way of a penalty is recognised as income/(expense) in the year in which termination takes place.</td></tr>
</table>

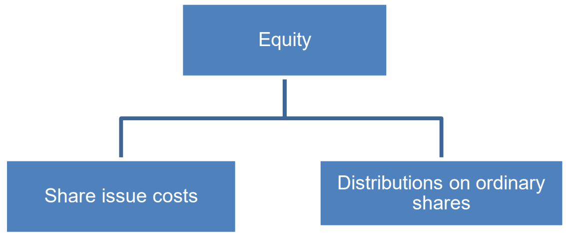
IFRS 16 - Lessor lease modifications

<table>
<tr><td>Finance leases</td><td>When the Group modifies the terms of a lease resulting in an increase in scope and the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with a stand-alone price for the increase in scope, the Group accounts for these modifications as a separate new lease. These lease modifications are accounted for as a separate new lease from the effective date of the modification and the net investment in the lease becomes the carrying amount of the underlying asset.

All other lease modifications that are not accounted for as a separate lease are accounted for in terms of IFRS 9, unless the classification of the lease would have been accounted for as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at inception of the lease.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operating leases</td><td>Modifications are accounted for as a new lease from the effective date of the modification.</td></tr>
</table>

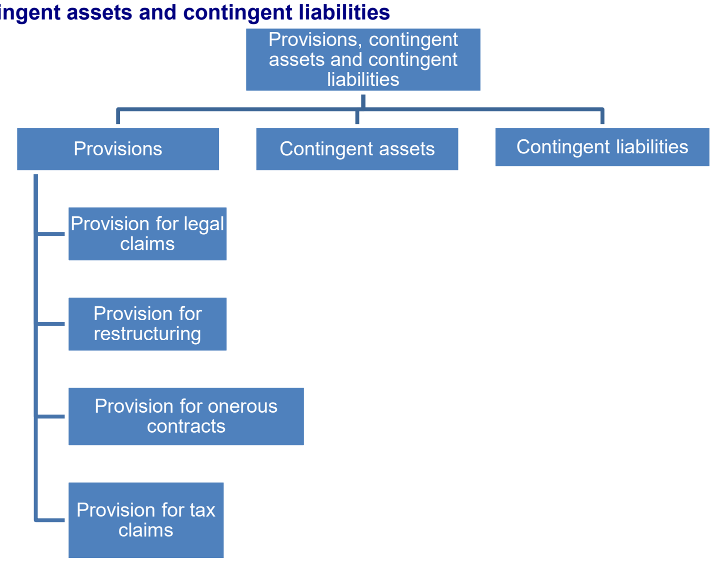
4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.8 Equity



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

4.9 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

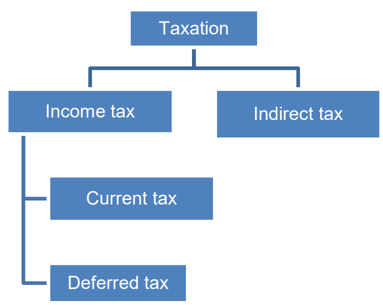


Provisions	Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

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

4.10 Taxation

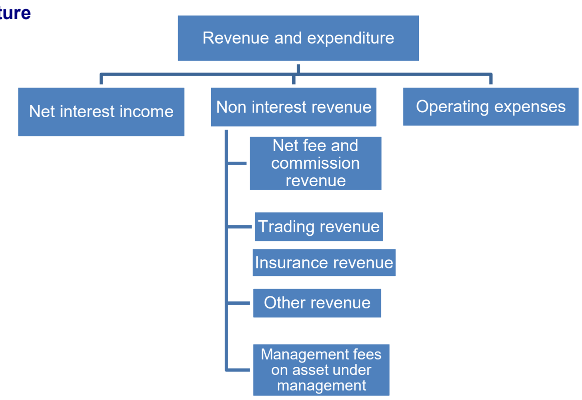


Type	Description, recognition and measurement	Offsetting
Current tax- determined for current year transactions and events	Current tax comprises the expected tax payable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

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

4.11 Revenue and expenditure



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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.11 Revenue and expenditure (continued)

Description	Recognition and measurement
Net interest income	In terms of the effective interest method, interest is recognised at a rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter year, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Direct incremental transaction costs incurred and origination fees received, including loan commitment fees, as a result of bringing margin- yielding assets or liabilities into the statement of financial position, are capitalised to the carrying amount of financial instruments that are not at fair value through profit or loss and amortised as interest income or expense over the life of the asset or liability as part of the effective interest rate. Where the estimates of payments or receipts on financial assets or financial liabilities are subsequently revised, the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted to reflect actual and revised estimated cash flows. The carrying amount is calculated by computing the present value of the adjusted cash flows at the financial asset or financial liability's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment to the carrying value is recognised in net interest income. When a financial asset is classified as Stage 3 impaired, interest income is calculated on the impaired value (gross carrying value less specific impairment) based on the original effective interest rate. Interest expense on lease liabilities: A lease finance cost, determined with reference to the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Group's incremental borrowing rate, is recognised within interest expense over the lease year. Dividends received on preference share investments classified as debt form part of the Group's lending activities and are included in interest income.
Net fee and commission revenue	All fees and commission income are point in time with the exception of loan commitment that is overtime. Loan commitment fees for loans that are not expected to be drawn down are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment year. All other fee and commission income is recognised under the principles of IFRS 15, which states that revenue is recognised when a promised service is transferred to a customer and the customer obtains control of that service. Loan syndication fees, where the Group does not participate in the syndication or participates at the same effective interest rate for comparable risk as other participants, are recognised as revenue when the syndication has been completed. Syndication fees that do not meet these criteria are capitalised as origination fees and amortised as interest income. The fair value of issued financial guarantee contracts on initial recognition is amortised as income over the term of the contract. Fee and commission expenses, included in net fee and commission revenue, are mainly transaction and service fees relating to financial instruments, which are expensed as the services are received. Expenditure is recognised as fee and commission expenses where the expenditure is linked to the production of fee and commission revenue.
Trading revenue	Trading revenue comprises all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities, together with related interest income, expense and dividends.
Insurance revenue	As the Company provides insurance services under a group of insurance contracts issued, it reduces its LRC and recognises insurance revenue, which is measured at the amount of consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services. For groups of insurance contracts measured under the GM, insurance revenue consists of the following: → The sum of the changes in the LRC including a) the insurance service expense incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding: - amounts allocated to the loss component; - amounts relating to risk adjustment for non-financial risk not including; - repayments of investment components; - insurance acquisition expenses; b) amounts related to income tax that are specifically chargeable to the policyholder c) the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding: - changes included in insurance finance income or expense aas detailed in section J - changes that relate to future service that adjust the CSM as detailed in subsequent measurement in section G2; and - amounts allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage arising from changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk recognised in profit or loss because of the release from risk.; d) the amount of CSM for the services provided in the period; e) experience adjustments for premium receipts (and any related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows) that relate to current or past services, if any. The portion of premiums that can be seen as recovering those acquisition cash flows are included in the insurance service expenses in each period. Both amount are measured on the same basis used for the allocation of the CSM to profit or loss under d) above. When applying the PAA, the Company recognises insurance revenue for the period based on the passage of time by allocating premium receipts including premium experience adjustments to each period of service. However, when the expected pattern of release from risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then premium receipts are allocated based on the expected pattern of incurred insurance service expense. The Company issues insurance policies with different expected pattern of occurrence of claims. For those groups of contracts, revenue is recognised based on the expected pattern of claim occurrence. At the end of each reporting period, the Company considers whether there was a change in facts and circumstances indicating a need to change, on a prospective basis, the premium receipt allocation due to changes in the expected pattern of claim occurrence for new and existing groups.
Other revenue	Other revenue includes dividends on equity financial assets and re- measurement gains and losses from contingent consideration on disposals and purchases. Gains and losses on equity instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised within other revenue. This is however different from the trading revenue described above. Gains and losses on equity instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) financial assets are reclassified from OCI to other revenue on derecognition or impairment.
Dividend income	Dividends are recognised in profit or loss when the right to receipt is established. Scrip dividends are recognised as dividends received where the dividend declaration allows for a cash alternative.
Management fees on assets under management	Fee income includes management fees on assets under management and administration fees. Management fees on assets under management are recognised over the year for which the services are rendered, in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.
Operating expenses	Expenses are recognized on an accrual bases regardless of the time of cash outflows. Expenses are recognized in the income statement when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an assets or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized in the same reporting year when they are incurred in cases when it is not probable to directly relate them to particular income earned during the current reporting year and when they are not expected to generate any income during the coming years. Expenses that are not related to the income earned during the reporting year, but expected to generate future economic benefits, are recorded in the financial statements as assets.

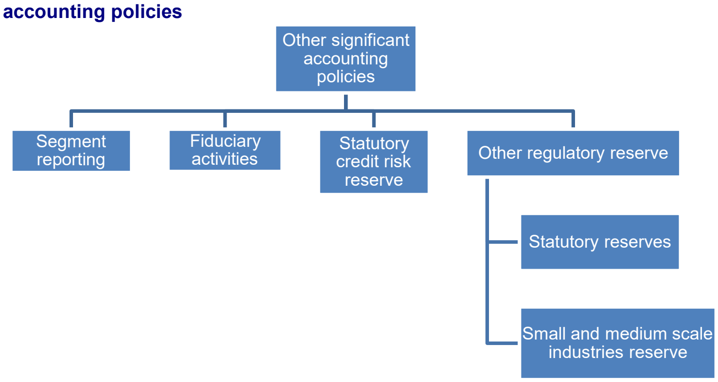
4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

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

IFRS 9 accounting treatment

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

4.12 Other significant accounting policies



Segment reporting	An operating segment is a component of the Group engaged in business activities, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by management in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to segments and assessing segment performance. The Group's identification of segments and the measurement of segment results is based on the Group's internal reporting to management. Transactions between segments are priced at market-related rates.
Fiduciary activities	The Group commonly engages in trust or other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, post-employment benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and the income arising directly thereon are excluded from these financial statements as they are not assets of the Group. However, fee income earned and fee expenses incurred by the Group relating to the Group's responsibilities from fiduciary activities are recognised in profit or loss.
Statutory credit risk reserve	The statutory credit risk reserve represents a reserve component created when credit impairment on loans and advances as accounted for under IFRS using the expected loss model differs from the Prudential Guidelines set by the Central Bank of Nigeria.
Statutory reserve	Nigerian banking and pension industry regulations require the banking and pension subsidiaries to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve. For the banking subsidiary, an appropriation of 30% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than paid-up share capital and 15% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is greater than the paid up share capital. The pension subsidiary is required to transfer 12.5% of its profit after tax to a statutory reserve. Statutory reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders. See note 21.3 (a)(i).

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.13 Non-current assets held for sale and disposal Groups

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

4 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

4.14 New standards and interpretations not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for the period beginning after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

Pronouncement	
Title	**IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (amendments)** The amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. The amendments will be applied prospectively and are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.
Effective date	Effective date of this standard deferred indefinitely
Title	**Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures** The amendment ssettling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system; and assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features. The amendments will be applied retrospectively. The impact on the financial statements has not yet been fully determined.
Effective date	1 January 2026.
Title	**IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements: Disclosures** The standard set out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements (financial statements) to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. The standards requires; Entities to classify their income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely operating, investing, financing, discounted operations and tax categories. Entities are also required to include a newly-defined operating profit sub-total. Entities' net profit will not change. Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statement. Enhance guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements. Entities are required to use the operating profit sub-total as the starting point for the statement of cashflows when presenting operating cashflow using the indirect methods.
Effective date	1 January 2027.
Title	**IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures** The standard specify the disclosure requirements an entity is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.
Effective date	1 January 2027.

5 Segment reporting

During 2023, the group has made significant structural changes to better serve its clients. Our operating model is client led and structured around our business units, previously referred to as segments, namely: Personal & Private Banking (PPB), Business & Commercial Banking (BCB), Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) and Insurance & Asset Management (IAM). The principal reporting segments in the Group are as follows:

Business unit	
Business & Commercial Banking	The business & commercial banking (BCB) segment provides broad based client solutions for a wide spectrum of small- and medium-sized businesses as well as large commercial enterprises. Our client coverage support extends across a wide range of industries, sectors and solutions that deliver the necessary advisory, networking and sustainability support required by our clients to enable their growth. Home services - Residential accommodation financing solutions, including related value added services. Vehicle and asset finance - Comprehensive finance solutions in instalment credit, fleet management and related services across our retail and business markets.
Corporate and Investment Banking	The Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB) segment serves large companies (multinational, regional and domestic), governments, parastatals and institutional clients across Africa and internationally. Our clients leverage our in-depth sector and regional expertise, our specialist capabilities and our access to global capital markets for advisory, transactional, trading and funding support. Global markets – Trading and risk management solutions across financial markets, including foreign exchange, money markets, interest rates, equities, credit and commodities. Transactional and lending products – Comprehensive suite of cash management, international trade finance, working capital and investor services solutions. Investment banking – Full suite of advisory and financing solutions, from term lending to structured and specialised products across equity and debt capital markets.
Personal and Private Banking	The personal and private banking (PPB) segment is responsible for the end-to-end lifecycle of clients. PPB services individual clients across Nigeria. We enable our clients' daily lives by providing relevant solutions throughout their life journeys. Card and payments - Credit card facilities to individuals and businesses. Merchant acquiring services. Enablement of digital payment capabilities through various products and platforms. Mobile money and cross-border businesses. Retail lending - Comprehensive suite of lending products provided to individuals and small and medium-sized businesses. Retail transactional - Comprehensive suite of transactional, savings, payment and liquidity management solutions.
Insurance and Asset Management	The Insurance & Asset Management (IAM) segment is made up of the company's subsidiaries, whose activities involve investment management, portfolio management, unit trust/funds management, insurance brokerage, life insurance and trusteeship. Our clients, who range from individual customers to corporate and institutional clients, can leverage the Group's extensive market leading range of propositions and services to help build and protect their wealth and lifestyle.

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

5 Segment reporting

Operating segments

	Business & Commercial Banking		Corporate and Investment Banking		Personal and Private Banking		Insurance and Asset Management		Eliminations		Group	
	30 Jun. 2025	30 Jun. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	30 Jun. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	30 Jun. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	30 Jun. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	30 Jun. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	30 Jun. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Net interest income	**50,558**	44,464	**228,480**	98,426	**25,122**	25,770	**11,854**	5,636	**-**	-	**316,014**	174,296
Interest income - external source	63,161	51,070	282,701	171,167	26,929	17,810	11,996	6,079	-	-	384,787	246,126
Interest expense - external source	(12,603)	(6,606)	(54,221)	(72,741)	(1,807)	7,960	(142)	(443)	-	-	(68,773)	(71,830)
Non-interest revenue	**14,400**	11,492	**38,973**	65,469	**9,334**	4,902	**61,012**	49,804	**(5,815)**	(2,521)	**117,904**	129,146
Net fee and commission revenue	12,812	10,949	39,897	23,188	5,740	3,858	61,673	47,492	(5,815)	(2,521)	114,307	82,966
Income from life insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,163)	(837)	-	-	(2,163)	(837)
Trading revenue	-	97	(856)	39,495	-	60	-	-	-	-	(856)	39,652
Other revenue	1,588	446	(68)	2,786	3,594	984	1,502	3,149	-	-	6,616	7,365
Revenue	**64,958**	55,956	**267,453**	163,895	**34,456**	30,672	**72,866**	55,440	**(5,815)**	(2,521)	**433,918**	303,442
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(10,815)	(14,972)	(533)	(6,992)	447	(4,578)	(203)	(7)	-	-	**(11,104)**	(26,549)
Income after credit impairment charges	**54,143**	40,984	**266,920**	156,903	**34,903**	26,094	**72,663**	55,433	**-**	-	**422,814**	276,893
Operating expenses	**(42,497)**	(27,931)	**(86,546)**	(59,565)	**(27,233)**	(25,753)	**(28,609)**	(19,163)	**5,815**	2,521	**(179,070)**	(129,891)
Profit before direct taxation	**11,646**	13,053	**180,374**	97,338	**7,670**	341	**44,054**	36,270	**-**	-	**243,744**	147,002
Direct taxation	(2,217)	(6,161)	(52,803)	(12,781)	(357)	(298)	(14,936)	(11,405)	-	-	**(70,313)**	(30,645)
(Loss)/Profit for the period	**9,429**	6,892	**127,571**	84,557	**7,313**	43	**29,118**	24,865	**-**	-	**173,431**	116,357
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**
Total assets	**897,588**	**893,705**	**6,582,722**	**5,353,429**	**671,369**	**570,278**	**296,401**	**254,839**	**(325,549)**	**(160,159)**	**8,122,531**	**6,912,092**
Total liabilities	**555,331**	**735,448**	**6,150,694**	**4,942,934**	**374,440**	**468,913**	**176,758**	**157,063**	**(85,930)**	**(62,914)**	**7,171,293**	**6,241,444**
	30 Jun. 2025	30 Jun. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	30 Jun. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	30 Jun. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	30 Jun. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	30 Jun. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	30 Jun. 2024
	₦ million	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**
Depreciation and amortisation	**2,754**	**2,651**	**774**	**658**	**2,717**	**3,076**	**3,236**	**2,279**	**-**	**-**	**9,481**	**8,664**
Number of employees	**441**	**428**	**393**	**540**	**1,663**	**1,454**	**807**	**789**	**-**	**-**	**3,304**	**3,211**

6 Prudential disclosure and key management assumptions

Prudential disclosure:

6.1 Credit impairment losses on loans and advances

Determination of statutory credit risk reserves

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

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

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

* Prudential Provisions is greater than IFRS impairment allowance; the excess provision resulting should be transferred from the general reserve account to a "regulatory risk reserve".
* Prudential Provisions is less than IFRS impairment allowance; IFRS determined provision is charged to the statement of comprehensive income. The cumulative balance in the regulatory risk reserve is thereafter reversed to the general reserve account

The company's subsidiary Stanbic IBTC Bank, has complied with the requirements of the guidelines as follows:

	Note	30-Jun-25 ₦'million	31-Dec-24 ₦'million
Statement of prudential adjustments			
Prudential Provision			
Specific provision on loans and advances		**122,442**	83,981
General provision on loans and advances		**47,274**	47,440
Provision for other credit losses		**67,446**	32,017
		237,162	163,438
IFRS Impairment allowance			
12-month ECL	12.1	**29,691**	32,185
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	12.1	**12,629**	4,473
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	12.1	**99,889**	85,657
Impairment on other financial assets and provision for other losses		**67,446**	32,017
		209,655	154,332
Closing regulatory reserve		**27,507**	9,106
Opening regulatory reserve		**9,106**	15,800
Appropriation:Transfer (to)/from retained earnings		**18,401**	(6,694)

Key management assumptions

Use of assumptions:

6.2 Expected credit loss on On-balance Sheet and Off-balance sheet exposures

Significant increase in credit risk

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

- Change in the probability of default from initial recognition to the reporting date.
- A 30-day past due rebuttal, requiring exposures to be classified in stage 2. It is however not considered sufficient to only look at arrears data such as days past due in considering whether there is a significant increase in credit risk and the Group would need to assess for significant increase in credit risk through other means. Arrears data are used after exhausting all other methods of determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
- Other means of considering whether there is a significant increase in credit risk includes the evaluation of internal and external credit ratings as well as information from external credit bureaus. Information about the economic sector and geographical region of the borrower are also be taken into account.
- Where a single customer has more than one loan with the Group (for example, a home loan, revolving facility, vehicle and asset finance, etc.), a one customer view is taken when considering whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. In this instance, a significant increase in the customer's credit risk on one loan account is taken into account when assessing the customer's other loan accounts. If it is assessed that there is a significant increase in credit risk in one exposure, then there is a presumption that the customer's other loans also have a significant increase in credit risk.
- In terms of IFRS 9, the Group is required to incorporate both historical experience as well as forward looking information when assessing whether an instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. A useful reference tool that is used in the assessment of significant increase in credit risk is the exposure's credit rating.

Low credit risk financial instruments

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

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

Default

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

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

Write-off

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

Modified financial assets

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

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

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

Incorporation of forward-looking information

Forward-looking information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 Key management assumptions (continued)

6.3 Fair value of financial instruments

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

Additional disclosures on fair value measurements of financial instruments are set out in notes 30.

6.4 Share-based payments

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

Refer to note 33.10 for further details regarding the carrying amount of the liabilities arising from the Group's cash-settled share incentive schemes and the expenses recognised in the income statement.

6.5 Intangible assets

Direct computer software development costs that are clearly associated with an identifiable and unique system, which will be controlled by the Group and have a probable future economic benefit beyond one year, are capitalised and disclosed as computer software intangible assets.

Computer software intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The determination of the recoverable amount of each asset requires judgement. The recoverable amount is based on the value in use and calculated by estimating future cash benefits that will result from each asset and discounting these cash benefits at an appropriate pre-tax discount rate (see note 4.6).

6 Key management assumptions (continued)

6.6 Recoverability of deferred tax assets:

At the end of each reporting period, Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) is assessed under IAS 12 "Income Taxes" to determine if it can be recognized or if its carrying amount needs to be adjusted. This assessment hinges on the principle that a DTA is recognized only to the extent that it is "probable" that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits, or deductible temporary differences, can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related future tax benefit will be realised. The most significant management assumption is the forecasts used to support the probability assessment that sufficient taxable profits will be generated by the entities in the Group in the future in order to utilise the deferred tax assets. The forecasts of taxable profits are determined based on approved budgets for future years and adjusted for any adjustments that management deems necessary and are supportable at the time of reporting. The assessment of availability of future taxable profit against which carry forward tax losses can be utilised is disclosed under Note 16.

6.7 Provisions

The Group make provisions for contingent items such as legal claims, fines, penalties and other tax penalties. The amount provided is based on the management best estimate of the amounts that will be required to settle the obligation in the event that it crystallises. Provisions is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Any material difference in management best estimates will have an impact on the carrying amount of the provisions. Refer to note 27 for further details.

6.8 Investment funds

The Group acts as fund manager to a number of investment funds. Determination of whether the Group controls such an investment fund usually focuses on the assessment of the aggregate economic interest of the Group in the fund and the investors' rights to remove the fund manager. For all the investment funds managed by the Group, the trust deed empowers the investors to vote for the removal of the fund manager without cause, but subject to approval of a vast majority of all unitholders, and the Group's aggregate economic interest in each case is less than 25%. As a result, the Group has concluded that it acts as agent for the investors in all cases, and therefore has not consolidated these funds.

Further disclosure in respect of investment funds in which the Group has an interest is contained in note 14.

6.9 Depreciation and useful life of property and equipment

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

6.10 Use of estimates and judgements in applying IFRS 17

In the application of the accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

6.11 Right of use and lease liabilities

The group leases various offices, spaces and branches which rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of various tenors but may have extension options. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. 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 other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the group, the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. If a readily observable amortising loan rate is available to the individual lessee which has a similar payment profile to the lease, then the group entities use that rate as a starting point to determine the incremental borrowing rate

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset’s useful life.

		Group		Company	
		30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
		₦'million	₦'million	**₦'million**	₦'million
7	**Cash and bank balances**				
	Coins and bank notes	**42,269**	42,327		-
	Balances with central bank	**896,623**	720,466		-
	Current balances with banks within Nigeria	**22,117**	12,026	**25,231**	7,867
	Current balances with banks outside Nigeria	**1,292,719**	1,470,493		-
		2,253,728	2,245,312	**25,231**	7,867

Balances with central bank include cash reserve of ₦894,706 million (Dec. 2024: ₦717,040 million) that are not available for use by the Group on a day to day basis. These restricted cash balances are held with Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN).

Included in current balances with banks outside Nigeria is ₦211,999 million (Dec. 2024: ₦241,815 million) which represents Naira value of foreign currency bank balances held on behalf of customers in respect of letters of credit transactions. The corresponding liability is included in other liabilities (See note 28.1).

Included in current balances with banks outside Nigeria is ₦144,738 million (Dec. 2024: ₦164,720 million) held with Standard Bank Group. See note 38.3 for details.

		Group		Company	
		30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
		₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
8	**Pledged assets**				
8.1	**Pledged assets**				
	Financial assets that may be repledged or resold by counterparties				
	Government bonds - Trading	**29,372**	65,870	**-**	-
	Government bonds - FVOCI	**77,525**	62,058	**-**	-
	Treasury bills - Trading	**56,816**	-	**-**	-
	Treasury bills - FVOCI	**100,413**	-	**-**	
		264,126	127,928	**-**	-

Maturity analysis

The maturities represent periods to contractual redemption of the pledged assets recorded.

	Group 30 Jun. 2025	Group 31 Dec. 2024	Company 30 Jun. 2025	Company 31 Dec. 2024
Maturing within 1 month	**-**	-	**-**	-
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**84,627**	-	**-**	-
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**122,680**	25,364	**-**	-
Maturing after 12 months	**73,794**	144,222	**-**	-
	281,101	169,586	**-**	-

8.2 Pledged assets

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

To the extent that the counterparty is permitted to sell and/or repledge the assets in the absence of default, the assets are classified in the statement of financial position as pledged assets.

Financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities

The carrying amount of total financial assets that have been pledged as collateral for liabilities (included in amounts reflected in 8.1 above) at 30 June 2025 was ₦78,424 million (Dec. 2024: ₦85,510 million) while the balance relates to statutory pledges. The transactions in respect of which the collaterals were pledged are as follows:

(i) ₦6,560 million (Dec 2024: ₦14,706 million) was pledged with the Central Bank of Nigeria with respect to real sector funding.

(ii) ₦54,804 million (Dec 2024: ₦54,804 million) was pledged in respect of repurchase lending agreements. These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to standard lending, and securities borrowing and lending activities.

(iii) ₦17,060 million (Dec. 2024: ₦16,000 million) pledged with FMDQ in respect of OTC futures.

(iv)₦5,080 million (Dec. 2024: Nil) pledged with Development Bank of Nigeria Plc in respect of Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project

9 Trading assets and trading liabilities

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

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
9.1 Trading assets				
Classification				
Listed	**369,518**	24,254	**-**	-
Unlisted	**528,023**	567,278	**-**	-
	897,541	591,532	**-**	-
Comprising:				
Government bonds	**16,411**	1,130	**-**	-
Treasury bills	**353,107**	23,124	**-**	-
Listed equities	**-**	-	**-**	-
Reverse repurchase agreements	**528,023**	567,278	**-**	
	897,541	591,532	**-**	-

Maturity analysis

The maturities represent periods to contractual redemption of the trading assets recorded.

	Group		Company	
Maturing within 1 month	**77**	160,030	**-**	-
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**277,280**	540,178	**-**	-
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**391,056**	283,076	**-**	-
Maturing after 12 months	**267,465**	267,465	**-**	-
Undated assets	**-**	-	**-**	-
	935,878	1,250,749	**-**	-
Current	**881,130**	590,402	**-**	-
Non-current	**16,411**	1,130	**-**	-
	897,541	591,532	**-**	-

9 Trading assets and trading liabilities (continued)

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
9.2 Trading liabilities				
Classification				
Listed	**442,358**	381,932	**-**	-
Unlisted	**1,322,249**	866,973	**-**	-
	1,764,607	1,248,905	**-**	-
Comprising:				
Government bonds (short positions)	**2,936**	15,952	**-**	-
Repurchase agreements	**430,132**	364,338	**-**	-
Deposits	**1,322,249**	866,973	**-**	-
Treasury bills (short positions)	**9,290**	1,642	**-**	**-**
	1,764,607	1,248,905	**-**	-
Dated liabilities	442,358	381,932	-	-
Undated liabilities	1,322,249	866,973	-	-
	1,764,607	1,248,905	-	-

Maturity analysis

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

	Group 30 Jun. 2025	Group 31 Dec. 2024	Company 30 Jun. 2025	Company 31 Dec. 2024
Maturing within 1 month	**1,010,722**	428,017	**-**	-
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**512,698**	892,437	**-**	-
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**515,901**	46,525	**-**	-
Maturing after 12 months	**-**	31,043	**-**	-
	2,039,321	1,398,022	**-**	-
Current	**1,761,671**	1,232,953	**-**	-
Non-current	**2,936**	15,952	**-**	-
	1,764,607	1,248,905	**-**	-

10 Derivative instruments

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

10.1 Use and measurement of derivative instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.2 Derivatives held-for-trading

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

10.2.1 Foreign exchange derivatives

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

10.2.2 Non-deliverable foreign exchange derivatives contract

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

10.2.3 Interest rate derivatives

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

10.3 Unobservable valuation differences on initial recognition

Any difference between the fair value of the derivative financial instrument at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using a valuation technique in a situation in which the valuation is dependent on unobservable parameters is not recognised in profit or loss immediately but is recognised over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed. Unobservable valuation difference is disclosed under note 10.7.

10.4 Fair values

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

10.5 Notional amount

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

10.6 Derivative assets and liabilities

	Maturity analysis of net fair value: Within 1 year	After 1 year but within 5 years	After 5 years	Net fair value	Fair value of assets	Fair value of liabilities	Contract/ notional amount
	₦ million	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**
30 June 2025							
Derivatives held-for-trading							
Forwards	**41**	**-**	**-**	**41**	**1,423**	**(1,382)**	**70**
Swaps	**651**	**57,229**	**-**	**55,111**	**59,478**	**(4,367)**	**80,037**
Total derivative assets/(liabilities)	**692**	**57,229**	**-**	**55,152**	**60,901**	**(5,749)**	**80,107**

	Maturity analysis of net fair value: Within 1 year	After 1 year but within 5 years	After 5 years	Net fair value	Fair value of assets	Fair value of liabilities	Contract/ notional amount
	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
31 December 2024							
Derivatives held-for-trading							
Forwards	101	-	-	101	60,113	(60,012)	(5,416)
Swaps	11,020	51,158	-	62,178	64,016	(1,838)	377,288
Total derivative assets/(liabilities)	11,121	51,158	-	62,279	124,129	(61,850)	371,872

Derivative assets	**Group**	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million
Current	**2,305**	70,821
Non-current	**58,596**	53,308
	60,901	124,129

Derivative liabilities	**Group**	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million
Current	**(2,703)**	(59,700)
Non-current	**(2,900)**	(2,150)
	(5,603)	(61,850)

Included in derivative assets is ₦1,852 million (Dec. 2024: ₦681 million) due from related parties. See note 38.3 for details.

Included in derivative liabilities is ₦2,909 million (Dec. 2024: ₦1,168 million) due to related parties. See note 38.3 for details.

10.7 Unobservable valuation differences on initial recognition

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

	Note	**Group** 30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
		₦ million	₦ million
Unrecognised profit at beginning of the period		**-**	1,103
Additional profit on new transactions		**-**	-
Recognised in profit or loss during the period		**-**	(1,103)
Unrecognised profit at end of the period		**-**	**-**

11 Financial investments

Financial investments comprise assets held for liquidity requirement purposes.

		Group		Company	
		30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
		₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
11	**Financial investments**				
	Short - term negotiable securities	**593,386**	503,044	**-**	-
	Listed	**593,386**	503,044	**-**	-
	Unlisted	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Other financial investments	**665,552**	584,316	**1,134**	1,085
	Listed	**611,850**	523,730	**1,134**	1,085
	Unlisted	**53,702**	60,586	**-**	-
	Gross financial investments	**1,258,938**	1,087,360	**1,134**	1,085
	Expected credit loss on financial investment				
	12-month ECL	**(1,928)**	(2,104)	**-**	-
	Total expected credit loss on financial investment	**(1,928)**	(2,104)	**-**	-
	Net financial investments	**1,257,010**	1,085,256	**1,134**	1,085

There were no ECL transfers between stages for financial investments during the period.

		30 Jun. 2025 Group	31 Dec. 2024 Group	30 Jun. 2025 Company	31 Dec. 2024 Company
11.1	**Comprising:**				
	Government bonds	**606,745**	518,625	**-**	-
	Treasury bills	**588,183**	502,902	**-**	-
	Corporate bonds	**5,105**	5,105	**-**	-
	Unlisted equities (see note 11.2 below)	**4,396**	4,145	**-**	-
	Mutual funds and unit-linked investments (see note 14)	**49,306**	56,441	**1,134**	1,085
	Commerical papers	**5,203**	142	**-**	-
		1,258,938	1,087,360	**1,134**	1,085

Mutual funds and unit-linked investments include ₦1,048 million (Dec 2024: ₦1,041 million) held against unclaimed dividend liability as disclosed in note 28.

Maturity analysis

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

	30 Jun. 2025 Group	31 Dec. 2024 Group	30 Jun. 2025 Company	31 Dec. 2024 Company
Maturing within 1 month	**3,367**	32,750	**-**	-
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**477,844**	396,117	**-**	-
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**445,831**	313,794	**-**	-
Maturing after 12 months but within 5 years	**124,922**	138,747	**-**	-
Maturing after 5 years	**220,943**	188,194	**-**	-
Undated investments[1]	**49,603**	56,677	**1,134**	1,085
	1,322,510	1,126,279	**1,134**	1,085

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

Movement in financial investment

	30 Jun. 2025 Group	31 Dec. 2024 Group	30 Jun. 2025 Company	31 Dec. 2024 Company
At start of the period	**1,087,360**	436,580	**1,085**	1,085
Additions	**495,483**	1,242,521	**-**	-
Other movements during the period	**1,585**	3,677	**-**	-
Disposed during the period	**(325,490)**	(595,418)	**49.00**	-
Closing balance as at end of the period	**1,258,938**	1,087,360	**1,134**	1,085

11.2 Analysis of unlisted equity investments

The Group designated certain investments shown in the following table as equity securities at FVOCI. The FVOCI designation was made because the investments are expected to be held for the long term for strategic purposes.

	30 Jun. 2025 Group	31 Dec. 2024 Group	30 Jun. 2025 Company	31 Dec. 2024 Company
Unified Payment Services Ltd	**512**	512	**-**	-
FMDQ OTC Plc	**347**	347	**-**	-
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company Ltd	**137**	137	**-**	-
Central Securities Clearing System Plc	**73**	17	**-**	-
Nigerian Interbank Settlement System Plc	**3,079**	3,079	**-**	-
NGX (Nigerian Exchange Ltd) shares	**248**	53	**-**	-
Total investment in unlisted equity investment	**4,396**	4,145	**-**	-

The movement in unquoted equities relates to fair value gains and losses as there were no additions and disposal during the period.

	30 Jun. 2025 Group	31 Dec. 2024 Group	30 Jun. 2025 Company	31 Dec. 2024 Company
Current	**903,502**	751,329	**1,134**	1,085
Non-current	**355,436**	336,031	**-**	-
	1,258,938	1,087,360	**1,134**	1,085

11.3 Classification of financial investment

	30 Jun. 2025 Group	31 Dec. 2024 Group	30 Jun. 2025 Company	31 Dec. 2024 Company
Financial instrument at amortised cost	**545,078**	473,862	**-**	-
Expected credit loss on amortised cost financial assets	**(1,928)**	(2,104)	**-**	-
Net financial investment at amortised cost	**543,150**	471,758	**-**	-
Financial instrument fair value through OCI:				
Debt instruments	**660,158**	517,118	**-**	-
Equity instruments	**4,396**	4,145	**-**	-
Financial instrument fair value through PL	**49,306**	92,235	**1,134**	1,085
	1,257,010	1,085,256	**1,134**	1,085

11.4 Analysis of movement in financial investment expected credit loss

as at 30 June 2025	Opening bal	Originated ECL	Subsqt changes	Derecognition	**Total**
12 Month- ECL	2,104	223	(338)	(55)	**1,928**
Life-time ECL not credit impaired	-	-	-	-	**-**
Life-time ECL credit impaired	-	-	-	-	**-**
	2,104	**223**	**(338)**	**(55)**	**1,928**

Analysis of movement in financial investment expected credit loss

as at 31 December 2024	Opening bal	Originated ECL	Subsqt changes	Derecognition	**Total**
12 Month- ECL	923	2,035	63	(911)	**2,104**
Life-time ECL not credit impaired	-	-	-	-	**-**
Life-time ECL credit impaired	-	-	-	-	**-**
	923	**2,035**	**63**	**(911)**	**2,104**

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
12 Loans and advances				
12.1 Loans and advances net of impairments				
(a) Loans and advances to banks	**166,528**	51,854	**-**	-
Placements with banks	**166,533**	51,860	**-**	-
12-month ECL	**(5)**	(6)	**-**	-
(b) Loans and advances to customers	**2,329,226**	**2,348,378**	**-**	-
Gross loans and advances to customers	**2,471,435**	2,470,693	**-**	-
Personal and Private Banking (PPB)	**191,472**	193,641		
Mortgage loans	**27,160**	26,847	**-**	-
Vechicle and assets financing	**11,324**	4,266	**-**	-
Card debtors	**4,927**	5,719	**-**	-
Other loans and advances	**148,061**	156,809	**-**	-
Business and Commercial Banking (BCB)	**610,690**	657,106		
Vechicle and assets financing	**103,969**	130,886	**-**	-
Card debtors	**-**	6	**-**	-
Other loans and advances	**506,721**	526,214	**-**	-
Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)	**1,669,273**	1,619,946		
Corporate loans	**1,669,273**	1,619,946	**-**	-
Credit impairments for loans and advances (note 12.3)	**(142,209)**	(122,315)	**-**	-
12-month ECL	**(29,691)**	(32,185)	**-**	-
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	**(12,629)**	(4,473)		
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	**(99,889)**	(85,657)	**-**	-
Net loans and advances	**2,495,754**	2,400,232	**-**	-
Comprising:				
Gross loans and advances	**2,637,968**	2,522,553	**-**	-
Less: Credit impairments allowance	**(142,214)**	(122,321)	**-**	-
Net loans and advances	**2,495,754**	2,400,232	**-**	**-**

Included in gross loans and advances to customers is an amount of ₦124,292 million (Dec 2024: ₦145,731 million) relating to PPB, BCB and CIB Vechicle and assets financing. See note 12.2 for analysis of Vechicle and assets financing.

The banking subsidiary has a standby contingency funding agreement with a Tier 1 bank under which the Tier 1 bank commits to provide up to ₦10 billion liquidity cover to the bank. The agreement took effect from 09 February 2017 and renewable annually. There was no draw down on the commitment during the period. See page 125 under "Liquidity Contingency" for further details.

Analysis of gross loans and advances by product	Gross carrying value	Total expected credit loss				Net carrying value
		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total	
Gross loans and advances to customers	**2,471,435**	**(29,691)**	**(17,901)**	**(99,889)**	**(147,481)**	**2,323,954**
Personal and Private Banking (PPB)	**191,472**	**(4,269)**	**(2,035)**	**(10,201)**	**(16,505)**	**174,967**
Mortgage loans	27,160	(521)	(123)	(270)	(914)	26,246
Vechicle and assets financing	11,324	(35)	(66)	(71)	(172)	11,152
Card debtors	4,927	(146)	(103)	(639)	(888)	4,039
Other loans and advances	148,061	(3,567)	(1,743)	(9,221)	(14,531)	133,530
Business and Commercial Banking (BCB)	**610,690**	**(7,821)**	**(12,131)**	**(80,804)**	**(100,756)**	**509,934**
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vechicle and assets financing	103,969	(1,484)	(172)	(138)	(1,794)	102,175
Card debtors	-	-1	-	-	-1	-1
Other loans and advances	506,721	(6,336)	(11,959)	(80,666)	(98,961)	407,760
Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)	**1,669,273**	**(17,601)**	**(3,735)**	**(8,884)**	**(30,220)**	**1,639,053**
Corporate loans	1,669,273	(17,601)	(3,735)	(8,884)	(30,220)	1,639,053
Loans and advances to banks	**166,533**	**(5)**	**-**	**-**	**(5)**	**166,528**
Total	**2,637,968**	**(29,696)**	**(17,901)**	**(99,889)**	**(147,486)**	**2,490,482**

As at 31 December 2024

Analysis of gross loans and advances by product	Gross carrying value	Total expected credit loss				Net carrying value
		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total	
Gross loans and advances to customers	**2,470,693**	**(32,185)**	**(4,473)**	**(85,657)**	**(122,315)**	**2,348,378**
Personal and Private Banking (PPB)	**193,641**	**(5,390)**	**(2,504)**	**(10,159)**	**(18,053)**	**175,588**
Mortgage loans	26,847	(418)	(110)	(232)	(760)	26,087
Vechicle and assets financing	4,266	(46)	(21)	(92)	(159)	4,107
Card debtors	5,719	(170)	(167)	(535)	(872)	4,847
Other loans and advances	156,809	(4,756)	(2,206)	(9,300)	(16,262)	140,547
Business and Commercial Banking (BCB)	**657,106**	**(8,443)**	**(1,260)**	**(67,170)**	**(76,873)**	**580,233**
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vechicle and assets financing	130,886	(1,939)	(60)	(55)	(2,054)	128,832
Card debtors	6	-	-	-	-	6
Other loans and advances	526,214	(6,504)	(1,200)	(67,115)	(74,819)	451,395
Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)	**1,619,946**	**(18,352)**	**(709)**	**(8,328)**	**(27,389)**	**1,592,557**
Corporate loans	1,619,946	(18,352)	(709)	(8,328)	(27,389)	1,592,557
Loans and advances to banks	**51,860**	**(6)**	**-**	**-**	**(6)**	**51,854**
Total	**2,522,553**	**(32,191)**	**(4,473)**	**(85,657)**	**(122,321)**	**2,400,232**

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million

12 Loans and advances (continued)

Maturity analysis

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

	Group 30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	Group 31 Dec. 2024 ₦ million	Company 30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	Company 31 Dec. 2024 ₦ million
Redeemable on demand	**138,721**	115,437	**-**	-
Maturing within 1 month	**182,568**	454,016	**-**	-
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**696,195**	462,442	**-**	-
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**396,566**	274,456	**-**	-
Maturing after 12 months	**1,232,318**	1,216,202	**-**	-
Gross loans and advances	**2,646,368**	2,522,553	**-**	-

Segmental analysis - industry

	Group 30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	Group 31 Dec. 2024 ₦ million	Company 30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	Company 31 Dec. 2024 ₦ million
Agriculture	**175,535**	154,786	**-**	-
Business services	**60,755**	43,769	**-**	-
Communication	**258,268**	250,085	**-**	-
Construction & real estate	**122,049**	126,622	**-**	-
Electricity, gas & water supply	**39,291**	5,641	**-**	-
Financial intermediaries & insurance	**166,970**	58,503	**-**	-
Government	**55,403**	68,658	**-**	-
Hotels, restaurants and tourism	**825**	253	**-**	-
Manufacturing	**686,621**	667,451	**-**	-
Oil & gas	**692,343**	687,507	**-**	-
Private households	**201,515**	201,855	**-**	-
Transport, storage & distribution	**11,650**	61,066	**-**	-
Wholesale & retail trade	**166,743**	196,357	**-**	-
Gross loans and advances	**2,637,968**	2,522,553	-	-

Segmental analysis - geographic area

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

	Group 30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	Group 31 Dec. 2024 ₦ million	Company 30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	Company 31 Dec. 2024 ₦ million
South South	**66,239**	62,625	**-**	-
South West	**2,181,401**	2,183,567	**-**	-
South East	**68,141**	66,619	**-**	-
North West	**78,200**	83,408	**-**	-
North Central	**43,994**	50,508	**-**	-
North East	**33,460**	23,966	**-**	-
Outside Nigeria	**166,533**	51,860	**-**	-
Gross loans and advances	**2,637,968**	2,522,553	**-**	-

12.2 Vechicle and assets financing

Included in gross loans and advances to customers are finance leases as analysed below

	Group 30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	Group 31 Dec. 2024 ₦ million	Company 30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	Company 31 Dec. 2024 ₦ million
Gross investment in Vechicle and assets financing	**124,292**	145,731	**-**	-
Receivable within 1 year	**7,091**	7,983	**-**	-
Receivable after 1 year but within 5 years	**116,152**	135,749	**-**	-
Receivable after 5 years	**1,049**	1,999	**-**	-
Unearned finance charges deducted	**-**	**-**		

₦8,999 million (Dec 2024: ₦10,579 million) of instalment sales and finance is included in corporate loans and advances and all loans and advances to customers are held at amortised cost.

	Group 30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	Group 31 Dec. 2024 ₦ million	Company 30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	Company 31 Dec. 2024 ₦ million
Current	**1,414,050**	1,306,351	**-**	-
Non-current	**1,223,918**	1,216,202	**-**	-
	2,637,968	2,522,553	**-**	-

12.3 Credit impairments allowance for loans and advances as at 30 June 2025

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

	Opening ECL 1 January 2025	Transfers between stages: Transfer 12 month ECL to/from	Transfers between stages: Transfer Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired to/from	Transfers between stages: Transfer Lifetime ECL credit-impaired to/from	Transfers between stages: Total	Income statement movement: Originated "New" impairments raised	Income statement movement: Changes in ECL - due to modifications	Income statement movement: Subsequent changes in ECL	Income statement movement: Derecognised excluding write offs	Income statement movement: Total	Impaired accounts written off	Unwind discount	Currency translation and other movements	Closing balance	Post write-off recoveries recognized in P/L
12 month ECL															
PPB															
Mortgage loans	418		23	-	23	60	-	40	(20)	80	-	-	-	521	-
Vechicle and assets financing	46		(17)	(69)	(86)	17	-	61	(3)	75	-	-	-	35	-
Card debtors	170		(29)	-	(29)	51	-	11	(57)	5	-	-	-	146	-
Other loans and advances	4,756		(47)	(444)	(491)	778	-	(1,044)	(436)	(702)	-	-	4	3,567	-
BCB															
Mortgage loans	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vechicle and assets financing	1,939		(54)	-	(54)	458	-	(228)	(631)	(401)	-	-	-	1,484	-
Card debtors	-		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other loans and advances	6,504		(802)	(5,111)	(5,913)	1,749	-	5,257	(1,216)	5,790	-	-	(45)	6,336	-
CIB															
Corporate loans	18,358		(3,216)	-	(3,216)	5,108	-	1,765	(4,246)	2,627	-	-	(163)	17,606	-
Total	32,191	-	(4,142)	(5,624)	(9,766)	8,222	-	5,862	(6,609)	7,475	-	-	(204)	29,696	-
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired															
PPB															
Mortgage loans	110	(23)		(12)	(35)	87	-	(18)	(21)	48	-	-	-	123	-
Vechicle and assets financing	21	17		(2)	15	37	-	(5)	(2)	30	-	-	-	66	-
Card debtors	167	29		20	49	(14)	-	(47)	(52)	(113)	-	-	-	103	-
Other loans and advances	2,206	47		(182)	(135)	(228)	-	(39)	(57)	(324)	-	-	(4)	1,743	-
BCB															
Mortgage loans	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vechicle and assets financing	60	54		(99)	(45)	31	-	128	(2)	157	-	-	-	172	-
Card debtors	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	1,200	802		(3,162)	(2,360)	398	-	7,511	(71)	7,838	-	-	9	6,687	-
CIB															
Corporate loans	709	3,216		-	3,216	62	-	427	(688)	(199)	-	-	9	3,735	-
Total	4,473	4,142	-	(3,437)	705	373	-	7,957	(893)	7,437	-	-	14	12,629	-
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (including IIS)															
PPB															
Mortgage loans	232	-	12		12	-	-	21	(20)	1	(21)	46	-	270	-
Vechicle and assets financing	92	69	2		71	-	-	(70)	(1)	(71)	(17)	(4)	-	71	(3)
Card debtors	535	-	(20)		(20)	6	-	147	(6)	147	(23)	-	-	639	(52)
Other loans and advances	9,300	444	182		626	12	-	197	374	583	(2,517)	865	364	9,221	(331)
BCB															
Mortgage loans	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vechicle and assets financing	55	-	99		99	-	-	3	-	3	(22)	3	-	138	(19)
Card debtors	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	67,115	5,111	3,162		8,273	2,285	-	7,299	(8,838)	746	(773)	4,929	376	80,666	(4,004)
CIB															
Corporate loans	8,328	-	-		-	-	-	51	(4)	47	-	533	(24)	8,884	(3,229)
Total	85,657	5,624	3,437	-	9,061	2,303	-	7,648	(8,495)	1,456	(3,373)	6,372	716	99,889	(7,638)
Purchased/originated credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ECL	122,321	9,766	(705)	(9,061)	-	10,898	-	21,467	(15,997)	16,368	(3,373)	6,372	526	142,214	(7,638)

As at 31 December 2024

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

		Transfers between stages				Income statement movement									
	Opening ECL 1 January 2024	Transfer 12 month ECL to/from	Transfer Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired to/from	Transfer Lifetime ECL credit-impaired to/from	Total	Originated "New" impairments raised	Changes in ECL - due to modifications	Subsequent changes in ECL	Derecognised incuding write offs	Total	Impaired accounts written off	Unwind discount	Currency translation and other movements	Closing balance	Post write-off recoveries recognized in P/L
12 month ECL		-													
PPB															
Mortgage loans	33		(49)	(67)	(116)	373	-	131	(3)	501	-	-	-	418	-
Vechicle and assets financing	14		(3)	(4)	(7)	40	-	1	(2)	39	-	-	-	46	-
Card debtors	60		13	(23)	(10)	55	-	83	(18)	120	-	-	-	170	-
Other loans and advances	1,323		(268)	(883)	(1,151)	2,619	-	1,888	(26)	4,481	-	-	103	4,756	-
BCB															
Mortgage loans	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vechicle and assets financing	1,023		-	-	-	2,088	-	(332)	(840)	916	-	-	-	1,939	-
Card debtors	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	5,356		341	(5,896)	(5,555)	10,658	-	(748)	(2,594)	7,316	-	-	(613)	6,504	-
CIB															
Corporate loans	9,294		(49)	(2,265)	(2,314)	10,418	-	1,066	(4,268)	7,216	-	-	4,162	18,358	-
Total	17,103	-	(15)	(9,138)	(9,153)	26,251	-	2,089	(7,751)	20,589	-	-	3,652	32,191	-
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired															
PPB															
Mortgage loans	61	49		-	49	1	-	38	(39)	-	-	-	-	110	-
Vechicle and assets financing	15	3		(1)	2	4	-	1	(1)	4	-	-	-	21	-
Card debtors	251	(13)		(314)	(327)	363	-	(50)	(70)	243	-	-	-	167	-
Other loans and advances	846	268		(2,266)	(1,998)	2,405	-	78	(27)	2,456	-	-	902	2,206	-
BCB															
Mortgage loans	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vechicle and assets financing	156	-		1	1	15	-	(70)	(42)	(97)	-	-	-	60	-
Card debtors	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	839	(341)		(5,841)	(6,182)	5,254	-	1,132	(296)	6,090	-	-	453	1,200	-
CIB															
Corporate loans	69	49		-	49	624	-	(604)	(31)	(11)	-	-	602	709	-
Total	2,237	15	-	(8,421)	(8,406)	8,666	-	525	(506)	8,685	-	-	1,957	4,473	-
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (including IIS)															
PPB															
Mortgage loans	132	67	-		67	4	-	50	(19)	35	(15)	13	-	232	(43)
Vechicle and assets financing	52	4	1		5	1	-	30	(13)	18	(1)	18	-	92	(1)
Card debtors	219	23	314		337	12	-	29	(60)	(19)	(2)	-	-	535	(17)
Other loans and advances	4,620	883	2,266		3,149	316	-	2,877	(861)	2,332	(392)	777	(1,186)	9,300	(560)
BCB															
Mortgage loans	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vechicle and assets financing	143	-	(1)		(1)	1	-	4	(6)	(1)	(58)	(28)	-	55	(2)
Card debtors	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Other loans and advances	23,357	5,896	5,841		11,737	38,384	-	12,255	(2,708)	47,931	(13,608)	(197)	(2,105)	67,115	(3,832)
CIB															
Corporate loans	10,926	2,265	-		2,265	3,683	-	8,440	(3,024)	9,099	-	(4,270)	(9,692)	8,328	(3,343)
Total	39,449	9,138	8,421	-	17,559	42,401	-	23,685	(6,691)	59,395	(14,076)	(3,687)	(12,983)	85,657	(7,800)
Purchased/originated credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ECL	58,789	9,153	8,406	(17,559)	-	77,318	-	26,299	(14,948)	88,669	(14,076)	-3,687	(7,374)	122,321	(7,800)

12.3 Credit impairments for loans and advances (continued)

Segmental analysis of Stage 3 loans - industry

The following table sets out the segment analysis of the Group credit impaired loans and impairment by industry.

	Stage 3 loans and advances		Lifetime ECL credit impairment	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Group	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
Agriculture	**8,261**	831	**4,733**	443
Business services	**116**	92	**113**	43
Communication	**-**	92	**-**	38
Construction & real estate	**10,758**	11,482	**1,671**	2,419
Manufacturing	**5,489**	1,707	**4,547**	1,663
Oil and Gas	**42,561**	39,021	**42,311**	37,820
Private households	**17,028**	16,361	**15,149**	14,659
Wholesale & retail trade	**31,906**	33,910	**31,366**	28,572
	116,119	103,496	**99,890**	85,657

Segmental analysis of lifetime ECL credit impaired loans - geographic area

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

	Stage 3 loans and advances		Lifetime ECL credit impairment	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
South South	**7,510**	7,362	**7,053**	6,293
South West	**46,091**	36,082	**31,325**	23,457
South East	**46,496**	46,960	**45,937**	44,441
North West	**9,474**	9,069	**9,277**	8,633
North Central	**6,315**	3,785	**6,095**	2,640
North East	**234**	238	**202**	193
	116,120	103,496	**99,889**	85,657

			Group		Company	
			30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
			₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
13	**Investment in subsidiaries**					
	Stanbic IBTC Ventures Limited	100%	**-**	-	**1,500**	1,500
	Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited**	100%	**-**	-	**203,467**	63,467
	Stanbic IBTC Capital Limited	100%	**-**	-	**3,500**	3,500
	Stanbic IBTC Asset Management Limited	100%	**-**	-	**710**	710
	Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited	88.24%	**-**	-	**16,913**	16,913
	Stanbic IBTC Trustees Limited	100%	**-**	-	**300**	300
	Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Limited*	100%	**-**	-	**20**	20
	Stanbic IBTC Insurance Limited	100%	**-**	-	**8,000**	8,000
	Zest Payments Limited	100%	**-**	-	**4,332**	2,332
	Stanbic IBTC Stockbrokers Limited	100%	**-**	-	**109**	109
			-	-	**238,851**	96,851

*Stanbic IBTC Holdings has 75% direct and 25% indirect shareholdings in Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Limited.

**During the year, Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC injected an additional ₦140,000 million into its subsidiary, Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited, in compliance with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Recapitalization Circular issued on 28 March 2024. The CBN circular introduced an upward review of the minimum paid-up share capital requirements for banks in Nigeria as part of the Banking Sector Recapitalization Programme. The additional capital injection by Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC was made to ensure that Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited remains adequately capitalized and positioned to meet the new regulatory requirements within the stipulated timeframe

13 Equity investment in subsidiaries (continued)

13.1 List of significant subsidiaries

The table below provides details of the direct and indirect subsidiaries of the Group.

Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Nature of business	Percentage holdings	Financial year end
Stanbic IBTC Ventures Limited	Nigeria	Undertakes venture capital projects	100%	31 December
Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited	Nigeria	Provision of banking and related financial services	100%	31 December
Stanbic IBTC Capital Limited	Nigeria	Provision of general corporate finance and debt advisory services	100%	31 December
Stanbic IBTC Asset Management Limited	Nigeria	Acting as an investment manager, portfolio manager and as a promoter of unit trust and funds	100%	31 December
Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited	Nigeria	Administration and management of pension fund assets	88.24%	31 December
Stanbic IBTC Trustees Limited	Nigeria	Acting as executors and trustees of wills and trusts and provision of agency services	100%	31 December
Stanbic IBTC Stockbrokers Limited	Nigeria	Provision of stockbroking services	100%	31 December
Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Limited	Nigeria	Provision of insurance brokerage services	75% (direct) 25%	31 December
Stanbic IBTC Insurance	Nigeria	Provision of insurance services	100%	31 December
Zest Payments Limited (Stanbic IBTC Financial	Nigeria	Payment service provider	100%	31 December
Stanbic IBTC Nominees Limited (Indirect holding)	Nigeria	Investor services as well as acting as an agent of its parent company Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited in the execution of various mandates relating to the custody of assets.	100%	31 December

13.2 Significant restrictions

The Group did not have significant restrictions on its ability to access or use its assets and settle its liabilities other than those resulting from the regulatory frameworks within which the subsidiaries operate.

The regulatory frameworks require all the subsidiaries (except Stanbic IBTC Ventures Ltd to maintain certain level of regulatory capital. In addition, the banking subsidiary (Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited) is required to keep certain levels of liquid assets, limit exposures to other parts of the Group and comply with other ratios.

For information on assets, liabilities and earnings of the subsidiaries, see Note 13.4.

13.3 Non-controlling interests (NCI) in subsidiaries

The following table summarises the information relating to the Group subsidiary that has material NCI.

Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited: The principal place of business is Stanbic IBTC Towers, Walter Carrington Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos.

	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
NCI percentage	**11.76%**	11.76%
	₦ million	₦ million
Total assets	**115,774**	90,832
Total liabilities	**(34,881)**	(28,338)
Net assets	**80,893**	62,494
Carrying amount of NCI	**9,513**	7,348

	30 Jun. 2025	30 Jun. 2024
Revenue	**43,758**	61,095
Profit	**17,492**	25,801
Profit allocated to NCI	**2,057**	3,035
Cash flows from operating activities	**13,079**	34,683
Cash flows from investing activities	**5,304**	2,689
Cash flow from financing activities, before dividends to NCI	**(53,665)**	(31,138)
Cash flow from financing activities - cash dividends to NCI	**(1,302)**	(3,663)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(36,584)**	2,571

13.4 Summary financial information of the consolidated entities

30 June 2025	Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC	Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited	Stanbic IBTC Capital Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Pension Mgrs Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Asset Mgt Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Ventures Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Trustees Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers	Stanbic IBTC Insurance Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Stockbrokers Ltd	Zest payments limited	Consoli-dations / Eliminations	Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC Group
Income statement													
Net interest income	2,980	299,055	1,553	5,159	832	51	138	283	5,441	411	111	-	**316,014**
Non interest revenue	65,944	42,035	13,010	38,599	21,932	348	1,130	1,493	(2,140)	2,051	763	(67,261)	**117,904**
Total income	**68,924**	**341,090**	**14,563**	**43,758**	**22,764**	**399**	**1,268**	**1,776**	**3,301**	**2,462**	**874**	**(67,261)**	**433,918**
Staff costs	(4,308)	(33,177)	(3,703)	(6,949)	(2,610)	-	(212)	(488)	(1,079)	(439)	(664)	-	**(53,629)**
Operating expenses	(7,101)	(101,240)	(2,366)	(10,873)	(4,304)	(24)	(246)	(367)	(1,483)	(399)	(593)	3,555	**(125,441)**
Net impairment (charge)/write-back on financial assets	-	(10,871)	(33)	(11)	(78)	-	(56)	-	(58)	3	-	-	**(11,104)**
Total expenses	**(11,409)**	**(145,288)**	**(6,102)**	**(17,833)**	**(6,992)**	**(24)**	**(514)**	**(855)**	**(2,620)**	**(835)**	**(1,257)**	**3,555**	**(190,174)**
Profit before tax	**57,515**	**195,802**	**8,461**	**25,925**	**15,772**	**375**	**754**	**921**	**681**	**1,627**	**(383)**	**(63,706)**	**243,744**
Tax	(43)	(50,384)	(4,281)	(8,433)	(5,877)	(115)	(288)	(309)	(31)	(546)	(6)	-	**(70,313)**
Profit for the period	**57,472**	**145,418**	**4,180**	**17,492**	**9,895**	**260**	**466**	**612**	**650**	**1,081**	**(389)**	**(63,706)**	**173,431**
For the period ended 30 June 2024	19,588	92,579	4,200	15,953	8,629	199	509	447	270	461	(945)	(25,533)	**116,357**
Assets:													
Cash and bank balances	25,231	2,231,602	23,002	19,995	1,149	20	110	29	1,288	3,255	2,528	(54,481)	**2,253,728**
Derivative assets	-	60,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**60,901**
Trading assets	-	897,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**897,541**
Pledged assets	-	264,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**264,126**
Financial investments	1,134	1,109,171	2,906	42,330	20,203	3,742	1,087	1,963	68,952	4,337	1,185	-	**1,257,010**
Loans and advances to banks	-	166,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**166,528**
Loans and advances to customers	-	2,337,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,400)	**2,329,226**
Reinsurance assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,353	-	-	-	**1,353**
Deferred tax assets	-	3,736	354	-	-	-	50	-	12	-	-	-	**4,152**
Equity investment in Group companies	238,851		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(238,851)	**-**
Other assets	21,472	742,991	1,902	11,796	12,711	63	520	284	1,090	8,514	408	(31,866)	**769,885**
Property and equipment	6,277	42,228	558	40,563	16,682	477	165	474	396	139	166	(756)	**107,369**
Right of Use Assets	705	4,108	333	1,090	290	-	144	244	187	33	-	-	**7,134**
Intangible assets	-	3,443	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	**3,578**
Total assets	**293,670**	**7,864,000**	**29,055**	**115,774**	**51,098**	**4,302**	**2,076**	**2,994**	**73,278**	**16,279**	**4,359**	**(334,354)**	**8,122,531**
At 31 December 2024	130,934	6,693,769	21,708	111,763	41,998	3,343	2,193	3,361	50,541	6,686	461	(154,665)	6,912,092

All figures are in ₦'million

13.4 Summarised financial information of the consolidated entities (continued)

30 June 2025	Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC Company	Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited	Stanbic IBTC Capital Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Pension Mgrs Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Asset Mgt Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Ventures Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Trustees Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Insurance Ltd	Stanbic IBTC Stockbrokers Ltd	Zest payments limited	Consoli-dations / Elimina - tions	Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC Group
Liabilities and equity:													
Derivative liabilities	-	5,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5,749**
Trading liabilities	-	1,764,607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,764,607**
Deposits from banks	-	269,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**269,043**
Deposits from customers	-	3,458,609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,539)	**3,428,070**
Other borrowings	-	381,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**381,403**
Debt securities issued	-	182,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**182,919**
Current tax liabilities	79	54,983	3,657	8,280	5,235	150	321	305	55	592	8	-	**73,665**
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	3,186	320	-	-	7	-	40	-	-	**3,553**
Insurance liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,790	-	-	-	**58,790**
Provisions and other liabilities	15,088	971,971	12,864	23,415	13,412	91	545	1,355	4,358	11,362	3,937	(54,904)	**1,003,494**
Equity and reserves	278,503	774,716	12,534	80,893	32,131	4,061	1,210	1,327	10,075	4,285	414	(248,911)	**951,238**
Total liabilities and equity	**293,670**	**7,864,000**	**29,055**	**115,774**	**51,098**	**4,302**	**2,076**	**2,994**	**73,278**	**16,279**	**4,359**	**(334,354)**	**8,122,531**
At 31 December 2024	130,934	6,693,769	21,708	111,763	41,998	3,343	2,193	3,361	50,541	6,686	461	(154,665)	6,912,092

All figures are in ₦'million

14 Involvement with unconsolidated investment funds

The table below describes the types of investment funds that the Group does not consolidate but in which it holds an interest. The funds are not consolidated because they are not controlled by the Group.

Type of Investment funds	Nature and purpose	Interest held by the Group
Mutual funds	To generate fees from managing assets on behalf of third party investors.	Investments in units issued by the funds
	These vehicles are financed through the issue of units to investors.	Management fees

The table below sets out an analysis of the investment funds managed by the Group, their assets under management, and the carrying amounts of interests held by the Group in the investment funds. The maximum exposure to loss is the carrying amount of the interest held by the Group.

S/N	Investment fund	Asset under management		Interest held by the Group	
		30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
		₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
i	Stanbic IBTC Nigerian Equity Fund	16,884	13,202	914	1,268
ii	Stanbic IBTC Ethical Fund	5,464	4,016	103	143
iii	Stanbic IBTC Imaan Fund	1,487	751	10	13
iv	Stanbic IBTC Guaranteed Investment Fund	7,457	7,811	184	184
v	Stanbic IBTC Money Market Fund	1,534,110	795,527	11,350	19,630
vi	Stanbic IBTC Bond Fund	17,289	21,318	20,733	13,347
vii	Stanbic IBTC Balanced Fund	3,161	2,356	-	245
viii	Stanbic IBTC Dollar Fund	1,060,004	974,413	1,865	1,847
ix	Stanbic IBTC Umbrella Fund	6,460	10,721	514	3,408
x	Stanbic IBTC Exchange Traded Fund	1,692	1,848	1,109	1,405
xi	Stanbic IBTC Shari'ah Fixed Income Fund	5,499	6,408	3,550	3,716
xii	Stanbic IBTC Enhanced Short-Term Fixed Income Fund	6,120	7,918	2,072	59
xiii	Stanbic IBTC Infrastructure fund	81,408	75,551	4,175	5,000
xiv	UACN Property Development Company REIT	31,392	30,237	-	-
Total		2,778,427	1,952,077	46,579	50,265

The interest held by the Group is presented under financial investments in the statement of financial position. See note 11.

15 Other assets

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
Financial assets:				
Trading settlement assets (see (v) below)	323,296	69,521	-	-
Due from Group companies (see note 38.3)	4,708	1,365	20,432	11,872
Repossessed assets	138	123	-	-
Accrued income	4,399	3,016	-	-
Accounts receivable (see (iv) below)	395,625	136,824	32	50
Receivable in respect of unclaimed dividends (see (i) below)	-	-	-	-
Deposit for investment (see (ii) below)	14,477	19,983	-	-
Other debtors	10,772	1,383	-	-
Net investment in lease	-	-	-	633
Non-financial assets:				
Indirect / withholding tax receivables	3,191	3,244	1,081	618
Prepayments	33,168	19,682	525	6,535
	789,774	255,141	22,070	19,708
Expected credit loss on doubtful receivables (see (iii) below)	(19,889)	(19,097)	(598)	(595)
	769,885	236,044	21,472	19,113
Current	714,512	189,996	19,866	11,327
Non-current	55,373	46,048	1,606	7,786
	769,885	236,044	21,472	19,113
Financial	753,415	232,215	20,464	12,555
Expected credit loss	(19,889)	(19,097)	(598)	(595)
	733,526	213,118	19,866	11,960
Non-financial	36,359	22,926	1,606	7,153
	769,885	236,044	21,472	19,113

15.1 Net investment in lease

The reconciliation between the total gross investment in the lease and the net investment in the lease in other asset above are as follows:

Finance lease recievable reconciliation (gross/net investment)

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
Gross receivable	-	-	792	792
Less: unearned finance cost	-	-	(159)	(159)
	-	-	633	633
Current	-	-	633	633
Non-current	-	-	-	-
	-	-	633	633

Movment in the finance lease recievable are as follows.	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
At 1 January 2024	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	2,086	2,086
Lease payment received	-	-	(1,598)	(1,598)
Finance income	-	-	145	145
	-	-	633	633

(i) Amount represents a receivable from the company's registrar in respect of unclaimed dividends and forms part of the assets held against unclaimed dividend liabilities as disclosed in note 28. This is in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) directives requiring transfer of unclaimed dividends previously held by the registrars to the company.

15 Other assets (continued)

(ii) Deposit for investment relates to SIBTC Bank PLC's annual commitment towards Agri-Business/Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Scheme (AGSMEIS) based on CBN guidelines. The investment scheme represents 5% of annual profit after tax appropriated from reserves (see note 21.3(b)(ii)). An amount of ₦37.53 million (Dec 2024: ₦37.31 million) has been disbursed to small and medium scale enterprises through the Bank for the period ended 30 June 2025.

(iii) Provision on other assets are computed using the simplified approach as stipulated by IFRS 9 and are all in stage 1.

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

(v) Amount relates to unsettled dealing balances as at end of the period.

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
Movement in expected credit loss for doubtful receivables	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
At start of period	**19,097**	2,170	**595**	45
Charge for the period	**1,468**	16,933	**3**	550
Effect of exchange rate movement	**(188)**	523	**-**	-
Amount written off	**(488)**	(529)	**-**	-
At end of period	**19,889**	19,097	**598**	595

The Group has, based on a 5 period historical period, developed a matrix for its expected credit loss. The Group has arrived at this expectation by computing the average credit loss (on financial assets) as a percentage of the average gross financial asset balance. There was no movement between provision stages during the period ended 30 June 2025.

16 Deferred tax assets

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Deferred tax assets (note 16.1)	**4,152**	324	**-**	-
	4,152	324	**-**	-

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
Analysis of unrecognised deferred tax asset	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Unutilised tax losses	**1,998**	41,679	**-**	-
Capital allowances	**-**	-	**-**	-
	1,998	41,679	**-**	-
Analysis of deferred tax assets	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Current	**4,152**	324	**-**	-
Non-current	**-**	-	**-**	-
	4,152	324	**-**	-
Analysis of deferred tax liabilities	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Current	**(423)**	(3,685)	**-**	-
Non-current	**(3,130)**	(9,139)	**-**	-
	(3,553)	(12,824)	**-**	-
16.1 Deferred tax analysis	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Deferred tax liabilities	**(3,553)**	(12,824)	**-**	-
Deferred tax asset	**4,152**	324	**-**	-
Deferred tax closing balance	**599**	(12,500)	**-**	-
16.2 Deferred tax analysis by source				
Deferred tax assets analysis by source	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Credit impairment charges	**11,675**	11,342	**-**	-
Property and equipment	**(6,929)**	-	**-**	-
Fair value adjustments on financial instruments	**660**	(16,059)	**-**	-
Unrelieved Loss carry forward	**22**	-	**-**	-
Provision for employee bonus & share incentive	**2,835**	5,041	**-**	-
Others	**(4,111)**	-	**-**	-
Deferred tax closing balance	**4,152**	324	**-**	-
ii) Deferred tax liabilities by source	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Credit impairment charges	**60**	-	**-**	-
Property and equipment	**(3,892)**	(9,139)	**-**	-
Fair value adjustments on financial instruments	**-**	16,925	**-**	-
Unrelieved Loss carry forward	**-**	-	**-**	-
Provision for employee bonus & share incentive	**762**	-	**-**	-
Others	**(483)**	(20,610)	**-**	-
Deferred tax liabilities closing balance	**(3,553)**	(12,824)	**-**	-
Deferred tax asset at end of the period	**599**	(12,500)	**-**	-
16.3 Deferred tax at beginning of the period	**(12,500)**	2,456		
Recognised in Profit or Loss:				
Originating/(reversing) temporary differences for the period: (See note 35.1)	**3,828**	(3,325)	**-**	-
Credit impairment charges	**333**	5,274	**-**	-
Property and equipment	**(6,929)**	(15,075)	**-**	-
Fair value adjustments on financial instruments	**16,719**	13,486	**-**	-
Unutilised losses	**22**	(10,426)	**-**	-
Others	**(4,111)**	1,414	**-**	-
Provision for employee bonus & share incentive	**(2,206)**	2,002	**-**	-
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:				
Fair value adjustments on financial instruments-FVOCI	**9,271**	(11,631)	**-**	-
Deferred tax at end of the period	**599**	(12,500)	**-**	-

	Group		Company	
17 Reinsurance assets				
Asset for remaining coverage - Group Life	**782**	618	-	-
Asset for remaining coverage - Credit Life	**261**	175	-	-
Asset for incurred claims - Group Life	**269**	231	-	-
Asset for incurred claims - Credit Life	**41**	27	-	-
	1,353	1,051	-	-
Current	**1,353**	1,051	-	-
Non-current	**-**	-	-	-
	1,353	1,051	-	-
Reinsurance assets -PAA	**1,353**	1,051	-	-
Reinsurance assets -GMM	**-**	-	-	-
	1,353	1,051	-	-

17.1 Movement in Carrying Amounts - By LRC and LIC - Reinsurance - PAA
Balance as at 30 June 2025

	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims Component		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Total
Opening reinsurance contract assets	793	-	246	12	1,051
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	**793**	**-**	**246**	**12**	**1,051**
Allocation of the premiums paid:					
Full retrospective approach	3	-	-	-	3
Modified retrospective approach	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Post transition	(241)	-	-	-	(241)
Total Allocation of premiums paid	**(238)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(238)**
Amounts recovered from reinsurance					
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expense	-	-	147	5	152
Changes related to past service (changes related to incurred claims component)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Changes that relate to future service:	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts on initial recognition	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts - subsequent measurement	-	-	-	-	-
Total Amounts Recovered from Reinsurance	**-**	**-**	**147**	**2**	**149**
Investment Components					
Effect of changes in Non-performance risk of Reinsurers					
Total Net Expenses from Reinsurance	**(238)**	**-**	**147**	**2**	**(89)**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(238)**	**-**	**147**	**2**	**(89)**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)	-	-	-	-	
Premiums and premium tax paid	488	-	-	-	488
Amounts recovered	-	-	(97)	-	(97)
Total cash flows	**488**	**-**	**(97)**	**-**	**391**
Net Closing balance	**1,043**	**-**	**296**	**14**	**1,353**
Closing reinsurance contract assets	1,043	-	296	14	1,353
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Closing balance	**1,043**	**-**	**296**	**14**	**1,353**

17.1 Movement in Carrying Amounts - By LRC and LIC - Reinsurance - PAA
Balance as at 31 December 2024

	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims Component		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Total
Opening reinsurance contract assets	365	-	99	4	468
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	**365**	**-**	**99**	**4**	**468**
Allocation of the premiums paid:					
Full retrospective approach	11	-	-	-	11
Modified retrospective approach	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Post transition	(899)	-	-	-	(899)
Total Allocation of premiums paid	**(888)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(888)**
Amounts recovered from reinsurance					
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expense	-	-	339	8	347
Changes related to past service (changes related to incurred claims component)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future service:	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts on initial recognition	-	-	-	-	-
onerous underlying contracts - subsequent measurement	-	-	-	-	-
Total Amounts Recovered from Reinsurance	**-**	**-**	**339**	**8**	**347**
Investment Components					
Effect of changes in Non-performance risk of Reinsurers					
Total Net Expenses from Reinsurance	**(888)**	**-**	**339**	**8**	**(541)**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(888)**	**-**	**339**	**8**	**(541)**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums and premium tax paid	1,316	-	-	-	1,316
Amounts recovered	-	-	(192)	-	(192)
Total cash flows	**1,316**	**-**	**(192)**	**-**	**1,124**
Net Closing balance	**793**	**-**	**246**	**12**	**1,051**
Closing reinsurance contract assets	793	-	246	12	1,051
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Closing balance	**793**	**-**	**246**	**12**	**1,051**

18 Property and equipment

Group		Freehold Land and building ₦ million	Leasehold improvements on building ₦ million	Motor vehicles ₦ million	Furniture, fittings & equipment ₦ million	Computer equipment ₦ million	Work in progress ₦ million	Total ₦ million
18.1	**Cost**							
	Balance at 1 January 2025	**50,930**	**8,320**	**14,252**	**20,788**	**39,811**	**11,905**	**146,006**
	Additions	137	311	7,017	908	1,861	14,510	24,744
	Disposals	(2,802)	-	(367)	(806)	(657)	(59)	(4,691)
	Write-offs	-	-	-	(110)	-	-	(110)
	Transfers / reclassifications	343	-	-	104	9,581	(10,028)	-
	Balance at 30 June 2025	**48,608**	**8,631**	**20,902**	**20,884**	**50,596**	**16,328**	**165,949**
	Balance at 1 January 2024	21,112	8,624	10,819	12,337	32,054	40,228	125,174
	Additions	1,000	1,421	4,400	6,273	11,064	12,682	36,840
	Disposals	-	-	(943)	(771)	(1,679)	(7,073)	(10,466)
	Write-offs	(164)	(2,452)	-	(472)	(2,437)	(17)	(5,542)
	Transfers/ reclassifications	28,982	727	(24)	3,421	809	(33,915)	-
	Balance at 31 December 2024	50,930	8,320	14,252	20,788	39,811	11,905	146,006
18.2	**Accumulated depreciation**							54 189
	Balance at 1 January 2025	**7,829**	**5,959**	**4,357**	**10,812**	**25,249**	**-**	**54,206**
	Charge for the period	785	257	1,685	1,506	3,123	-	**7,356**
	Disposals	(1,461)	-	(107)	(745)	(556)	-	**(2,869)**
	Writeoff	-	-	(18)	(95)	-	-	**(113)**
	Balance at 30 June 2025	**7,153**	**6,216**	**5,917**	**11,478**	**27,816**	**-**	**58,580**
	Balance at 1 January 2024	6,343	7,298	2,015	9,163	23,672	-	48,491
	Charge for the period	1,591	499	2,634	2,798	5,662	-	13,184
	Disposals	(105)	(1,838)	(292)	(704)	(1,650)	-	(4,589)
	Writeoff	-	-	-	(445)	(2,435)	-	(2,880)
	Balance at 31 December 2024	7,829	5,959	4,357	10,812	25,249	-	54,206
	Net book value:							
	30 June 2025	**41,455**	**2,415**	**14,985**	**9,406**	**22,780**	**16,328**	**107,369**
	31 December 2024	43,101	2,361	9,895	9,976	14,562	11,905	91,800

There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the period (2024: Nil). None of the assets were pledged as security for liabilities and items written off relate to freehold land and buildings, leasehold improvements on buildings, computer equipment, furniture and fittings no longer in use and work-in-progress.

The net amount of assets written-off are included in note 33.9 under other expenses.
Included in Freehold Land and building is the cost of land of N9,064 million (Dec 2024: N9,064 million) which is not subject to depreciation.

18 Property and equipment (continued)

Company	Freehold land and building ₦ million	Motor vehicles ₦ million	Furniture, fittings & equipment ₦ million	Computer equipment ₦ million	Work in progress ₦ million	Total ₦ million
18.3 Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2025	**1,135**	**1,144**	**2,455**	**2,488**	**92**	**7,314**
Additions	**-**	**771**	**146**	**192**	**542**	**1,651**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(7)**	**(98)**	**-**	**(105)**
Transfers/ reclassifications	**-**	**-**	**-**	**195**	**(195)**	**-**
Balance at 30 June 2025	**1,135**	**1,915**	**2,594**	**2,777**	**439**	**8,860**
Balance at 1 January 2024	-	1,021	234	910	2,013	4,178
Additions	-	273	38	88	3,326	3,725
Disposals	-	(150)	(46)	(169)	(224)	(589)
Transfers/ reclassifications	1,135	-	2,229	1,659	(5,023)	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,135	1,144	2,455	2,488	92	7,314
18.4 Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at 1 January 2025	**189**	**321**	**549**	**793**	**-**	**1,852**
Charge for the period	**95**	**136**	**252**	**276**	**-**	**759**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(6)**	**(22)**	**-**	**(28)**
Balance at 30 June 2025	**284**	**457**	**795**	**1,047**		**2,583**
Balance at 1 January 2024	-	121	149	462	-	732
Charge for the period	189	229	443	496	-	1,357
Disposals	-	(29)	(43)	(165)	-	(237)
Transfers/ reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	189	321	549	793	-	1,852
Net book value:						
30 June 2025	**851**	**1,458**	**1,799**	**1,730**	**439**	**6,277**
31 December 2024	946	823	1,906	1,695	92	5,462

There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the period (2024: Nil). None of the assets were pledged as security for liabilities and items written off relate to freehold land and buildings, leasehold improvements on buildings, computer equipment, furniture and fittings no longer in use and work-in-progress.

The net amount of assets written-off are included in note 33.9 under other expenses.

19 Intangible assets

Reconciliation of carrying amount

Group		Purchased Software ₦ million	Total ₦ million
19.1	**Cost**		
	Balance at 1 January 2025	**5,846**	**5,846**
	Additions	2,373	2,373
	Balance at 30 June 2025	**8,219**	**8,219**
	Balance at 1 January 2024	5,831	5,831
	Additions	15	15
	Balance at 31 December 2024	5,846	5,846
19.2	**Accumulated amortisation**		
	Balance at 1 January 2025	**4,125**	**4,125**
	Amortisation for the period (see note 33.8)	**516**	**516**
	Balance at 30 June 2025	**4,641**	**4,641**
	Balance at 1 January 2024	3,360	3,360
	Amortisation for the period (see note 33.8)	765	765
	Balance at 31 December 2024	4,125	4,125
	Carrying amount:		
	30 June 2025	**3,578**	**3,578**
	31 December 2024	1,721	1,721

There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the internal development of software during the period (Dec 2024: Nil).

20 Right of Use Assets

Group	ROU Building Leases ₦ million	ROU ATM Space Leases ₦ million	ROU Branch Leases ₦ million	**ROU Other Leases ₦ million	Total ₦ million
20.1 Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2025	10,583	820	7,519	200	19,122
Additions	1,495	23	440	22	1,980
Balance at 30 June 2025	12,078	843	7,959	222	21,102
Balance at 1 January 2024	5,135	796	6,521	136	12,588
Additions	5,448	24	1,049	64	6,585
Expensed***	-	-	(51)	-	(51)
Balance at 31 December 2024	10,583	820	7,519	200	19,122
20.2 Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2025	6,478	797	4,908	176	12,359
Charge for the period	1,231	51	295	32	1,609
Balance at 30 June 2025	7,709	848	5,203	208	13,968
Balance at 1 January 2024	3,169	731	4,210	90	8,200
Charge for the period	3,309	66	703	86	4,164
Expensed***	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Balance at 31 December 2024	6,478	797	4,908	176	12,359
Net book value:					
Balance at 30 June 2025	4,369	-5	2,756	14	7,134
Balance at 31 December 2024	4,105	23	2,611	24	6,763

Right of Use Assets Company	ROU Building Leases ₦ million	ROU Branch Leases ₦ million	Total ₦ million
20.3 Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2025	1,243	37	1,280
Additions	447	-	447
Balance at 30 June 2025	1,690	37	1,727
Balance at 1 January 2024	212	88	300
Additions	1,031	-	1,031
Expensed***	-	(51)	(51)
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,243	37	1,280
20.4 Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at 1 January 2025	692	32	724
Charge for the period	297	1	298
Balance at 30 June 2025	989	33	1,022
Balance at 1 January 2024	137	34	171
Charge for the period	555	3	558
Expense/write-off	-	(5)	(5)
Balance at 31 December 2024	692	32	724
Net book value:			
Balance at 30 June 2025	701	4	705
Balance at 31 December 2024	551	5	556

*The group leases various branch offices, ATM sites, equipment and vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of one month to eight years but may have extension options (also see note 4.7) and Right of Use assets titles are restricted by the lease liabilities.
**Others include advert space, car parking space, accommodation amongst others

***Amount expensed relates to previously capitalised indirect cost

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
21 Share capital and reserves				
21.1 Issued and fully paid-up				
15,901,769,246 Ordinary shares of 50k each				
(December 2024: 12,956,997,163 Ordinary shares of 50k each)	7,951	6,479	7,951	6,479
Ordinary share premium	247,055	102,780	247,055	102,780

Analysis of increase in share capital is contained below.
All issued shares are fully paid up.

Reconciliation of shares issued	Number of ordinary shares million	Value of ordinary shares ₦'million	Ordinary share premium ₦'million
Balance as at 1 January 2025	12,957	6,479	102,780
Right shares issued in terms of the increase in share capital 2025*	2,945	1,472	147,239
Cost of issuance	-	-	(2,964)
Net right proceed	2,945	1,472	144,275
Balance as at 30 June 2025	15,902	7,951	247,055

*The right issue was issued at five for every twenty-two shares.
` *The right issue was issued at ₦50.50 per share. 50k (i.e nominal value of the shares) was applied to share capital while ₦50.00 was applied to share premium less cost of issuance.

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
21.2 Dividend Payment				
2023 Final Dividend				
Cash dividend	-	28,505	-	28,505
Minority Interest	-	1,803	-	-
2024 Interim Dividend				
Cash dividend	-	25,914	-	25,914
Minority Interest	-	533		-
2024 Final Dividend				
Cash dividend	38,871	-	38,871	-
Minority Interest	1,302	-	-	-
Total dividend paid	40,173	56,755	38,871	54,419

21.3 Reserves

a) Other regulatory reserves

The other regulatory reserves includes statutory reserve and the small and medium scale industries reserve (SMEEIS) as described below.

(i) Statutory reserves

Nigerian banking and pension industry regulations require the Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited ("the bank") and Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Ltd ("SIPML) that are subsidiary entities, to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve.

As stipulated by S.15(1) of the Banks and Other Financial Institution Act of 2020 (amended), an appropriation of 30% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than paid-up share capital and 15% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is greater than the paid up share capital. The bank (a subsidiary) transferred 15% of its profit after tax to statutory reserves as at the end of the period.

Section 81(2) of Pension Reform Act, 2014 requires SIPML to transfer 12.5% of its profit after tax to a statutory reserve.

(ii) Agri-Business / Small and medium scale industries reserve (AGSMEEIS)

The SMEEIS reserve is maintained to comply with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) requirement that all licensed banks set aside a portion of the profit after tax in a fund to be used to finance equity investment in qualifying small and medium scale enterprises. Under the terms of the guideline (approved by the Bankers' Committee on 9 February 2017), participating banks shall set aside 5% of their PAT annually (see note 15 (iii)).

b) Fair value through OCI reserve

This represents unrealised gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of FVOCI financial assets which are recognised directly in the FVOCI reserve. For equity investment under this category, such changes cannot be recycled into income statement when the financial asset is derecognised or impaired.

21.3 Reserves (continued)

c) Statutory credit risk reserve

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

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

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

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

d) Share based payment reserve

This represents obligations under the equity settled portion of Standard Bank South Africa's Group's share incentive scheme which enables key management personnel and senior employees to benefit from the performance of Stanbic IBTC Holdings Plc and its subsidiaries. This is not settled from Stanbic IBTC Holdings shares.

e) Retained earnings

This represents the cumulative undistributed profits of the company to date, which have not been reclassified to the other reserves.

22 Dividend

The Directors recommended the approval of a final dividend of 250 kobo per share (30 June 2024: 200 kobo per share) for the period ended 30 June 2025. Withholding tax would be deducted at the time of payment.

23 Deposit and current accounts

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Deposits from banks	**269,043**	263,794	**-**	-
Other deposits from banks	**269,043**	263,794	**-**	
Deposits from customers	**3,428,070**	3,009,862	**-**	-
Current accounts	**2,247,971**	1,896,512	**-**	-
Call deposits	**180,956**	161,833	**-**	-
Savings accounts	**398,241**	362,297	**-**	-
Term deposits	**600,902**	589,220	**-**	-
Total deposits and current accounts	**3,697,113**	3,273,656	**-**	-

Maturity analysis

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

Repayable on demand	**3,154,443**	2,459,848	**-**	-
Maturing within 1 month	**434,256**	301,720	**-**	-
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**143,850**	195,710	**-**	-
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**18,962**	85,456	**-**	-
Maturing after 12 months	**269,181**	263,795	**-**	-
Total deposits and current accounts	**4,020,692**	3,306,529	**-**	-
Current	**3,096,211**	2,684,436	**-**	-
Non-current	**600,902**	589,220	**-**	-
	3,697,113	3,273,656	**-**	-

23 Deposit and current accounts (continued)

Segmental analysis - geographic area

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

Group	**30 Jun. 2025**		31 Dec. 2024	
	%	**₦ million**	%	₦ million
South South	**6**	**228,676**	5	151,322
South West	**73**	**2,683,378**	74	2,425,642
South East	**2**	**57,523**	1	27,166
North West	**3**	**97,465**	2	76,850
North Central	**9**	**337,384**	9	307,671
North East	**1**	**23,644**	1	21,211
Outside Nigeria	**7**	**269,043**	8	263,794
Total deposits and current accounts	**100**	**3,697,113**	100	3,273,656

24 Other borrowings

	Group		**Company**	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
	381,403	417,589	**-**	-
Bank of Industry (see (i) below)	**-**	56		-
Standard Bank Isle of Man (see (ii) below & note 38.3)	**249,116**	279,192	**-**	-
CBN Commercial Agricultural Credit Scheme (see (iii) below)	**656**	970	**-**	-
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (see (iv) below)	**2,645**	2,829	**-**	-
CBN Real Sector Support Financing (see (v) below)	**1,095**	2,557	**-**	-
British International Investment (see (vi) below)	**57,612**	69,811	**-**	-
Findev Canada (see (vii) below)	**61,488**	62,174	**-**	-
MREIF (see (viii) below)	**3,739**	-	**-**	-
FHFL (see (ix) below)	**86**	-	**-**	-
DBN-LPRES (see (x) below)	**4,966**	-	**-**	-
Other borrowings	**381,403**	417,589	**-**	-

The terms and conditions of other borrowings are as follows:

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

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

ii The bank obtained dollar denominated long term on-lending facilities with floating rates tied to SOFR from Standard Bank Isle of Man with average tenor of 5 years. The dollar value of the facility as at 31 December 2024 was USD258 million (Dec 2024: USD258 million). The facilities have different expiry dates with the longest expiring on 30 September 2027.

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

iv. This represents ₦1,223 million (Tranche 1), ₦1,386 million (Tranche 2) and ₦770 million (Tranche 3) on-lending facilities obtained from Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company in June 2016, June 2019 and August 2019 respectively. Tranche 1 is priced at 15.5% while Tranche 2 and 3 are priced at 14.5%. Tranche 1 expires on 07 August 2028, Tranche 2 expires on 07 June 2033 and Tranche 3 expires on 07 August 2034.

v. The Bank obtained a real sector support funding of ₦10.9 billion from the Central Bank of Nigeria at an interest rate of 3% for 7 years. The facilities have different expiry dates with the longest expiring on 17 June 2027.

vi. This represents US$75 million on-lending facility obtained in October 2020 from the British International Investment. The facility which is a senior unsecured debt is priced at 6-month SOFR + 4.0% with a maturity date of 10 November 2027

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

viii. The Ministry of Finance Incorporated Real Estate Investment Fund (MREIF) is a N1 trillion Naira-denominated, close-ended unit trust scheme established under SEC regulations in Nigeria, requiring a verifiable income, a minimum 20% equity contribution, a valid property offer letter, and a good credit report for mortgage repayment support.

ix. Stanbic IBTC has partnered with Family Homes Fund Limited (FHFL) to offer low-cost mortgages and personalized support, aiming to empower employees to make informed housing decisions. FHFL, primarily owned by the Ministry of Finance Incorporated (51%) and Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (49%), seeks to catalyze long-term local currency mortgage financing by sharing risk with primary mortgage lenders. The core objective of the fund is to reduce Nigeria's housing deficit by providing accessible, low-cost residential mortgage financing through eligible financial institutions.

x. The L-PRES project is aimed at enhancing the management of the livestock sub-sector and value chain, boost productivity, food and nutrition security, income growth, social cohesion between farmers and herders, and sub-sector

The Group has not had any default of principal, interest or any other breaches with respect to its debt securities during the period ended 30 June 2025 (Dec 2024: Nil).

24 Other borrowings (continued)

Maturity analysis

The maturity analysis is based on the remaining periods to contractual maturity from period end.

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
Repayable on demand	-	81	-	-
Maturing within 1 month	-	17,870	-	-
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	20,854	265,981	-	-
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	37,288	2,625	-	-
Maturing after 12 months	380,088	158,784	-	-
	438,230	445,341	-	-

Movement in other borrowings

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
At start of period	417,589	375,959	-	-
Additions	26,287	66,958	-	-
Accrued interest	14,139	31,282	-	-
Effect of exchange rate changes [loss/(profit)]	(4,512)	234,638	-	
Interest paid	302	11,038	-	-
Principal paid	(72,402)	(302,286)	-	-
At end of the period	381,403	417,589	-	-
Current	20,854	283,932	-	-
Non-current	360,549	133,657	-	-
	381,403	417,589	-	-

25 Debt securities issued

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
Subordinated debt - US dollar (see (i) below)	111,067	112,697	-	-
Commercial Paper Issued (see (ii) below)	71,852	-	-	-
	182,919	112,697	-	-

The terms and conditions of subordinated debt are as follows:

(i) This represents US dollar denominated term subordinated non-collaterised facility of USD$70 million obtained from Standard Bank of South Africa effective 05 Feb 2021. The facility expires on 05 Feb 2031 and is repayable at maturity. Interest on the facility is payable semi-annually at SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) plus 4.82%. See note 38.3 (g).

(ii) The Commercial paper is a ₦100bn multicurrency programme established by the bank under which Stanbic IBTC Bank may from time to time issue Commercial Paper Notes ("CP Notes" or "Notes"), denominated in NGN or USD or in such other currency as may be agreed between the Arranger and the Issuer , in seperate series or tranches.

The Group has not had any default of principal, interest or any other convenant breaches with respect to its debt securities during the period ended 30 June 2025 (Dec 2024: Nil).

Movement in debt issued	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
At start of period	112,697	74,311	-	-
Additions	68,610	-	-	-
Accrued interest for the period	8,248	11,038	-	-
Interest repayments	(5,317)	(11,120)	-	-
Exchange gain	(1,319)	42,875	-	-
Principal repayments	-	(4,407)	-	-
At end of the period	182,919	112,697	-	-

		Group		Company	
26	**Current tax asets and liabilities**	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
		₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
	Current tax liabilities	**73,665**	64,982	**79**	117
		73,665	64,982	**79**	117
26.1	**Reconciliation of current tax liabilities**	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
	Current tax liabilities at beginning of the period	**64,982**	23,388	**117**	92
	Movement for the period	**8,683**	41,594	**(38)**	25
	Charge for the period (see note 35.1)	**83,412**	63,529	**44**	84
	WHT on dividend	**17**	(2)	**-**	-
	Payment made	**(74,746)**	(21,933)	**(82)**	(59)
	Current tax liabilities at end of the period	**73,665**	64,982	**79**	117

27 Provisions

Group

30 June 2025	Legal	Taxes & levies	Expected credit loss for off balance sheet exposures	Total
	₦ million	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**
Balance at 1 January 2025	6,741	5,127	1,052	**12,920**
Provisions made during the period	867	72,780	1,438	**75,085**
Provisions utilised during the period	-	(35,277)	-	**(35,277)**
Provisions reversed during the period	(4,322)	-	(849)	**(5,171)**
Balance at 30 June 2025	**3,286**	**42,630**	**1,641**	**47,557**
Current	-	42,630	1,641	44,271
Non-current	3,286	-	-	3,286
	3,286	**42,630**	**1,641**	**47,557**

31 December 2024	Legal	Taxes & levies	Expected credit loss for off balance sheet exposures	Total
	₦ million	**₦ million**	**₦ million**	**₦ million**
Balance at 1 January 2024	6,143	4,493	678	11,314
Provisions made during the period	592	15,207	3,177	18,976
Provisions used during the period	-	(14,573)	-	(14,573)
Provisions reversed during the period	6	-	(2,803)	(2,797)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**6,741**	**5,127**	**1,052**	**12,920**
Current	-	5,127	1,052	6,179
Non-current	6,741	-	-	6,741
	6,741	**5,127**	**1,052**	**12,920**

Analysis of movement in off-balance sheet

As at 30 June 2025	Opening balance	Originated ECL	Subsequent changes	Derecognition	**Total**
12 Month- ECL	1,053	1,267	(24)	(655)	**1,641**
Life-time ECL not credit impaired	-	-	-	-	**-**
Life-time ECL credit impaired	-	-	-	-	**-**
	1,053	**1,267**	**(24)**	**(655)**	**1,641**

Analysis of movement in off-balance sheet

As at 31 December 2024	Opening balance	Originated ECL	Subsequent changes	Derecognition	**Total**
12 Month- ECL	648	823	74	(492)	**1,053**
Life-time ECL not credit impaired	30	-	-	(30)	**-**
Life-time ECL credit impaired	-	-	-	-	**-**
	678	**823**	**74**	**(522)**	**1,053**

(a) Legal

In the conduct of its ordinary course of business, the Group is exposed to various actual and potential claims, lawsuits. The Group makes provision for amounts that would be required to settle obligations that may crystallise in the event of unfavourable outcome of the lawsuits. Estimates of provisions required are based on management judgment. See note 31.5 for further details.

(b) Taxes & levies

Provisions for taxes and levies relates to additional assessment on taxes, including withholding tax, value added tax, PAYE tax. These claims are expected to be settled in the next financial year.

(c) Expected credit loss for off balance sheet exposures

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

28 Other liabilities

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
28.1 Summary				
Trading settlement liabilities (see note (vii) below)	**87,580**	47,787	**-**	-
Cash-settled share-based payment liability (note 33.10)	**4,261**	4,618	**1,195**	2,686
Accrued expenses - staff	**10,829**	17,762	**1,647**	2,796
Deferred revenue (see note (iv) below)	**42,621**	63,053	**-**	-
Accrued expenses - others	**19,440**	15,463	**3,589**	2,475
Due to Group companies (see note 38.3)	**10,355**	8,162	**3,042**	5,845
Collections / remittance payable (see note (i) below)	**336,746**	450,217	**539**	434
Customer deposit for letters of credit	**211,999**	241,815	**-**	-
Unclaimed balance (see note (ii) below)	**6,516**	6,325	**-**	-
Payables to suppliers and asset management clients	**15,914**	5,032	**245**	65
Draft & bank cheque payable	**1,107**	1,209	**-**	-
Electronic channels settlement liability	**6,351**	6,300	**-**	-
Unclaimed dividends liability (see note (iii) below)	**1,040**	1,040	**1,040**	1,040
Clients cash collateral for derivative transactions (see note (v)	**38,966**	61,772	**-**	-
Lease Liabilities (see note 28.2)	**4,234**	4,506	**485**	525
Sundry liabilities (viii)	**157,978**	61,627	**3,306**	796
	955,937	996,688	**15,088**	16,662
Current	**875,000**	905,814	**12,123**	12,346
Non-current	**80,937**	90,874	**2,965**	4,316
	955,937	996,688	**15,088**	16,662

(i) Collections and remittance payable includes ₦212,208 million (Dec 2024: ₦11,123 million) relating to balance held in respect of clearing and settlement activities for NIBSS, FMDQ over-the-counter foreign exchange transactions.

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

(iii) Amount represents liability in respect of unclaimed dividends not yet claimed as at 30 June 2025 by shareholders after 15 months as per the Securities and Exchange Commission circular. The assets held for the liability are presented in note 11.1 and note 15 (ii).

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

(v) Amount represents margin cash collateral for FX futures

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

(vii) Amount relates to unsettled dealing balances as at end of the period.

(viii) Included in sundry liabilities are non-financial institution Vostro account ₦76,855 million (Dec 2024: ₦32,020 million).

28.2 Lease liabilities

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Opening balance for the period	**4,506**	1,508	**525**	32
Additions	**146**	2,769	**-**	483
Finance cost	**323**	229	**54**	10
Payments during the period	**(741)**	-	**(94)**	-
Closing balance at end of the period	**4,234**	4,506	**485**	525

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

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

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Repayable on demand	**-**	-	**-**	-
Maturing within 1 month	**-**	-	**-**	-
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**-**	-	**-**	-
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**-**	-	**-**	-
Maturing after 12 months	**4,234**	4,506	**485**	525
	4,234	4,506	**485**	525

28.3	Insurance contract liabilities 30 June. 2025	Annuity ₦'million	Group life ₦'million	Credit life ₦'million	Individual Life ₦'million	Total ₦'million
	Insurance contracts assets	-	-	-	-	-
	Insurance contracts liabilities	50,521	3,017	1,464	3,788	58,790
	Total	**50,521**	**3,017**	**1,464**	**3,788**	**58,790**
	Reinsurance contracts assets	-	(849)	(202)	-	(1,051)
	Reinsurance contracts Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
	Net insurance contract	**50,521**	**2,168**	**1,262**	**3,788**	**57,739**

* see note 17.1 - Reinsurance contract assets.

Insurance contract liabilities 31 Dec. 2024	Annuity ₦'million	Group life ₦'million	Credit life ₦'million	Individual Life ₦'million	Total ₦'million
Insurance contracts assets	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contracts liabilities	34,713	1,561	1,257	1,802	**39,333**
Total	**34,713**	**1,561**	**1,257**	**1,802**	**39,333**
Reinsurance contracts assets	-	(849)	(202)	-	**(1,051)**
Reinsurance contracts Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract	**34,713**	**712**	**1,055**	**1,802**	**38,282**

* see note 17.1 - Reinsurance contract assets.

	Group		Company	
	30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	31 Dec. 2024 ₦ million	**30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million**	30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million
Current	**9,513**	6,603	**-**	-
Non-current	**49,277**	32,730	**-**	-
	58,790	39,333	**-**	-

28.4 Movement in Carrying Amounts - By LRC and LIC - Direct - PAA

Balance as at 30 June 2025

	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
₦'million	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Total
Opening Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Insurance contract liabilities	1,698	-	1,231	62	2,991
Net Opening balance	**1,698**	**-**	**1,231**	**62**	**2,991**
Insurance Revenue					
Full Retrospective approach	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
Modified retrospective approach	-	-	-	-	-
Fair Value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Post transition	(2,664)	-	-	-	(2,664)
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	**(2,674)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,674)**
Insurance Service Expenses					
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**-**	**-**	**2,204**	**30**	**2,234**
- Claims	-	-	1,199	60	1,259
- Expenses	-	-	1,005	50	1,055
- Other movements related to current service	-	-	-	(80)	(80)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	434	-	-	-	434
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC)	-	-	-	(11)	(11)
Changes that relate to future service	-	-	-	-	-
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	-	-	-	-	-
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts - subsequent measurement	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance Service Expenses	**434**	**-**	**2,204**	**19**	**2,657**
Investment Components					
Total Insurance Service Result	**(2,240)**	**-**	**2,204**	**19**	**(17)**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(2,240)**	**-**	**2,204**	**19**	**(17)**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)					
Premiums and premium tax received	3,881	-	-	-	3,881
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	(1,822)	-	(1,822)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(554)	-	-	-	(554)
Total Cash flows	**3,327**	**-**	**(1,822)**	**-**	**1,505**
Net Closing balance	**2,785**	**-**	**1,613**	**81**	**4,479**
Closing Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	2,785	-	1,613	81	4,479
Net Closing balance	**2,785**	**-**	**1,613**	**81**	**4,479**

28.5 Movement in Carrying Amounts - By LRC and LIC - Direct - PAA

Balance as at 31 December 2024

	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
₦'million	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial	Total
Opening Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Insurance contract liabilities	1,356	-	372	22	1,750
Net Opening balance	**1,356**	**-**	**372**	**22**	**1,750**
Insurance Revenue					
Full Retrospective approach	(34)	-	-	-	(34)
Modified retrospective approach	-	-	-	-	-
Fair Value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Post transition	(4,094)	-	-	-	(4,094)
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	**(4,128)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,128)**
Insurance Service Expenses					
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**-**	**-**	**2,156**	**34**	**2,190**
- Claims	-	-	1,473	74	1,547
- Expenses	-	-	683	70	753
- Other movements related to current service	-	-	-	(110)	(110)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	623	-	-	-	623
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC)	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Changes that relate to future service	-	-	-	-	-
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	-	-	-	-	-
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts - subsequent measurement	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance Service Expenses	**623**	**-**	**2,156**	**32**	**2,811**
Investment Components					
Total Insurance Service Result	**(3,505)**	**-**	**2,156**	**32**	**(1,317)**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(3,505)**	**-**	**2,156**	**32**	**(1,317)**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)					
Premiums and premium tax received	4,534	-	-	-	4,534
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	(1,529)	-	(1,529)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(620)	-	-	-	(620)
Total Cash flows	**3,914**	**-**	**(1,529)**	**-**	**2,385**
Net Closing balance	**1,765**	**-**	**999**	**54**	**2,818**
Closing Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	1,765	-	999	54	2,818
Net Closing balance	**1,765**	**-**	**999**	**54**	**2,818**

28.6 Movement in Carrying Amounts - By LRC and LIC - Direct - GMM

Balance as at 30 June 2025

₦'million	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage Excluding Loss Component	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage Loss Component	Liabilities for Incurred claims	Total
Opening Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening Insurance contract liabilities	35,240	1,276		36,516
Net Opening balance	**35,240**	**1,276**	**-**	**36,516**
Insurance Revenue				
Full Retrospective approach	**(300)**	**-**	**-**	**(300)**
CSM recognized for services provided	(6)	-	-	(6)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	(13)	-	-	(13)
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	(281)	-	-	(281)
Claims	(264)	-	-	(264)
Expenses	(5)	-	-	(5)
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	(12)	-	-	(12)
Modified retrospective approach	-	-	-	-
Fair Value approach	-	-	-	-
Post transition	**(4,299)**	**-**	**-**	**(4,299)**
CSM recognized for services provided	(530)	-	-	(530)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expi	(111)	-	-	(111)
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	(3,658)	-	-	(3,658)
Claims	(3,195)	-	-	(3,195)
Expenses	(334)	-	-	(334)
Non-distinct investment component elimination	-	-	-	-
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	(129)	-	-	(129)
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	**(4,599)**	**-**	**-**	**(4,599)**
Insurance Service Expenses				
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**-**	**(98)**	**4,628**	**4,530**
- Claims	-	(93)	3,541	3,448
- Expenses	-	(5)	1,087	1,082
- Other movements related to current service	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	140	-	-	140
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC)	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future service	-	(397)	-	(397)
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	-	-	-	-
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts - subsequent measurement	-	(397)	-	(397)
Total Insurance Service Expenses	**140**	**(495)**	**4,628**	**4,273**
Investment Components				
Total Insurance Service Result	**(4,459)**	**(495)**	**4,628**	**(326)**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense				
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	4,964	147	-	5,111
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	-	-	-	-
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**4,964**	**147**	**-**	**5,111**
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**505**	**(348)**	**4,628**	**4,785**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)				
Premiums and premium tax received	18,346	-	-	18,346
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	(4,627)	(4,627)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(559)	-	-	(559)
Total Cash flows	**17,787**	**-**	**(4,627)**	**13,160**
Net Closing balance	**53,532**	**928**	**1**	**54,461**
Closing Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	53,532	928	-	54,461
Net Closing balance	**53,532**	**928**	**-**	**54,461**

28.7 Movement in Carrying Amounts - By LRC and LIC - Direct - GMM

Balance as at 31 December 2024

₦'million	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage: Excluding Loss Component	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage: Loss Component	Liabilities for Incurred claims	Total
Opening Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening Insurance contract liabilities	27,963	226		28,189
Net Opening balance	**27,963**	**226**	**-**	**28,189**
Insurance Revenue				
Full Retrospective approach	**(610)**	**-**	**-**	**(610)**
CSM recognized for services provided	(4)	-	-	(4)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	(10)	-	-	(10)
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	(572)	-	-	(572)
Claims	-	-	-	-
Expenses	(562)	-	-	(562)
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	(10)	-	-	(10)
Experience adjustments not related to future service	(24)	-	-	(24)
Restatement and Other Changes	-	-	-	-
Post transition	**(5,276)**	-	-	**(5,276)**
CSM recognized for services provided	(505)	-	-	(505)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	(153)	-	-	(153)
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	(4,415)	-	-	(4,415)
Claims	(4,020)	-	-	(4,020)
Expenses	(395)	-	-	(395)
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	(203)	-	-	(203)
Experience adjustments not related to future service	-	-	-	-
Restatement and Other Changes	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	**(5,886)**	**-**	**-**	**(5,886)**
Insurance Service Expenses				
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**-**	**(52)**	**4,496**	**4,444**
- Claims	-	(38)	4,496	4,458
- Expenses	-	(14)	-	(14)
- Other movements related to current service	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	227	-	-	227
- Non-distinct investment component elimination	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC)	-	1,049	-	1,049
Changes that relate to future service	-	-	-	-
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	-	30	-	30
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts - subsequent measurement	-	1,019	-	1,019
Total Insurance Service Expenses	**227**	**997**	**4,496**	**5,720**
Investment Components				
Total Insurance Service Result	**(5,659)**	**997**	**4,496**	**(166)**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense				
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	454	30	-	484
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	4,039	264	-	4,303
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	46	3	-	49
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(3,728)	(244)	-	(3,972)
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**811**	**53**	**-**	**864**
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(4,848)**	**1,050**	**4,496**	**698**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)				
Premiums and premium tax received	12,531	-	-	12,531
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	(4,496)	(4,496)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(406)	-	-	(406)
Total Cash flows	**12,125**	**-**	**(4,496)**	**7,629**
Net Closing balance	**35,240**	**1,276**	**-**	**36,516**
Closing Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	35,240	1,276	-	36,516
Net Closing balance	**35,240**	**1,276**	**-**	**36,516**

28.8 Movement in Carrying Amounts - By Component - Direct - GMM

Balance as at 30 June 2025

₦'million	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial	CSM		Total
			Full Retrospective Approach	Post Transition	
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-		-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	31,569	317	26	4,603	36,515
Net Opening balance	31,569	317	26	4,603	36,515
Changes that relate to current services	**736**	**(128)**	**(6)**	**(530)**	**72**
CSM recognized for services provided	-	-	(6)	(530)	(536)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	(128)	-	-	(128)
Experience adjustments not related to future service	736	-	-	-	736
Restatement and Other Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future services	**(5,557)**	**209**	**60**	**4,890**	**(398)**
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(2,673)	163	-	2,510	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(2,459)	18	60	2,380	-1
Changes in estimates that relate to losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(425)	28	-	-	(397)
Changes that relate to past services	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	-	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance Service result	**(4,821)**	**81**	**54**	**4,360**	**(326)**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	4,584	47	1	479	**5,111**
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**4,584**	**47**	**1**	**479**	**5,111**
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-		-	-
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(237)**	**128**	**55**	**4,839**	**4,785**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)					
Premiums and premium tax received	18,346	-	-	-	18,346
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	(4,627)	-	-	-	(4,627)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(559)	-	-	-	(559)
Total Cash flows	**13,160**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,160**
Net Closing balance	**44,492**	**445**	**81**	**9,442**	**54,460**
Closing Insurance contract assets	**-**	**-**		**-**	
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	44,492	445	81	9,442	54,460
Net Closing balance	**44,492**	**445**	**81**	**9,442**	**54,460**

28.9 Movement in Carrying Amounts - By Component - Direct - GMM

Balance as at 31 December 2024

₦'million	**Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows**	**Risk Adjustment for Non-financial**	**CSM**		Total
			Full Retrospective Approach	**Post Transition**	
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	25,574	253	170	2,192	28,189
Net Opening balance	25,574	253	170	2,192	28,189
Changes that relate to current services	673	**(166)**	**(4)**	**(505)**	(2)
CSM recognized for services provided	-	-	(4)	(505)	(509)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	(166)	-	-	(166)
Experience adjustments not related to future service	673	-	-	-	673
Restatement and Other Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future services	**(1,464)**	**220**	**(161)**	**2,455**	**1,050**
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(1,600)	180	-	1,450	30.00
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(864)	21	(161)	1,005	1
Changes in estimates that relate to losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	1,000	19	-	-	1,019
Changes that relate to past services	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	-	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance Service result	**(791)**	**54**	**(165)**	**1,950**	**1,048**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	208	5	12	259	**484**
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	1,846	47	105	2,304	**4,302**
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	21	1	1	26	**49**
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(1,704)	(43)	(97)	(2,128)	**(3,972)**
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**371**	**10**	**21**	**461**	**863**
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-		-
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(420)**	**64**	**(144)**	**2,411**	**1,911**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)					
Premiums and premium tax received	12,531	-	-	-	12,531
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	(5,710)	-	-	-	(5,710)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(406)	-	-	-	(406)
Total Cash flows	**6,415**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,415**
	-	-	-		
Net Closing balance	**31,569**	**317**	**26**	**4,603**	**36,515**
Closing Insurance contract assets	-	-		-	
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	31,569	317	26	4,603	36,515
Net Closing balance	**31,569**	**317**	**26**	**4,603**	**36,515**

28.10 Recognition of the Contractual Service Margin - by Product

	Jun-25			Dec-24		
	Insurance contracts issued			Insurance contracts issued		
	Annuities	Individual Life	Total	Annuities	Individual Life	Total
	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million
Less than 1 year	712	328	1,040	457	97	554
1 to 2 years	643	358	1,001	404	101	505
2 to 3 years	582	312	894	359	107	465
3 to 4 years	527	275	802	318	107	426
4 to 5 years	479	218	697	282	62	345
5 to 10 years	1,781	668	2,449	984	269	1,254
More than 10 years	2,229	415	2,644	929	151	1,080
Total	**6,953**	**2,574**	**9,527**	**3,734**	**895**	**4,629**

28.11 Effect of Contracts Initially Recognised in the year for Insurance

	Jun-25			Dec-24		
	Non-Onerous Groups of Contracts	Onerous Groups of Contracts	Total	Non-Onerous Groups of Contracts	Onerous Groups of Contracts	Total
Insurance Contracts Issued Initially Recognised in the year						
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows:	**16,332**	-	**16,332**	**11,830**	**2,942**	**14,772**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	*640*	-	*640*	*499*	*33*	*531*
Claims and other cash outflows	*15,692*	-	*15,692*	*11,331*	*2,909*	*14,240*
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(19,005)	-	(19,005)	(13,430)	(2,941)	(16,372)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	163	-	163	151	29	180
Contractual service margin	2,510	-	2,510	1,450	-	1,450
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30**	**30**

28.12 Maturity analysis of insurance contract liability and reinsurance contract asset

Balance as at 30 June 2025	Annuity	Group life	Credit life	Individual	Total
	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million
Within one year	6,133	3,016	249	115	9,513
Within two to five years	21,272	-	1,037	157	22,466
Six years & beyond	102,305	-	9	1,612	103,926
Effect of discounting	(90,609)	-	-	(924)	(91,533)
CSM recognised in profit and loss within ten years	4,723	-	-	2,159	6,882
Combined CSM and interest accreted on CSM beyond ten years	2,229	-	-	415	2,644
Total insurance contract liabilities	**46,053**	**3,016**	**1,295**	**3,534**	**53,898**
Reinsurance contract assets					
Within one year	-	(1,051)	(74)	-	(1,125)
Within two to five years	-	-	(228)	-	(228)
Net insurance contract liabilities	**46,053**	**1,965**	**993**	**3,534**	**52,545**

Balance as at 31 December 2024	Annuity	Group life	Credit life	Individual	Total
	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million
Within one year	4,633	1,561	294	115	6,603
Within two to five years	15,272	-	743	157	16,172
Six years & beyond	94,305	-	5	540	94,851
Effect of discounting	(88,427)	-	-	(924)	(89,351)
CSM recognised in profit and loss within ten years	2,806	-	-	744	3,550
Combined CSM and interest accreted on CSM beyond ten years	929	-	-	151	1,080
Total insurance contract liabilities	**29,518**	**1,561**	**1,042**	**784**	**32,905**
Reinsurance contract assets					
Within one year	-	(849)	(74)	-	(923)
Within two to five years	-	-	(128)	-	(128)
Net insurance contract liabilities	**29,518**	**712**	**840**	**784**	**31,854**

29 Classification of financial instruments

Accounting classifications and fair values

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

	Note	Fair Value Through P&L			Amortised cost	Fair-value through other comprehensive income		Total carrying amount	Fair value
		Held for trading	Designated at fair value	Fair value through P/L - default		Debt Instrument	Equity Instrument		
		₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
30 June 2025									
Assets									
Cash and bank balances*	7	-	-	2,239,111	14,617	-	-	2,253,728	2,253,728
Derivative assets*	10.6	60,901	-	-	-	-	-	60,901	60,901
Trading assets	9.1	897,541	-	-	-	-	-	897,541	897,541
Pledged assets	8	56,816	-	-	-	207,310	-	264,126	270,729
Financial investments	11	-	-	49,306	545,078	660,158	4,396	1,258,938	1,306,778
Loans and advances to banks	12	-	-	-	166,528		-	166,528	182,943
Loans and advances to customers	12	-	-	-	2,329,226	-	-	2,329,226	2,295,918
Other assets (see (a) below)*		-	-	-	753,415	-	-	753,415	753,415
		1,015,258	-	2,288,417	3,808,864	867,468	4,396	7,984,403	8,021,953
Liabilities									
Derivative liabilities	10.6	5,749	-	-	-	-	-	5,749	5,749
Trading liabilities	9.2	1,764,607	-	-	-	-	-	1,764,607	1,764,607
Deposits from banks	23	-	-	-	269,043	-	-	269,043	269,043
Deposits from customers	23	-	-	-	3,428,070	-	-	3,428,070	3,428,070
Debt securities issued	25	-	-	71,852	111,067	-	-	182,919	182,919
Other borrowings	24	-	-	-	381,403	-	-	381,403	381,403
Other liabilities (see (b) below)		-	-	-	913,316	-	-	913,316	913,316
		1,770,356	-	-	5,102,899	-	-	6,945,107	6,945,107

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

	Note	Fair Value Through P&L			Amortised cost	Fair-value through other comprehensive income		Total carrying amount	Fair value
		Held for trading	Designated at fair value	Fair value through P/L - default		Debt Instrument	Equity Instrument		
		₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
30 June 2025									
Assets									
Cash and bank balances*	7	-	-	-	25,231	-	-	25,231	25,231
Financial investments	11	-	-	1,134	-	-	-	1,134	1,177
Other assets (see (a) below)*		-	-	-	20,464	-	-	20,464	20,464
		-	-	1,134	45,695	-	-	46,829	46,872
Liabilities									
Other liabilities (see (b) below)		-	-	-	15,088	-	-	15,088	15,088
		-	-	-	15,088	-	-	15,088	15,088

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

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

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

(c) Assessment of the fair value is not material as the carrying amount is approximately the fair value and over 70% of the assets matures within one year.

29 Classification of financial instruments (continued)

	Note	Fair Value Through P&L			Amortised cost	Fair-value through other comprehensive income		Total carrying amount	Fair value
		Held for trading	Designated at fair value	Fair value through P/L - default		Debt Instrument	Equity Instrument		
		₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
31 December 2024									
Assets									
Cash and bank balances*	7	-	-	2,242,464	2,848	-	-	2,245,312	2,245,312
Derivative assets*	10.6	124,129	-	-	-	-	-	124,129	124,129
Trading assets	9.1	591,532	-	-	-	-	-	591,532	591,532
Pledged assets	8	-	-	-	-	127,928	-	127,928	127,928
Financial investments	11	-	-	92,235	473,862	517,118	4,145	1,087,360	1,087,360
Loans and advances to banks	12	-	-	-	51,854		-	51,854	9,522
Loans and advances to customers	12	-	-	-	2,348,378	-	-	2,348,378	2,314,796
Other assets (see (a) below)*		-	-	-	232,215	-	-	232,215	232,215
		715,661	-	2,334,699	3,109,157	645,046	4,145	6,808,708	6,732,794
Liabilities									
Derivative liabilities	10.6	61,850	-	-	-	-	-	61,850	61,850
Trading liabilities	9.2	1,248,905	-	-	-	-	-	1,248,905	1,248,905
Deposits from banks	23	-	-	-	263,794	-	-	263,794	263,794
Deposits from customers	23	-	-	-	3,009,862	-	-	3,009,862	3,009,862
Debt securities issued	25	-	-	-	112,697	-	-	112,697	112,697
Other borrowings	24	-	-	-	417,589	-	-	417,589	417,589
Other liabilities (see (b) below)		-	-	-	933,635	-	-	933,635	933,635
		1,310,755	-	-	4,737,577	-	-	6,048,332	6,048,332

Classification of financial instruments (Company)

	Note	Fair Value Through P&L			Amortised cost	Fair-value through other		Total carrying amount	Fair value
		Held for trading	Designated at fair value	Fair value through P/L - default		Debt Instrument	Equity Instrument		
		₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
31 December 2024									
Assets									
Cash and bank balances*	7	-	-	-	7,867	-	-	7,867	7,867
Financial investments	11	-	-	1,085	-	-	-	1,085	1,085
Other assets (see (a) below)*		-	-	-	12,555	-	-	12,555	12,555
		-	-	1,085	20,422	-	-	21,507	21,507
Liabilities									
Other liabilities (see (b) below)		-	-	-	16,662	-	-	16,662	16,662
		-	-	-	16,662	-	-	16,662	16,662

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

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

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

(c) Assessment of the fair value is not material as the carrying amount is approximately the fair value and over 70% of the assets matures within one year.

30 Fair values of financial instruments

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

30.1 Valuation models

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

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

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

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

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

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

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

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

30 Fair values of financial instruments

30.2 Valuation framework

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

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

Significant valuation issues are reported to the audit committee.

30.3 Financial instruments measured at fair value - fair value hierarchy

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

Group	Note	Carrying amount ₦ million	Level 1 ₦ million	Level 2 ₦ million	Level 3 ₦ million	Total ₦ million
30 June 2025						
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	7	2,239,111	-	2,239,111	-	2,239,111
Derivative assets	10.6	60,901	-	60,901	-	60,901
Trading assets	9.1	897,541	369,518	528,023	-	897,541
Pledged assets	8	264,126	264,126	-	-	264,126
Financial investments	29	713,860	709,464	-	4,396	713,860
		4,175,539	1,343,108	2,828,035	4,396	4,175,539
Comprising:						
Held-for-trading		1,015,258	426,334	2,300,012	-	2,726,346
FV through Other Comprehensive Income		3,160,281	916,774	528,023	4,396	1,449,193
		4,175,539	1,343,108	2,828,035	4,396	4,175,539
Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	10.6	5,749	-	5,749	-	5,749
Trading liabilities	9.2	1,764,607	12,226	1,752,381	-	1,764,607
Debt Securities Issued	25	71,852	71,852	-	-	71,852
		1,842,208	84,078	1,758,130	-	1,842,208
Comprising:						
Held-for-trading		1,842,208	84,078	1,758,130	-	1,842,208
		1,842,208	84,078	1,758,130	-	1,842,208

Company	Note	Carrying amount ₦ million	Level 1 ₦ million	Level 2 ₦ million	Level 3 ₦ million	Total ₦ million
Assets						
Financial investments	29	9,513	-	1,134	-	1,134
		9,513	-	1,134	-	1,134
Comprising:						
Held-for-trading		9,513	-	1,134	-	1,134
		9,513	-	1,134	-	1,134

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

30 Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

30.3 Financial instruments measured at fair value - fair value hierarchy

Group	Note	Carrying amount ₦ million	Level 1 ₦ million	Level 2 ₦ million	Level 3 ₦ million	Total ₦ million
31 December 2024						
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	7	2,242,464	-	2,242,464		2,242,464
Derivative assets	10.6	124,129	-	124,129	-	124,129
Trading assets	9.1	591,532	24,254	567,278	-	591,532
Pledged assets	8	127,928	127,928	-	-	127,928
Financial investments	28	613,498	609,353	-	4,145	613,498
		3,699,551	761,535	2,933,871	4,145	3,699,551
Comprising:						
Held-for-trading		715,661	24,254	2,366,593	-	2,390,847
FV through Other Comprehensive Income		2,983,890	737,281	567,278	4,145	1,308,704
		3,699,551	761,535	2,933,871	4,145	3,699,551
Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	10.6	61,850	-	61,850	-	61,850
Trading liabilities	9.2	1,248,905	17,594	1,231,311	-	1,248,905
Debt Securities	9.2	-	-	-	-	-
		1,310,755	17,594	1,293,161	-	1,310,755
Comprising:						
Held-for-trading		1,310,755	17,594	1,293,161	-	1,310,755
		1,310,755	17,594	1,293,161	-	1,310,755

Company	Note	Carrying amount ₦ million	Level 1 ₦ million	Level 2 ₦ million	Level 3 ₦ million	Total ₦ million
Assets						
Financial investments	28	1,085	-	1,085	-	1,085
		1,085	-	1,085	-	1,085
Comprising:						
Held-for-trading		715,661	24,254	2,366,593	-	2,390,847
		715,661	24,254	2,366,593	-	2,390,847

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

30.4 Level 3 fair value measurement

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

	Derivative assets ₦ million	Financial investments ₦ million	Total ₦ million
Balance at 1 January 2025	**-**	**4,145**	**4,145**
(losses) included in profit or loss - Trading revenue	-	-	-
Gain/(Loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	**251**	**251**
Day one profit / (loss) recognised	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	**-**	**4,396**	**4,396**
Balance at 1 January 2024	71,743	4,124	75,867
(Losses) included in profit or loss - Trading revenue	(71,743)	-	(71,743)
Gain/(Loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	21	21
Day one profit / (loss) recognised	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	-	4,145	4,145

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

	Derivative assets ₦ million	Financial investments ₦ million	Total ₦ million
30 June 2025			
Other comprehensive income	-	**251**	**251**
Trading revenue	-	-	-
	-	**251**	**251**
31 December 2024			
Other comprehensive income	-	21	21
Trading revenue	(71,743)	-	(71,743)
	(71,743)	**21**	**(71,722)**

30.4 Level 3 fair value measurement (continued)

(ii) Unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

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

Type of financial instrument	Fair value as at 30-June-2025 (₦ million)	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable input
Unquoted equities	4,396 (2024: 4,145)	Dividend valuation method, Average maintainable earnings method, Weighted average maintainable earnings method amongst others	- Risk adjusted discount rate '- Earning capitalization rate	A significant increase in the spread above the risk-free rate would result in a lower fair value.
Derivative assets	Nil (2024: Nil)	Discounted cash flow	- Own credit risk (DVA) - Counterparty credit risk (CVA, basis risk and country risk premium) - USD / NGN quanto	A significant move (either positive or negative) in the unobservable input will result in a significant move in the fair value.

(iii) The effect of unobservable inputs on fair value measurement (sensitivity analysis)

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

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Variance in fair value measurement	Effect on OCI	
				Favourable ₦million	Unfavourable ₦million
June 2025					
Unquoted equities	Discounted cash flow	Risk adjusted discount rate	From (2%) to 2%	57	(59)
Derivative assets	Discounted cash flow	- Own credit risk (DVA) - Counterparty credit risk (CVA, basis risk and country risk premium) - USD / NGN quanto risk - Implied FX volatility	From (1%) to 1%	441	(445)
December 2024					
Unquoted equities	Discounted cash flow	Risk adjusted discount rate	From (2%) to 2%	57	(59)
Derivative assets	Discounted cash flow	- Own credit risk (DVA) - Counterparty credit risk (CVA, basis risk and country risk premium) - USD / NGN quanto risk - Implied FX volatility	From (1%) to 1%	441	(445)

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

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

Group	Carrying value ₦ million	Level 1 ₦ million	Level 2 ₦ million	Level 3 ₦ million	Total Fair value ₦ million
30 June 2025					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	**14,617**	**-**	**14,617**	**-**	**14,617**
Financial investments	**545,078**	**-**	**545,078**	**-**	**545,078**
Loans and advances to banks	**166,528**	**-**	**182,943**	**-**	**182,943**
Loans and advances to customers	**2,329,226**	**-**	**2,295,918**	**-**	**2,295,918**
Reinsurance assets	**1,353**	**-**	**1,353**	**-**	**1,353**
Other financial assets	**753,415**	**-**	**753,415**	**-**	**753,415**
	3,810,217	**-**	**3,793,324**	**-**	**3,793,324**

30.5 Financial instruments not measured at fair value - fair value hierarchy (continued)

Group	Carrying value ₦ million	Level 1 ₦ million	Level 2 ₦ million	Level 3 ₦ million	Total Fair value ₦ million
30 June 2025					
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	**269,043**	**-**	**269,043**	**-**	**269,043**
Deposits from customers	**3,428,070**	**-**	**3,428,070**	**-**	**3,428,070**
Other borrowings	**381,403**	**-**	**381,403**	**-**	**381,403**
Debt securities issued	**111,067**	**-**	**111,067**	**-**	**111,067**
Other financial liabilities	**913,316**	**-**	**913,316**	**-**	**913,316**
	5,102,899	**-**	**5,102,899**	**-**	**5,102,899**

Company	Carrying value ₦ million	Level 1 ₦ million	Level 2 ₦ million	Level 3 ₦ million	Total Fair value ₦ million
30 June 2025					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	**25,231**	**-**	**25,231**	**-**	**25,231**
Other financial assets	**20,464**	**-**	**20,464**	**-**	**20,464**
	45,695	**-**	**45,695**	**-**	**45,695**
Liabilities					
Other financial liabilities	**15,088**	**-**	**15,088**	**-**	**15,088**
	15,088	**-**	**15,088**	**-**	**15,088**

Group	Carrying value ₦ million	Level 1 ₦ million	Level 2 ₦ million	Level 3 ₦ million	Total Fair value ₦ million
31 December 2024					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,848	-	2,848	-	2,848
Financial Investment	473,862	-	473,862	-	473,862
Loans and advances to banks	51,854	-	56,965	-	56,965
Loans and advances to customers	2,348,378	-	2,314,796	-	2,314,796
Reinsurance assets	1,051	-	1,051	-	1,051
Other financial assets	232,215	-	232,215	-	232,215
	3,110,208	-	3,081,737	-	3,081,737
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	263,794	-	263,794	-	263,794
Deposits from customers	3,009,862	-	3,009,862	-	3,009,862
Other borrowings	417,589	-	417,589	-	417,589
Debts securities issued	112,967	-	112,967	-	112,967
Other financial liabilities	933,635	-	933,635	-	933,635
	4,737,847	-	4,737,847	-	4,737,847

Company	Carrying value ₦ million	Level 1 ₦ million	Level 2 ₦ million	Level 3 ₦ million	Total Fair value ₦ million
31 December 2024					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7,867	-	7,867	-	7,867
Other financial assets	12,555	-	12,555	-	12,555
	20,422	-	20,422	-	20,422
Liabilities					
Other financial liabilities	16,662	-	16,662	-	16,662
	16,662	-	16,662	-	16,662

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

31 Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar

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

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

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

31 Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements (continued)

Group	Gross amount of recognised financial assets[1] ₦ million	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities offset in the statement of financial position[2] ₦ million	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position ₦ million	Financial instruments, financial collateral and cash collateral[3] ₦ million	Net amount ₦ million
30 June 2025					
Assets					
Derivative assets	60,901	(11,654)	49,247	-	49,247
Loans and advances to customers	49,680	-	49,680	(9,504)	40,176
	110,581	**(11,654)**	**98,927**	**(9,504)**	**89,423**

Group	Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities[1] ₦ million	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets offset in the statement of financial position[2] ₦ million	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position ₦ million	Financial instruments, financial collateral and cash collateral[3] ₦ million	Net amount ₦ million
30 June 2025					
Liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	5,749	(3,722)	2,027	(2,027)	-
Deposits from customers	9,504	-	9,504	(9,504)	-
	15,253	**(3,722)**	**11,531**	**(11,531)**	**-**

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

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

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

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

	Nature of agreement	Related rights
Derivative assets and liabilities	ISDAs	The agreement allows for set off in the event of default
Trading liabilities	Global master repurchase agreements	The agreement allows for set off in the event of default

31 Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements (continued)

Group	Gross amount of recognised financial assets[1] ₦ million	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities offset in the statement of financial position[2] ₦ million	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position ₦ million	Financial instruments, financial collateral and cash collateral[3] ₦ million	Net amount ₦ million
31 December 2024					
Assets					
Derivative assets	124,129	-2,399.00	121,730	(96,672)	25,058
Loans and advances to customers	54,098	-	54,098	(7,919)	46,179
	178,227	**-2,399**	**175,828**	**(104,591)**	**71,237**

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

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

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

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

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

	Nature of agreement	Related rights
Derivative assets and liabilities	ISDAs	The agreement allows for set off in the event of default
Trading liabilities	Global master repurchase agreements	The agreement allows for set off in the event of default

		Group		Company	
		30 Jun. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	**30 Jun. 2025**	31 Dec. 2024
		₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
32	**Contingent liabilities and commitments**				
32.1	**Contingent liabilities**				
	Letters of credit	**416,185**	348,473	**-**	-
	Bonds and Guarantees	**192,229**	236,850	**-**	-
		608,414	585,323	**-**	-

Bonds and Guarantees and letters of credit are given to third parties as security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. As the Group will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default, the cash requirements of these instruments are expected to be considerably below their nominal amounts. The expected credit loss of ₦1,641 million (Dec 2024: ₦1,053 million) on this has been included in provisions (see note 27).

b) An amount of ₦563 billion (Dec 2024: ₦563 billion) has been recognised as off-balance sheet pledged assets which represent 30% of the original transaction that was ceded to Stanbic IBTC Bank by Standard Bank of South Africa Limited (SBSA) in a Cross-Currency Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS) agreement with CBN involving exchange of $1 billion for ₦1.482 billion.

		Group 30 Jun. 2025	Group 31 Dec. 2024	Company 30 Jun. 2025	Company 31 Dec. 2024
32.2	**Capital commitments**				
	Contracted capital expenditure	**4,682**	1,356	**1,536**	27
	Capital expenditure authorised but not yet contracted	**38,703**	45,451	**1,207**	638
		43,385	46,807	**2,743**	665

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

32.3 Loan commitments

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had loan commitments amounting to ₦261.00 billion (Dec 2024: ₦261.00 billion) in respect of various loan contracts. The expected credit loss on the off-balance sheet exposures amounts to ₦663 million (Dec 2024: ₦663 million).

32.4 Third party funds under management and funds under administration

Members of the Group provide discretionary and non-discretionary investment management services to institutional and private investors.

Commissions and fees earned in respect of trust and management activities performed are included in profit or loss.

Assets managed and funds administrated on behalf of third parties include:

	30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	31 Dec. 2024 ₦ million
Pension funds	**7,583,404**	7,010,695
Unit Trusts / Collective investments	**3,518,650**	2,654,472
Trusts and Estates	**260,716**	158,836
Assets held under custody - custodial services	**25,272,510**	22,153,326
	36,635,280	31,977,329

Income earned in fiduciary capacity are disclosed in note 33.3

32.5 Legal proceedings

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

The Group litigation portfolio as at 30 June 2025 consisted of 445 cases and aggregate value of monetary claims against the Stanbic IBTC Group was N482,606,774,455.56; USD$2,267,141.61 & GBP £1,556.07.

The claims against the Group are generally considered to have a low likelihood of success and the Group is actively defending same. Management believes that the ultimate resolution of any of the proceedings will not have a significantly adverse effect on the Group. Where the Group envisages that there is a more than average chance that a claim against it will succeed, adequate provisions are raised in respect of such claim. See note 27 for details of provisions.

Below is the distribution of cases across the hierarchy of courts;

	Court Hierarchy	Number
a)	Magistrate, High Court, Federal High Court and National Industrial	378
b)	Court of Appeal	57
c)	Supreme Court	10

In addition the Bank subsidiary is involved in litigation against AMCON, please refer to note 32.6 for further details.

32.6 Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) Clawback

The Bank had in December 2012 entered into an agreement with AMCON to purchase the Eligible Assets (non-performing loan) of a client, which the Bank had classified as “doubtful”. AMCON confirmed its willingness to purchase the proposed Eligible Assets at a total consideration of about ₦10 billion, which sale/purchase was concluded in December of 2012. As a precondition for the sale, AMCON unequivocally stated that the pricing of the Eligible Bank Assets was subject to adjustment within twelve (12) months in line with AMCON guidelines after due diligence on information the Bank had supplied to AMCON.

AMCON by a letter dated October 4, 2017 informed the Bank of its intention to reprice the loan and claw back the sum of ₦5.7bn, being what was alleged to be excess overpaid consideration, as a result of what was felt was an overvaluation. The Bank in its response to the allegation, emphatically denied the allegations and provided evidence to AMCON to the contrary. The Bank noted that AMCON’s attempt to reprice the sold Assets, were outside the 12-month claw-back period provided in AMCON’s guidelines.

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

Accordingly, the Bank instructed its lawyers to institute a Legal action against AMCON, pursuant to which it obtained an interim injunction (ex-parte), restraining AMCON and the CBN from debiting its Account for the alleged claw-back sum. However, the Bank subsequently discovered that AMCON had earlier filed a suit at the Ferderal High Court, Lagos Division on the same subject matter. Consequently, the Bank discontinued its suit against AMCON and filed a Counter-Claim against AMCON in its suit. When the case came up for hearing on 03 July 2024, the counsel for both parties adopted their respective issues for determination. On 04 July 2025, trial could not proceed as the Plaintiff's counsel informed the court that their sole witness developed a medical emergency. The matter was consequently adjourned to 12 November 2025 for commencement of trial. (see note 15).

33 Income statement information

		Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
		₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
33.1	**Interest income**				
	Interest on loans and advances to banks	**13,714**	6,889	**-**	-
	Interest on loans and advances to customers	**239,789**	183,100	**-**	-
	Interest on investments	**131,284**	56,137	**3,034**	233
		384,787	246,126	**3,034**	233
	Interest income on items measured at amortised cost	**309,646**	222,153	**-**	-
	Interest income on debt instruments measured at FVOCI	**75,141**	23,973	**3,034**	233

The amount reported above include interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method that relates to financial assets measured at amortised cost and carried at FVOCI. Interest income for the period ended 30 June 2025 includes ₦1,075 million (June 2024: ₦1,549 million) relating to interest income recognised on credit impaired financial assets.

Included in interest income is ₦7,966 million (June 2024: ₦945 million) earned from related party transactions. See note 38.3.

Included in the Company interest income is ₦145 million (June 2024: ₦145 million) earned from net investment in lease assets with related parties. See note 38.3.

33.2	**Interest expense**				
	Savings accounts	**7,284**	4,691	**-**	-
	Current accounts	**6,815**	4,760	**-**	-
	Call deposits	**7,277**	3,109	**-**	-
	Term deposits	**22,249**	15,617	**-**	-
	Interbank deposits	**10,384**	15,735	**-**	-
	Borrowed funds	**14,441**	27,860	**-**	-
	Lease Liabilities	**323**	58	**54**	179
		68,773	71,830	**54**	179
	Interest expense on items measured at amortised cost	**68,450**	71,772	**-**	-
	Interest expense on lease liabilities	**323**	58	**54**	179

Included in interest expense from borrowed funds reported above is ₦37,450 million (June 2024: ₦14,013 million) from related party transactions. See note 38.3.

Included in the Company interest expense is ₦54 million (June 2024: ₦174 million) with respect to lease agreement with related parties. See note 38.3.

33.3	**Net fee and commission revenue**				
	Fee and commission revenue	**123,656**	88,703	**2,246**	1,617
	Account transaction fees	**5,001**	3,851	**-**	-
	Card based commission	**3,716**	2,406	**-**	-
	Brokerage and financial advisory fees	**21,005**	11,726	**-**	-
	Asset management fees	**60,618**	47,243	**-**	-
	Loan commitment fees	**326**	1,001	**-**	-
	Custody transaction fees*	**6,620**	3,508	**-**	-
	Electronic banking	**2,257**	2,158	**-**	-
	Foreign currency service fees	**16,105**	8,820	**-**	-
	Documentation and administration fees	**6,891**	6,953	**-**	-
	Other fee and commision revenue	**1,117**	1,037	**2,246**	1,617
	Fee and commission expense	**(9,349)**	(5,737)	**-**	-
		114,307	82,966	**2,246**	1,617

Other fee income for Group includes commission on sale of government securities, agency fee, account statement fee, funds transfer charges, salary processing and administration charges, reference letter charges, and cash withdrawal charges.

Other fee and commission revenue for the Company of ₦2,214 million (June 2024: ₦1,617 million) represents fee income earned by the company from technical and management service provided to subsidiaries.

Total fee and commission income recognised at a point in time amount to ₦123,656 million for Group (June 30, 2024: ₦87,950 million) while an amount of ₦326 million (June 30, 2024: ₦760 million) was recognised over the period.

* Relates to income earned in acting in fiduciary capacity

		Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
		₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
33	**Income statement information (continued)**				
33.4	**Income from life insurance activities**				
	Insurance service result				
	Insurance revenue	7,271	4,544	-	-
	Insurance service expense	(4,840)	(4,268)	-	-
	Net insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	2,431	276	-	-
	Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(88)	(330)	-	-
		2,343	(54)	-	-
	Net insurance finance expenses				
	Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(5,111)	2,791	-	-
	Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-
		(5,111)	2,791	-	-
	Fair value loss on financial assets fair value through P&L				
	Fair value loss	605	(3,574)	-	-
		605	(3,574)	-	-
33.5	**Trading revenue**				
	Commodities	-	-	-	-
	Equities	-	-	-	-
	Fixed income and currencies	(856)	39,652	-	-
		(856)	39,652	-	-
33.6	**Other income**				
	Dividend income (see (a) below)	679	253	63,695	25,619
	Gain on disposal of property and equipment	7,530	6,615	1	1
	Gain/(loss) on disposal of financial investment	97	179	-	-
	Others (see (b) below)	(1,690)	318	2	3,079
		6,616	7,365	**63,698**	28,699
(a)	Dividend income was earned from the following investees:				
	Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited	-	-	**19,535**	13,519
	Stanbic IBTC Asset Management Limited	-	-	**3,000**	4,085
	Stanbic IBTC Ventures Limited	-	-	-	-
	Stanbic IBTC Capital Limited	-	-	-	1,650
	Stanbic IBTC Stockbrokers Limited	-	-	-	-
	Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Limited	-	-	**700**	-
	Stanbic IBTC Trustees Limited	-	-	**460**	365
	Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited	-	-	**40,000**	6,000
	Stanbic IBTC Insurance Limited	-	-	-	-
	Other equity investments	**679**	248	-	-
		679	248	**63,695**	25,619

For the Company, ₦53,927 million (June 2024 ₦25,619 million) of the dividend income earned by the company from its' subsidiaries relate to the subsidiaries' prior year income.

(b) Included in others is derecognition gain on restructured facility and foreign exchange gains from the group entities excluding the banking subsidiary.

		Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
33.7	**Net impairment loss on financial instruments**				
	Net expected credit losses raised and released for financial investments	**293**	294	-	-
	12 month ECL	**293**	294	-	-
	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	-	-	-	-
	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	-	-	-	-
	Net expected credit losses raised and released for Loan and advances to Banks	**(1)**	4	-	-
	12 month ECL	**(1)**	4	-	-
	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	-	-	-	-
	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	-	-	-	-
	Net expected credit losses raised and released for Loan and advances to customers	**16,369**	21,689	-	-
	12 month ECL	**(2,290)**	754	-	-
	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	**8,142**	1,331	-	-
	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	**10,517**	19,604	-	-
	Net expected credit losses raised and released on off balance sheet exposures	**612**	(207)	-	-
	12 month ECL	**579**	(207)	-	-
	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	**33**	-	-	-
	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	-	-	-	-
	Net expected credit losses raised and released on other assets	**1,468**	7,922	-	550
	12 month ECL	**1,468**	7,922	-	550
	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	-	-	-	-
	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	-	-	-	-
	Recoveries on loans and advances previously written off	**(7,637)**	(3,153)	-	-
	Total credit impairment charge	**11,104**	26,549	-	550
33.8	**Staff costs**				
	Short term - salaries and allowances	**49,730**	40,621	**2,330**	4,580
	Equity-linked transactions (note 33.10)	**3,899**	2,467	**1,978**	1,507
		53,629	43,088	**4,308**	6,087

Included in staff costs is ₦961 million (June 2024: ₦953 million) representing salaries and allowances paid to executive Directors for the period. See note 34.

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

		Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
		₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
33	**Income statement information (continued)**				
33.9	**Other operating expenses**				
	Information technology	**23,744**	15,859	**560**	73
	Communication expenses	**1,434**	1,481	**32**	42
	Premises and maintenance	**5,669**	4,019	**302**	122
	Depreciation expense	**7,969**	6,853	**1,058**	940
	Amortisation of intangible assets (see note 19)	**503**	383	**-**	-
	Deposit insurance premium	**8,787**	7,521	**-**	-
	AMCON expenses (see (i) below)	**38,020**	26,294	**-**	-
	Other insurance premium	**4,216**	3,126	**94**	56
	Auditors renumeration	**508**	289	**67**	38
	Non-audit service fee (see (ii) below)	**57**	36	**-**	-
	Professional fees	**5,010**	2,949	**306**	253
	Administration and membership fees	**1,743**	1,581	**116**	236
	Training expenses	**879**	653	**222**	117
	Security expenses	**1,841**	1,274	**40**	20
	Travel and entertainment	**3,007**	1,624	**498**	170
	Stationery and printing	**805**	842	**102**	22
	Marketing and advertising	**4,827**	2,926	**1,881**	688
	Commission paid	**688**	224	**-**	-
	Penalties and fines	**113**	228	**-**	-
	Donations	**539**	660	**539**	636
	Operational losses	**1,050**	378	**5**	-
	Directors fees	**1,077**	843	**437**	394
	Indirect tax (VAT)	**3,637**	2,146	**691**	224
	Others (iii)	**9,318**	4,614	**151**	57
		125,441	86,803	**7,101**	4,088

(i) AMCON expenses
AMCON charges (0.5% of total assets on and off balance sheet items) is a statutory levy by the Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria on all Commercial Banks operating in Nigeria.

33.9 Income statement information (continued)

(ii) Non-audit services

The details of services provided by the auditors (Messrs PricewaterhouseCoopers in 2024) during the period, other than statutory audit of financial statements, are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
	₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Professional fees on NDIC Certification	**8**	5	**-**	-
Risk, Whistleblowing and Corporate Governance	**13**	10	**-**	-
ISAE 3402 Engagement	**28**	15	**-**	-
Reporting accountant on SIBTC Bank CP issuance	**-**	1	**-**	-
Audit services – audit procedures on BA 610 reporting for SBSA	**8**	5	**-**	-
	57	36	**-**	**-**

(iii) Others

Included in others are FMDQ OTC futures charges, Bank charges, motor vechicle maintenance expense, tax risk provision, property and equipment written-off amongst others.

33.10 Share-based payment transactions

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

At 30 June 2025, the Group had the following share-based arrangements.

(a) Share appreciation rights based on equity instrument of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC (Stanbic IBTC Equity Growth Scheme) - cash settled
(b) Deferred bonus scheme.
(c) Cash settled deferred bonus scheme (CSDBS)
(d) Performance reward plan (PRP)

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

	Group		Company	
Expenses recognised in staff costs	**30-Jun-25 ₦ million**	30-Jun-24 ₦ million	**30-Jun-25 ₦ million**	30-Jun-24 ₦ million
Expenses recognised in staff costs				
Stanbic IBTC Equity Growth Scheme (credit)/charge	-	-	-	-
Parent company share incentive schemes**	1,992	2,450	642	1,000
Deferred bonus scheme (DBS)	3	1	3	-
	1,995	2,451	**645**	1,000

	30-Jun-25 ₦ million	30-Jun-24 ₦ million	**30-Jun-25 ₦ million**	30-Jun-24 ₦ million
Liabilities recognised in other liabilities				
Stanbic IBTC Equity Growth Scheme	1,808	1,868	1,104	126
Deferred bonus scheme	2,671	2,750	299	2,560
	4,479	4,618	**1,403**	2,686

**The parent company share incentive scheme is equity settled. As such, a corresponding increase in equity has been recognised. See Statement of changes in equity for further details.

(a) Stanbic IBTC Equity Growth Scheme

The Group granted share appreciation rights to key management personnel that entitles the employees to cash value determined based on the increase in share price of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC between grant date and exercise date.

33.10 Share-based payment transactions (continued)

(a) Stanbic IBTC Equity Growth Scheme (continued)

The object and purpose of the scheme is to promote an identity of interest between the Group and its senior employees, to attract, retain and motivate skilled and competent personnel with high potential to influence the direction, growth and profitability of the Group by enhancing leadership commitment and drive to grow the Group market value and position in support of shareholder interests.

The terms and conditions of the grants are as follows.

Vesting category	year	% Vesting	Expiry
Type A	3, 4, 5	50, 75, 100	10 years

Group	Units 30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Reconciliation		
Units outstanding at beginning of the year	-	29,019
Granted	-	-
Forfeited	-	-
Exercised	-	(29,019)
Lapsed	-	-
Units outstanding at end of the year	-	-

Company	Units ₦ million	31-Dec-24
Reconciliation		
Units outstanding at beginning of the year	-	-
Granted	-	-
Forfeited	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Lapsed	-	-
Units outstanding at end of the year	-	-

33.10 Share-based payment transactions (continued)

	Appreciation right price range (ZAR)	(Naira)	---------Number of rights-------	
	30-Jun-25		30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Rights outstanding at beginning of the period	-	-	-	29,019
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	(29,019)
Lapsed	-	-	-	-
Rights outstanding at end of the period	-	-	-	-

The following options granted to employees had not been exercised at 30 June 2025:

	Number of ordinary shares	(ZAR)	(Naira)	---Weighted average price--- (ZAR)	(Naira)	Option expiry year
	12,402	156.96	12,814	156.96	12,814	Year to 31 December 2025
-	12,402	122.24	9,980	122.24	9,980	Year to 31 December 2026
	-					

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

	Number of ordinary shares	------Option price range------ (ZAR)	(Naira)	---Weighted average price--- (ZAR)	(Naira)	Option expiry year
	12,402	156.96	12,814	156.96	12,814	Year to 31 December 2025
-	12,402	122.24	9,980	122.24	9,980	Year to 31 December 2026
	-					

33.10 Share-based payment transactions (continued)

(b) Deferred bonus scheme (DBS)

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

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

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

33.10 **Share-based payment transactions** (continued)

Deferred bonus scheme 2012 (DBS 2012)

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

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

	Group Units		Company Units	
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24
Reconciliation				
Units outstanding at beginning of the year	**3,209**	14,218	**-**	-
Granted	7,289	23,630	7,289	-
Exercised	-	(13,499)	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	(1,824)	(21,140)	-	-
Units outstanding at end of the year	**8,674**	3,209	**7,289**	-
Weighted average fair value at grant date (ZAR)	141.25	186.11	141.25	186.11
Expected life (years)	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51

(c) Cash settled deferred bonus scheme (CSDBS)

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

The award units are denominated in employees host countries' local currency, the value of which moves parallel to the changes in the price of the SBG shares listed on the JSE and accrue notional dividends over the vesting year which are payable on vesting.

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

Currency	Naira Units		Pound Sterling Units		Rand Units		Cedi Units	
Group	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24
Reconciliation								
Units outstanding at beginning of the year	16,738,468	15,025,940	802	304	34,433	35,361	**138**	151
Granted	10,850,946	11,647,177	-	498	-	37,881	-	-
Forfeited	(125,921)	(2,865,768)	-	-	-	(37,881)	-	-
Transferred to Group companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercised	(83,930)	(7,068,882)	-	-	-	(928)	-	(13)
Units outstanding at end of the year	**27,379,563**	16,738,468	**802**	802	**34,433**	34,433	**138**	138
Weighted average fair value at grant date (ZAR)	180.99	140.06	186.11	186.11	160.33	160.33	160.33	160.33
Expected life at grant date (years)	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51

Currency	Naira Units		Pound Sterling Units		Rand Units		Cedi Units	
Company	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24
Reconciliation								
Units outstanding at beginning of the year	5,376,906	5,376,906	802	304	34,433	35,361	**138**	151
Granted	1,903,991	-	-	498	-	37,881	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-	-	(37,881)	-	-
Transferred to Group companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-	-	(928)	-	(13)
Units outstanding at end of the year	**7,280,897**	5,376,906	**802**	802	**34,433**	34,433	**138**	138
Weighted average fair value at grant date (ZAR)	180.99	140.06	186.11	186.11	160.33	160.33	160.33	160.33
Expected life at grant date (years)	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51

(d) Performance reward plan (PRP)

A new performance driven share plan commenced in March 2014 which rewards value delivered against specific targets. The PRP incentivises a Group of senior executives to meet the strategic long-term objectives that deliver value to shareholders, to align the interests of those executives with those of shareholders and to act as an attraction and retention mechanism in a highly competitive marketplace for skills. The PRP operates alongside the existing conditional, equity-settled long-term plans, namely the EGS, GSIS and DBS.

33.10 Share-based payment transactions (continued)

Performance reward plan (PRP)-continued

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

	Group		Company	
	Units		Units	
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24
Reconciliation				
Units outstanding at beginning of the period	**164,278**	360,506	**78,533**	267,696
Granted	71,524	194,186	-	190,064
Cancelled	-	(192,852)	-	(192,852)
Transferred to Group companies	-	36,470	-	-
Exercised	(122,137)	(234,032)	(75,347)	(186,374)
Units outstanding at end of the period	**113,665**	164,278	**3,186**	78,533
Weighted average fair value at grant date (ZAR)	168.27	168.27	168.27	168.27
Expected life at grant date (years)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

(e) Share appreciation Rights scheme

	Units		Units	
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24
Reconciliation				
Rights outstanding at beginning of the year	**11,721**	36,113	**-**	-
Net Transfers	-	-	-	-
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	(5,126)	-	-
Lapsed	-	(19,266)	-	-
Rights outstanding at end of the year	**11,721**	**11,721**	**-**	**-**

Number of ordinary shares	**--Option price range-- (ZAR)**	**(Naira)**	**--Weighted average price-- (ZAR)**	**(Naira)**	**Option expiry year**
	39.31	3,391.27	39.31	3,228.14	

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

Number of ordinary shares	**--Option price range-- (ZAR)**	**(Naira)**	**---Weighted average price--- (ZAR)**	**(Naira)**	**Option expiry year**
	39.31	3,228.14	39.31	3,228.14	

		Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
		₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
34	**Emoluments of Directors**				
	Executive Directors				
	Emoluments of Directors in respect of services rendered1:				
	While Directors of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC				
	as Directors of the company and/ or subsidiary companies	**961**	953	369	477
	Non-executive Directors				
	Emoluments of Directors in respect of services rendered:				
	While Directors of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC				
	as Directors of the company and/ or subsidiary companies	**1,077**	843	662	394
	otherwise in connection with the affairs of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC or its subsidiaries				
	Pensions of Directors and past Directors	**49**	49	19	22
		2,087	1,845	1,050	893

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

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	₦ million	₦ million
Emoluments disclosed above include amounts paid to:		
(i) the chairman	**123**	**93**
(ii) the highest paid director	**134**	**383**

		Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
		₦ million	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
35	**Taxation**				
	Income tax (note 35.1)	**70,313**	30,645	**43**	57
		70,313	30,645	**43**	57

In accordance with Nigerian tax regime, dividends received by the company from its subsidiaries are exempted from tax. Hence, the Company has no taxable profit as a result of tax exempt dividends and other adjustments. However, in line with the provisions of Section 33 of the Companies Income Tax Act (as amended), the Company has been subjected to minimum tax accordingly.

		Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24	Company 30-Jun-25	Company 30-Jun-24
35.1	**Income tax credit/(charge)**				
	Current year	**70,313**	30,645	**44**	57
	Current tax (see note 26.1)	**83,412**	26,658	**44**	57
	Corporate tax	**58,932**	19,704	**12**	24
	Withholding Tax on Dividend Income	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Capital gains tax	**514**	-	**-**	-
	Education Tax	**6,215**	4,998	**-**	-
	National Agency for Science & Eng. Infrastructur	**501**	291	**-**	-
	IT Levy	**2,596**	1,636	**29**	32
	Police Trust Fund	**16**	9	**3**	1
	Over/(under) provision - prior year	**11,291**	20	**-**	-
	Windfall levy	**3,347**	-	**-**	-
	Deferred tax (see note 16.3)	**(13,099)**	3,987	**-**	-
	Taxation per statement of profit or loss	**70,313**	30,645	**44**	57
	Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Deferred tax	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Current tax	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Taxation per total comprehensive income	**70,313**	30,645	**44**	57

35.2 Rate reconciliation

	Group		Company	
	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
	%	%	**%**	%
Rate reconciliation				
The total tax charge for the year as a percentage of profit before taxation	**24**	13	**-**	-
Information technology levy	**2**	1	**-**	-
Windfall tax	**1**	-	**-**	-
Education tax	**3**	3	**-**	-
The corporate tax charge for the period as a percentage of profit before tax	**30**	17	**-**	-
Deferred tax	**(5)**	3	**(1)**	(1)
Tax relating to prior years	**5**	-	**-**	-
Net tax charge	**30**	20	**(1)**	(1)
The charge for the period has been reduced/(increased) as a consequence of:				
Current income tax	**30**	-	**30**	30
Tax exempt income from government securities	**-**	-	**-**	-
Non-taxable interest	**(6)**	(5)	**-**	-
Education tax	**3**	-	**-**	-
Non taxable profits from other tax jurisdictions	**(1)**	-	**-**	-
Deferred tax	**(5)**	-	**-**	-
Other non-deductible expense	**4**	7	**(16)**	(28)
Other non-taxable income	**(4)**	(19)	**10**	13
IT levy paid	**2**	1	**(1)**	(1)
Temporary difference not accounted for in deferred tax asset	**1**	1	**(25)**	(17)
Windfall tax	**2**	15	**-**	-
Profit/Loss on sale of fixed assets	**(1)**	-	**-**	-
Prior Year Tax	**5**	-	**(1)**	-
Standard rate of tax	**30**	20	**(3)**	(4)

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

35 Taxation (continued)

35.3 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

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

Group	Before tax ₦ million	Tax (expense)/ benefit ₦ million	Net of tax ₦ million
30 June 2025			
Net change in fair value of debt financial assets at FVOCI	**821**		**821**
Net change in fair value of equity financial assets at FVOCI	**474**	**-**	**474**
Realised fair value adjustments on FVOCI financial assets transferred to profit or loss	**(97)**	**-**	**(97)**
	1,198	**-**	**1,198**
31 December 2024			
Net change in fair value of debt financial assets at FVOCI	(868)		6,724
Net change in fair value of equity financial assets at FVOCI	(186)	-	480
Realised fair value adjustments on FVOCI financial assets transferred to profit or loss	(1,004)	-	(71)
	(2,058)	-	7,133

36 Earnings per ordinary share

	Group		Company	
	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
The calculations of basic earnings per ordinary share has been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding:				
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders (₦ million)	**171,374**	114,481	**57,472**	19,588
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	**15,902**	12,957	**15,902**	12,957
Basic earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	**1,078**	884	**361**	151
Diluted earnings per ordinary share	**1,078**	884	**361**	151

The calculation of diluted EPS has been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders (₦ million)	**171,374**	114,481	**57,472**	19,588
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	**15,902**	12,957	**15,902**	12,957
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (diluted) at 30 June 2025	**15,902**	12,957	**15,902**	12,957
Diluted earnings per ordinary share	**1,078**	884	**361**	151

		Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
		₦ million	₦ million	₦ million	₦ million
37	**Statement of cash flows notes**				
37.1	**(Increase)/decrease in assets**				
	Trading assets	(306,009)	(488,341)	-	-
	Pledged assets	(136,198)	(93,952)	-	-
	Loans and advances	42,794	(158,289)	-	-
	Other assets	(534,633)	(14,070)	(2,362)	6,987
	Movement in derivative assets	63,228	397,752	-	-
	Restricted balance with the Central Bank	(164,387)	433,751	-	-
		(1,035,205)	76,851	(2,362)	6,987
37.2	**Increase/(decrease) in deposits and other liabilities**				
	Deposit and current accounts	423,457	161,828	-	-
	Lease liabilities	(146)	(783)	-	-
	Equity-settled share-based payments	357	(2,012)	-	-
	Trading liabilities	515,702	861,827	-	-
	Movement in derivative liabilities	(56,101)	(343,590)	-	-
	Other liabilities and provisions	124,583	(9,545)	(3,643)	2,662
		1,007,852	667,725	(3,643)	2,662
37.3	**Cash and cash equivalents - Statement of cash flows**				
	Cash and bank balances (note 7)	2,253,728	1,890,544	25,231	11,829
	Less: restricted balance with the Central Bank of Nigeria	(881,427)	(514,663)	-	-
	Treasury bills (90 days' tenor or less)	588,183	394,217	-	-
	Loans and advances to banks (90 days' tenor or less)	166,528	11,843	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	2,127,012	1,781,941	25,231	11,829
37.4	**Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents**				
	Currency				
	USD	9,292	17,294	1,545	-
	EUR	(13,660)	425	-	-
	GBP	(1,598)	868	-	-
	Other currency	(184)	106	-	-
	Effect of exhange rate	(6,150)	18,693	1,545	-
37.5	**Net movement in right of use assets**				
	Movement in right of use assets	(1,980)	(1,525)	(980)	(175)
	Movement in lease liabilities	146	783	-	-
		(1,834)	(742)	(980)	(175)
37.6	**Net movement in financial investment**				
	Purchase of financial investment (net of 90days treasury bills)	(301,517)	(749,190)		-
	Disposal of financial investment	325,490	911,519	(49)	-
	Mark to market (gain)/loss	1,585	(8,456)	-	-
		25,558	153,873	(49)	-
37.7	**Net movement in Unclaimed dividend**				
	Payment from unclaimed dividend liabilities	-	(858)	-	(858)
	Addition to unclaimed dividend liabilities	-	-	-	-
		-	(858)	-	(858)

38 Related party transactions

38.1 Parent and ultimate controlling party

The company is 68.46% owned by Stanbic Africa Holdings Limited, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The ultimate parent and controlling party of the Group/ company is Standard Bank Group Limited, incorporated in South Africa. Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC has 10 direct subsidiaries and 1 indirect subsidiaries as listed under note 38.2 below.

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

38.2 Subsidiaries

Details of effective interest in subsidiaries are disclosed below, and also in Note 13.

Direct subsidiaries	% holding
Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited	100%
Stanbic IBTC Ventures Limited ("SIVL")	100%
Stanbic IBTC Capital Limited	100%
Stanbic IBTC Asset Management Limited ("SIAML")	100%
Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited ("SIPML")	88.24%
Stanbic IBTC Insurance Limited ("SIIL")	100%
Stanbic IBTC Stockbrokers Limited ("SISL")	100%
Stanbic IBTC Trustees Limited ("SITL")	100%
Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Limited ("SIIBL")*	100%
Zest Payments Limited	100%

*Stanbic IBTC holdings owns additional 25% indirect shares in Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Limited ("SIIBL")

Indirect subsidiaries

Stanbic IBTC Nominees Limited

38.3 Balances with Standard Bank of South Africa (SBSA) and other related parties

In the normal course of business, current accounts are operated and placements of foreign currencies and trades between currencies are made with SBSA and other entities within the Standard Bank Group.

The relevant balances are shown below:

		Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24
	Note	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Amounts due from related parties					
Right of use assets	20	**-**	-	**-**	1,135
Loans to banks	12	**7,510**	4,275	**-**	-
Current account balances	7	**79,206**	141,032	**25,231**	7,867
Derivatives	10.6	**1,852**	681	**-**	-
Other assets	15	**4,708**	1,365	**10,663**	11,872
		93,276	147,353	**35,894**	19,739

(a) Loans to banks: These represent foreign currency placements with Standard Bank Group entities. Placements are usually denominated in US dollars. USD interest rate ranges between 1.96%. Tenor is usually short ranging between 1-6 months. The contract terms are based on normal market terms. Details per counterparty are as follows:

Standard Bank of South Africa (see note i below)	**7,510**	4,275	**-**	-
Standard Bank Isle of man	**-**	-	**-**	-
	7,510	4,275	**-**	-

38 Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Current account balances (Group): These represent trade related balances held with SBSA and are particularly used for letters of credit and other foreign trade transactions. The balances are repayable on demand and usually non interest bearing.

Current account balances (Company): This relate to demand deposit held with Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited. The deposit is non interest bearing and the terms are based on normal market terms.

(c) Derivatives: These represent fair value of currency swap and foreign exchange forward transactions with related parties. The transaction includes EUR/ USD swap, USD/ ZAR swap, and USD/ NGN swap with a combined notional principal of ₦65,057 million (Dec 2024: ₦38,730 million). The contracts maturity ranges from one month to 1 year.

(d) Other assets (Group): These represent reimbursable expenses recoverable from related parties. No specific impairments have been recognised in respect of the amount as these are paid within 3-6 months.

Other assets (Company): These represent receivable from subsidiary entities in respect of reimbursable expenses and management service agreement. There exist technical and management service agreements between the company and some of its subsidiaries. Under the agreement, the company provides technical expertise and management skills to the subsidiaries in functional areas including marketing and branding, internal audit, human resources, compliance, financial control, and information technology. In return, subsidiaries pay fee based on percentage of their commission income to the company. The percentage ranges from 2% to 10% of profit before tax or commission income.

		Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24
	Note	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Amounts due to related parties					
Deposits and current accounts	23	**130,314**	144,741	**-**	-
Derivatives	10.6	**2,909**	1,168	**-**	-
Debt securities issued	25	**111,067**	112,697	**-**	-
Other borrowings	24	**2,645**	279,192	**-**	-
Other liabilities	28	**10,355**	8,162	**3,042**	5,845
		271,657	545,960	**3,042**	5,845

(e) **Deposits and current accounts:** These represent demand deposits with related parties. Balances are denominated in NGN with no interest rates and are repayable on demand.

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24
Standard Bank of South Africa	**130,311**	144,738	**-**	-
Standard Bank De Angola SA	**3**	3	**-**	-
	130,314	144,741	**-**	-

(f) Derivatives: These represent fair value of currency swap and forward transactions with entities within the Standard Bank Group. Details per counterparty are as follows:

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	**30-Jun-25**	31-Dec-24
Standard Bank of South Africa	**2,909**	1,168	**-**	-
ICBC London PLC	**-**	-	**-**	-
	2,909	1,168	**-**	-

The contract terms include currency swaps and forward exchange of EUR/ USD, GBB/USD, and USD/ NGN. The contracts have a total notional principal of ₦65,057 million (Dec 2024: ₦38,730 million). Maturity dates of the contracts ranges from one month to twelve months.

38.3 Balances with Standard Bank of South Africa (SBSA) and other related parties

(g) **Subordinated debt:** See note 25 for details of the transaction.

(h) **Other borrowings**: See note 24 for details of the transaction.

(i) **Other liabilities**: These relate to short term trade related payable to SBSA and dividend payable to South African Holdings Limited (SAHL).

Profit or loss impact of transactions with Standard Bank of South Africa and other related parties

		Group		Company	
		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	30-Jun-24
	Note	**₦ million**	₦ million	**₦ million**	₦ million
Interest income earned	33.1	**7,966**	4,859	**-**	232
Interest expense	33.2	**(14,018)**	(18,735)	**(54)**	(179)
Trading revenue/ (loss)	33.5	**4,444**	2,406	**-**	-
Fee and commission income	33.3	**490**	263	**2,246**	1,617
Dividend income	33.6	**-**	-	**63,695**	25,619
Operating expense incurred	33.9	**(1,222)**	(209)	**(4,686)**	(4,136)

(j) Interest income earned: This represents interest earned on placement and net investment in lease with Group entities. The nature of transaction is presented in note 38.3(a)

(k) Interest expense: This represents interest expense booked in respect of deposits, subordinated debt, lease and other borrowing transactions with Group entities. The nature of transaction is presented in note 38.3(e), (g), & (h).

(l) Trading revenue / (loss): This represents fair value gain/ (loss) on trading and derivative transactions with Group entities. The nature of transaction is presented in note 38.3(c), and (f).

(m) **Fee and commission income**: This represents fee income earned by the Company from technical and management service provided to subsidiaries. Details on the nature and terms of the agreement are provided in note 38.3 (d).

(n) **Dividend income**: represents dividend received from subsidiaries.

38.4 Balances with key management personnel

Key management personnel is defined as members of the Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC board of Directors and Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC executive committee. The definition of key management includes close members of key management personnel and any entity over which key management exercise control, joint control or significant influence. Close family members are those family members who may influence, or be influenced by that person in their dealings with Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC. They include the person's domestic partner and children, the children of the person's domestic partner, and dependents of the person or the person's domestic partner.

38.4 Transactions with key management personnel (continued)

(i) Key management compensation

	Group	
	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	₦ million	₦ million
Salaries and other short-term benefits	**854**	858
Post-employment benefits	**21**	21
Value of share options and rights expensed	**1,995**	2,467
	2,870	3,346

(ii) Loans and deposit transactions with key management personnel

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
	₦ million	₦ million
Loans and advances		
Loans outstanding at the beginning of the period	**1,150**	1,050
Net movement during the period	**389**	100
Loans outstanding at the end of the period	**1,539**	1,150
Net interest earned	**2**	3

Loans include mortgage loans, Vechicle and assets financing and credit cards. Loans granted to employees and executive Directors are granted at concessionary rates 14%-16% below the prime lending rate. The mortgage loans and Vechicle and assets financing are secured by the underlying assets. All other loans are unsecured.

Deposit and current accounts		
Deposits outstanding at beginning of the period	**700**	960
Net movement during the period	**173**	(260)
Deposits outstanding at end of the period	**873**	700
Net interest expense	**2**	2

Deposits include cheque, current and savings accounts.

(iii) Investments

Details of key management personnel's investment transactions and balances with Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC are set out below.

Investment products		
Balance at the beginning of the period	**37**	37
Net movement during the period	**2,293**	2,293
Balance at the end of the period	**2,330**	37

38.4 Transactions with key management personnel (continued)

(iv) **Shares and share options held**	**30-Jun-25 Number**	31-Dec-24 Number
Aggregate number of share options issued to Stanbic IBTC key management personnel:		
Share options held (Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC scheme)	**-**	-
Share options held (ultimate parent company schemes)	**41,264**	(50,759)

(v) Other transactions with key management personnel

Loans to entities affiliated to Directors and ex-Directors / loans to employees

The Group has some exposures in terms of loans and advances to employees and to customers that are affiliated to its present and past Directors. Loans granted to customers that are affiliated to Directors are granted at commercial rates while those granted to executive Directors and employees are granted at a below-the market rates. There were no non-performing director related exposures as at balance sheet date (2024: Nil).

38.5 Other related party transactions

Shared service arrangement with subsidiaries

Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC provides some business support functions to some of its subsidiaries. The business support functions include internal audit, marketing and branding, internal control, legal and secretarial services, and compliance. The costs incurred by Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC in respect of the functions are shared between Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC and subsidiaries in agreed ratio that reflect the rate of consumption by each entity. The costs shared are actual cost incurred with no mark-up included.

Foreign currency revolving facility from Standard Bank of South Africa

Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited has a standby funding agreement with Standard Bank of South Africa (Isle of Man Branch) where Standard Bank of South Africa commits to provide up to US$50 million to Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited. The agreement is effective from 18 July 2017 and renewable annually. See page 123 under "Liquidity Contingency" for further details.

Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited did not draw any fund under the agreement during the period (2024: nil).

39 Insider related credit

In accordance with section 3.4(b) of the Central Bank of Nigeria prudential guidelines, the Group's principal exposure to all its directors as at 31 December 2024 are stated below.

39 Insider related credit (Continued)

Name of Company/ Individual	Relationship	Name of related interest	Facility type	Date granted	Expiry date	Approved credit limit	Outstanding plus Accrued Interest	Status	Interest Rate	Security nature
						NGN	NGN		%	
ABOSEDE JANET SOGUNLE	RELATIVE OF EX-NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)/ EX-CHIEF EXECUTIVE(HOLDCO)	DR. A.A.E SOGUNLE	Term Loan	29-Aug-24	30-Aug-28	100,000,000	102,454,795	Performing	28%	CASH
KOLAWOLE ALABI LAWAL	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)	KOLAWOLE ALABI LAWAL	Home Loans	14-Oct-22	20-Mar-27	284,122,870	30,157,865	Performing	20%	LEGAL MORTGAGE
OLUBUNMI ONAJITE DAYO-OLAGUNJU	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)	OLUBUNMI ONAJITE DAYO-OLAGUNJU	VAF	19-Sep-23	20-Sep-25	23,700,000	4,064,512	Performing	20%	ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS
OLUBUNMI ONAJITE DAYO-OLAGUNJU	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)	OLUBUNMI ONAJITE DAYO-OLAGUNJU	VAF	10-Jan-25	20-Dec-26	11,541,000	8,976,407	Performing	20%	ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS
OLUSEUN OLUBUNMI DELANO	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)	OLUSEUN OLUBUNMI DELANO	Term Loan	28-Jul-22	30-Jul-27	153,200,000	156,366,138	Performing	8%	CASH
OLUBUNMI ONAJITE DAYO-OLAGUNJU	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)	OLUBUNMI ONAJITE DAYO-OLAGUNJU	Term Loan	25-Feb-25	20-Mar-29	230,000,000	92,554,521	Performing	20%	CASH
OLUSEUN OLUBUNMI DELANO	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)	OLUSEUN OLUBUNMI DELANO	Term Loan	20-Feb-24	28-Feb-29	100,000,000	53,369,863	Performing	20%	CASH
OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	CHIEF EXECUTIVE (BANK)	OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	Card	18-Jul-22	31-Jul-25	30,640,000	28,660,579	Performing	30%	CASH
OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	CHIEF EXECUTIVE (BANK)	OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	Card	4-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	5,000,000	3,799,037	Performing	30%	CASH
OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	CHIEF EXECUTIVE (BANK)	OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	Term Loan	11-Feb-25	20-Mar-28	150,000,000	150,904,110	Performing	20%	CASH
OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	CHIEF EXECUTIVE (BANK)	OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	Term Loan	7-Jul-22	20-Jun-26	95,000,000	35,693,576	Performing	20%	CASH
OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	CHIEF EXECUTIVE (BANK)	OLUWOLE ADELAJA ADENIYI	Term Loan	20-Feb-24	28-Feb-29	400,000,000	213,479,452	Performing	20%	CASH
ERIC ADEDAMOLA FAJEMISIN	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)	ERIC ADEDAMOLA FAJEMISIN	Home Loans	12-Feb-25	20-Oct-26	100,000,000	76,649,706	Performing	20%	LEGAL MORTGAGE
DR. A.A.E MRS J.A.O. SOGUNLE	EX- NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)/ EX-CHIEF EXECUTIVE(HOLDCO)	DR. A.A.E SOGUNLE	Card	6-Nov-22	30-Nov-25	38,300,000	9,860,366	Performing	30%	CASH
DR. A.A.E MRS J.A.O. SOGUNLE	EX- NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (BANK)/ EX-CHIEF EXECUTIVE(HOLDCO)	DR. A.A.E SOGUNLE	Term Loan	16-Jun-22	30-May-27	536,200,000	536,366,927	Performing	11%	CASH
		Total - Insider related credits				**2,257,703,870**	**1,503,357,855**			

40 Retirement benefit obligations

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014, with contributions based on the sum of employees' basic salary, housing and transport allowances in the ratio 8% by the employee and 10% by the employer. The amount contributed by the Group and remitted to the Pension Fund Administrators during the period was ₦1,536 million (Dec 2024: ₦2,566 million).

The Group's contribution to this scheme is charged to the income statement in the year to which it relates. Contributions to the scheme are managed by Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited, and other appointed pension managers on behalf of the beneficiary staff in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act. Consequently, the Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the funds do not hold sufficient assets to meet the related obligations to employees.

Details of transactions between the Group and the Group’s post-employment contribution plans (that is, the contributory pension scheme) are listed below:

	30 Jun. 2025	30 Jun. 2024
	₦ million	₦ million
Deposits held with the Group	**10**	21
Interest paid	**1**	1
Value of asset under management	**674**	717

41 Employees and Directors

a) Employees

The average number of persons employed by the Group during the year by category:

	Group	
	30-Jun-25	30 Jun 2024
	Number	Number
Executive Directors	**1**	2
Management	**667**	613
Non-management	**2,636**	2,596
	3,304	3,211

		Number	Number
Below ₦1,000,001		**-**	-
₦1,000,001	- ₦2,000,000	**-**	-
₦2,000,001	- ₦3,000,000	**-**	1
₦3,000,001	- ₦4,000,000	**7**	100
₦4,000,001	- ₦5,000,000	**106**	396
₦5,000,001	- ₦6,000,000	**212**	221
₦6,000,001 and above		**2,979**	2,493
		3,304	3,211

42 Compliance with banking and other regulations

The Group paid penaties to the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), National Pension Commision (PENCOM) & the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) during the period as follows:

. SEC imposed a penalty of N3,980,000 on Stanbic IBTC Asset Management Limited for:
* Failure to comply with the Commission's requirement on valuation methodologies of Fixed Income Securities.
*Wrong disclosures in 2023 Audited Financial statements of enhanced short-term income fund.

. CBN imposed a fine of N2,700,000 on Zest Payments for failure to submit 2023 Audited Financial Statements for by 31 March, 14 days after the regulatory timeline.

. SEC imposed a fine of N50,145,000 on Stanbic IBTC Capital Limited as the Lead Issuing House for the issuer, Guaranty Trust Holding Company Plc (GTCO PLC) who failed to obtain "No Objection" or approval from the SEC prior to utilising its digital distribution channels (internet banking and mobile apps) to accept applications under its Public Offer of shares.

. The SEC imposed a fine of N500,000 on Stanbic IBTC Trustee Limited, being a Trustee to three Funds and failing to ensure that the Fund Manager comply with the valuation methodology for fixed income instrument as provided in Schedule VI of the SEC Rules 2019.

. The CBN imposed a fine of N56,000,000 on Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited for failing to report a cyber incident within 24 hours of detection in contravention of Section 5.6 of the CBN Risk Based Cybersecurity Framework, 2018. The Bank was penalised N56 million comprising of N50 million for the contravention and N6 million representing N1 million daily for 6 days that the breach persisted. The Bank wrote to CBN to appeal the erroneous finding as the Regulation’s observation is incorrect.

The total penalties paid by the Group amounted to ₦113 million (June 2024: ₦159 million).

43 Events after the reporting date

There were no events after the reporting date which could have a material effect on the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2025 which have not been recognised or disclosed.

44 Risk and capital management

Enterprise risk review

Overview

Risk Management's objective continues to align with the Group's strategic focus "to be the leading end-to-end financial solutions provider in Nigeria through innovative and customer-focused people". Effective risk management is fundamental and essential to the achievement of the Group’s strategic objectives. It is also one of the pillars of the institution’s strategic value drivers which entails supporting our clients by doing the right business the right way and maintaining the highest possible standards of responsible business practice using frameworks that align with regulatory expectations and standard business practices as well as procedures.

The Risk function continues its oversight and advisory responsibilities by deploying a consistent, comprehensive and strategic approach to the identification, measurement, management and reporting of enterprise-wide risks across the Group. This is executed through proactive risk management practices which ensure that the business maintains the right balance in terms of the risk-return trade off whilst limiting the negative variations that could impact the Group's capital, earnings, risk assets and appetite levels in a constantly changing and dynamic operating environment. Furthermore, Risk continues to shape, drive and monitor activities relating to risk and conduct in the institution through various measures including strengthening the risk and control environment, monitoring risk appetite and governance standards across the institution and elevating risk awareness by deploying requisite compliance training programmes for all Stanbic IBTC employees with a standard process of monitoring and escalating deficiencies in meeting the required standards. This is also in line with the established code of conduct and ethics that all members of staff must adhere and attest to on an annual basis.

The Board sets the tone and risk appetite for the organization including the tolerance levels for key risks and ensure the right risk culture is established across the insittution. These risks are however managed in accordance with a set of governance standards, frameworks and policies which align with the global and industry best practices.

The Group's integrated risk management architecture, as outlined in the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, supports the evaluation and prioritisation of the risk exposures and mitigation activities in line with the Group's approved risk appetite, through prudent management of risk exposures in a way that balances the risk premium and return on equity.

The overarching approach to managing enterprise-wide risk is based on the "Three Lines of Defense" principle which requires the first line (Business risk owners) to appropriately demonstrate ownership and accountability for risks and manage same closest to the point of incidence; second line (including Risk, Compliance, and Internal Control) to review and challenge as well as provide oversight and advisory functions; and the third line (Internal Audit) to conduct assurance that control processes are fit for purpose, are implemented in accordance with standard operating procedures, and operating effectively or as intended.

Risk management framework

Approach and structure

The Group’s approach to risk management is based on governance processes that rely on both individual responsibility and collective oversight that is supported by a tailored Management Information System (MIS). This approach balances corporate oversight at senior management level with independent risk management structures in the business where the business unit heads, as part of the first line of defense, are specifically responsible for the management of risk within their businesses using appropriate risk management frameworks that meet required Group minimum standards.

An important element that underpins the Group’s approach to the management of all risk is independence and appropriate segregation of responsibilities between Business and Risk. Risk officers report separately to the Head of Group Risk who reports to the Chief Executive Officer of Stanbic IBTC Group and also through a matrix reporting line to the Standard Bank Group (SBG).

All principal risks are supported by the Risk department.

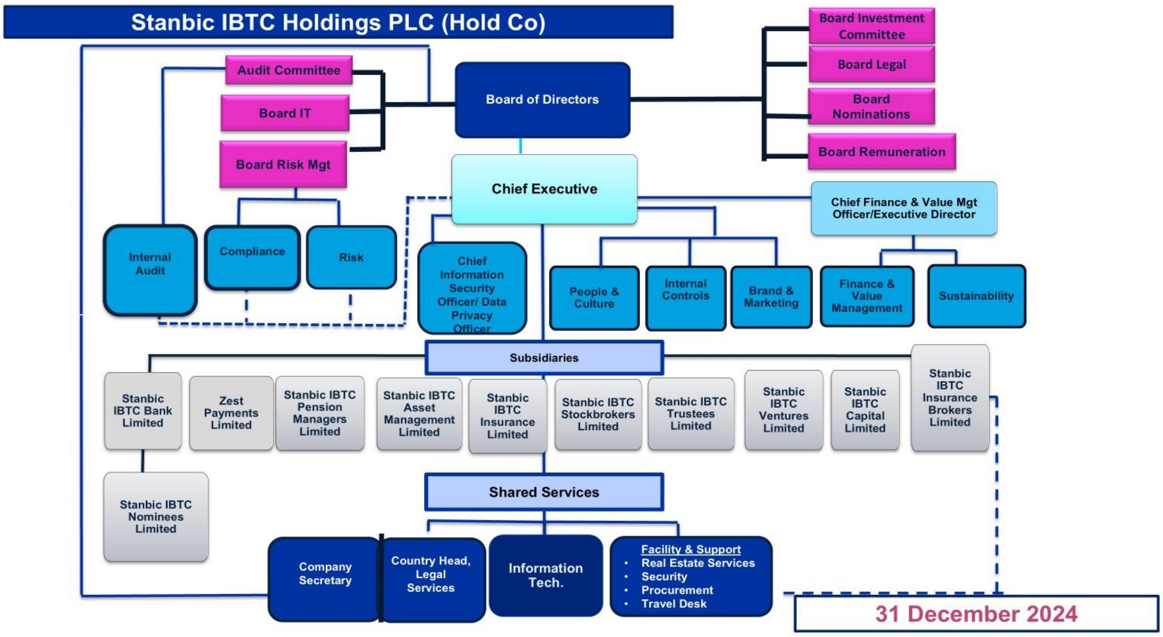
Governance structure

The risk governance structure provides a platform for the board, executive and senior management through the various committees to evaluate and debate material existential and emerging risks which the Group is exposed to, and assess the effectiveness of risk responses through the risk profiles of the underlying business units and functional areas (please refer to the pictorial representation of the Group risk governance structure below).

The risk-focused board committees include the statutory audit committee, board credit committee, board IT committee, board legal committee, and board risk management committee, while executive management oversight at the subsidiary and Group levels is achieved through management committees that focus on specific risks. Each of the board and management committees is governed by mandates that set out the expected committee's terms of reference.

Risk management framework

Governance structure[a]



[a]This is continuously evolving to meet changing needs.

Risk governance standards, policies and procedures

The Group has developed a set of risk governance standards for each principal risk including credit, market, operational, IT, liquidity and compliance risks. The standards define the acceptable conditions for the assumption of the major risks and ensure alignment and consistency in the manner in which these risks are identified, measured, managed, controlled and reported, across the Group.

All standards are supported by policies and procedural documents. They are applied consistently across the bank and are approved by the Board. It is the responsibility of the business unit executive management to ensure that the requirements of the risk governance standards, policies and procedures are implemented within the business units.

Risk appetite

Risk appetite is an expression of the amount, type and tenure of risk that the Group is prepared to accept in order to deliver its business objectives. It is the balance of risk and return as the Group implements business plans, whilst recognising a range of possible outcomes.

The Board establishes the Group's parameters for risk appetite by:

- providing strategic leadership and guidance;
- reviewing and approving annual budgets and forecasts for the Group and each subsidiary; and
- regularly reviewing and monitoring the Group's performance in relation to set risk appetite.

The risk appetite is defined by several metrics which are then converted into limits and triggers across the relevant risk types, at both entity and business line levels, through an analysis of the risks that impact them.

Stress testing

Stress testing serves as a diagnostic and forward looking tool to improve the Group's understanding of its credit; market, liquidity and operational risks profile under event based scenarios.

Management reviews the outcome of stress tests and selects appropriate mitigating actions to minimize and manage the impact of the risks to the Group.

Residual risk is then evaluated against the risk appetite.

The Group's enterprise risk management framework is designed to govern, identify, measure, manage, control and report on the principal risks to which the Group is exposed. The principal financial risks are defined as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk arises primarily in the Group operations where an obligor / counterparty fails to perform in accordance with agreed terms or where the counterparty's ability to meet such contractual obligation is impaired.

Credit risk comprises counterparty risk, wrong-way risk, settlement risk, country risk and concentration risk.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk of loss to the Group as a result of failure by a counterparty to meet its financial and/or contractual obligations to the Group. It has three components:

• primary credit risk which is the exposure at default (EAD) arising from lending and related banking product activities, including their underwriting;

• pre-settlement credit risk which is the EAD arising from unsettled forward and derivative transactions, arising from the default of the counterparty to the transaction and measured as the cost of replacing the transaction at current market rates; and

• issuer risk which is the EAD arising from traded credit and equity products, and including their underwriting.

Wrong-way risk

Wrong-way risk is the risk that arises when default risk and credit exposure increase together. There are two types of wrong-way risk as follows: specific wrong way risk (which arises through poorly structured transactions, for example, those collateralized by own or related party shares) and general wrong way risk (which arises where the credit quality of the counterparty may for non-specific reasons be held to be correlated with a macroeconomic factor which also affects the credit quality of the counterparty).

Settlement risk

Settlement risk is the risk of loss to the Group from a transaction settlement, where value is exchanged, failing such that the counter value is not received in whole or part.

Country and cross border risk

Country and cross border risk is the risk of loss arising from political or economical conditions or events in a particular country which reduce the ability of counterparties in that particular country to fulfill their obligations to the Group.

Cross border risks is the risk of restriction on the transfer and convertibility of local currency funds, into foreign currency funds thereby limiting payment by offshore counterparties to the Group.

Concentration risk

Concentration risk refers to any single exposure or Group of exposures large enough to cause credit losses which threaten the Group's capital adequacy or ability to maintain its core operations. It is the risk that common factors within a risk type or across risk types cause credit losses or an event occurs within a risk type which results to credit losses.

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of a change in the actual or effective market value or earnings of a portfolio of financial instruments caused by adverse movements in market variables such as equity, bond and commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads, recovery rates, correlations and implied volatilities in the market variables. Market risk covers both the impact of these risk factors on the market value of traded instruments as well as the impact on the Group's net interest margin as a consequence of interest rate risk on banking book assets and liabilities.

Managing interest rate benchmark reform and associated risks

The Group adopted the interest rate benchmarks including the replacement of some interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative "risk-free" reference rates as part of its IBOR reform program. The Group's main IBOR exposures as at 31 December 2021 were indexed to the Euro, GBP and USD LIBOR.

The alternative reference rates for Euro LIBOR adopted by the Group is the EURIBOR while the GBP and USD LIBOR alternative reference rates are the Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) respectively.

Amendments to financial instruments with contractual terms indexed to the EUR and GBP LIBORs were transitioned such that they incorporate the new benchmark rates and the transitioning were completed by 31 December 2021. The transition of USD LIBOR exposures to the SOFR benchmark rate has been extended to 30 June 2025 by the Alternative Reference Rate Committee (ARRC). This only applies to certain USD LIBOR tenures such as (o/n, 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, 12-month).

	LIBOR				ALTERNATIVE "RISK-FREE" REFERENCE RATES			
REGION	Reference rate	Rate economics	Terms	Administrator	Reference rate	Rate economics	Term	Administrator
	GBP LIBOR	Unsecured lending	7 different tenors: ON 1W 1M 2M 3M 6M 12 M	ICE Benchmark Administration	Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA)	Unsecured borrowing	Term rates now endorsed for SONIA and SOFR	Bank of England (BoE)
	USD LIBOR	Unsecured lending			Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)	Secured borrowing		Federal Reserve Bank of New York
	EUR LIBOR	Unsecured lending			Euro Short-Term Rate (€STR)	Unsecured borrowing		European Central Bank (ECB)
	CHF LIBOR	Unsecured borrowing			Swiss Average Rate Overnight (SARON)	Secured borrowing		SIX Swiss Exchange
	JPY LIBOR	Unsecured borrowing			Tokyo Overnight Average Rate (TONA)	Unsecured borrowing		Bank of Japan (BoJ)

- LIBOR is a **forward-looking term rate** published for 7 different tenors, whilst the Risk-Free Rates are **overnight rates** with interest calculated in **arrears** through specific calculation methodologies.
- LIBOR incorporates **credit risk and liquidity premiums** while Risk-Free Rates are nearly risk free.
- Term rates version for SONIA and SOFR have also been developed and endorsed for the loans market as an alternative to the overnight rates.

In accordance with the transition provisions, the amendments have been adopted retrospectively to financial instruments only as the Group has no hedging transactions referencing these IBORs. Comparative amounts have not been restated, and there was no impact on the current year opening reserves amounts on adoption.

During the year, management established a steering committee, consisting of key finance, risk, IT, treasury, legal, marketing, credit, compliance and business segment personnel, to oversee the Group's LIBOR transition plan. This steering committee put in place a transition project for those contracts which reference LIBOR to transition them to the alternative reference rates, with the aim of minimizing the potential disruption to business and mitigating operational and conduct risks and possible financial losses. This transition project considered changes to systems, processes, risk management and valuation models, as well as managing related tax and accounting implications.

As at 30 June 2025, changes required to systems, processes and models have been identified and have been largely implemented. There have been general communications with counterparties on the IBOR reform and specific changes to contracts as required by the IBOR transition plan have also been agreed with and executed by clients.

Financial instruments measured using amortized

'Phase 2' of the amendments requires that, for financial instruments measured using amortized cost measurement (that is, financial instruments classified as amortized cost and debt financial assets classified as FVOCI), changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform are reflected by adjusting their effective interest rate. No immediate gain or loss is recognized. These expedients are only applicable to changes that are required by interest rate benchmark reform, which is the case if, and only if, the change is necessary as a direct consequence of interest rate benchmark reform and the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis (that is, the basis immediately preceding the change).

Where some or all of a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset and liability does not meet the above criteria, the above practical expedient is first applied to the changes required by interest rate benchmark reform, including updating the instrument's effective interest rate. Any additional changes are accounted for in the normal way (that is, assessed for modification or derecognition, with the resulting modification gain / loss recognized immediately in profit or loss where the instrument is not derecognized).

Effect of IBOR reform

The Group has fully transistion to IBOR as at reporting date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group, although balance-sheet solvent, cannot maintain or generate sufficient cash resources to meet its payment obligations in full as they fall due (as a result of funding liquidity risk), or can only do so at materially disadvantageous terms (as a result of market liquidity risk).

Funding liquidity risk refers to the risk that the counterparties, who provide the Group with funding, will withdraw or not roll-over that funding.

Market liquidity risk refers to the risk of a generalised disruption in asset markets that makes normal liquid assets illiquid and the potential loss through the forced-sale of assets resulting in proceeds being below their fair market value.

Credit risk

Principal credit standard and policies

The Group's Governance Standard, as reviewed regularly, sets out the broad overall principles to be applied in credit risk decisions and sets out the overall framework for the consistent and unified governance, identification, measurement, management and reporting of credit risk in the Group.

The Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB), Business and Commerical Banking (BCB) and Personal and Private Banking (PPB) Global Credit Policies have been designed to expand the Group Credit Risk Governance Standard requirements by embodying the core principles for identifying, measuring, approving, and managing credit risk. These policies provide a comprehensive framework within which all credit risk emanating from the operations of the bank are legally executed, properly monitored and controlled in order to minimize the risk of financial loss; and assure consistency of approach in the treatment of regulatory compliance requirements.

In addition to the Credit Risk Governance Standard, CIB, BCB and PPB Global Credit Policies, a number of related credit policies and documents have been developed, with contents that are relevant to the full implementation and understanding of the credit policies.

Methodology for risk rating

Internal counterparty ratings and default estimates that are updated and enhanced from time-to-time play an essential role in the credit risk management and decision-making process, credit approvals, internal capital allocation, and corporate governance functions. Ratings are used for the following purposes:

- Credit assessment and evaluation
- Credit monitoring
- Credit approval and delegated authority
- Economic capital calculation, portfolio and management reporting
- Regulatory capital calculation
- RARORC (Risk-Adjusted Return on Regulatory Capital) calculation
- Pricing: PDs, EADs, and LGDs may be used to assess and compare relative pricing of assets/facilities, in conjunction with strategic, relationship, market practice and competitive factors.

Methodology for risk rating (continued)

The starting point of all credit risk assessment and evaluation lies in the counterparty risk grading, which is quantified and calculated in compliance with the Group's credit rating policy and using such Basel-2 compliant models as are in current use and which are updated or enhanced from time to time.

Credit risk quantification for any exposure or portfolio is summarised by the calculation of the expected loss (EL), which is arrived at in the following way:

- Based on the risk grading foundation which yields the counterparty's probability of default (PD), the nature and quantum of the credit facilities are considered;
- A forward-looking quantification of the exposure at default (EAD) is determined in accordance with Group standard guidelines.
- Risk mitigants such as security and asset recovery propensities are then quantified to moderate exposure at default to yield the loss given default (LGD).
- Finally, the EL is a function of the PD, the LGD and the EAD.

These parameters are in turn used in quantifying the required regulatory capital reserving, using the Regulatory Capital Calculator developed, maintained and updated in terms of Basel 2, and the economic capital implications through the use of Credit Portfolio Management's (CPM's) Economic Capital tools. Furthermore, bearing in mind the quantum of the facility and the risk/reward thereof, an appropriate consideration of Basel 2 capital requirements (where applicable) and the revenue and return implications of the credit proposal.

Framework and governance

Credit risk remains a key component of financial risks faced by any bank given the very nature of its business. The importance of credit risk management cannot be over emphasised as consequences can be severe when neglected. The Group has established governance principles to ensure that credit risk is managed effectively within a comprehensive risk management and control framework.

In reaching credit decisions and taking credit risk, both the credit and business functions must consistently and responsibly balance risk and return, as return is not the sole prerogative of business neither is credit risk the sole prerogative of credit. Credit (and the other risk functions, as applicable) and business must work in partnership to understand the risk and apply appropriate risk pricing, with the overall aim of optimising the bank's risk adjusted performance.

The reporting lines, responsibilities and authority for managing credit risk in the Group are clear and independent. However, ultimate responsibility for credit risk rests with the board.

Credit risk mitigation

Credit risk mitigation is defined as all methods of reducing credit expected loss whether by means of reduction of EAD (e.g. netting), risk transfer (e.g. guarantees) or risk transformation.

Guarantees, collateral and the transaction structures are used by the Group to mitigate credit risks both identified and inherent though the amount and type of credit risk is determined on a case by case basis. The Group's credit policy and guidelines are used in a consistent manner while security is valued appropriately and reviewed regularly for enforceability and to meet changing business needs.

The credit policy establishes and defines the principles of risk transfer, transformation and reduction. The processes and procedures for accepting, verifying, maintaining, and releasing collateral are well documented in order to ensure appropriate application of the collateral management techniques.

Credit risk measurement

A key element in the measurement of credit risk is the assignment of credit ratings, which are used to determine expected defaults across asset portfolios and risk bands. The risk ratings attributed to counterparties are based on a combination of factors which cover business and financial risks:

The Group uses the PD Master Scale rating concept with a single scale to measure the credit riskiness of all counterparty types. The grading system is a 25-point scale, with three additional default grades.

Group's rating	Grade description	Standard & Poor's	Fitch
SB01 - SB12/SB13	Investment grades	AAA to BBB-	AAA to BBB-
SB14 - SB21	Sub Investment grades	BB+ to CCC+	BB+ to CCC+
SB22 – SB25	Cautionary grade	CCC to C	CCC to C

IFRS 7

The tables that follow analyse the credit quality of loans and advances measured in terms of IFRS 9.

Impairment model

IFRS 9 requires the recognition of expected credit losses (ECL) rather than incurred losses under the previous IAS 39. This applies to all financial debt instruments held at amortised cost, fair value through other commprehensive income (FVOCI), undrawn loan commitments and financial guarantees.

Staging of financial instruments

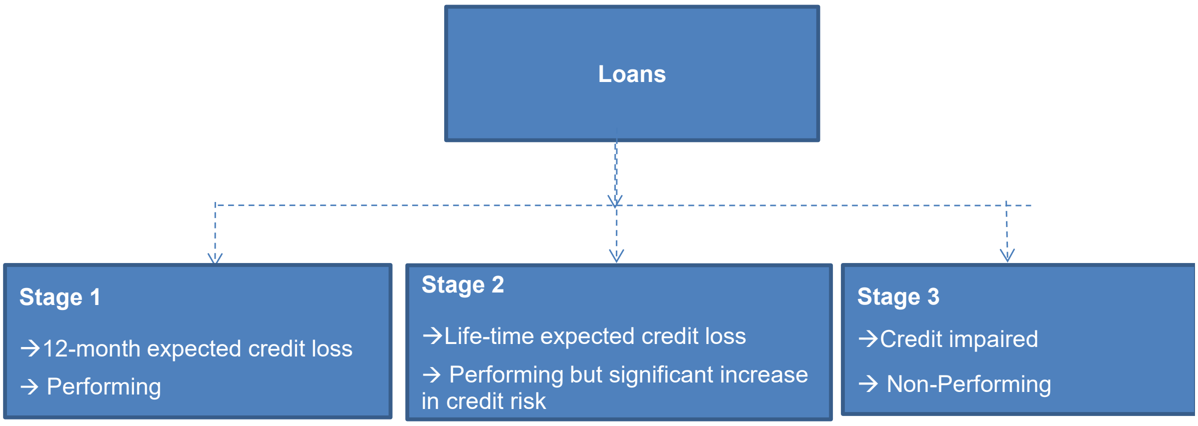
Financial instruments that are not already credit-impaired are originated into stage 1 and a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is recognised.

Instruments will remain in stage 1 until they are repaid, unless they experience significant credit deterioration (stage 2) or they become credit-impaired (stage 3).

Instruments will transfer to stage 2 and a lifetime expected credit loss allowance recognised when there has been a significant change in the credit risk compared with what was expected at origination.

Instruments are classified as stage 3 when they become credit-impaired.

The framework used to determine a significant increase in credit risk is set out below.



The accounting policies under IFRS 9 are set out in Note 4.3 Financial instruments. The main methodology principles and approach adopted by the Group are set out below;

Approach to determining expected credit losses

The accounting policies under IFRS 9 are set out in Note 4.3 Financial instruments. The main methodology principles and approach adopted by the bank are set out in the following table with cross references to other sections.

For portfolios that follow a standardised regulatory approach, the Group has developed new models where these portfolios are material.

Incorporation of forward looking information

The determination of expected credit loss includes various assumptions and judgements in respect of forward looking macroeconomic information.

Significant increase in credit risk ('SICR')

Expected credit loss for fi nancial assets will transfer from a 12 month basis to a lifetime basis when there is a signifi cant increase in credit risk (SICR) relative to that which was expected at the time of origination, or when the asset becomes credit impaired. On transfer to a lifetime basis, the expected credit loss for those assets will reflect the impact of a default event expected to occur over the remaining lifetime of the instrument rather than just over the 12 months from the reporting date.

SICR is assessed by comparing the risk of default of an exposure at the reporting date with the risk of default at origination (after considering the passage of time). 'Signifi cant' does not mean statistically signifi cant nor is it refl ective of the extent of the impact on the Group's financial statements. Whether a change in the risk of default is signifi cant or not is assessed using quantitative and qualitative criteria, the weight of which will depend on the type of product and counterparty.

The Group uses a mix of quantitative and qualitative criteria to assess SICR.

IFRS 7 (Continue)

Assessment of credit-impaired financial assets

Credit-impaired financial assets comprise those assets that have experienced an observed credit event and are in default. Default represents those assets that are at least 90 days past due in respect of principal and interest payments and/or where the assets are otherwise considered unlikely to pay.

Unlikely to pay factors include objective conditions such as bankruptcy, debt restructuring, fraud or death. It also includes credit-related modifications of contractual cash flows due to significant financial difficulty (forbearance) where the bank has granted concessions that it would not ordinarily consider.

Modified financial assets

Where the contractual terms of a financial instrument have been modified, and this does not result in the instrument being derecognised, a modification gain or loss is recognised in the income statement representing the difference between the original cash flows and the modified cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The modification gain/loss is directly applied to the gross carrying amount of the instrument.

If the modification is credit related, such as forbearance or where the Group has granted concessions that it would not ordinarily consider, then it will be considered credit-impaired. Modifications that are not credit related will be subject to an assessment of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly since origination by comparing the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) based on the modified terms with the remaining lifetime PD based on the original contractual terms.

Transfers between stages

Assets will transfer from stage 3 to stage 2 when they are no longer considered to be credit-impaired. Assets will not be considered credit-impaired only if the customer makes payments such that they are paid to current in line with the original contractual terms. In addition:

→ Loans that were subject to forbearance measures must remain current for 12 months before they can be transferred to stage 2;

→ Retail loans that were not subject to forbearance measures must remain current for 180 days before they can be transferred to stage 2 or stage 1.

Assets may transfer to stage 1 if they are no longer considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk. This will occur when the original PD based transfer criteria are no longer met (and as long as none of the other transfer criteria apply). Where assets were transferred using other measures, the assets will only transfer back to stage 1 when the condition that caused the significant increase in credit risk no longer applies (and as long as none of the other transfer criteria apply).

Governance and application of expert credit judgement in respect of expected credit losses

The determination of expected credit losses requires a significant degree of management judgement which is being assessed by the Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC).

Maximum exposure to credit risk by credit quality

30 Jun. 2025				Stage 1 and Stage 2						Stage 3												
				Neither past due nor specifically impaired				Not specifically impaired		Specifically impaired loans												
				Performing						Non-performing loans												
	Note			Normal monitoring ₦'million		Close monitoring ₦'million		Early arrears ₦'million		Stage 3			Purchased/Originated as credit impaired			Total ₦'million	Securities and expected recoveries on specifically impaired loans ₦'million	Net after securities and expected recoveries on specifically impaired loans ₦'million	Balance sheet impairments for non-performing specifically impaired loans ₦'million	Gross specific impairment coverage %	Total non-performing loans ₦'million	Non-performing loans %
		Total Loans and Advances to Customers ₦'million	Balance sheet impairments for performing loans ₦'million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Sub-standard ₦'million	Doubtful ₦'million	Loss ₦'million	Sub-standard ₦'million	Doubtful ₦'million	Loss ₦'million							
Personal and Private Banking (PPB)		191,472	5,062	164,670	4,484	-	258	5,954	4,028	1,890	1,683	8,505	-	-	-	12,078	1,878	10,200	10,200	84	12,078	6.3
Mortgage loans		27,160	647	25,686	131		53	823	85	30	121	231	-	-	-	382	125	257	257	67	382	1.41
Vechicle and assets financing		11,324	97	11,010	37		82	97	48	5	10	35	-	-	-	50	4	46	46	92	50	0.44
Card debtors		4,927	285	3,014	328		1	371	634	50	18	511	-	-	-	579	52	527	527	91	579	11.75
Other loans and advances		148,061	4,033	124,960	3,988		122	4,663	3,261	1,805	1,534	7,728	-	-	-	11,067	1,697	9,370	9,370	85	11,067	7.47
Business and Commercial Banking (BCB)		610,690	10,641	456,921	9,022	-	21,430	35,761	1,486	11,634	464	73,972	-	-	-	86,070	18,898	67,172	67,172	78	86,070	14.1
Vechicle and assets financing		103,969	2,335	70,291	53		1,278	32,009	204	13	-	121	-	-	-	134	97	37	37	28	134	0.13
Other loans and advances		506,721	8,306	386,630	8,969		20,152	3,752	1,282	11,621	464	73,851	-	-	-	85,936	18,801	67,135	67,135	78	85,936	16.96
Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)		1,669,273	21,345	1,540,729	-	-	37,225	73,347	-	10,758	-	7,214	-	-	-	17,972	9,087	8,885	8,885	49	17,972	1.08
Corporate loans		1,669,273	21,345	1,540,729	-		37,225	73,347	-	10,758	-	7,214	-	-	-	17,972	9,087	8,885	8,885	49	17,972	1.08
Gross loans and advances		**2,471,435**	37,048	2,162,320	13,506	-	58,913	115,062	5,514	24,282	2,147	89,691	-	-	-	116,120	29,863	86,257	86,257	74	116,120	4.70
Less: Total expected credit loss for loans and advances at amortised cost																						
12-month ECL		(29,691)																				
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired		(12,629)																				
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired		(99,889)																				
Purchased/originated credit impaired		-																				
Net loans and advances	12	2,329,226																				
Add the following other banking activities exposures:																						
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,253,728																				
Derivatives	10.6	60,901																				
Financial investments (excluding equity)	11	1,254,542																				
Loans and advances to banks	12	166,528																				
Trading assets	9.1	897,541																				
Pledged assets	8	264,126																				
Other financial assets[1]		753,415																				
Total on-balance sheet exposure		7,980,007																				
Off-balance sheet exposure:																						
Letters of credit		416,185	432	416,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees		192,229	1,396	192,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments		334,919	638	334,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exposure to credit risk		**8,923,339**																				
Expected credit loss for off balance Sheet exposures																						
12-month ECL		**(1,641)**																				
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired																						
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired																						
Total exposure to credit risk at amortised cost		**8,921,698**																				

[1]Other assets presented in the table above comprise financial assets only. The following items have been excluded: prepayment, indirect / withholding tax receivable, and accrued income.

Maximum exposure to credit risk by credit quality

December 2024	Note	Total Loans and Advances to Customers ₦'million	Balance sheet impairments for performing loans ₦'million	Stage 1 and Stage 2 – Neither past due nor specifically impaired – Performing – Normal monitoring ₦'million – Stage 1	Normal monitoring – Stage 2	Close monitoring ₦'million – Stage 1	Close monitoring – Stage 2	Not specifically impaired – Early arrears ₦'million – Stage 1	Early arrears – Stage 2	Stage 3 – Specifically impaired loans – Non-performing loans – Stage 3 – Sub-standard ₦'million	Stage 3 – Doubtful ₦'million	Stage 3 – Loss ₦'million	Purchased/Originated as credit impaired – Sub-standard ₦'million	Purchased/Originated as credit impaired – Doubtful ₦'million	Purchased/Originated as credit impaired – Loss ₦'million	Total ₦'million	Securities and expected recoveries on specifically impaired loans ₦'million	Net after securities and expected recoveries on specifically impaired loans ₦'million	Balance sheet impairments for non-performing specifically impaired loans ₦'million	Gross specific impairment coverage %	Total non-performing loans ₦'million	Non-performing loans %
Personal and Private Banking (PPB)		193,641	6,651	160,139	2,635	-	42	13,588	5,376	3,665	2,102	6,094	-	-	-	11,861	1,703	10,158	10,158	86	11,861	6.1
Mortgage loans		26,847	530	25,268	148		17	798	276	137	186	17	-	-	-	340	124	216	216	64	340	1.27
Vechicle and assets financing		4,266	67	3,943	-		-	185	72	6	3	57	-	-	-	66	6	60	60	92	66	1.54
Card debtors		5,719	341	3,379	206		-	1,001	638	73	360	62	-	-	-	495	69	426	426	86	495	8.65
Other loans and advances		156,810	5,713	127,549	2,281		25	11,604	4,390	3,449	1,554	5,958	-	-	-	10,961	1,505	9,456	9,456	86	10,961	6.99
Business and Commercial Banking (BCB)		657,106	10,930	543,441	7,632	-	8,236	19,450	4,082	4,747	1,223	68,295	-	-	-	74,265	7,093	67,172	67,172	90	74,265	11.3
Mortgage loans		-			-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vechicle and assets financing		130,886	2,704	113,703	26		-	16,461	659	-	3	34	-	-	-	37	0	37	37	99	37	0.03
Card debtors		6	1	6	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0	0	0	-	-	-
Other loans and advances		526,214	8,225	429,732	7,606		8,236	2,989	3,423	4,747	1,220	68,261	-	-	-	74,228	7,093	67,135	67,135	90	74,228	14.11
Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)		1,619,946	19,071	1,555,832	-			45,343				5,947	-	-	-	17,370	9,043	8,327	8,327	48	17,370	1.07
Corporate loans		1,619,946	19,071	1,555,832	-		-	45,343	1,401	11,423	-	5,947	-	-	-	17,370	9,043	8,327	8,327	48	17,370	1.07
Gross loans and advances		**2,470,693**	36,652	2,259,412	10,267	-	8,278	78,381	9,458	8,412	3,325	80,336	-	-	-	103,496	17,840	85,656	85,656	83	103,496	4.19
Less: Total expected credit loss for loans and advances at amortised cost																						
12-month ECL		(32,185)																				
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired		(4,473)																				
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired		(85,657)																				
Purchased/originated credit impaired		-																				
Net loans and advances	12	**2,348,378**																				
Add the following other banking activities exposures:																						
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,245,312																				
Derivatives	10.6	124,129																				
Financial investments (excluding equity)	11	1,083,215																				
Loans and advances to banks	12	51,854																				
Trading assets	9.1	591,532																				
Pledged assets	8	127,928																				
Other financial assets[1]		232,215																				
Total on-balance sheet exposure		**6,804,563**																				
Off-balance sheet exposure:																						
Letters of credit		319,115	220	319,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees		144,409	592	144,409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments		276,399	532	276,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exposure to credit risk		**7,544,486**																				
Expected credit loss for off balance Sheet exposures																						
12-month ECL		**(1,052)**																				
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired																						
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired																						
Total exposure to credit risk at amortised cost		**7,543,434**																				

[1]Other assets presented in the table above comprise financial assets only. The following items have been excluded: prepayment, indirect / withholding tax receivable, and accrued income.

Ageing of loans and advances past due but not specifically impaired.

	Less than 31 days ₦'million	31-60 days ₦'million	61-89 days ₦'million	90-180 days ₦'million	More than 180 days ₦'million	Total ₦'million
30 Jun. 2025						
Personal and Private Banking (PPB)	**8,800**	**872**	**399**	**-**	**-**	**10,072**
Mortgage loans	917	45	-	-	-	962
Vechicle and assets financing	137	7	-	-	-	145
Card debtors	685	256	65	-	-	1,006
Other loans and advances	7,060	565	335	-	-	7,959
Business and Commercial Banking (BCB)	**39,208**	**3,509**	**899**	**-**	**-**	**43,617**
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vechicle and assets financing	32,200	1,099	0	-	-	33,300
Card debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	7,008	2,409	899	-	-	10,317
Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)	73,347	2,156	-	-	-	75,503
Corporate loans	73,347	2,156	-	-	-	75,503
Total	**121,355**	**6,537**	**1,299**	**-**	**-**	**129,192**
December 2024						
Personal and Private Banking (PPB)	15,532	2,861	571	-	-	18,964
Mortgage loans	1,033	12	28	-	-	1,073
Vechicle and assets financing	254	-	4	-	-	258
Card debtors	1,225	204	210	-	-	1,639
Other loans and advances	13,020	2,645	329	-	-	15,994
Business and Commercial Banking (BCB)	22,539	696	297	-	-	23,532
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vechicle and assets financing	16,887	173	61	-	-	17,121
Card debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and advances	5,652	523	236	-	-	6,411
Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)	45,343	4	1,397	-	-	46,744
Corporate loans	45,343	4	1,397	-	-	46,744
Total	83,414	3,561	2,265	-	-	89,240

*This section relates to loans and advances in stage 1 and 2 with over due balances

Renegotiated loans and advances

Renegotiated loans and advances are exposures which have been refinanced, rescheduled, rolled over or otherwise modified due to weaknesses in the counterparty's financial position, and where it has been judged that normal repayment will likely continue after the restructure. Renegotiated loans that would otherwise be past due or impaired amounted to N118.25 billion as at 30 June 2025 (Dec 2024: N70 billion).

Collateral

The table that follows shows the financial effect that collateral has on the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk. The table is presented according to Basel II asset categories and includes collateral that may not be eligible for recognition under Basel II but that management takes into consideration in the management of the Group's exposures to credit risk. All on- and off-balance sheet exposures which are exposed to credit risk, including non-performing assets, have been included.

Collateral includes:
- financial securities that have a tradable market, such as shares and other securities;
- physical items, such as property, plant and equipment;and
- financial guarantees, suretyships and intangible assets.

All exposures are presented before the effect of any impairment provisions.

In the retail portfolio, 48% (Dec 2024: 53%) is collateralised. Of the Group's total exposure, 83% (Dec 2024: 84%) is unsecured and mainly reflects exposures to well-rated corporate counterparties, bank counterparties and sovereign entities.

Collateral

	Note	Total exposure ₦'million	Unsecured ₦'million	Secured ₦'million	Netting agreements ₦'million	Secured exposure after netting ₦'million	Total collateral coverage 1%-50% ₦'million	50%-100% ₦'million	Greater than 100% ₦'million
30 Jun. 2025									
Corporate		4,280,069	3,370,425	909,644	-	914,421	85,232	37,903	791,286
Sovereign		1,609,990	1,609,990	-	-	-	-		
Bank		1,540,564	1,540,564	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail		1,257,162	652,182	604,980	-	604,980	212,652	68,420	323,908
Retail Mortgage		27,160	-	27,160	-	27,160	1,881	7,736	17,543
Other retail		1,230,002	652,182	577,820	-	577,820	210,771	60,684	306,365
Total		**8,687,785**	**7,173,161**	**1,514,624**	**-**	**1,519,401**	**297,884**	**106,323**	**1,115,194**
Add: Financial assets not exposed to credit risk		42,269							
Less: Impairments for loans and advances and IIS		(142,209)							
Less: Unrecognised off balance sheet items		(608,413)							
Total exposure		**7,979,432**							
Reconciliation to statement of financial position:									
Cash and bank balances	7	2,253,728							
Derivatives	10.6	60,901							
Financial investments (excluding equity)	11	1,252,614							
Loans and advances	12	2,495,754							
Trading assets	9	897,541							
Pledged assets	8	264,126							
Reinsurance assets	17	1,353							
Other financial assets		753,415							
Total		**7,979,432**							

Collateral

	Note	Total exposure ₦'million	Unsecured ₦'million	Secured ₦'million	Netting agreements ₦'million	Secured exposure after netting ₦'million	Total collateral coverage 1%-50% ₦'million	50%-100% ₦'million	Greater than 100% ₦'million
31 Dec. 2024									
Corporate		2,337,808	1,784,585	553,223	-	553,224	491,680	44,188	17,356
Sovereign		2,521,549	2,521,549	-	-	-	-		
Bank		1,587,460	1,587,460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail		1,022,004	490,257	531,747	-	531,748	215,135	90,950	225,663
Retail Mortgage		26,847	-	26,847	-	26,848	4,599	7,182	15,067
Other retail		995,157	490,257	504,900	-	504,900	210,536	83,768	210,596
Total		**7,468,821**	**6,383,851**	**1,084,970**	**-**	**1,084,972**	**706,815**	**135,138**	**243,019**
Add: Financial assets not exposed to credit risk		42,327							
Less: Impairments for loans and advances and IIS		(122,315)							
Less: Unrecognised off balance sheet items		(585,323)							
Total exposure		**6,803,510**							
Reconciliation to statement of financial position:									
Cash and bank balances	7	2,245,312							
Derivatives	10.6	124,129							
Financial investments (excluding equity)	11	1,081,111							
Loans and advances	12	2,400,232							
Trading assets	9	591,532							
Pledged assets	8	127,928							
Reinsurance assets	17	1,051							
Other financial assets		232,215							
Total		**6,803,510**							

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

(a) Geographical sectors

The following table breaks down the Group's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorised by geographical region as of 30 June 2025. For this table, the Group has allocated exposures to regions based on the region of domicile of our counterparties.

At 30 June 2025	**Trading assets ₦'million**	**Derivative assets ₦'million**	**Pledged assets ₦'million**	**Financial investments (excluding equity) ₦'million**	**Loans and advances to customers ₦'million**	**Loans and advances to banks ₦'million**	**Total ₦'million**
South South	-	-	-	-	66,240	-	**66,240**
South West	-	465	-	70,119	2,181,399	-	**2,251,983**
South East	-	-	-	-	68,141	-	**68,141**
North West	-	-	-	-	78,200	-	**78,200**
North Central	897,541	1,236	264,126	1,188,819	43,995	-	**2,395,717**
North East	-	-	-	-	33,460	-	**33,460**
Outside Nigeria	-	59,200	-	-	-	166,533	**225,733**
Carrying amount	**897,541**	**60,901**	**264,126**	**1,258,938**	**2,471,435**	**166,533**	**5,119,474**

At 31 December 2024	Trading assets ₦'million	Derivative assets ₦'million	Pledged assets ₦'million	Financial investments (excluding equity) ₦'million	Loans and advances to customers ₦'million	Loans and advances to banks ₦'million	Total ₦'million
South South	-	-	-	-	62,625	-	62,625
South West	-	10,948	-	58,110	2,183,568	-	2,252,626
South East	-	-	-	-	66,619	-	66,619
North West	-	-	-	-	83,408	-	83,408
North Central	591,532	60,097	127,928	1,025,104	50,507	-	1,855,168
North East	-	-	-	-	23,966	-	23,966
Outside Nigeria	-	53,084	-	-	-	51,860	104,944
	591,532	124,129	127,928	1,083,214	2,470,693	51,860	4,449,356

(b) Industry sectors

At 30 June 2025	**Trading assets ₦'million**	**Derivative assets ₦'million**	**Pledged assets ₦'million**	**Financial investments (excluding equity) ₦'million**	**Loans and advances to customers ₦'million**	**Loans and advances to banks ₦'million**	**Total ₦'million**
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	175,535	-	**175,535**
Business services	-	-	-	-	60,755	-	**60,755**
Communication	-	82	-	5,105	258,268	-	**263,455**
Community, social & personal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Construction and real estate	-	2	-	-	122,049	-	**122,051**
Electricity	-	-	-	-	39,291	-	**39,291**
Financial intermediaries & insurance	-	60,454	-	54,208	436	166,533	**281,631**
Government (including Central Bank)	897,541	-	264,126	1,194,422	55,403	-	**2,411,492**
Hotels, restaurants and tourism	-	-	-	-	825	-	**825**
Manufacturing	-	2	-	5,203	686,621	-	**691,826**
Mining	-	-	-	-	692,343	-	**692,343**
Private households	-	80	-	-	201,515	-	**201,595**
Transport, storage and distribution	-	281	-	-	11,651	-	**11,932**
Wholesale & retail trade	-	-	-	-	166,743	-	**166,743**
Carrying amount	**897,541**	**60,901**	**264,126**	**1,258,938**	**2,471,435**	**166,533**	**5,119,474**

(b) Industry sectors (continued)

At 31 December 2024	Trading assets	Derivative assets	Pledged assets	Financial investments (excluding equity)	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks	**Total**
	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	**₦'million**
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	154,786	-	**154,786**
Business services	-	-	-	-	43,769	-	**43,769**
Communication	-	99	-	5,105	250,085	-	**255,289**
Construction and real estate	-	-	-	-	126,622	-	**126,622**
Electricity	-	-	-	-	5,641	-	**5,641**
Financial intermediaries & insurance	-	123,870	-	60,972	6,643	51,860	**243,345**
Government (including Central Bank)	591,532	-	127,928	1,016,995	68,658	-	**1,805,113**
Hotels, restaurants and tourism	-	-	-	-	253	-	**253**
Manufacturing	-	-	-	142	667,451	-	**667,593**
Mining	-	-	-	-	687,507	-	**687,507**
Private households	-	-	-	-	201,855	-	**201,855**
Transport, storage and distribution	-	160	-	-	61,066	-	**61,226**
Wholesale & retail trade	-	-	-	-	196,357	-	**196,357**
Carrying amount	591,532	124,129	127,928	1,083,214	2,470,693	51,860	**4,449,356**

(c) Analysis of financial assets disclosed above by portfolio distribution and risk rating

	AAA to A-	**BBB+ to BBB-**	**Below BBB-**	**Unrated**	**Total**
	₦'million	**₦'million**	**₦'million**	**₦'million**	**₦'million**
At 30 June 2025	**-**	**1,815,954**	**2,439,761**	**193,641**	**4,449,356**
At 31 December 2024	-	1,815,954	2,439,761	193,641	4,449,356

Concentration of risks of off-balance sheet engagements

(a) Geographical sectors

At 30 June 2025	**Loan Commitment**	**Bonds and guarantees**	**Letters of credit***	**Total**
	₦'million	**₦'million**	**₦'million**	**₦'million**
South South	3,041	6,096	-	**9,137**
South West	285,859	179,839	416,185	**881,883**
South East	3,223	400	-	**3,623**
North West	41,197	2,710	-	**43,907**
North Central	1,483	3,029	-	**4,512**
North East	116	155	-	**271**
Total	**334,919**	**192,229**	**416,185**	**943,333**

At 31 December 2024	Loan Commitment	Bonds and guarantees	Letters of credit*	Total
	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million
South South	5,345	16,256	26,849	48,450
South West	201,568	129,355	319,526	650,449
South East	8,665	230	2,098	10,993
North West	31,564	5,906	-	37,470
North Central	13,775	85,103	-	98,878
North East	86	-	-	86
Total	261,003	236,850	348,473	**846,326**

*Amount excludes letters of credit for which cash collateral has been received.

Risk and capital management (continued)
for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

(b) Industry sectors

	30 June 2025				31 December 2024			
	Bonds and guarantees ₦'million	Letters of credit ₦'million	Loan commitment ₦'million	**2025 Total ₦'million**	Bonds and guarantees ₦'million	Letters of credit ₦'million	Loan commitment ₦'million	2024 Total ₦'million
Agriculture	423	1,453	44,257	**46,133**	381	1,423	17,082	18,886
Business services	6,511	-	6,630	**13,141**	32,418	-	43,249	75,667
Communication	6,844	8,487	6,043	**21,374**	3,580	16,897	9	20,486
Community, social & personal services	-	-	-	**-**				-
Construction and real estate	42,223	241	32	**42,496**	65,816	8,176	35	74,027
Electricity	-	-	78	**78**	-	1,055	-	1,055
Financial intermediaries & insurance	134	-	3,571	**3,705**	45,463	-	265	45,728
Hotels, Restaurants and Tourism	5,493	-	41	**5,534**	5,139	-	743	5,882
Manufacturing	33,215	228,629	133,824	**395,668**	19,913	152,175	82,490	254,578
Mining/oil and gas	68,501	170,801	83,539	**322,841**	52,339	150,492	47,485	250,316
Private households	200	-	28,763	**28,963**	200	-	28,171	28,371
Transport, storage and distribution	1,583	-	538	**2,121**	9,355	-	-	9,355
Wholesale & retail trade	27,102	6,574	27,604	**61,280**	2,246	18,255	41,476	61,977
Carrying amount	192,229	416,185	334,920	**943,334**	236,850	348,473	261,005	846,328

Credit provisioning based on prudential guidelines

In accordance with the Prudential Guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria, provision against credit risk is as follows.

Non performing accounts

Interest and/or principal outstanding for over:	Classification	Minimum provision
Pass due date but less than 90 days	Watchlist	0%
90 days but less than 180 days	Substandard	10%
180 days but less than 360 days	Doubtful	50%
Over 360 days	Lost	100%

When a loan is deemed uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision for impairments. Subsequent recoveries are credited to the provision for loan losses in the profit and loss account. If the amount of the impairment subsequently decreases due to an event occurring after the write-down, the release of the provision is credited as a reduction of the provision for impairment in the statement of profit or loss.

Performing accounts

A minimum of 2% general provision on performing loans is made in accordance with the Prudential Guidelines.

Prudential guidelines disclosures

Had the Prudential Guidelines been employed in the preparation of these financial statements, the impairments for loans and advances to customers as well as related disclosures, would have been made as follows:

	Group	
	30 Jun. 2025 ₦ million	**31 Dec. 2024** ₦ million
Prudential disclosure of loan and advances to customers		
Gross customer exposure for loans and advances	**2,471,435**	2,470,693
Mortgage loans	27,160	26,847
Vechicle and assets financing	115,293	135,152
Card debtors	4,927	5,725
Overdrafts and other demand loans	654,782	683,023
Other term loans	1,669,273	1,619,946
Interest in suspense	**(10,084)**	(3,712)
Credit impairments for loans and advances	**(169,716)**	(131,421)
Specific provision	**(122,442)**	(83,981)
General provision	**(47,274)**	(47,440)
Net loans and advances to customers	**2,291,635**	**2,335,560**
Prudential disclosure of loan classification		
Performing	2,355,315	2,371,995
Non performing loans	116,120	103,496
Substandard	24,281	19,835
Doubtful	2,147	3,326
Loss	89,692	80,335
Total performing and non performing loans	**2,471,435**	2,475,491
Adjustment for Interest in suspense and below-market interest staff loans	(10,084)	(3,712)
Customer exposure for loans and advances	**2,461,351**	2,471,779
Non-performing loan ratio (Regulatory)	**4.70%**	**4.18%**

Liquidity risk

Framework and governance

The nature of banking and trading activities results in a continuous exposure to liquidity risk. Liquidity problems can have an adverse impact on a Group's earnings and capital and, in extreme circumstances, may even lead to the collapse of a Group which is otherwise solvent.

The Group's liquidity risk management framework is designed to measure and manage the liquidity position at various levels of consolidation such that payment obligations can be met at all times, under both normal and considerably stressed conditions. Under the delegated authority of the board of Directors, the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) sets liquidity risk policies in accordance with regulatory requirements, international best practice and SBG stated risk appetite.

Tolerance limits, appetite thresholds and monitoring items are prudently set and reflect the Group's conservative appetite for liquidity risk. ALCO is charged with ensuring ongoing compliance with liquidity risk standards and policies. The Group must, at all times, comply with the more stringent of Standard Bank imposed tolerance limits or regulatory limits.

Liquidity and funding management

A sound and robust liquidity process is required to measure, monitor and manage liquidity exposures. The Group has incorporated the following liquidity principles as part of a cohesive liquidity management process:
• structural liquidity mismatch management;
• long-term funding ratio;
• maintaining minimum levels of liquid and marketable assets;
• depositor restrictions;
• local currency loan to deposit ratio;
• foreign currency loan to deposit ratio;
• interbank reliance limit;
• intra-day liquidity management;
• collateral management;
• daily cash flow management;
• liquidity stress and scenario testing; and
• funding plans;
• liquidity contingency planning.

The cumulative impact of these principles is monitored, at least monthly by ALCO through a process which is underpinned by a system of extensive controls. The latter includes the application of purpose-built technology, documented processes and procedures, independent oversight and regular independent reviews and evaluations of the effectiveness of the system.

The Group ensures that the banking entity (Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited) is within the regulatory liquidity ratio of 30% on a daily basis.

Liquidity ratio	June-25	December-24
Minimum	84.72%	50.78%
Average	93.88%	78.37%
Maximum	107.60%	108.93%
As at period end	88.70%	77.36%

The minimum, average and maximum liquidity ratios presented in the table above are derived from daily liquidity ratio computations.

Structural liquidity mismatch management

The mismatch principle measures the Group's liquidity by assessing the mismatch between its inflow and outflow of funds within different time bands on a maturity ladder. The structural liquidity mismatch is based on behaviourally-adjusted cash flows which factors a probability of maturity into the various time bands. As expected cash flows vary significantly from the contractual position, behavioural profiling is applied to assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items with an indeterminable maturity or drawdown year.

A net mismatch figure is obtained by subtracting liabilities and netting off-balance sheet positions from assets in each time band. The Group's liquidity position is assessed by means of the net cumulative mismatch position, while its liquidity mismatch performance is an aggregation of the net liquidity position in each successive time band expressed as a percentage of total funding related to deposits.

Maintaining minimum levels of liquid and marketable assets

Minimum levels of prudential liquid assets are held in accordance with all prudential requirements as specified by the regulatory authorities. The Group needs to hold additional unencumbered marketable assets, in excess of any minimum prudential liquid asset requirement, to cater for volatile depositor withdrawals, draw-downs under committed facilities, collateral calls, etc.

The following criteria apply to readily marketable securities:
• prices must be quoted by a range of counterparties;
• the asset class must be regularly traded;
• the asset may be sold or repurchased in a liquid market, for payment in cash; and
• settlement must be according to a prescribed, rather than a negotiated, timetable.

Depositor concentration

To ensure that the Group does not place undue reliance on any single entity as a funding source, restrictions are imposed on the short dated (0 – 3 months term) deposits accepted from any entity. These include:

• the sum of 0 – 3 month deposits and standby facilities provided by any single deposit counterparty must not, at any time, exceed 10% of total funding related liabilities to the public; and

• the aggregate of 0 – 3 month deposits and standby facilities from the 10 largest single deposit counterparties must not, at any time, exceed 20% of total funding related liabilities to the public.

Concentration risk limits are used to ensure that funding diversification is maintained across products, sectors, and counterparties. Primary sources of funding are in the form of deposits across a spectrum of retail and wholesale clients. As mitigants, the Group maintains marketable securities in excess of regulatory requirements in order to create a buffer for occasional breaches of concentration limits.

Loan to deposit limit

A limit is put in place, restricting the local currency loan to deposit ratio to a maximum specified level, which is reviewed yearically. Similarly, in order to restrict the extent of foreign currency lending from the foreign currency deposit base, a foreign currency loan to deposit limit, which is also referred to as own resource lending, is observed. As mitigants, the Group maintains high levels of unencumbered marketable and liquid assets in excess of regulatory benchmark. The Central of Bank of Nigeria requires all Bank to maintain a minimum Loan to Deposit ratio of 50%. This ratio is subject to review quarterly. The bank's LDR as at 30 June 2025 was 61.27% (Dec 2024 70.0%)

Intra-day liquidity management

The Group manages its exposures in respect of payment and settlement systems. Counterparties may view the failure to settle payments when expected as a sign of financial weakness and in turn delay payments to the Group. This can also disrupt the functioning of payment and settlement systems. At a minimum, the following operational elements are included in the Group's intra-day liquidity management:

• capacity to measure expected daily gross liquidity inflows and outflows, including anticipated timing where possible;
• capacity to monitor its intra-day liquidity positions, including available credit and collateral;
• sufficient intra-day funding to meet its objectives;
• ability to manage and mobilise collateral as required;
• robust capacity to manage the timing of its intra-day outflows; and
• readiness to deal with unexpected disruptions to its intra-day liquidity flows.

Daily cash flow management

The Group generates a daily report to monitor significant cash flows. Maturities and withdrawals are forecast at least three months in advance and management is alerted to large outflows. The report, which is made available to the funding team, ALM and market risk also summarises material daily new deposits as well as the interbank and top depositor reliance (by value and product).
The daily cash flow management report forms an integral part of the ongoing liquidity management process and is a crucial tool to proactively anticipate and plan for large cash outflows.

Interbank reliance

Interbank funding traditionally is seen as the most volatile and least stable source of funding, easily influenced by market sentiment and prone to flight under stress situations. Consequently, to ensure prudent liquidity management is enforced, the Group restricts the local currency interbank funding as a proportion of the local currency funding base to a maximum of 15% of the total currency funding base.

Liquidity stress testing and scenario testing

Anticipated on- and off-balance sheet cash flows are subjected to a variety of the Group specific and systemic stress scenarios in order to evaluate the impact of unlikely but plausible events on liquidity positions. Scenarios are based on both historical events, such as past emerging markets crises, past local financial markets crisis and hypothetical events, such as an entity specific crisis. The results obtained from stress testing provide meaningful input when defining target liquidity risk positions.

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities by contractual maturity

The tables below analyse cash flows on a contractual, undiscounted basis based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay (except for trading liabilities and trading derivatives) and may therefore not agree directly to the balances disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Derivative liabilities are included in the maturity analysis on a contractual, undiscounted basis when contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the derivatives' future cash flows. All other derivative liabilities are treated as trading instruments and are included at fair value in the redeemable on demand stage since these positions are typically held for short periods of time.

The following tables also include contractual cash flows with respect to off-balance sheet items which have not yet been recorded on-balance sheet. Where cash flows are exchanged simultaneously, the net amounts have been reflected.

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities by contractual maturity

	Redeemable on demand ₦'million	Maturing within 1 month ₦'million	Maturing between 1-6 months ₦'million	Maturing between 6-12 months ₦'million	Maturing after 12 months ₦'million	Total gross undiscounted cashflow ₦'million
June 2025						
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	71,662	-	71,662
Trading liabilities	-	1,010,722	512,698	515,901	-	2,039,321
Deposits and current accounts	3,154,443	434,256	143,850	18,962	269,181	4,020,692
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	114,399	114,399
Other borrowings	-	-	20,854	37,288	380,088	438,230
Other financial liabilities	913,316	-	-	-	-	913,316
Total	**4,067,759**	**1,444,978**	**677,402**	**643,813**	**763,668**	**6,684,304**
Unrecognised financial instruments						
Letters of credit	-	24,001	288,196	93,573	10,415	416,185
Guarantees	-	8,394	52,954	102,450	28,431	192,229
Loan commitments	-	105,593	95,020	125,307	9,000	334,920
Total	**-**	**137,988**	**436,170**	**321,330**	**47,846**	**943,334**

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities by contractual maturity (continued)

	Redeemable on demand ₦'million	Maturing within 1 month ₦'million	Maturing between 1-6 months ₦'million	Maturing between 6-12 months ₦'million	Maturing after 12 months ₦'million	Total gross undiscounted cashflow ₦'million
December 2024						
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	124,745	389,651	514,396
Trading liabilities	-	428,017	892,437	46,525	31,043	1,398,022
Deposits and current accounts	2,459,848	301,720	195,710	85,456	263,795	3,306,529
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	116,077	116,077
Other borrowings	81	17,870	265,981	2,625	158,784	445,341
Other financial liabilities	933,635	-	-	-	-	933,635
Total	3,393,564	747,607	1,354,128	259,351	959,350	6,714,000
Unrecognised financial instruments						
Letters of credit	-	35,896	275,832	36,745	-	348,473
Guarantees	-	1,915	114,675	71,002	49,258	236,850
Loan commitments	-	61,395	14	129,950	69,646	261,005
Total	-	99,206	390,521	237,697	118,904	846,328

Liquidity contingency plans

The Group recognises that it is not possible to hold sufficiently large enough quantity of readily available liquidity to cover the least likely liquidity events. However, as such events can have devastating consequences, it is imperative to bridge the gap between the liquidity the Group chooses to hold and the maximum liquidity the Group might need.

The Group's liquidity contingency plan is designed to, as far as possible, protect stakeholder interests and maintain market confidence in order to ensure a positive outcome in the event of a liquidity crisis. The plan incorporates an extensive early warning indicator methodology supported by a clear and decisive crisis response strategy. Early warning indicators span Group specific crises, systemic crises, contingency planning, and liquidity risk management governance and are monitored based on assigned frequencies and tolerance levels. The crisis response strategy is formulated around the relevant crisis management structures and addresses internal and external communications, liquidity generation, operations, as well as heightened and supplementary information requirements.

Foreign currency liquidity management

A number of indicators are observed to monitor changes in either market liquidity or exchange rates. Foreign currency loans and advances are restricted to the availability of foreign currency deposits.

Funding strategy

Funding markets are evaluated on an ongoing basis to ensure appropriate Group funding strategies are executed depending on the market, competitive and regulatory environment. The Group employs a diversified funding strategy, sourcing liquidity in both domestic and offshore markets, and incorporates a coordinated approach to accessing capital and loan markets across the Group.
Concentration risk limits are used within the Group to ensure that funding diversification is maintained across products, sectors, geographic regions and counterparties.

Primary funding sources are in the form of deposits across a spectrum of retail and wholesale clients, as well as long-term capital and loan markets. The Group remains committed to increasing its core deposits and accessing domestic and foreign capital markets when appropriate to meet its anticipated funding requirements.

Depositor concentrations

	Jun 2024 %	Dec 2024 %
Single depositor	**5**	3
Top 10 depositors	**23**	16

Market risk

The identification, management, control, measurement and reporting of market risk is categorised as follows:

Trading market risk

These risks arise in trading activities where the bank acts as a principal with clients in the market. The Group's policy is that all trading activities are contained within the bank's Corporate and investment banking trading operations.

Banking book interest rate risk

These risks arise from the structural interest rate risk caused by the differing re-pricing characteristics of banking assets and liabilities.

Foreign currency risk

These risks arise as a result of changes in the fair value or future cash flows of financial exposures due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Equity investment risk

These risks arise from equity price changes in unlisted investments, and managed through the equity investment committee, which is a sub-committee of the executive committee.

The primary objective of the Group’s investment in equity securities is to hold the investments for the long term for strategic purposes. Management is assisted by external advisers in this regard. All the Groups investments are designated as at FVOCI, as they are not held for making short term profit.

Framework and governance

The board approves the market risk appetite and standards for all types of market risk. The board grants general authority to take on market risk exposure to the asset and liability committee (ALCO). ALCO sets market risk policies to ensure that the measurement, reporting, monitoring and management of market risk associated with operations of the bank follow a common governance framework. The bank’s ALCO reports to EXCO and also to the board risk management committee.

The in-country risk management is subject to SBG oversight for compliance with Group standards and minimum requirements.

The market risk management unit which is independent of trading operations and accountable to ALCO, monitors market risk exposures due to trading and banking activities. This unit monitors exposures and respective excesses daily, report monthly to ALCO and quarterly to the board risk management committee.

Market risk measurement

The techniques used to measure and control market risk include:

- daily foreign currency trading position
- daily VaR;
- back-testing;
- PV01; and
- annual net interest income at risk.

Daily foreign currency trading position

The board on the input of ALCO, sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for overnight positions. The latter is also aligned to the foreign currency trading position limit as specified by the regulators, which is usually a proportion of the Groups’ capital.

Daily value-at-risk (VaR)

VaR is a technique that estimates the potential losses that may occur as a result of market movements over a specified time period at a predetermined probability.

VaR limits and exposure measurements are in place for all market risks the trading desk is exposed to. The bank generally uses the historical VaR approach to derive quantitative measures, specifically for market risk under normal market conditions. Normal VaR is based on a holding period of one day and a confidence level of 95%. Daily losses exceeding the VaR are likely to occur, on average, 13 times in every 250 days.

The use of historic VaR has limitations as it is based on historical correlations and volatilities in market prices and assumes that future prices will follow the observed historical distribution. Hence, there is a need to back-test the VaR model regularly.

VaR back-testing

The Group and the banking business back-test its foreign currency, interest rate and credit trading exposure VaR model to verify the predictive ability of the VaR calculations thereby ensuring the appropriateness of the model. Back-testing exercise is an ex-post comparison of the daily hypothetical profit and loss under the one-day buy and hold assumption to the prior day VaR. Profit or loss for back-testing is based on the theoretical profits or losses derived purely from market moves both interest rate and foreign currency spot moves and it is calculated over 250 cumulative trading-days at 95% confidence level.

Stress tests

Stress testing provides an indication of the potential losses that could occur in extreme market conditions.
The stress tests carried out include individual market risk factor testing and combinations of market factors on individual asset classes and across different asset classes. Stress tests include a combination of historical and hypothetical simulations.

PV01

PV01 is a risk measure used to assess the effect of a change of rate of one basis point on the price of an asset. This limit is set for the fixed income, money market trading, credit trading, derivatives and foreign exchange trading portfolios.

Other market risk measures

Other market risk measures specific to individual business units include permissible instruments, concentration of exposures, gap limits, maximum tenor and stop loss triggers. In addition, only approved products that can be independently priced and properly processed are permitted to be traded.

Pricing models and risk metrics used in production systems, whether these systems are off-the-shelf or in-house developed, are independently validated by the market risk unit before their use and periodically thereafter to confirm the continued applicability of the models. In addition, the market risk unit assesses the daily liquid closing price inputs used to value instruments and performs a review of less liquid prices from a reasonableness perspective at least fortnightly. Where differences are significant, mark-to-market adjustments are made.

Annual net interest income at risk

A dynamic forward-looking annual net interest income forecast is used to quantify the banks' anticipated interest rate exposure. This approach involves the forecasting of both changing balance sheet structures and interest rate scenarios, to determine the effect these changes may have on future earnings. The analysis is completed under both normal market conditions as well as stressed market conditions.

Analysis of Value-at-Risk (VaR) and actual income

The table below highlights the historical diversified normal VaR across the various trading desks. The minimum and maximum trading diversified normal VaR stood at N1,274m and N2,654m respectively with an annual average of N2,095m which translates to a conservative VaR limit utilisation of 62.54% on average.

Diversified Normal Var Exposures (₦'million)

Desk	Maximum	Minimum	Average	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	Limit
Bankwide	2,654	1,274	2,095	1,406	1,928	2,654
FX Trading	866	62	295	250	57	866
Money markets trading	2,206	763	1,526	1,200	1,618	2,206
Fixed income trading	147	19	65	65	62	147
Credit trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	38	2	18	2	37	38
CVA	646	460	522	526	789	646

Analysis of PV01

The table below shows the PV01 of the money markets banking and the individual trading books as at period end. The money markets trading book PV01 exposure decreased to N0.07m from that of the previous year mainly due to decreased T-bills position on the back of trading activities, the money markets banking book PV01 exposure stood at N15.59m higher than that of the previous year, while the fixed income trading book PV01 exposure increased to N4.35m from that of previous year. Overall trading PV01 exposure was N4.28m against a limit of N65.9m thus reflecting a very conservative exposure utilisation.

PV01 (NGN'000)	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	Limit
Money market trading book	13,568	74	59,476
Fixed income trading book	5,185	4,348	10,000
Credit trading book	-	-	532
Derivatives trading book	-	1	405
Total trading book	18,753	4,275	75,913
Money market banking book	29,861	15,590	65,950

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) can be defined as the reduction in banking book net interest income due to changes in interest rates arising from the different re-pricing characteristics of banking book assets and liabilities. IRRBB is further divided into the following sub-risk types:

• Repricing risk referring to the timing differences in the maturity (fixed rate) and repricing (floating rate) of assets and liabilities.
• Yield curve risk arising when unanticipated shifts in the yield curve have adverse effects on the Group's income.
• Basis risk arising from the imperfect correlation in the adjustment of the rates earned and paid on different instruments with otherwise similar repricing characteristics.
• Optionality risk arising from the options embedded in bank asset and liability portfolios, providing the holder with the right, but not the obligation, to buy, sell, or in some manner alter the cash flow of an instrument or financial contract.
• Endowment risk referring to the interest rate risk exposure arising from the net differential between interest rate insensitive assets such as non-

Approach to managing interest rate risk on positions in the banking book

Banking-related market risk exposure principally involves the management of the potential adverse effect of interest movements on banking book earnings (net interest income and banking book mark-to-market profit or loss).

The Group's approach to managing IRRBB is governed by prudence and is in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, best international practice and the competitive situation within which it operates in financial markets. Interest rate risk is transferred to and managed within the bank's treasury operations under supervision of ALCO.

The table below summarizes the Group's interest rate gap position:

as at 30 June 2025	Note	Carrying amount	Rate Sensitive	Non-rate sensitive
Assets ₦'million				
Cash and balances with central banks	7	2,253,728	-	2,253,728
Pledged Assets	8	264,126	-	264,126
Derivative Assets	10.6	60,901	-	60,901
Financial Investment	11	1,258,938	-	1,258,938
Loans and advances to Banks	12	166,533	-	166,533
Loans and advances to Customers (Gross)	12	2,471,435	2,324,055	147,380
Other financial assets		753,415	-	753,415
		7,229,076	**2,324,055**	**4,905,021**
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities	10.6	5,749	-	5,749
Trading liabilities	9.2	1,764,607	-	1,764,607
Deposits from banks	23	269,043	-	269,043
Deposits from customers	23	3,428,070	-	3,428,070
Debt securities issued	25	182,919	111,067	71,852
Other borrowings	24	381,403	64,133	317,270
Other liabilities (see (b) below)		913,316	-	913,316
		6,945,107	**175,200**	**6,769,907**
Total interest repricing gap		283,969	2,148,855	(1,864,886)

Measurement of IRRBB

The analytical technique used to quantify IRRBB is an earnings based approach. A dynamic, forward-looking net interest income forecast is used to quantify the bank's anticipated interest rate exposure. Desired changes to a particular interest rate risk profile are achieved through the restructuring of on-balance sheet repricing or maturity profiles. All assets and liabilities are allocated to gap intervals based on either their repricing or maturity characteristics. However, assets and liabilities for which no identifiable contractual repricing or maturity dates exist are allocated to gap intervals based on behavioural profiling.

The impact on net interest income due to interest rate changes cover 12 months of forecasting and allows for the dynamic interaction of payments, new business and interest rates. The analyses are done under stressed market conditions in which the banking book is subjected to an upward 300 basis points and downward 300 basis points (2024: 300 basis points) parallel rate shocks for local currency and 100 basis points upward and downward parallel rate shocks for foreign currency positions. The table below shows the sensitivity of the bank's net interest income in response to standardised parallel rate shocks.

30 June 2025		NGN	USD	Total
Increase in basis points		300	100	
Sensitivity of annual net interest income	NGNm	24,680	5,538	30,218
Decrease in basis points		300	100	
Sensitivity of annual net interest income	NGNm	(26,000)	(7,446)	(33,446)

31 December 2024		NGN	USD	Total
Increase in basis points		300	100	
Sensitivity of annual net interest income	NGNm	15,211	3,506	18,717
Decrease in basis points		300	100	
Sensitivity of annual net interest income	NGNm	(13,292)	(12,269)	(25,562)

Hedging of endowment risk

IRRBB is predominantly the consequence of endowment exposures, being the net exposure of non-rate sensitive liabilities and equity less non-rate sensitive assets. The endowment risk is hedged using marketable liquid instruments in the same currency as the exposure as and when it is considered opportune. Hedge decisions are made by ALCO following careful consideration of the interest rate views to be hedged against, including magnitude, direction, timing and probability, and the exposure to be hedged.

Market risk on equity investment

The Group's equity and investment risk committee (SEIRC) has governance and oversight of all investment decisions. The committee is tasked with the formulation of risk appetite and oversight of investment performance. In this regard, a loss trigger is in place for the non-strategic portion.

Exposure to currency risks

The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra day positions, which are monitored daily. The table below summarises the Group’s exposure to foreign currency exchange risk as at 30 June 2025.

Group concentrations of currency risk – on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments

At 30 June 2025	Naira	US Dollar	GBP	Euro	Others*	Total
Financial assets	**₦'million**	**₦'million**	**₦'million**	**₦'million**	**₦'million**	**₦'million**
Cash and bank balances	1,197,933	1,040,010	1,741	13,976	68	2,253,728
Trading assets	369,632	527,909	-	-	-	897,541
Pledged assets	248,702	15,424	-	-	-	264,126
Derivative assets	60,901	-	-	-	-	60,901
Financial investments	929,113	327,897	-	-	-	1,257,010
Loans and advances to banks	126,844	24,067	11,400	3,985	232	166,528
Loans and advances to customers	1,489,475	790,954	3,015	45,739	43	2,329,226
Other financial assets	741,085	12,330	-	-	-	753,415
	5,163,685	**2,738,591**	**16,156**	**63,700**	**343**	**7,982,475**
Financial liabilities						
Trading liabilities	1,176,834	587,773	-	-	-	1,764,607
Derivative liabilities	3,896	1,853	-	-	-	5,749
Deposits and current accounts from banks	132,698	136,293	-	-	52	269,043
Deposits and current accounts from customers	1,395,445	1,939,713	33,275	57,943	1,694	3,428,070
Other borrowings	317,270	64,133	-	-	-	381,403
Debt securities issued	71,852	111,067	-	-	-	182,919
Other financial liabilitiies	601,066	271,887	2,326	32,632	5,405	913,316
	3,699,061	**3,112,719**	**35,601**	**90,575**	**7,151**	**6,945,107**
Net on-balance sheet financial position	1,464,624	(374,128)	(19,445)	(26,875)	(6,808)	1,037,368
Off balance sheet	514,415	348,011	262	79,250	1,396	943,334

*Other include ZAR, JPY, GHS, CAD, CHF, CNY

Company concentrations of currency risk – on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments

At 30 June 2025	Naira	US Dollar	GBP	Euro	Others*	Total
Financial assets	**₦'million**	**₦'million**	**₦'million**	**₦'million**	**₦'million**	**₦'million**
Cash and bank balances	24,860	371	-	-	-	25,231
Financial investments	1,134	-	-	-	-	1,134
Other financial assets	20,062	67	204	-	131	20,464
	46,056	**438**	**204**	**-**	**131**	**46,829**
Financial liabilities						
Other financial liabilitiies	10,580	417	204	33	66	11,300
	10,580	**417**	**204**	**33**	**66**	**11,300**
Net on-balance sheet financial position	35,476	21	-	(33)	65	35,529

*Other include ZAR, JPY, GHS, CAD, CHF, CNY

Concentrations of currency risk – on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments

At 31 December 2024 Financial assets	Naira ₦'million	US Dollar ₦'million	GBP ₦'million	Euro ₦'million	Others* ₦'million	Total ₦'million
Cash and bank balances	707,076	1,526,104	2,666	9,398	68	2,245,312
Trading assets	69,865	521,667	-	-	-	591,532
Pledged assets	102,890	25,038	-	-	-	127,928
Derivative assets	123,574	555	-	-	-	124,129
Financial investments	842,431	242,825	-	-	-	1,085,256
Loans and advances to banks	12,170	24,067	11,400	3,985	232	51,854
Loans and advances to customers	1,470,417	836,813	4,280	36,270	598	2,348,378
Other financial assets	229,643	1,450	1,122	-	-	232,215
	3,558,066	**3,178,519**	**19,468**	**49,653**	**898**	**6,806,604**
Financial liabilities						
Trading liabilities	663,438	585,467	-	-	-	1,248,905
Derivative liabilities	60,185	1,665	-	-	-	61,850
Deposits and current accounts from banks	32,597	229,664	-	1,299	234	263,794
Deposits and current accounts from customers	1,205,474	1,721,218	29,481	51,641	2,048	3,009,862
Debt security issued	6,412	411,177	-	-	-	417,589
Other financial liabilitiies	-	112,697	-	-	-	112,697
Other borrowings	553,248	352,008	2,416	21,438	4,525	933,635
	2,521,354	**3,413,896**	**31,897**	**74,378**	**6,807**	**6,048,332**
Net on-balance sheet financial position	1,036,712	(235,377)	(12,429)	(24,725)	(5,909)	758,272
Off balance sheet	280,393	348,011	262	79,250	1,396	709,312

*Other include ZAR, JPY, GHS, CAD, CHF, CNY

Company concentrations of currency risk – on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments

At 31 December 2024 Financial assets	Naira ₦'million	US Dollar ₦'million	GBP ₦'million	Euro ₦'million	Others* ₦'million	Total ₦'million
Cash and bank balances	7,767	100	-	-	-	7,867
Financial investments	1,085	-	-	-	-	1,085
Other financial assets	10,849	829	146	-	731	12,555
	19,701	**929**	**146**	**-**	**731**	**21,507**
Financial liabilities						
Other financial liabilitiies	14,494	701	146	-	-	15,341
	14,494	**701**	**146**	**-**	**-**	**15,341**
Net on-balance sheet financial position	5,207	228	-	-	731	6,166

*Other include ZAR, JPY, GHS, CAD, CHF, CNY

Exchange rates applied

period-end spot rate*	Jun-24	Dec-24
US Dollar	**1,532.00**	1,549.00
GBP	**2,099.84**	1,942.52
Euro	**1,799.64**	1,608.40

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the US dollar, GBP or Euro against Naira at 31 December would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
Effect in ₦ million	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
At 30 June 2025				
USD (20% movement)	**(74,826)**	**74,826**	**(52,378)**	**52,378**
GBP (10% movement)	**(1,945)**	**1,945**	**(1,361)**	**1,361**
EUR (5% movement)	**(1,344)**	**1,344**	**(941)**	**941**
At 31 December 2024				
USD (20% movement)	(77,075)	77,075	(53,953)	53,953
GBP (10% movement)	(1,243)	1,243	(870)	870
EUR (5% movement)	(1,736)	1,736	(1,215)	1,215

Basel II framework

The Basel II framework stipulates a minimum level of capital that banks must maintain to ensure that they can meet their obligations, cover unexpected losses; and can, very importantly, promote public confidence. It also specifies comprehensive disclosure requirements for banks operating under the framework.

"The Basel II framework is based on three pillars:
• Pillar I - Minimum Capital Requirements. This details various approaches to measure and quantify capital required for the three major risk components that a bank faces: credit risk, market risk and operational risk. Stanbic IBTC has adopted the Standardized Approach for Credit and Market Risk and the Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk.
• Pillar II - Supervisory Review. This is structured along two separate but complementary stages; the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and the Supervisory Review and Evaluation process (SREP). The bank conducts a self-assessment of its internal capital requirements via the ICAAP whilst the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) conducts its assessment of the bank via the SREP.
• Pillar III – Market Discipline allows market participants access information on risk exposure and risk management policies and procedures through disclosures. The bank through this Pillar III Disclosures report provides an overview of its risk management practices in line with the CBN Guidance Notes on Pillar III Disclosures.

The Pillar III Disclosures Report is published and made available through the bank's website at www.stanbicibtcbank.com.

Capital management
Capital adequacy

The Stanbic IBTC Group manages its capital base to achieve a prudent balance between maintaining capital ratios to support business growth and depositor confidence and providing competitive returns to shareholders. The capital management function is designed to ensure that Stanbic IBTC Group and its principal subsidiaries are capitalized in line with the Group's risk appetite and target ratios, both of which are approved by the board for legal and regulatory compliance purposes. The Group ensures that its actions do not compromise sound governance and appropriate business practices and it eliminates any negative effect on payment capacity, liquidity and profitability.

The regulatory capital requirement for entities within the Group are as follows:

SN	Name of Entity	Primary Regulator	Minimum Capital Requirement
1	Stanbic IBTC Holdings	Central Bank of Nigeria	N238.57 billion*
2	Stanbic IBTC Bank	Central Bank of Nigeria	N200 billion
2.1	Stanbic IBTC Nominees Limited	Central Bank of Nigeria	Nil
3	Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited	National Pension Commission	N5 billion
4	Stanbic IBTC Asset Management Limited	Securities & Exchange Commission	N155 million
5	Stanbic IBTC Capital Limited	Securities & Exchange Commission	N400 million
6	Stanbic IBTC Trustees Limited	Securities & Exchange Commission	N300 million
7	Stanbic IBTC Stockbrokers Limited	Nigerian Stock Exchange	N300 million
8	Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Limited	National Insurance Commission	N5 million
9	Stanbic IBTC Insurance Limited	National Insurance Commission	N3 billion
10	Stanbic IBTC Ventures Limited	-	Nil
11	Zest Payments Limited	Central Bank of Nigeria	N100 million

**Sum of the stakes of Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC in the minimum paid up capital of all the subsidiaries*

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) on 29 August 2014 issued Guidelines for Licensing and Regulation of Financial Holding Companies in Nigeria (“Guidelines”). According to the Guidelines, a financial holding company shall have a minimum paid up capital which shall exceed the sum of the minimum paid up capital of all its subsidiaries, as may be prescribed from time to time by the sector regulators. A review of the capital level as at the end of the year shows that Stanbic IBTC Holdings is in compliance with the regulation of having minimum paid up capital which exceeds the aggregate of the minimum paid up capital of all its subsidiaries excluding the bank. CBN released new directives on recapitalization for banks on 28 March 2024. As a commercial Bank with national authorization, Stanbic IBTC bank is expected to maintain a minimum capital of ₦200 billion on/before 31 March 2026. An additional equity raise of ₦150bn has been approved at the 12th annual general meeting of Stanbic IBTC held on 16th May 2024.

Figures in ₦'million	Minimum Paid up Capital	% Holding	Holdco Share
Bank	200,000	100%	200,000
Pension	5,000	88.24%	4,412
Asset Management	155	100%	155
Capital	400	100%	400
Trustees	300	100%	300
Stockbroking	300	100%	300
Insurance Brokers*	5	75%	4
Insurance	8,000	100%	8,000
Ventures	-	100%	-
Payments	100	100%	100
	214,260		**213,671**
Holdco Company (Share Capital and Reserves)			**278,503**
Surplus/(Deficit)			**64,832**

**Stanbic IBTC Holdings has 75% direct and 25% indirect shareholdings in Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Limited.*

The Group’s capital management aims to facilitate the allocation and use of capital, such that it generates a return that appropriately compensates shareholders for the risks incurred. Capital is actively managed and forms a key component of the Group’s budget and forecasting process. The capital plan is also tested under a range of stress scenarios as part of the Group’s recovery plan and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) for the bank. The ICAAP is an extensive internal assessment of the quality and robustness of the bank’s governance, risk management, capital management and financial planning frameworks, and an assessment of the resilience of the bank’s business model under stress. Monitoring and reporting of risks also occurs at the Group level to ensure compliance with Group standards.

The Group’s capital management function is governed primarily by the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), a management level sub-committee that oversees the risks associated with capital management. It is also governed at the board level through the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC). The principal governance document is the capital management framework.

The Group manages its capital levels to support business growth, maintain depositor and creditor confidence, create value for shareholders and ensure regulatory compliance.

Regulatory Capital

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) adopted the Basel III capital framework with effect from 01 November 2021. The Group and its banking subsidiary have established processes and necessary measures to ensure full compliance with the requirements of the Basel III capital framework since it was adopted.

Regulatory capital is divided into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital which comprises Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital. CET1 includes share capital, share premium, retained earnings and reserves created by appropriations of retained earnings. Deferred tax asset, intangible assets and total investment in subsidiaries are deductible in arriving at CET1 capital. AT1 capital is made up of perpetual non-cummulative preference shares, perpetual non-callable bonds and related instruments.

- Tier 2 capital which includes subordinated debts and other comprehensive income. 50% of total investment in subsidiaries is deductible in arriving at Tier 2 capital. Subordinated debt at the end of the year is described as follows:

  - Tier 2 capital which includes subordinated debt and other comprehensive income. The subordinated debt at the end of year comprise of USD denominated subordinated facilities of USD40 million and USD30 million obtained from Standard Bank of South Africa. The facilities expires on February 2031 and August 2033 respectively. Interest on the facilities are payable semi-annually at SOFR plus 4.82% and SOFR plus 4.71% respectively.

Total eligible Tier 2 Capital as at 30 June 2025 was ₦112.61 billion (December 2024: ₦121.24 billion).

Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associates are deducted from Tier 1 and 2 capital to arrive at total regulatory capital.

Capital Adequacy

The Group's capital adequacy is measured by both regulatory capital and economic capital. Economic capital measures and reports all quantifiable risks on a consistent risk-adjusted basis.

Regulatory capital adequacy is measured based on Pillar 1 of the Basel II capital framework. Capital adequacy ratio is calculated by dividing the capital held by total risk-weighted assets. Risk weighted assets comprise computed risk weights from credit, operational and market risks associated with the business of the Group. Notional risk weighted asset for market risk is calculated using the standardised approach while operational risk is determined using the basic indicator approach. Management monitors the capital adequacy ratio on a proactive basis.

Throughout the period under review, the banking subsidiary operated above its capital adequacy ratio risk appetite limit and well over the minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratio of 10% as mandated by CBN.

Leverage Ratio

This is non-risk based capital measure introduced in the CBN Basel III guidelines to act as a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements. The leverage ratio is calculated as capital measure divided by exposure measure and is expressed as a percentage. The capital measure is the Tier I capital of banks while the exposure measure comprises on-balance sheet exposures, derivatives, securities financing transactions and off-balance sheet exposures. Banks are required to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 4% at all times.

Risk and capital management (continued)
for the period ended 30 June 2025

Capital management - BASEL II regulatory capital

Stanbic IBTC Group	Basel II Group 30 June 2025 ₦'million	*Basel III Group 30 June 2025 ₦'million	Basel II Group 31 December 2024 ₦'million	*Basel II - Adjusted for impact of IFRS 9 transitional adjustment Group 31 December 2024 ₦'million
Tier 1	892,058	892,058	474,052	481,400
Paid-up share capital	7,951	7,951	6,479	6,479
Share premium	247,055	247,055	102,780	102,780
General reserve (retained profit)	386,195	386,195	288,279	288,279
SMEEIS reserve	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
AGSMEIS reserve	37,272	37,272	19,983	19,983
Statutory reserve	212,546	212,546	55,492	55,492
Other reserves	-	-	-	-
IFRS 9 Transitional Adjustment Relief	-	-	-	-
Non controlling interests	-	-	-	7,348
Less: regulatory deduction	7,730	7,730	6,120	6,120
Goodwill	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	4,152	4,152	3,649	3,649
Other intangible assets	3,578	3,578	2,471	2,471
Current period losses	-	-	-	-
Under impairment	-	-	-	-
Reciprocal cross-holdings in ordinary shares of financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Investment in the capital of banking and financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Investment in the capital of financial subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Excess exposure(s) over single obligor without CBN approval	-	-	-	-
Exposures to own financial holding company	-	-	-	-
Unsecured lending to subsidiaries within the same Group	-	-	-	-
Eligible Common Equity Tier I capital	884,329	884,329	467,932	475,280
Additional Tier I Capital				
Instruments issued by consolidated subsidiaries and held by third parties	40	40	42	42
Eligible Tier I capital	884,368	884,368	467,974	475,322
	120,979	120,979	80,319	80,319
Hybrid (debt/equity) capital instruments	-	-	208	208
Subordinated term debt	111,067	111,067	69,348	69,348
Other comprehensive income (OCI)	9,912	9,912	10,763	10,763
Less: regulatory deduction	-	-	-	-
Reciprocal cross-holdings in ordinary shares of financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Investment in the capital of banking and financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Investment in the capital of financial subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Exposures to own financial holding company	-	-	-	-
Unsecured lending to subsidiaries within the same Group	-	-	-	-
Eligible Tier II capital	120,979	120,979	80,319	80,319
Total regulatory capital	**1,005,307**	**1,005,307**	**548,251**	**555,599**
Risk weighted assets:				
Credit risk	3,865,918	3,865,918	2,461,312	2,461,312
Operational risk	773,933	773,933	381,317	381,317
Market risk	40,076	40,076	46,755	46,755
Total risk weighted asset	**4,679,928**	**4,679,928**	**2,889,384**	**2,889,384**
Total capital adequacy ratio	21.5%	21.5%	19.0%	19.2%
Tier I capital adequacy ratio	18.9%	18.9%	16.2%	16.5%
Common Equity Tier I capital adequacy ratio	18.9%	18.9%	16.2%	16.4%
Leverage:				
Total exposure measure	N/A	530,567	N/A	475,322
Capital measure	N/A	6,399,075	N/A	5,622,943
Leverage ratio	N/A	8.3%	N/A	8.5%

*Capital adequacy ratio stood at 18.5 under Basel II and Basel III guidelines. The Basel III guidelines were released on 02 September 2021 by the CBN to further strengthen the resilience of Nigerian banks by increasing the minimum requirement for high quality capital which can absorb losses on a going concern basis, and by requiring banks to build up additional capital buffers to cushion against future unexpected losses. The implementation of the Basel III guidelines commenced with a parallel run with the Basel II guidelines effective from November 2021.

Risk and capital management (continued)
for the period ended 30 June 2025

Capital management - BASEL II regulatory capital

Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited	Basel II **30 June 2025** **₦'million**	*Basel III **30 June 2025** **₦'million**	Basel II **31 December 2024** **₦'million**	*Basel III **31 December 2024** **₦'million**
Tier 1	718,947	718,947	455,285	455,285
Paid-up share capital	24,667	24,667	20,000	20,000
Share premium	177,802	177,802	42,469	42,469
General reserve (Retained Profit)	349,903	349,903	255,339	255,339
SMEEIS reserve	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
AGSMEEIS reserve	36,407	36,407	29,132	29,132
Statutory reserve	129,129	129,129	107,306	107,306
Other reserves	-	-	-	-
IFRS 9 Transitional Adjustment Relief	-	-	-	-
Non controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Less: regulatory deduction	7,137	7,137	17,740	17,740
Goodwill	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	3,694	3,694	1,677	1,677
Other intangible assets	3,443	3,443	16,063	16,063
Investment in the capital of financial subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Excess exposure(s) over single obligor without CBN approval	-	-	-	-
Exposures to own financial holding company	-	-	-	-
Unsecured lending to subsidiaries within the same Group	-	-	-	-
Unsecured lending to subsidiaries within the same Group	-	-	-	-
Eligible Tier I capital	711,810	711,810	437,545	437,545
Tier II	113,595	113,595	115,781	115,781
Hybrid (debt/equity) capital instruments	-	-	-	-
Subordinated term debt	111,067	111,067	114,239	114,239
Other comprehensive income (OCI)	2,528	2,528	1,542	1,542
	-	-	-	-
Reciprocal cross-holdings in ordinary shares of financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Investment in the capital of banking and financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Investment in the capital of financial subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Exposures to own financial holding company	-	-	-	-
Unsecured lending to subsidiaries within the same Group	-	-	-	-
Eligible Tier II capital	113,595	113,595	114,239	114,239
Total regulatory capital	**825,405**	**825,405**	**551,784**	**551,784**
Risk weighted assets:				
Credit risk	3,710,386	3,709,849	3,847,206	3,847,206
Operational risk	587,081	587,081	332,690	332,690
Market risk	45,759	45,759	61,327	61,327
Total risk weight asset	**4,343,226**	**4,342,689**	**4,241,223**	**4,241,223**
Total capital adequacy ratio	19.00%	19.01%	13.01%	13.01%
Tier I capital adequacy ratio	16.39%	16.39%	10.32%	10.32%
Common Equity Tier I capital adequacy ratio	16.39%	16.39%	10.32%	10.32%
Leverage:				
Capital measure	N/A	711,810	N/A	437,545
Total exposure measure	N/A	8,169,973	N/A	7,009,196
Leverage ratio	N/A	8.7%	N/A	6.2%

*Capital adequacy ratio stood at 18.55% and 18.56% under Basel II and Basel III guidelines respectively. The Basel III guidelines were released on 02 September 2021 by the CBN to further strengthen the resilience of Nigerian banks by increasing the minimum requirement for high quality capital which can absorb losses on a going concern basis, and by requiring banks to build up additional capital buffers to cushion against future unexpected losses. The implementation of the Basel III guidelines commenced with a parallel run with the Basel II guidelines effective from November 2021.

Income statement for the period ended 30 June 2025

STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC

Income statements for the three month and 6 month period ended 30 June 2025

	Group				Company			
For the period ended 30 June 2025	**3 months 30-Jun-25 (Unaudited) ₦'million**	**6 months 30-Jun-25 ₦'million**	3 months 31-Dec-24 (Unaudited) ₦'million	6 months 31-Dec-24 ₦'million	**3 months 30-Jun-25 (Unaudited) ₦'million**	**6 months 30-Jun-25 ₦'million**	3 months 31-Dec-24 (Unaudited) ₦'million	6 months 31-Dec-24 ₦'million
Gross earnings	276,356	514,203	201,281	381,846	67,714	68,978	29,664	30,549
Net interest income	166,124	316,014	97,396	174,296	2,985	2,980	(9)	54
Interest income	204,316	384,787	130,323	246,126	3,012	3,034	167	233
Interest expense	(38,192)	(68,773)	(32,927)	(71,830)	(27)	(54)	(176)	(179)
Non-interest revenue	64,780	117,904	67,811	129,146	64,702	65,944	29,497	30,316
Net fee and commission revenue	54,020	114,307	41,281	82,966	1,022	2,246	816	1617
Fee and commission revenue	59,882	123,656	44,137	88,703	1,022	2,246	816	1,617
Fee and commission expense	(5,862)	(9,349)	(2,856)	(5,737)	-	-	-	-
Income from life insurance activities	(1,398)	(2,163)	(291)	(837)	-	-	-	-
Trading revenue	6,118	(856)	22,092	39,652	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	6,040	6,616	4,729	7,365	63,680	63,698	28,681	28,699
Income before credit impairment charges	230,904	433,918	165,207	303,442	67,687	68,924	29,488	30,370
Net impairment write-back/(loss) on financial assets	(14,553)	(11,104)	(19,444)	(26,549)	-	-	(550)	(550)
Income after credit impairment charges	216,351	422,814	145,763	276,893	67,687	68,924	28,938	29,820
Operating expenses	(89,022)	(179,070)	(61,474)	(129,891)	(5,744)	(11,409)	(3,077)	(10,175)
Staff costs	(29,030)	(53,629)	(21,840)	(43,088)	(2,651)	(4,308)	(2,893)	(6,087)
Other operating expenses	(59,992)	(125,441)	(39,634)	(86,803)	(3,093)	(7,101)	(184)	(4,088)
Profit before tax	127,329	243,744	84,289	147,002	61,943	57,515	25,861	19,645
Income tax	(35,960)	(70,313)	(13,571)	(30,645)	(37)	(43)	(53)	(57)
Profit for the period	91,369	173,431	70,718	116,357	61,906	57,472	25,808	19,588
Profit attributable to:								
Non-controlling interests	1,031	2,057	948	1,876	-	-	-	-
Equity holders of the parent	90,338	171,374	69,770	114,481	61,906	57,472	25,808	19,588
Profit for the period	91,369	173,431	70,718	116,357	61,906	57,472	25,808	19,588
Other comprehensive income								
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss								
Movement in fair value reserve (equity instruments):	474	474	6	2	-	-	-	-
Net change in fair value	474	474	6	2	-	-	-	-
Related income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:								
Movement in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	(1,935)	1,111	(413)	(8,458)	-	-	-	-
Total expected credit loss	140	387	6,964	(281)	-	-	-	-
Net change in fair value	(1,978)	821	(7,377)	(8,177)	-	-	-	-
Realised fair value adjustments transfered to profit or loss	(97)	(97)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Related income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period net of tax	(1,461)	1,585	(407)	(8,456)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	89,908	175,016	70,311	107,901	61,906	57,472	25,808	19,588
Earnings per share								
Basic earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	568	1,078	681	884	389	361	252	151
Diluted earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	568	1,078	681	884	389	361	252	368

Annexure A: Value added statements

Annexure B: Five year financial summary

Annexure C: Details of professionals who provided services to the financial statements

Annexure D: List of agents

Annexure A: Value added statements
for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

	Group				Company			
	30-Jun-25		30-Jun-24		**30-Jun-25**		30-Jun-24	
	₦'million	**%**	₦'million	**%**	**₦'million**	%	₦'million	**%**
Gross earnings	**516,634**		378,548		**68,978**		30,549	
Interest paid:								
- local	**(59,883)**		(71,830)		**(54)**		(179)	
- foreign	**(8,890)**		-		**-**		-	
	(68,773)		(71,830)		**(54)**		(179)	
Administrative overhead:								
- local	**(129,272)**		(82,843)		**(5,690)**		(3,148)	
- foreign	**(1,640)**		-		**(353)**		-	
	(130,912)		(82,843)		**(6,043)**		(3,148)	
Recovery/(Provision) for losses	**(11,104)**		(26,549)		**-**		(550)	
Value added	**305,845**	**100**	197,326	100	**62,881**	**100**	26,672	100
DISTRIBUTION								
EMPLOYEES & Directors								
Salaries and benefits	**53,629**	**18**	43,088	22	**4,308**	**7**	6,087	23
GOVERNMENT								
Taxation	**70,313**	**23**	30,645	15	**43**	**-**	57	-
THE FUTURE								
Asset replacement (depreciation)	**8,472**		7,236		**1,058**		940	
Expansion (retained in the business)	**173,431**		116,357		**57,472**		19,588	
Total	**181,903**	**59**	123,593	63	**58,530**	**93**	20,528	77
	305,845	**100**	197,326	100	**62,881**	**100**	26,672	100

STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC

Annexure B: Five year financial summary

	Group 30 Jun 2025 ₦'million	Group 31 Dec 2024 ₦'million	Group 31 Dec. 2023 ₦'million	Group 31 Dec. 2022 ₦'million	Group 31 Dec. 2021 ₦'million	Company 30 Jun 2025 ₦'million	Company 31 Dec 2024 ₦'million	Company 31 Dec. 2023 ₦'million	Company 31 Dec. 2022 ₦'million	Company 31 Dec. 2021 ₦'million
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION										
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,253,728**	2,245,312	1,384,879	664,450	653,070	**25,231**	7,867	15,325	50,294	53,236
Derivative assets	**60,901**	124,129	550,720	42,134	41,212	**-**	-	-	-	-
Trading assets	**897,541**	591,532	67,917	190,431	98,743	**-**	-	-	-	-
Pledged assets	**264,126**	127,928	374,912	127,990	182,335	**-**	-	-	-	-
Financial investments	**1,257,010**	1,085,256	435,657	582,019	636,611	**1,134**	1,085	4,760	27,710	2,076
Reinsurance assets	**1,353**	1,051	468	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	**166,528**	51,854	8,668	3,404	16,096	**-**	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	**2,329,226**	2,348,378	2,032,351	1,204,786	921,044	**-**	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	**4,152**	324	3,649	13,042	13,998	**-**	-	-	-	-
Equity Investment in Group companies	**-**	-	-	-	-	**238,851**	96,851	96,851	94,751	94,751
Other assets	**769,885**	236,044	202,833	132,390	129,530	**21,472**	19,113	25,830	13,199	6,258
Right of Use Assets	**7,134**	6,763	4,388	3,609	3,394	**705**	556	129	4	33
Intangible assets	**3,578**	1,721	2,471	3,223	4,011	**-**	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment	**107,369**	91,800	76,683	61,548	42,720	**6,277**	5,462	3,446	2,040	148
	8,122,531	6,912,092	5,145,596	3,029,026	2,742,764	**293,670**	130,934	146,341	187,998	156,502
Equity and liabilities										
Share capital	**7,951**	6,479	6,479	6,479	6,479	**7,951**	6,479	6,479	6,479	6,479
Reserves	**933,774**	655,411	493,097	393,183	361,537	**270,552**	107,676	118,757	116,486	111,141
Non-controlling interest	**9,513**	8,758	7,348	8,008	8,850	**-**	-	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities	**5,749**	61,850	446,993	26,099	25,364	-	-	-	-	-
Trading liabilities	**1,764,607**	1,248,905	480,465	220,971	112,023	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks	**269,043**	263,794	658,885	491,080	431,862	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	**3,428,070**	3,009,862	2,072,887	1,245,346	1,126,535	-	-	-	-	-
Other borrowings	**381,403**	417,589	375,959	187,957	136,434	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt	**182,919**	112,697	74,311	71,878	47,419	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities	**73,665**	64,982	23,388	17,564	16,441	**79**	117	92	46	50
Insurance contract liabilities	**58,790**	39,333	29,939	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	**3,553**	12,824	1,193	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Provisions & other liabilities	**1,003,494**	1,009,608	474,652	360,461	469,820	**15,088**	16,662	21,013	64,987	38,832
	8,122,531	6,912,092	5,145,596	3,029,026	2,742,764	**293,670**	130,934	146,341	187,998	156,502
Acceptances and guarantees	**608,414**	585,323	284,905	206,722	290,132	**-**	-	-	-	-
	30 Jun. 2025 ₦'million	**30 June 2024 ₦'million**	**30 Jun 2023 ₦'million**	**30 Jun 2022 ₦'million**	**30 Jun 2021 ₦'million**	**30 Jun. 2025 ₦'million**	**30 June 2024 ₦'million**	**30 Jun 2023 ₦'million**	**30 Jun 2022 ₦'million**	**30 Jun 2021 ₦'million**
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS										
Net operating income	**433,918**	303,442	171,302	113,310	78,788	**68,924**	30,370	34,834	33,952	27,517
Operating expenses and provisions	**(190,174)**	(156,440)	(88,317)	(73,332)	(54,081)	**(11,409)**	(10,175)	(4,866)	(2,428)	(2,342)
Profit before tax	**243,744**	147,002	82,985	39,978	24,707	**57,515**	20,195	29,968	31,524	25,175
Taxation	**(70,313)**	(30,645)	(15,066)	(9,309)	(2,164)	**(43)**	(57)	(25)	(5)	(5)
Profit after taxation	**173,431**	116,357	67,919	30,669	22,543	**57,472**	20,138	29,943	31,519	25,170
Profit attributable to :										
Non-controlling interests	**2,057**	1,876	1,606	1,371	1,275	**-**	-	-	-	-
Equity holders of the parent	**171,374**	114,481	66,313	29,298	21,268	**57,472**	20,138	29,943	31,519	25,170
Profit for the period	**173,431**	116,357	67,919	30,669	22,543	**57,472**	20,138	29,943	31,519	25,170
STATISTICAL INFORMATION										
Earnings per share (EPS) - basic	**1078k**	884k	512k	226k	192k	**361k**	151k	231k	243k	227k
Earnings per share (EPS) - diluted	**1078k**	884k	512k	226k	192k	**361k**	151k	231k	243k	194k

STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC

Details of professionals who provided services to the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025

The following professionals provided a form of service on this audited financial statements:

i	Name	PricewaterhouseCoopers
	Address	5B Water Corporation Road Landmark Towers Victoria Island, PMB 101233, Eti-Osa Lagos
	FRC No	FRC/2023/PRO/COY/176894
	Partner name	Chioma Obaro
	FRC No	FRC/2017/PRO/ICAN/004/00000017333
	Service provided	Auditor
ii	Name	Deloitte & Touche
	Address	Civic Towers, Ozumba Mbadiwe Ave, Victoria Island, Lagos 106104, Lagos.
	FRC No	FRC/2022/COY/091021
	Partner name	Ibukun Beecroft
	FRC No	FRC/2020/ICAN/00000020765
	Service provided	Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (ICFR), External Quality Assurance Review (EQAR) of the internal audit function
iii	Name	Ernst & Young
	Address	10th & 13th Floor, UBA House, 57 Marina Street, Lagos Island, Lagos
	FRC No	FRC/2023/COY/209403
	Partner name	Abiodun Ogunoiki
	FRC No	FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000000794
	Service provided	Financial year 2024 Board Evaluation for Stanbic IBTC Holdings Plc and its Subsidiaries.
iv	Name	Bakertilly Nigeria
	Address	4th Floor, Kresta Laurel Complex 376 Ikorodu road, Maryland, P.O. Box 15016, Ikeja, Lagos.
	FRC No	FRC/2024/COY/09626
	Partner name	David I. Aneni
	FRC No	FRC/2012/PRO/ICAN/004/00000000633
	Service provided	Valuation of unquoted securities
v	Name	Pedabo Professional services
	Address	67 Norman Williams Street Off Keffi Street, SW Ikoyi, Lagos
	FRC No	FRC/2022/COY/861283
	Partner name	Albert Olaniyi Folorunsho
	FRC No	FRC/2013/ICAN/00000000908
	Service provided	Tax consultancy services
vi	Name	WA Kareem & Co
	Address	Asiyahu Abewon Place 205B Ikorodu Road, Ilupeju, Lagos
	FRC No	FRC/2025/COY/235128
	Partner name	W A Kareem
	FRC No	FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001093
	Service provided	Tax consultancy services
vii	Name	Olaniwun Ajayi LP
	Address	The Adunola, Plot L2, 401 Close, Banana Island, Lagos
	FRC No	FRC/2013/00000001615
	Partner name	Oluseye Opasanya
	FRC No	FRC/2013/NBA/00000003753
	Service provided	Legal consultancy services

STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC

List of agents
for the period ended 30 June 2025

Below is the list of selected agents of the Bank and their locations.

	Name	Location
1	Mjc General Enterprise	15 Christ The King Line Lot 3 International Market Abakaliki Abakaliki Ebonyi State
2	Fasin Active Services Limited	No 1 Asinioye Fabia Close Off Odaga Abua/Odual Rivers State
3	Ayo-Kad Global Ventures	Karimo Market AbujaAbuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC) Federal Capital Territory
4	Adebanji Telecom	No 56 Old Ise Road Emure Ekiti Ado Ekiti State
5	Safrah Multipurpose	6 Bisi Odusanya Street Isale Oja Agege Lagos State
6	Rofeehat Multi Ventures	Block 15 Akinlapa Street Ilesha Road Osun State Atakunmosa West Osun State
7	St Nna-Gbo Enterprise	42 Ichide Street Umudioka Awka Awka South Anambra State
8	Amuwah Synergy Ventures	Katsina Road Bakori Funtua Katsina State Bakori Katsina State
9	Silahesakame General Enterprises	Block No 39 Flat 149 Abba Aliero Housing Estate Road B/KBirnin Kebbi Kebbi State
10	Faith&Skills Ventures	1 Effio Edem Off Eyamba Street Calabar Calabar-Municipal Cross River State
11	Emairos Agency Ltd	No 17 Galadima Street Gonin Gora Kaduna Chikun Kaduna State
12	Olanrewaju Akeem Multi Dynamic Venture	Adeosuns House Irewolede Area Apoku Ibadan Egbeda Oyo State
13	Scl Nigeria Limited	23 B Honponu Wusu Street Lekki Phase 1 Eti-Osa Lagos State
14	Dantala Global Communication	No3 Bata Gsm Market Fagge Kano State
15	Zege Ihowe Enterprises	No 11 St Francis Street Adekaa Gboko Gboko Benue State
16	Mub-Sal Cafe & Training Center	No. 67 Kofar Doka Zaria Giwa Kaduna State
17	Sadeeq Rice Production And General Enterprises	Shop10 Nyerere Street Sabo Suya Off Central Mosque Ibadan North East Oyo State
18	Great Ahliamdulilah Enterprises	26 Haruna Street Ogba Ifako-Ijaye Lagos State
19	Omo Ibile - Oluwaseyi Enterprises	55 Opa Off Ilesa Road Ile Ife Osun State Ife East Osun State
20	Great Fakdel Global Resources	7 Ilese Amry Barrack Isade Town Ijebu Ode Ogun State
21	Pawilly Ventures	Ibekwes Compound Obinnekele Amatha Ikeduru Ikeduru Imo State
22	Enny Green Power Technologies	Street 56 Flat 4 Fhe Ikpoba Hill Ikpoba-Okha Edo State
23	Pauld It And Solar Technology	No 2 Ikojo Road Umudike Ikwuano Abia State
24	Ishola Lukman And Sons	20 Muhammad Jimoh Close Olorunshogo Area Ilorin Kwara State Ilorin West Kwara State
25	Usman Kasimu Liman El-Francis 21 Solutions	No 31 Atiku Abibakar Shopping Mall Jalingo Taraba State
26	Prudent Way Standard Investmen	Buruku Market Jos South Plateau State
27	Salemax Collections	No. 56 Yakassai Kabo Kano State
28	Yerks Gobeer Integrated Services	No.2 Makera Road Kakuri Kaduna South Kaduna State
29	Amkas Multi Synergy	No 2 Ado Baliaya Plaza Along Kurmi Road Kano Municipal Kano State
30	Abu-Afrau Global Connect	Lg 35 Opp Total Filling Station Lagos-Kaduna Rd Kontagora Niger State
31	Multivate Technological Services & Consultancy Ltd	1 A Road1 Olawoyin Street Tiamiyu Anfani Oluyole Oyo State
32	Dike Constance Uloma Enterprises	No 11 Bright Street Main Market Onitsha North Anambra State
33	Ardova Plc	Iyaro Rd Benin Oredo Edo State
34	Anchi Farms	22 Ojugbana Drive Off Ezenei Avenue Oshimili South Delta State
35	Hamsy G Global Logistics Limited	26 Ajibulu Street Oshodi Oshodi-Isolo Lagos State
36	Eniseun Global Solution Enterprise	N046 Ajinde 1 Road 6 Oluyole Estate Ibadan Osogbo Osun State
37	Ablaze Multi-Drops Petroleum Limited	Idua Road Opposite Redeemed Church Uyo Akwa Ibom State
38	Usah-H Global Enterprises Limited	House No 5 Fire Service Club Gimba Road Jimeta Yola South Adamawa State
39	Maryam Umar Micro Tech Solution	No.3 Layin Mai Lemo Soba Zaria Zarki Kaduna State
40	Ileri Oluwa Daily Venture	8 Job Lambo Street Aboru Agege Lagos State

* The full list of the Bank's agent and location is available on the website.