Access Bank Plc
Annual Report and Accounts 2012

Leadership Responsibility Performance

Contents

Pg 15
Chief Executive's Review

Pg 18-19
Retail Banking

Pg 20-21
Commercial Banking

Pg 26-27
Transaction Banking Division

Pg 32-37
Corporate Social Responsibility

Welcome to Access Bank

As we pursue our vision to be the world's most respected African bank, we are experiencing an exciting period of development. We are determined to show true leadership, take responsibility for delivering positive outcomes to our Stakeholders, and be the very best in all that we do.

Leadership

We apply international best practice, pioneer new standards, break new ground and challenge the status quo. We are determined to build the world's most respected African bank.

See pages 02-03
For further information

Responsibility

We see it as our duty to help grow local communities and the real economy. We are determined to balance economic, environmental and social considerations in our work.

See pages 04-05
For further information

Performance

We surpass our targets, set new records and create new values in our industry and beyond. We have overcome many hurdles and are the best in all that we do.

See pages 06-07
For further information

Leadership

At Access Bank we translate vision into reality. We are focused on leading by example throughout Africa. We apply international best practice, pioneer new standards, break new grounds, cross new frontiers and challenge the status quo.

We are determined to be the best and build the world's most respected African bank. Our goal is to secure the future by building a sustainable business that brings prosperity to our stakeholders and the African continent.

We are focused on creating a responsible financial organisation that will be the pride of Africa.

Pages 14-16
For further information

Responsibility

As a bank of best practice, we have a responsibility to the society. We see it as our duty to help grow local communities and the real economy through the provision of capital, which in turn drives infrastructure development, creates jobs, and enables companies and individuals to purchase goods and do business every day.

We are determined to drive profitable *and* ethical economic growth that is environmentally responsible and socially relevant. We will be a force for good in all that we do. We take personal responsibility for delivering outcomes to our respective stakeholders. We are fully committed to our day-to-day actions and business decisions, and remain determined to balance economic, environmental and social considerations in our work.

As a responsible organisation, we have aligned the way we manage our environmental impacts with global best environmental standards.

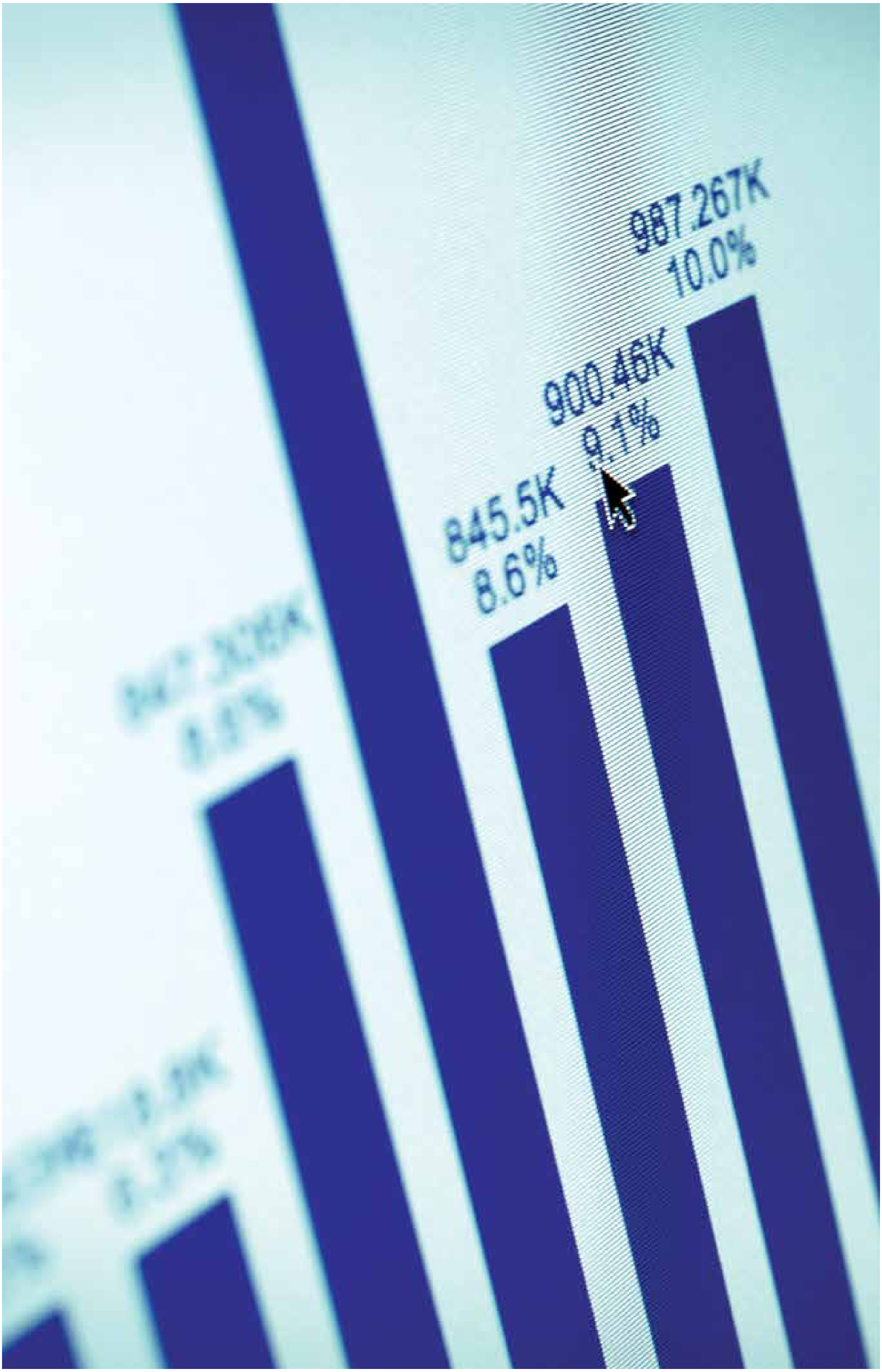
Pages 32-37
For further information

Performance

We have consistently surpassed our targets, set new records and created new values in our industry and beyond. We embody the change we want to see and have continuously created new opportunities to secure the prosperity of the Bank and its stakeholders. We have also mastered our operating environment and benchmarked our goals against the best. We have overcome many hurdles and are proud of our unique achievements. We are the best in all that we do.

Our commitment to supporting economic growth is as strong as ever.

Pages 24-27
For further information

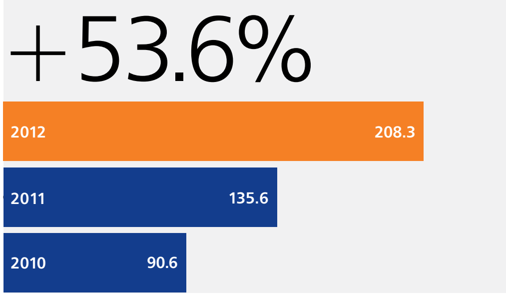

987.267K
10.0%
900.46K
9.1%
845.5K
8.6%

Business and Financial Highlights

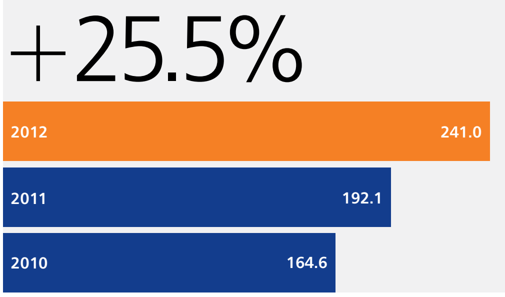
Following our emergence as one of Nigeria's largest banks, we have grown in operational ability and enhanced our capacity to deliver superior returns to stakeholders. This is evidenced by the gradual but steady increase that characterises our performance and the tenacity behind our vision of building the world's most respected African bank.

Our sustainable banking model has continued to nurture our profitability and growth.

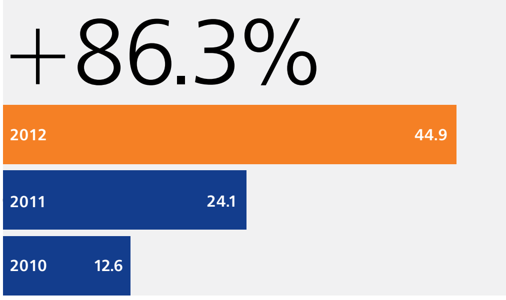
Gross earnings
N'billion



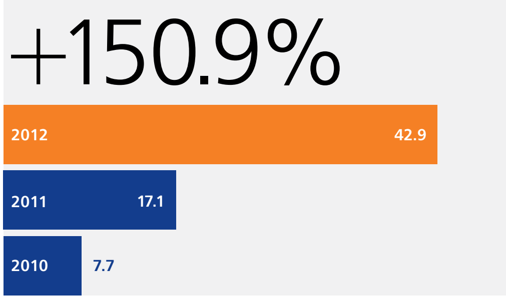
Shareholders' fund
N'billion



Profit before tax
N'billion



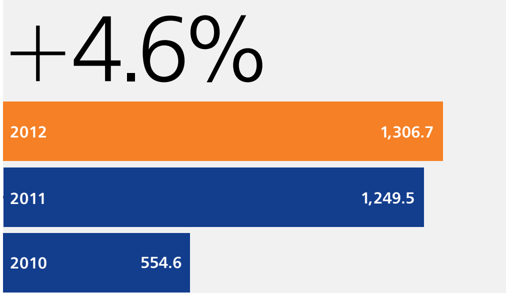
Profit after tax
N'billion



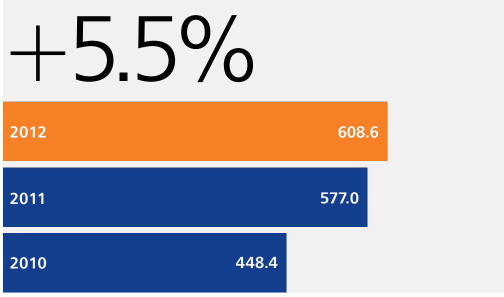
- Access Bank Plc is a full service commercial and retail bank with headquarters in Nigeria and operations across sub-Saharan Africa and the United Kingdom.
- It was incorporated in February 1989 as a privately owned financial institution and commenced banking operations in May 1989.
- It was listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in 1998.
- The Bank demonstrates exemplary performance in its financial and non-financial disclosures.
- In deploying products and services, Access Bank adheres to responsible business practices and readily commits resources to social investments in fulfilment of its Corporate Social Responsibility convictions.

To find out more visit www.accessbankplc.com

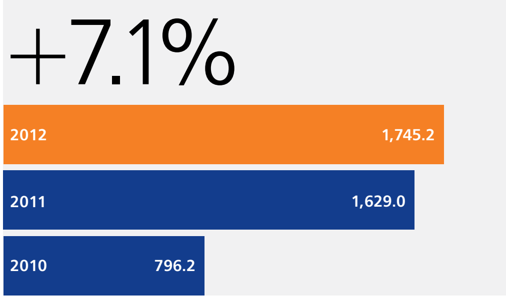
Total deposits
N'billion



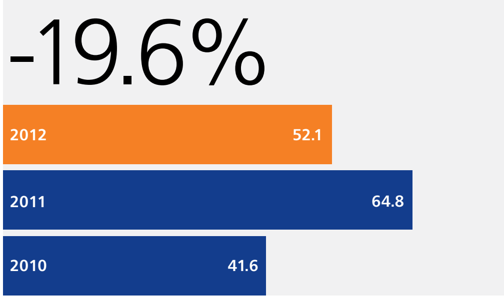
Loans
N'billion



Total assets
N'billion



Treasury bills
N'billion



At a Glance

Retail Banking

The Retail Banking Division currently serves a global customer base of more than 4 million.

Total assets
N'billion

N30.3bn
-16.8%

Profit before tax
N'billion

N2.8bn
+115.4%

Highlights

- The Retail Banking Division recorded an exceptionally strong performance in 2012 and achieved dramatic growth in gross earnings and profit before tax.
- The merger with Intercontinental Bank delivered a significant increase in the customer base against the previous year from 1.5 million in 2011 to 4 million in 2012.

Products offered

Personal accounts:
Savings, current, investment

Credit products:
Loans, advances, mortgages, asset finance, small business loans, credit cards

e-business:
Internet banking, mobile banking, merchant services, customised corporate solution

Pages 18-19
For further information

Commercial Banking

The Commercial Banking Division is made up of three distinctive market segments: commercial clients, public sector and wealth management.

Total assets
N'billion

N495.0bn
-26.8%

Profit before tax
N'billion

N25.6bn
+46.3%

Highlights

- The nature of our transactions in 2012 demonstrated our commitment to the projects that are not only economically viable but also socially relevant and environmentally friendly.
- We are proud to be involved in the provision of finance for Eko Atlantic, a new city under construction off Bar Beach, Victoria Island, Lagos.

Target markets

Trading, Manufacturing, Hospitality, Education, Real Estate, Bureau de Change, Asset Management, Information Technology, Transportation.

Pages 20-21
For further information

Institutional Banking

The Institutional Banking Division serves a variety of industry sectors including oil & gas; telecommunications and food & beverages.

Total assets
N'billion

N933.1bn
+102.0%

Profit before tax
N'billion

N11.1bn
+655.0%

Highlights

- The Institutional Banking Division took strategic steps during the year to enhance its business by realigning operations with the latest changes within the Bank and the wider banking industry.
- The Division delivered several bespoke products and services that ensured our contribution to the Bank's profitability in the financial year under review.

Industry sectors covered

Cement & Logistics
Upstream Oil & Gas
Food & Beverages
Downstream Oil & Gas
Telecommunications
Transportation & Household Utilities

Pages 22-23
For further information

Financial Markets

The Financial Markets Division provides specialised financing and investment solutions through our Treasury, Corporate and Financial Institutions Groups.

Total assets
N'billion

N195.9bn
-15.2%

Profit before tax
N'billion

N5.1bn
-1.9%

Highlights

- The Treasury Group focus now is to expand on the success of our online FX trading solution by deploying it to a wider client base. This will help the Bank raise its profile within the wider African banking industry.
- The Corporate Finance Group continued to distinguish itself as a leader in the Nigerian financial markets by incorporating environmental risk and social risk best practices and continuing to comply with the Equator Principles.

Products offered

Treasury & Asset Management
Financial Advisory Services
Permanent/Long & Medium Term Finance

Pages 24-25
For further information

Locations and Offices

We are one of the largest banks in Nigeria and serve 5.7 million customers from 345 branches.

1 Nigeria
2 United Kingdom
3 Ghana
4 Zambia
5 Rwanda
6 The Gambia
7 Democratic Republic of the Congo
8 Sierra Leone
9 Côte d'Ivoire
10 Burundi

Nigeria

1

Number of branches	310
Total Staff	11,670
Number of accounts	5,994,660

United Kingdom

2

Number of branches	3
Total Staff	83
Number of accounts	1,369

Ghana

3

Number of branches	32
Total Staff	757
Number of accounts	200,410

Zambia

4

Number of branches	5
Total Staff	126
Number of accounts	16,193

Rwanda

5

Number of branches	7
Total Staff	159
Number of accounts	16,052

The Bank is licensed to carry out international banking services and provides a comprehensive range of financial services. The key business segments of the Bank are: Institutional Banking, Commercial and Consumer Banking, Financial Banking and Private Banking. The key customer segments include: Telecommunications, Beverages, Manufacturing, Construction, Oil & Gas, Parastatals, High Net Worth Individuals and Middle Income Professionals.

We take pride in our ability to add value to clients, leveraging our unique value proposition to provide innovative and proactive solutions across entire economic value chains. In deploying products and services, the Bank adheres to responsible business practices and readily commits resources to social investments in fulfilment of its corporate social responsibility convictions.

We are located in all major commercial centres and cities across Nigeria, eight other African countries and the United Kingdom.

For more about the Bank's sustainable business practices, visit www.accessbankplc.com

The Gambia

6

Number of branches	5
Total Staff	133
Number of accounts	50,971

Democratic Republic of the Congo

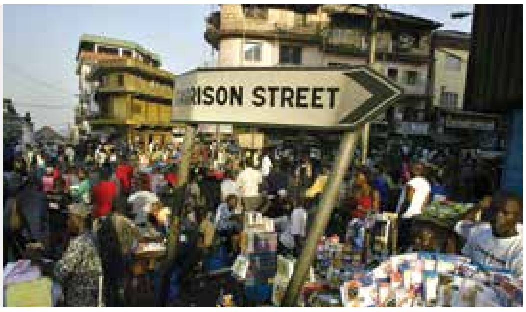
7

Number of branches	2
Total Staff	79
Number of accounts	48,070

Sierra Leone

8

Number of branches	4
Total Staff	86
Number of accounts	11,771



Côte d'Ivoire

9

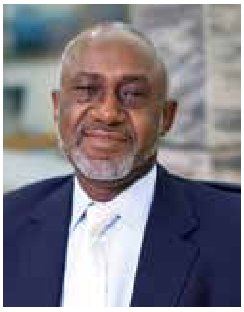
Number of branches	2
Total Staff	52
Number of accounts	10,524

Burundi

10

Number of branches	6
Total Staff	96
Number of accounts	5,582

Chairman's Statement



In 2012, your Bank made clear progress on a number of strategic fronts towards ensuring sustainable growth in revenue, profitability and Shareholder value.

Global economic growth weakened considerably during the year and is expected to remain subdued in the near term. According to the International Monetary Fund, the global economy will grow at 3.5% in 2013 which is lower than earlier forecast. Several European countries are already considered to be in recession. Policies initiated in 2012 towards greater fiscal integration and coordinated financial supervision have not created growth of these economies. In the United States, the unresolved 'fiscal cliff' and unemployment challenges dampened economic growth in 2012. The Nigerian economy, however, proved resilient in the face of these external market conditions with GDP trending between 6% and 7% throughout the year. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) maintained its conservative monetary policy stance, which helped to moderate inflation rates and stabilise the value of the Naira.

Sustainable growth

In 2012, your Bank made clear progress on a number of strategic fronts towards ensuring sustainable growth in revenue, profitability and Shareholder value. The successful acquisition of Intercontinental Bank in 2011 has enabled us to create one of Nigeria's largest banking groups. It has also allowed us to achieve enhanced scale in our customer base, branch resources and payment infrastructures. Most notable among our achievements this year was the full and speedy integration of Intercontinental Bank into Access Bank. The 2012 results show that we are already achieving revenue benefits and cost savings from the acquisition.

Financial performance

The Group recorded a profit before tax of N44.9 billion from N24.1 billion in 2011 which represents a growth of more than 86.3%. We also maintained our top 4 Nigerian banking industry ranking by market share of assets and deposits. There were also significant improvements in measures of our key financial performance and in the Group's overall stability ratio.

Dividend

The Board of Directors has recommended a final dividend of 60 kobo per ordinary share subject to appropriate withholding tax. This is in addition to the interim dividend of 25 kobo per ordinary share paid at half year 2012. This brings the total dividend per ordinary share for 2012 to 85 kobo. The Board of Directors will also be seeking your approval to distribute the Bank's equity interest in Wapic Insurance Plc to Shareholders in order to comply with the Central Bank of Nigeria Regulation on Scope of Banking Activities.

Board of Directors

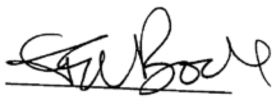
Dr Ernest Ndukwe has joined the Board of Directors as an Independent Non-Executive Director. Dr Ndukwe brings extensive engineering and telecommunications experience to the Bank and an excellent regulatory track record which he acquired as the former Vice Chairman of the Nigerian Communications Commission. Undoubtedly, his appointment will serve to enhance our levels of corporate governance and regulatory compliance.

Corporate governance and risk management

Our governance and risk management frameworks remain strong and robust. They are serving us well as we pursue opportunities to drive long-term growth and value. The Board of Directors is confident that the Bank has the appropriate capacity to protect and safeguard the interests of its depositors and shareholders at all times. I am pleased to inform you that the Annual Report contains our usual industry-leading levels of disclosure on issues of corporate governance and financial management.

Conclusion

My sincere appreciation goes to our shareholders, customers, employees and other stakeholders for their continued support. With your continued trust and confidence in us, we look forward with great excitement to even better performance in the years ahead and increased returns to stakeholders.



Mr Gbenga Oyebode, MFR
Chairman

Profit before tax
N'billion

N44.9bn

2011: N24.1bn

Chief Executive's Review

Our compelling vision and corporate philosphy motivated us to strive for the highest standards.

In 2002, when we commenced our journey of corporate transformation we lacked the resources required to compete effectively with Nigeria's leading banks. Our compelling vision and corporate philosophy, however, motivated us to strive for the highest standards of excellence regardless of this limitation. I am grateful to God for ensuring that throughout our journey, we have maintained an upward trajectory improving our industry ranking year after year. Today, we have joined the ranks of Nigeria's Tier 1 banks and are recognised as a point of reference among African financial institutions.

Following our October 2011 acquisition of Intercontinental Bank, we took steps to address in the shortest possible time all the post-acquisition issues which would constrain our competitiveness and prevent us from attaining the full potential of our Tier 1 position. We therefore designated 2012 as a year of integration, a time for implementing tough decisions and addressing all the issues and costs associated with business restructuring. I must say a big thank you to all our stakeholders, especially our customers and my colleagues in the Bank, whose loyalty and goodwill remained intact regardless of the difficulties and inconvenience they endured as we executed our business integration plan.

Having addressed the critical challenges associated with the Intercontinental Bank acquisition, we are now able to challenge for the position of Nigeria's banking leader. We can now give undiluted attention to our customers and ensure that each and every user of our services enjoys an exceptional and value-added banking experience with Access Bank.

So to all our stakeholders, let me conclude by saying that I enter my final year in office with confidence and excitement. I know that by God's grace we will build a bank of international quality and global standards. This in turn will deliver sustainable value for our stakeholders and help us attain our vision to be the world's most respected African bank.

God bless.

Mr Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede, CON
Group Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer

Corporate Philosophy

Our vision

To be the most respected bank in Africa.

Our mission

Setting standards for sustainable business practices that unleash the talents of our employees, deliver superior value to our customers and provide innovative solutions for the markets and communities we serve.

Our core values

Excellence

- Surpassing ordinary standards to be the best in all that we do
- Setting the standards for what it means to be exceptional
- Never losing sight of our commitment to excellence, even when the going gets tough
- Remembering that excellence requires dedication and commitment
- Our approach is not "excellence at all costs" but "excellence on all fronts" so that we deliver outcomes that are economically, environmentally and socially responsible

Leadership

- Leading by example, leading with guts
- Being first, being the best, sometimes being the only
- We must embody the change we want to see
- Setting the standard
- Challenging the status quo
- Market making
- Self-awareness in being able to maintain a balanced assessment of externalities and costs incurred in the pursuit of leadership

Passion for customers

- We live to serve our customers
- In addition to delivering excellent customer service, we focus on:
  - Economic empowerment: enabling people to achieve more through provision of finance, lifting people up throughout the value chain
  - Financial education: helping people clearly understand how our products and services work
  - Financial inclusion: providing finance to those individuals and communities that traditionally have limited or no access to finance
  - Treating customers fairly: building long-term relationships based on trust, fairness and transparency

Empowered employees

- Recruiting and retaining the right people and teams based on shared values and vision
- Developing our people to become world-class professionals
- Encouraging a sense of ownership at individual level whilst fostering team spirit and loyalty to a shared vision
- Promoting a sense of belonging and community
- Facilitating continuous learning by providing the training, tools and coaching to help our people grow
- Helping them take care of their health
- Pursuing a positive work/life balance for increased productivity and improved employee satisfaction
- Encouraging a diverse workforce; respect for and appreciation of differences in ethnicity, gender, age, national origin, disability, and religion

Professionalism

- Putting our best foot forward in everything we do, especially in high pressure situations
- Consistently bringing the best of our knowledge and expertise to the table in all of our interactions with our stakeholders
- Setting the highest standards in our work ethic, behaviours and activities in the way we treat our customers and – just as importantly – each other
- Putting our customers' needs ahead of our own
- Maintaining composure and clear thinking at all times
- Ensuring continuous learning; through continuous growth and career development

Innovation

- Identifying new market needs and opportunities
- Creativity, invention, inspiration, exploration
- Pioneering new ways of doing things, new products and services, new approaches to clients/customers
- Being first, testing the waters, pushing boundaries
- Going from concept to market/reality
- Anticipating and responding quickly to market needs with the right technology, products and services to achieve customer objectives

Reports of the External Consultant

Summary report on Corporate Governance

The corporate governance practices at Access Bank Plc have been reviewed, as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission Code of Corporate Governance for Public Companies in Nigeria and it has been found that the Bank is materially compliant with the requirements of the Code.

Basis of review

The Bank's Memorandum and Articles of Association, Board Terms of Reference, Board papers, minutes of Board meetings, Risk Management Framework and Succession Planning Policy were reviewed for compliance. In addition, key principal officers of the Bank were interviewed in respect of the Board practices.

The Bank's audit structures and credit processes were examined as well as the Directors' understanding of their fiduciary duties and roles in providing financial oversight and enhancing shareholder value.

The review was conducted in January 2013.

Summary of findings

Our conclusion from the review of available documentation and discussions with principal officers is that the Bank is materially compliant with the requirements of the SEC Code of Corporate Governance.

Feedback from Executive Directors as well as Non-Executive Directors indicates that all Directors fully understand their fuduciary duties and roles in providing financial oversight and enhancing shareholder value.

The details of our findings and recommendations have been submitted to the Board of Directors.

Yours sincerely,

Accenture

Toluleke Adenmosun
Managing Director, Financial Services
Thursday, 28 March 2013

accenture

Accenture
2nd Floor, Citibank Building
27 Kofo Abayomi Street
P.M.B 80085
Victoria Island
Lagos, Nigeria
Tel: +234 1 2707100
Fax +234 1 2707111
www.accenture.com

Summary report on Corporate Governance

The corporate governance arrangements at Access Bank Plc have been reviewed, with regards to the Central Bank Code on Corporate Governance for Banks, Post Consolidation and it has been found that the Bank is materially compliant with the reqiurements of the Code.

Basis of review

The Bank's Memorandum and Articles of Association, Board Terms of Reference, Board papers, minutes of Board meetings, Risk Management Framework and Succession Planning Policy were reviewed for compliance. In addition, key principal officers of the Bank were interviewed in respect of the Board practices.

The Bank's audit structures and credit processes were examined as well as the Directors' understanding of their fiduciary duties and roles in providing financial oversight and enhancing shareholder value.

The review was conducted in January 2013.

Summary of findings

Our conclusion from the review of available documentation and discussions with principal officers is that the Bank is materially compliant with the requirements of the CBN Code of Corporate Governance.

Feedback from Executive Directors as well as Non-Executive Directors indicates that all Directors fully understand their fiduciary duties and roles in providing financial oversight and enhancing shareholder value.

The details of our findings and recommendations have been submitted to the Board of Directors.

Yours sincerely,

Accenture

Toluleke Adenmosun
Managing Director, Financial Services
Thursday, 28 March 2013

accenture

Accenture
2nd Floor, Citibank Building
27 Kofo Abayomi Street
P.M.B 80085
Victoria Island
Lagos, Nigeria
Tel: +234 1 2707100
Fax +234 1 2707111
www.accenture.com

Retail Banking

The Retail Banking Division serves a customer base of more than 4 million through an organisational model structured around sales and product management.

	2012	2011	Increase
	N'billion	N'billion	%
Total assets	30.3	36.4	-16.8
Total liabilities	263.4	85.3	209.4
Gross earnings	25.3	5.7	343.9
Profit before tax	2.8	1.3	115.4

The Retail Banking Division recorded an exceptionally strong performance in 2012 and achieved dramatic growth in gross earnings and profit before tax. This was the result of the increased customer base and balance sheet following the merger with Intercontinental Bank. We said last year that the merger created one of Africa's largest financial institutions and the benefits have materialised quickly.

During 2012, the division focused more on deposit liabilities and less on risk assets, which naturally resulted in the decline in total risk assets. This in turn was compensated for by the growth in deposit liabilities due to the Bank's increased emphasis on building the deposit customer base.

The merger delivered a significant increase in the customer base against the previous year from 1.5 million in 2011 to 4 million in 2012. This has strengthened the Bank's retail brand and given it greater critical mass in the marketplace.

The retail business optimises the value chain of the Bank's corporate and institutional clients by offering products and services tailored to meet the needs of vendors, dealerships, employees and others. There is also a focus on SMEs and churches as part of the retail strategy.

Prospects

Looking ahead, there are exciting opportunities for our Retail Banking Division. The Bank recently concluded its Retail Banking Strategy Realignment and Repositioning which will deliver beneficial changes to how our retail business will be run in 2013. Reflecting these changes, the Division will be renamed the Personal and Business Banking Division. It will employ a segmented approach built on a robust Customer Relationship Management platform to deliver superior services to our customers. The business will be divided into three groups based on customer turnover. These are:

- Private Banking Group – for customers above N20 million turnover
- Personal Banking Group – for customers below N20 million turnover
- Business Banking Group – for corporate customers with between N50 million and N500 million turnover

To further support our customers, a Telephone Banking Team and Issue Resolution and Management team will be established to address all customer issues promptly. We will also focus on our value chain customers with the aim of acquiring payroll mandates and providing consumer loans through salary loan schemes.

Total assets
N'billion

N30.3bn
-16.8%

2011: N36.4bn

Total liabilities
N'billion

N263.4bn
+209.4%

2011: N85.3bn

Gross earnings
N'billion

N25.3bn
+343.9%

2011: N5.7bn

Profit before tax
N'billion

N2.8bn
+115.4%

2011: N1.3bn

1

2

3

1 A customer utilising Access Bank Internet Banking Service.

2 A customer utilising one of our many ATMs.

3 An Access Bank customer.

Commercial Banking

Access Bank Commercial Banking Division is made up of three distinctive market segments: commercial clients, public sector and wealth management.

	2012	2011	Increase
	N'billion	N'billion	%
Total assets	495.6	676.1	-26.8
Total liabilities	699.9	1,038	-32.6
Gross earnings	109.7	71.8	52.8
Profit before tax	25.6	17.5	46.3

The Commercial Banking Division's portfolio consists of individuals, structured and unstructured business with special emphasis on SMEs. The division also partners with businesses that demonstrate concern for environmental, cultural and social impacts. As at December 31, 2012 the division had a total of 497 employees.

In 2012, total assets fell from N676.1 billion in 2011 to N495.6 billion in 2012, a decrease of -26.8%.

This division is organised mainly by geography into eight main groups: Lagos, Port Harcourt, Abuja, East, West, North, South and Wealth Management. There are also two mini functional groups: Public Sector Revenue Management and Gender Empowerment.

The division made a number of strategic business decisions against a background of complex challenges arising during the year from changes in monetary policies, pressure on food sources, prices and security, lack of energy and infrastructure, and other issues.

We focused in 2012 on supporting projects which are pivotal to the development of Nigeria and the sub-Sahara African markets in which we operate. The nature of our transactions in 2012 demonstrated our commitment to projects, that are not only economically viable but also socially relevant and environmentally friendly. As a consequence, our Division played a significant role in the funding of projects that delivered positive social impacts.

We participated in a variety of sustainable development activities in the agriculture, power and infrastructure sectors. For example, the division provided South Energyx Nigeria Limited, a Chagoury group company, with a seven-year structured project finance facility of Euro 52.3 million under an export credit agency arrangement. The purpose of this facility was to facilitate the dredging and reclamation of the second phase of Eko Atlantic, a new city under construction off Bar Beach, Victoria Island, Lagos. We are proud to be involved with the provision of finance for this exciting new development in Nigeria's largest city.

Our division is increasingly seen by customers as an enthusiastic supporter of sustainable development. Our track record in hosting and partnering conferences on sustainable finance provide clear evidence of this. The division has an equally strong record in training the Bank's portfolio analysts, account officers and relationship managers in understanding and assessing environmental risk when evaluating loan applications.

	Commercial Clients	Public Sector	Wealth Management
Turnover/ Qualifying Criteria	N500 million to N13 billion and any other unstructured and structured businesses not banked by Investment Banking Division	Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies State and Local Governments	Investible assets of N200 million and N500 million for high net worth and ultra-high net worth individuals, respectively
Risk Profile	Medium – High	Low	Medium
Governance Structure	Largely unstructured/ weak to medium level corporate governance practice Key man risk/ succession challenges	Government institutions Subject to constitutional provisions	Individuals

Total assets
N'billion

N495.6bn
-26.8%

2011: N676.1bn

Total liabilities
N'billion

N699.9bn
-32.6%

2011: N1,038bn

Gross earnings
N'billion

N109.7bn
+52.8%

2011: N71.8bn

Profit before tax
N'billion

N25.6bn
+46.3%

2011: N17.5bn

1

Eko Atlantic – one or the largest urban development projects in Africa

When completed, Eko Atlantic will be a city on reclaimed land of 9 million square metres. Located off Victoria Island on the Atlantic coast, it consists of an integrated mixed development comprising offices and homes. Around 250,000 people will live in the seven districts of Eko Atlantic and an estimated 150,000 are expected to commute into the new development each day.

Eko Atlantic will create a safe environment in which people can live, work and play. It will include open spaces with areas designated as public parks, shopping malls, banks, movie theatres and restaurants. The city will have its own independent power station to ensure uninterrupted power supplies, and will feature advanced voice and data infrastructure. A new public transport network comprising a tramway and a waterway will run through Eko Atlantic and link with public transport points on Victoria Island and into the rest of Lagos.

1 Recovered land at Atlantic coast of Victoria Island for the Eko Atlantic City Project, an integrated mixed development consisting of offices and residential abode for about 250,000 people and more than 150,000 more commuting to work each day.

2 Dredging activities towards creation of Eko Atlantic City on 9 million square metres of land.

3 Land reclamation at the second phase of creation of Eko Atlantic City.

2

3

Institutional Banking

The Institutional Banking Division serves a variety of industry sectors. These include Cement & Logistics, Food & Beverages, Oil & Gas Downstream, Oil & Gas Upstream, Transportation & Household Utilities and Telecommunications.

	2012	2011	Increase
	N'billion	N'billion	%
Total assets	933.1	462.0	102.0
Total liabilities	249.5	132.2	88.7
Gross earnings	49.7	40.3	23.3
Profit before tax	11.1	-2.0	655.0

Continuing its vision to provide the highest quality of service to its customers, the Institutional Banking Division took strategic steps during the year to enhance its business by realigning operations with the latest changes within the Bank and the wider banking industry.

We repositioned our business processes using Information Technology as a major driver in reaffirming our place as a premier brand amongst key corporates in the economy. The aim of this initiative was to create a stronger and more efficient operational platform in support of our wider objective for the Bank to be the most respected in Africa.

The division delivered several bespoke products and services that ensured our contribution to the Bank's profitability in the financial year under review. We recorded significant growth across all our performance measures.

We added a new segment – Logistics – to the division's business sectors. This move recognises the growing importance of this segment to the Nigerian economy.

We also strengthened our workforce of experienced professionals so that we can continue to serve the specific and growing needs of our customers.

During the year, our reputation as a leader in sustainability allowed us to forge productive partnerships with our customers and to play a role in strengthening their businesses.

Our **Cement & Logistics Group** continued its active participation in syndicated loans and project finance. We took advantage of the Bank of Industry (BOI) Power & Airline Intervention Fund (PAIF) to refinance the independent power plant at the Obajana Plant of Dangote Cement Plc and continued to support the Company's expansion plans in Zambia.

1

Total assets
N'billion

N933.1bn
+102.0%

2011: N462.0bn

Total liabilities
N'billion

N249.5bn
+88.7%

2011: N132.2bn

Gross earnings
N'billion

N49.7bn
+23.3%

2011: N40.3bn

Profit before tax
N'billion

N11.1bn
+655.0%

2011: N-2.0bn

2

The division also facilitated receipt of the proceeds of the US$200 million sale of the Dangote Flourmills Plc by the Dangote Group to Tiger Brands, South Africa. We also deployed our innovative e-solutions on behalf of a broad range of customers during the year.

The bank continued to play an active role in the Food & Beverages sector in 2012. Our **Food & Beverages Group** financed the 2.8MW Power Project for Golden Pasta, a division of Flour Mills of Nigeria Plc. It also partnered with UPDC Metro City Limited in the financing its Apo Metro City Project in Abuja, a joint venture project with African Alliance Associates (ACA).

In keeping to our renewed commitment for developing a sustainable platform for Value Chain Support for our key clients, the Group also supported the logistics operations of Consolidated Breweries Plcs through the Dedicated Transporters (Vehicles) Acquisition Scheme to enhance the Company's distribution capabilities across the country.

The Bank's prominence in the **Oil & Gas Downstream** sector continued with the division facilitating the importation of more than 30% of Nigeria's petroleum products in 2012. In the **Upstream** sector, we also committed the sum of US$1 billion to support contractors to the Shell Group.

The Bank is currently facilitating similar Local Content Schemes for other international oil companies operating in Nigeria. These schemes aim to give local contractors a greater role in servicing Nigeria's oil and gas industry. Our alliance with foreign banks, export credit agencies, multilaterals and development finance institutions have resulted in the active support of crude oil exports in excess of US$1 billion for some of Nigeria's key oil industry players.

We have been consistently recognised as the Most Active Global Trade Finance Programme (GTFP) Issuing Bank in Africa. This leading position is associated with our thorough understanding of trade finance from the perspective of multiple stakeholders.

Our **Transportation & Household Utilities Group** focuses on airlines, motor transport, personal care and packaging as well as metal fabrication. The Group supported the Federal Government's mass transit initiative by providing finance for Metro Taxi, one of Nigeria's pioneers of metered cabs.

As part of our Value Chain model, the Bank partnered with Unilever Nigeria in the acquisition of distribution vehicles for its key distributors. We also helped the Lagos-based commercial vehicle dealership Leventis Motors acquire trucks to support the logistics operations of Consolidated Breweries.

In the **Telecommunications** sector, we continued to consolidate our position by partnering with the trade partners of the telecoms network operators. In line with the directive of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) on promoting a cashless economy, more than 1,000 Point of Sale (POS) terminals have been rolled out for trade partners in Lagos State.

In addition, we continue to remain major financiers of the major operators themselves and in 2012 made available US$360 million for network infrastructure upgrades across Nigeria.

In 2013, we will build on this year's successes through a continued focus on the acquisition of new customers across all our focus sectors and businesses. We also aim to grow our market share through continuing investment in technology and through our Value Chain strategy. We believe we can improve our overall positioning within the banking industry and look forward to supporting our customers in the years to come.

3

1 Flour Mills of Nigeria's Golden Penny Pasta production plant, Agbara, Ogun State.

2 Raw materials silo at Golden Penny Pasta production plant, Agbara, Ogun State.

3 Finished products at the warehouse; a Bank seeking to feed the Nation.

Financial Markets

The Financial Markets Division provides specialised financing and investment solutions. We conduct these activities through our Treasury, Corporate Finance and Financial Institutions Groups.

	2012	2011	Increase
	N'billion	N'billion	%
Total assets	195.9	230.9	-15.2
Total liabilities	246.1	156.2	57.6
Gross earnings	20.4	14.3	42.7
Profit before tax	5.1	5.2	-1.9

Treasury Group

We take pride in the delivery of first-class products and services to all clients across our target spectrum to meet their funding, foreign exchange, investment, liquidity, and risk management needs.

Working either directly with clients or through relationship managers, we provide our clients with financial solutions ranging from spot and forward FX, currency swaps, outright purchase and sales of fixed-income instruments via our prime brokerage service, repurchase agreements, liquidity and yield enhancement products.

Apart from being a pioneer primary dealer and market maker in both Nigerian federal and state government debt instruments, we are also one of the leading trading houses in the secondary market, accounting for more than 21% of all secondary market trades.

The Access Bank Bond Index is the benchmark index for the evaluation of the performance of Nigerian bond markets. In foreign exchange, Access Bank accounted for more than a quarter of the currency forwards traded by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and 10% of the spot trades.

Our focus now is to expand on the success of our online FX trading solution by deploying it to a wider client base. This will help the Bank raise its profile within the wider African banking industry.

Corporate Finance Group

The Corporate Finance Group achieved a commendable operating performance in 2012. The Group was once again a key player in capital markets and project finance deals as evidenced by prominent transactions completed during the period under review. The Bank acted as financial advisers in the first N100 billion tranche of the River State Government N250 billion bond issuance programme, which will pay for infrastructure projects around Port Harcourt, Nigeria's oil hub. We were also the lead issuing house in the first N20 billion tranche of the Gombe State Government N30 billion bond issuance programme. The proceeds of these bonds will be deployed in projects that will improve the livelihood of people living in these respective states. The Bank also acted as joint mandated lead arranger in a US$475 million syndicated debt facility on behalf of Neconde Energy Limited.

The Group continued to distinguish itself as a leader in the Nigerian financial markets by incorporating environmental risk and social risk best practices and continuing to comply with the Equator Principles. This underlined the importance the Bank attaches to environmental and social issues. We also jointly developed the Nigeria Sustainable Banking Principles, which have now been announced by the CBN.

In addition to the significant income earned on the recently concluded deals, the Group also secured credit lines in excess of US$100 million dollars from its global development finance institution partners.

Total assets
N'billion

N195.9bn
-15.2%

2011: N230.9bn

Total liabilities
N'billion

N246.1bn
+57.6%

2011: N156.2bn

Gross earnings
N'billion

N20.4bn
+42.7%

2011: N14.3bn

Profit before tax
N'billion

N5.1bn
-1.9%

2011: N5.2bn

1

These lines will provide a cost-effective source for funding key economic sectors such as agriculture and small- and medium-sized enterprises. In addition, we obtained a US$35 million risk-sharing facility from the International Finance Corporation, some 70% of which has been earmarked for women entrepreneurs.

We are anticipating a fruitful 2013 and hope once again to play key roles in power sector reforms and in agricultural as well as other key sectors of the economy. We will conduct business in a sustainable manner and strive to deliver superior value to our customers.

Financial Institutions Group

The Financial Institutions Group provides a wide range of products and services to bank and non-bank financial institutions as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and development finance businesses.

We are a one-stop shop comprising four specialised relationship-management teams. The Group manages relationships for financial institutions locally and within the African continent, including leading international banks, development banks, investment banks and insurance companies.

We offer a broad spectrum of services to our financial institutions customers including clearing, fund management, cash management, trade and project finance as well as treasury services.

Our primary objective is to institutionalise partnerships with organisations in our target market through our experienced and dedicated relationship management teams. This approach allows us to provide tailor-made solutions in support of our customers' developmental goals while allowing them to benefit from the Bank's expertise and global perspective.

In a move to drive our sustainability strategy, our Development Banking Group was re-engineered to provide complete banking services to development and multilateral organisations, NGOs, donor agencies as well as grants/funds recipients.

1 Excellent service is at the heart of our operations; professionalism is our watchword.

2 Our teams offer best-in-class financial advisory services and solutions to clients' needs.

2

Transaction Banking Division

The Transaction Banking Division is responsible for ensuring that convenient channels and IT platforms and systems are optimised for fulfilment of customer banking transactions. It comprises Branch Operations, Global Payments, Domestic Payments, Channels Services and Information Technology Services.

Our responsibility covers all critical customer touch points, from transaction initiation to processing and including delivery or fulfilment and feedback.

The key highlight of the year was our successful integration of the customers of Intercontinental Bank following our 2011 merger. We created one single IT system in March 2012 and now have a sophisticated platform for delivering excellent customer service to our enlarged customer base.

Resolve or Refer

We established our "Resolve or Refer" initiative to upgrade our ability to resolve customer complaints satisfactorily. This involved introducing a complaints management systems that directly linked branches and other complaint points of complaints to a Contact Centre where a dedicated team ensures that every customer complaint is resolved within 24 hours.

Branches are fully empowered to resolve complaints at the point of origin and only refer an issue upwards to the central complaints resolution team if they find they are unable to fully resolve them. This successful initiative has dramatically increased the percentage of complaints that are resolved before the customer leaves a branch of Access Bank. We have also cut overall turnaround time for resolution of customer complaints.

Payments and settlements

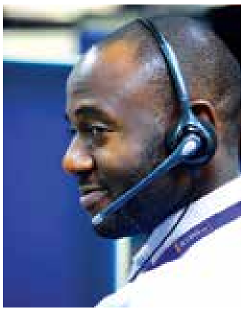
Our settlement banking team continues to be an active participant in the guided reforms around payments and settlement systems led by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). As one of their key settlement banks, in 2012 we became one of the top four banks in Nigeria in terms of both the value and volume of payments and settlements transactions across national clearing and settlement platforms.

The Bank continued during the year to be a major payment and collection bank. This was due to our increased collaboration and partnership with payment service providers and payment terminal and switching companies. It also reflects our deployment of unique service and product offerings.

During 2012, the Bank consolidated its position as the third bank by market share for import trade in Nigeria and became one of the top three banks by market share for foreign currency transfers. The Bank won its fifth consecutive issuing bank award under the Global Trade Finance Programme of the International Finance Corporation. This prestigious award established our position as the dominant issuing bank in Africa over the past three years.

1

2



3

1 Collaboration towards value creation at work; we are a team of professionals.

2 Passion and commitment defines our employees' outlook to their roles.

3 Our Contact Centre is staffed with passionate and well-trained employees seeking to offer solutions to customers' needs.

Branch Services Group

Our Branch Services Group is part of the Transaction Services Division and is responsible for the management of all the Bank's 310 branches and more than 1,200 ATMs nationwide. To ensure excellent service delivery, we are well advanced in a programme that is transforming every customer touch point into a pleasant and fulfilling experience for the organisations and people we serve.

The Branch Services Group team operates in accordance with the Bank's vision to be the most respected bank in Africa. To support that objective, we see it as our role to evolve through constant innovation.

During the year, we played a pivotal role in the successful and speedy integration of Access Bank and Intercontinental Bank following the merger of the two organisations. Connecting the respective processing systems of the two branch networks was a challenge. At the same time, it was an exciting opportunity to create a platform that would support the Bank's objective to serve its customers better. In successfully meeting this challenge, the Branch Services Group achieved an improved audit rating during the year under review and protected the Bank's interests during a period of potential operational risk.

Our product and service offering includes cash deposits and receipts, electronic funds transfers, ATM services, cash management, collection services and much more. During the year, our focus was on ensuring smooth alignment of all products and services following the integration process to deliver a world-class offering throughout our entire branch network.

We undertook regular training for all our employees to maintain the high standards of professionalism within the Branch Services Group, and to foster continued innovation. Our training was provided both by overseas and local organisations. We also made extensive use of on-the-job training.

As part of our corporate social responsibility (CSR) work, we collaborated with a non-government organisation in a project that seeks to combat anaemia in five zones in Nigeria.

Looking ahead to 2013, the Branch Services Group plans to build on foundations it has laid in terms of empowering its employees and delivering superior value to customers. We are confident our enlarged and unified branch network will support the Bank's vision to be the most respected bank in Africa.

Transaction Banking Division: IT Services

The IT Services Division was an integral part of the Bank's many exciting accomplishments in 2012.

The Bank's technology group recommends and implements technology-based infrastructure and policies across all business and operational platforms. These include personal, commercial and institutional banking, our cards businesses, and our teams engaged in governance, assurance, technology risk, infrastructure and service delivery.

The IT Services Division was an integral part of the Bank's many exciting accomplishments in 2012. Unprecedented changes in information technology have facilitated achievement of key performance indicators across the Bank, supported the Bank's business strategy, and underpinned the Bank's leadership position.

In 2012, the Bank successfully concluded its merger with Intercontinental Bank. This involved the complete integration of the core banking application and ancillary applications. To consolidate this, we have invested in an upgrade that comprises state-of-the-art database technology that is providing a platform for analytical processing and business and customer intelligence. This will offer greater insight into business operational efficiency and customer behaviour and in turn allow us to enhance the quality and range of products and services over time.

Achieving ISO27001 certification

The Bank also successfully achieved ISO27001 certification, which is a key information security management system standard that aligns with global best practice. This complements the PCIDSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) certification that was earlier awarded to the Bank for its security and control processes.

During the year, we developed a new e-statement that runs on a more secure and sophisticated platform. This solution consolidates all customer accounts into a single document. A summary page details a transaction analysis on all accounts and a graphical representation of transactions across channels. This initiative underlines our desire continually to enhance customer service and information security. By offering a paperless solution, it also aligns with the Bank's commitment to sustainability.

Risk management is an important discipline at Access Bank. A key innovation in this area during 2012 was the successful deployment of the Access Credit Portal (ACP) Corporate Lending Module in conjunction with Axe Finance of the Netherlands. This highly innovative and flexible solution enhances loan underwriting and credit appraisal effectiveness, offering a faster turnaround time to customers. It offers productivity gains and risk monitoring throughout the loan life cycle including collateral management.

From a network perspective, the Bank has consistently ensured high performance, fast and reliable banking operations across all branches. This has been achieved by deploying optical fibre connectivity in the majority of our branches across Nigeria, especially at our designated "mega branches". We also implemented a direct connection to the Brussels office of SWIFT (the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication) in Belgium during the year. This has resulted in better and faster communications via the SWIFT system with immediate benefits to our customers.

1

1 A robust and sophisticated IT infrastructure remains our edge in service excellence.

2 Our call centre operators contribute to delivering world-class services to customers.

3 We drive on diversity through access to varied perspectives to work.

Ghanaian integration:
Following the approval of the merger between Access Bank Group and Intercontinental Bank in Nigeria, the Ghanaian subsidiaries of these banks amalgamated. Our job was to ensure the success of the integration at the technology level. Our solution met expectations for enhanced customer service at every point of service contact.

Technology Integration – In 2012 this included integration of the core banking application as well as ancillary applications, email messaging and collaboration infrastructure.

Data Centre Consolidation – The data centres for the two banks in Ghana were combined for more effective IT services delivery and efficiency. We increased the system capacity in readiness for the sharp rise in the customer base.

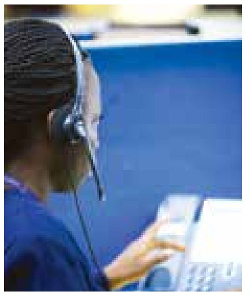
Network Upgrade – All networks (LAN, WAN & MAN) in all the branches and at Head Office were upgraded to fibre optics. This has enhanced connectivity and the customer experience across the branches.

FEP Deployment – We facilitated appropriate integration of the various ATM brands (NCR, Wincor, Dibold) and the Card services (Local ATM cards and VISA) provided by the Bank.

Power Cabling and Infrastructure adequacy – Following a power equipment and cabling audit, we increased power capacity at our Head Office to accommodate the merged IT systems.

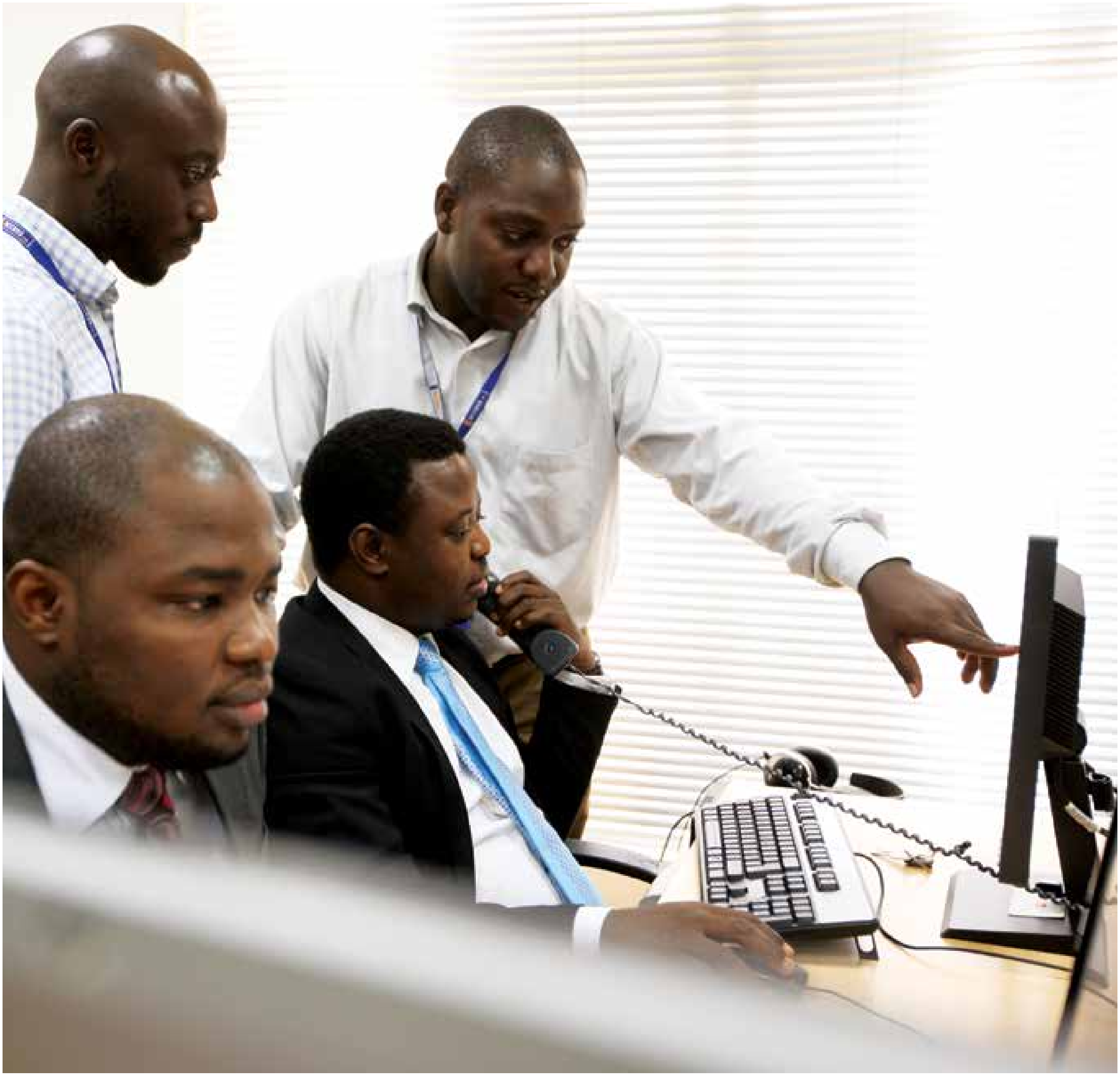
GhIPPS – Access Bank Ghana was among the first 11 Banks to be migrated into the Ghana National switch (powered by GhIPPS) on the first cutover day.

3



Business Review

2



Our People, Culture and Diversity

Diversity and inclusion at Access Bank is more than a social value; it's a business imperative.

We are committed to being a diversity leader in the financial industry by providing an inclusive workplace where everyone has the opportunity to participate in the Bank's operations and is valued for their distinct skills, experiences and perspectives. We work hard to ensure that our commitment to diversity is built into everything we do – from hiring our employees and building our company culture to running our business and developing our products, tools and services. We incorporate diversity into our business practices through socially responsible initiatives that improve the quality of life of our workforce and their families.

Value of diversity

Diversity and inclusion at Access Bank is more than a social value; it's a business imperative. Over the years, diversity has played a strong role in driving growth and innovation at the Bank. It has helped us meet the needs of our clients around the world, build strong relationships in the communities we serve and engage the many talents of our employees. Diversity will continue to benefit our employees, clients and communities and allow Access Bank to help create a better future.

With operations across Africa and in the United Kingdom, Access Bank sees its workforce diversity as a competitive advantage and will continue to maintain a diverse meritocracy in which people from all over the world can thrive knowing that their talents, ideas and aspirations are valued. We have encouraged a more collaborative and accountable culture where employees are empowered to create a superior customer experience. This culture is reflected in our customer-centric vision and mission which are built on our core values of leadership, excellence, passion for customers, professionalism, empowered employees and innovation.

As part of its commitment to diversity, the Bank has developed a Group Diversity Framework which charts diversity priorities, goals and objectives with a focus on three key areas – talent, marketplace and community. We will continue to be proactive in recruiting and retaining a diverse workforce and maximising human resources to enhance workplace outcomes. We have a strong sense of purpose in what we have set out to achieve in the year ahead.

Our 2012 Diversity Scorecard

1 Awards

Access Bank was named one of Nigeria's Best Workplaces in the annual study conducted by the London-based Great Place To Work® Institute.

2 Women Network

Women make up 39% of our workforce and believes that retaining them and helping them advance in their careers is important to the Bank. The Access Women Network (AWN) is a platform designed to support the professional development and advancement of our female employees. It offers programmes and opportunities to help women receive mentoring and develop competencies that will help them demonstrate executive readiness, become champions and role models for the organisation, and have a significant positive impact on their respective communities. Since the AWN was launched in 2011, it has helped us create a more inclusive environment; create more awareness of diversity issues, develop leadership capabilities in our female managers and grow our business. The theme for 2012 was "Leadership and Women: Improving Performance in the Workplace".

3 Demographics

As at 31 December, 2012, our female workforce constituted:

- 39% of our total employees
- 30.7% of our Management positions
- 20% of our top Management positions
- 13% of our Board positions

4 Employees with disabilities

By the end of 2012, the number of Bank employees with disabilities was 10, a 50% increase over 2011.

5 Recruitment

A total of 61.4% of entry level employees recruited for the period under review were female. Women accounted for 35% of total new hires in 2012.

Learning and Development

One of the strengths of Access Bank is the opportunity provided for continuous learning and development. Employees are adequately trained – across all levels and functions – to acquire the skills and industry insight they need to become world-class professionals.

Percentage of female employees

39%

Percentage of female Board members

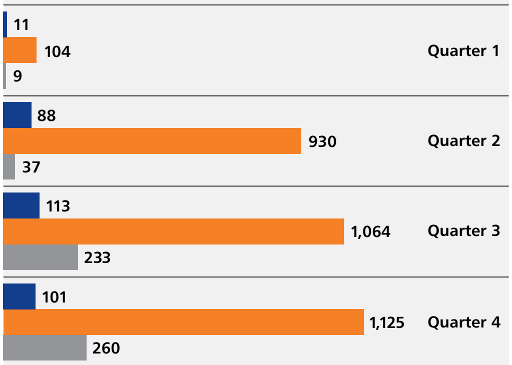
13%

In 2012, the Bank deployed 40% of its training budget in developing the capabilities of women employees. Training programmes were structured towards building technical skills, process knowledge, organisational knowledge, organisational loyalty and leadership development. More than 40 female employees participated in the 2012 Women in Business (WIMBIZ) Annual Seminar in Nigeria, which was co-sponsored by the Bank.

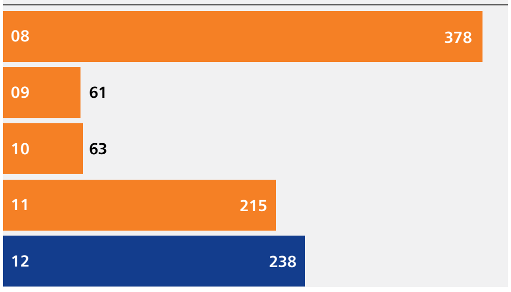
Our four-month intensive Entry Level Training Programme (ELTP) helps to create empowered employees and highly skilled professionals who can add significant value to the Bank. This year, the Bank recruited 238 trainees into the training school.

Training sessions
2012

Average participants/training
Average hours/training
Number of training sessions



Number of trainees (ELTP)
2008 to 2012



Gender empowerment

Access Bank's Gender Empowerment (GEM) programme provides unique products for women (both entrepreneurs and professionals). In addition to access to finance, GEM provides training, capacity development and financial advisory services which improve the capacity of female entrepreneurs to run successful businesses. Our goal is to become a reference point and the bank of choice for female entrepreneurs in Africa.

Community focus

We have invested in initiatives that support the economic and social development of the diverse communities we serve through strategic partnerships and sponsorships. Our Employee Volunteering Programme provides an opportunity for employees to contribute to their communities in a sustainable manner by developing and championing Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives.

The Bank will continue to integrate diversity into recruitment processes, talent management and business strategies. Our aim is to maintain an inclusive and dynamic environment for employees, reflect the communities in which we do business and constantly seek better ways in which to serve our customers.

2

1 Teamwork is critical to organisational success; our employees come together to achieve greater results in a world-class work environment.

2 We care about employee satisfaction.

1

Corporate Social Responsibility

Access Bank has embedded sustainability into the core of its operations.

1

In 2012, the Bank continued to promote responsibility through sustainable practices. The Bank takes sustainability to mean creating the future we dream of. This means ensuring that the our actions our relationships create enduring value for our stakeholders and the communities in which we operate, while ensuring that our operations do not adversely affect the natural environment.

We are committed to delivering quality services and creating innovative products that positively affect the lives of our people and meet our customers' needs. We take responsibility for ensuring that everything we do or say is a catalyst for a better life within the communities that we serve and beyond.

On our sustainability journey, we are more determined than ever to improve on our processes while focusing on core efforts that will increase our performance and impact on society and people. We are in continuous competition with ourselves; seeking ways to improve in the core areas of our corporate social responsibility strategy while also charting viable leadership for our industry.

An enduring legacy

We believe that creating a sustainable business is the right thing to do, as it creates equity for our business, environment and community. We have embedded sustainability into the core of our activities and decision making processes. It is the fulcrum on which our Bank runs and this has highly influenced our Bank's strategy as it looks forward to the future.

Building a lasting institution that is environmentally and socially reliable entails sound judgement, high responsibility and commitment to our stakeholders. We believe we can create a sustainable institution that will stand the test of time and deliver prosperity to our investors, communities and people. We are determined to build an enduring legacy by providing long-term value to our Shareholders without compromising our core commitment to social and environmental good.

Our sustainability strategy

As part of our sustainability strategy, we continuously evaluate our performance to ensure that we adhere to best practices, set new milestones for ourselves and provide the necessary tools for the implementation of our sustainability objectives.

We also focus on building our institutional capacity. We do this by leading through example and engaging the wider financial industry to share in and understand our sustainability objectives.

Our Executive Management and Board are the highest decision-making bodies in the Bank. They are responsible for steering Access Bank's sustainability strategy through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. The CSR Committee is responsible for the overall supervision of the Bank's CSR activities as implemented by the Sustainability team. This includes endorsing the Bank's sustainability initiatives, monitoring performance and releasing reports in the public domain.

Community investment

Access Bank is committed to ensuring the socio-economic development of the communities we serve. We deliver value on every front to our customers, our people and our communities. We drive change and set the standards for others to follow while continually measuring our impact on society.

The Bank's community investment initiatives have achieved lasting impacts and touched the lives of people in the communities in which we operate. We have been particularly successful in areas such as sports, environment, gender empowerment and health. We have positively influenced the wider financial industry by championing innovative lending policies and projects that have changed the way banks do business in Nigeria and elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, and confirmed our industry leadership.

2

1 A cross-section of Access Bank female employees at the inaugural Access Women Network Conference themed, "Building a Personal Leadership Brand".

2 Participant at the Basic Life Support and First Aid Training for employees of Access Bank facilitated by Rely Supply Limited at the Victoria Crown Plaza in Lagos in September, 2012.

Our sustainability impacts

Best business practices	We have entrenched sustainability at the core of our business operations, through strong corporate governance, sound environmental initiatives, responsible business practices and transparent reporting of all our activities.
Financial inclusion	We are focused on providing financially responsible products and services that are geared towards bringing the unbanked and under-banked community to the Banking mainstream in all the countries in which we operate.
Empowerment of women and diversity	We are a leading force in empowerment of women on the African continent. We continually support women-owned and women-run businesses through the provision of several suites of products such as GEM to help train, educate and empower women and encourage diversity in business.
Multilateral relationships	We continually forge lasting alliances with leading global and local organisations. This has assisted the Bank in facilitating adherence to best global practices and creating opportunities for us to make a lasting impact.
Employee relations	At Access Bank, we take pride in having one of the best workforces. We continue to attract, develop and retain a diverse group of talented employees. We also ensure that our employees have access to the best training and development resources so that they can build their individual skills.
Community investment	We continually contribute to the development of our local communities through diverse activities and mutually beneficial partnerships.
Environmental and social risk management	We ensure that we do not engage in activities that degrade our environment. We make every effort to measure and reduce our environmental footprint by providing appropriate solutions to our customers and employees and by carefully managing our project finance activities.

Corporate Social Responsibility
continued

In 2012, we supported several initiatives for community impact by collaborating with leading non-governmental organisations. We also contributed to community development by organising capacity development workshops and conferences in Nigeria and in other of our national markets, and by providing basic amenities for communities in need. The Bank also initiated, implemented and supported a number of health-related initiatives in collaboration with leading multilateral partners.

We also trained more than 2,200 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) across Africa on how to develop and implement their own workplace health and HIV/AIDS policies.

Financial inclusion

A key part of the Bank's sustainability strategy, and indeed of our long-term success, is bringing the unbanked and under-banked into the mainstream economy. The development of products and services aimed at financial inclusion underlies our efforts to participate in the wider aim of addressing extreme poverty.

Our financial inclusion strategy resulted in the creation of innovative products such as the Access Early Savers Account, which in 2012 helped provide banking services to more than 30,000 children aged at or below nine. We delivered practical financial and banking services and involved them in our financial literacy programme that aims to encourage financial awareness from an early age. This will help young people to enter formal financial systems, build assets in their youth and throughout their adult lives, and ultimately play a role in their own and their families' personal economic and social advancement.

This financial inclusion strategy has also helped to build local structures that help the under-banked gain access to financial services. This in turn contributes to economic growth and wealth creation and has become key to tackling the 'poverty trap' seen in Nigeria and the other sub-Saharan markets in which we operate. Providing our customers with the opportunity to improve their financial literacy remains a key component of our wide focus on local communities.

Number of children offered training on financial literacy

30,000

1

Female empowerment and diversity

Access Bank is committed to promoting diversity in the financial sector and has shown leadership on the African continent particularly on gender issues. This is reflected through our diverse contributions to the sustainability and economic empowerment of women both within the Bank, and in our operating environment. Through the Gender Empowerment Programme, and with the support of the World Bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC), we were able to support more women-owned, women-run businesses and aspiring female entrepreneurs.

In 2012, beyond providing women with resources required to grow their businesses through capacity building workshops, networking opportunities, advisory services and market collaborations, the Bank also expanded the Access Women Network (AWN) during the year. The AWN focuses on providing the necessary platform for women within the Bank to ascend to the highest positions and reach the peak of their career.

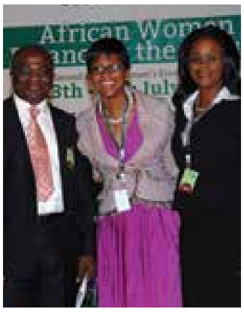
The Network also held its inaugural AWN Conference entitled "Building a Personal Leadership Brand". This conference provided a good platform for the Bank's women to meet the Bank's top tier of management and to hear leading speakers in Nigeria. The discussion explained how our female employees can achieve a balance between their career aspirations and personal life, while also developing themselves as leaders who are better able to succeed within the organisation.

We also participated in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), Women Empowerment Principles (WEPs) Meeting held in March 2012 as part of our continuing commitment to Diversity. The WEPs for businesses have guided our efforts in empowering women in the workplace, marketplace and in the communities we serve. We are also part of the Women's Empowerment Principles Leadership Group (WEPs LG) which is an umbrella body formed to provide strategic guidance and advice to WEPs. The WEPs LG also acts as a champion for the WEPs, encourages businesses around the world to adopt them and advises on issues concerning the private sector and women's empowerment.

Employee volunteering

Through our Employee Volunteering Scheme (EVS), our employees were positively able to impact our local communities through various initiatives. Our EVS allows our employees to volunteer during work hours for the purpose of community work, mentoring disadvantaged youths, participating in environmental action and offering their skills to local non-profit organisations.

To celebrate our employee volunteers, we produced a documentary entitled *Access for All* to portray the scheme's impact on the community, environment and local people. The documentary also underlined the Bank's leadership role, community service and social influence.



2

1 Youths of Akodo-Ise Community participating at the football tournament organised by the Credit Risk Management Group as part of the Group's employee volunteering initiative.

2 L-R: Executive Director, Access Bank Plc, Okey Nwuke; Chief Executive, ABSA Wealth, South Africa, Nomkhita Nqweni; and Managing Director, Standard Chartered Bank Zambia, Mizinga Melu, at the Access Bank's sponsored 2nd African Women's Economic Summit held in Lagos in July 2012.

3 A water project commissioned for the use of Akodo-Ise Community, in Ibeju Lekki Local Government Lagos, under Access Bank Employee Volunteering Initiative.

Through our Employee Volunteering Scheme (EVS), our employees were positively able to impact our local communities through various initiatives.

3

Corporate Social Responsibility
continued

Another success was the "Community Empowerment through Sight Restoration and Skills Acquisition Programme". As part of this initiative, our employees adopted the community of Akodo-Ise in Ibeju-Lekki and organised a free eyes-and-body examination, a skills acquisition programme and sporting activities with quiz competitions. More than 500 people benefited from the free eye test and treatment and locals were trained in basic entrepreneurial skills.

In addition, more than 5,000 primary school students benefited from the Bank's EBS Employee Volunteering de-worming project at Ikate-Elegushi Community, and orphanages in rural Abuja were involved in a football competition organised in conjunction with the Peter Utaka Foundation.

Multilateral relationships

Access Bank has established successful alliances with reputable multilateral partners to enhance best practice regarding all aspects of our sustainability strategy and initiatives.

We continually engage global leaders with the aim of expanding our network. This has positioned the Bank as a leader in sustainability, particularly on the African continent. We remain committed to our existing partnerships with reputable local and international organisations.

Occupational health and safety

Our Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) processes advanced during the year with the start of the Second Phase of the Access Care project. This aims to train our employees in basic life support and first aid, including the use of automated external defibrillators, and to teach them how to respond to emergencies. More than 600 employees and 50 external stakeholders including journalists and NGOs participated. Our aim is to provide a safe, healthy and secure workplace for all our employees, contractors, visitors and customers, and to achieve a zero-harm environment. The Access Care training was part of the Bank's wider aim to implement an OHS risk management process for the control of workplace hazards.

Number of people who benefited from free eye tests

500

Number of employees on Health & Safety training courses

600

1

2

1 A cross-section of primary school students and teachers with staff of Access Bank at a Community Investment Initiative.

2 HRH Oba Saheed Ademola Elegushi, Kusenla III, the Monarch of Ikate Elegushi Land, launching the child immunization campaign organised by Access Bank Enterprise Business Support Group, where over 6000 children were immunised across primary schools in the local government, supporting him is Aiki Odiawa, the Bank's Head of Creatives.

The Bank has strategically integrated Environmental and Social (E&S) considerations into its business operations.

Environmental and social management

The Bank has strategically integrated Environmental and Social (E&S) considerations into its business operations. We consider all E&S issues while doing our best to ensure our activities do not cause any environmental and social harm. We also analyse Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks in all our operations. For example, our lending and investment processes adhere to the Equator Principles standards in project financing. In undertaking project finance, we make every effort to ensure we do not sponsor any project that may harm or impede our environment.

The Bank's ESG plan has also led to the formulation of long-term ESG goals, the introduction of organisational learning and change processes, and the adoption of a comprehensive Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) policy. Together, these initiatives seek to improve our social and environmental performance through better risk management in line with global standards.

Health

We made good progress in our long-standing dedication to combating HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. The triple pandemic poses a serious threat to Africa's economic growth because its severest impact is on the 15-to-24 age group, which is the demographic that represents the future workforce of Africa.

The impact of this pandemic on the private sector is particularly complex. Short- and long-term business costs are inevitably high since they reduce tax revenue, profits, investment, consumption and human capital.

The Bank embarked on several initiatives that aim to reduce new infections and mitigating the effects of current infections in sub-Saharan Africa.

A project worth highlighting is our sponsorship of *The Inside Story: The Science of HIV/AIDS* – a film that aims to teach sub-Saharan African public about the basic science of HIV/AIDS. The film was screened in Lagos to celebrate the 2012 World AIDS Day.

The Bank also sponsored an advocacy programme on World AIDS Day in which leading football stars played against top Nollywood stars to raise HIV/AIDS awareness. We also expanded our workplace and community projects and invested in high-quality, rigorously monitored and results-focused, health programmes that are aligned with national needs and strategies.

We also participated in the World AIDS Day Pledge by the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in which hundreds of CEOs pledged to end workplace HIV discrimination and stigma among their employees.

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future

We recognise the role of responsible risk-management practices in achieving our strategic vision, and have a well-established risk governance structure and an experienced risk team.

Access Bank recognises the role of responsible risk-management practices in achieving its strategic vision of being the most respected Bank in Africa. The Bank has a well-established risk-governance structure and an experienced risk team. Our risk-management framework provides essential tools to enable us take timely and informed decisions to maximise opportunities and mitigate potential threats.

Our approach to risk-management

Risk is an inherent part of Access Bank Plc and its subsidiary companies' ("the Bank" or "the Group") business activities. Access Bank's overall risk tolerance is established in the context of the Bank's earnings power, capital, and diversified business model. Effective risk-management is critical to any Bank for achieving financial soundness. In view of this, aligning risk-management to the Bank's organisational structure and business strategy has become an integral part of our business. Access Bank's risk-management framework and governance structure are intended to provide comprehensive controls and ongoing management of the major risks inherent in its business activities. It is also intended to create a culture of risk awareness and personal responsibility throughout the Bank.

Access Bank has been disciplined in its management of risk. The Group has increased its focus on the inter-relationships between risk types and, where appropriate, underwriting standards have been tightened. It has also conducted periodic reviews of risk exposure limits and risk control so as to position itself against any adverse scenarios. To mitigate against a higher level of market volatility and economic uncertainty, the Group regularly subjects its exposures to a range of stress tests across a wide variety of products, currencies, portfolios and customer segments.

The Bank's risk-management architecture is carefully crafted to balance corporate oversight with well-defined risk-management functions which fall into one of three categories where risk must be managed: lines of business, governance and control, and corporate audit. The Board of Directors and management of the Bank are committed constantly to establishing, implementing and sustaining tested practices in risk-management to match those of leading international banks. We are convinced that the long-term sustainability of our Group depends critically on the proper governance and effective management of our business. As such, risk-management occupies a significant position of relevance and importance in the Bank.

The Board of Directors determines Access Bank's overall objectives in terms of risk by issuing risk policies. These policies define acceptable levels of risk for day-to-day operations as well as the willingness of Access Bank to assume risk, weighed against the expected rewards. The umbrella risk policy is detailed in the Enterprise Risk-Management (ERM) Framework, which is a structured approach to identifying opportunities, assessing the risk inherent in these opportunities and actively managing these risks in a cost-effective manner. It is a top-level integrated approach to events identification and analysis for proper assessment, monitoring and identification of business opportunities. Specific policies are also in place for managing risks in the different core risk areas of credit, market and operational risks as well as for other key risks covering areas such as liquidity, strategic and reputation.

The evolving nature of risk-management practices and the dynamic character of the banking industry necessitate regular review of the effectiveness of each enterprise risk-management component. In light of this, the Bank's ERM Framework is subject to continuous review to ensure effective and cutting-edge risk-management. The review is conducted in either or both of the following ways: via continuous self-evaluation and monitoring by the risk-management and compliance functions in conjunction with internal audit; and through independent evaluation by external auditors, examiners and consultants.

The Chief Risk Officer has primary responsibility for risk-management and the review of the ERM Framework and for providing robust challenge to the management teams based on quantitative and qualitative metrics. All amendments to the Bank's ERM Framework require Board approval. The Risk-Management and Compliance Division is responsible for the enforcement of the Bank's risk policy by constantly monitoring risk, with the aim of identifying and quantifying significant risk exposures and acting upon such exposures as necessary.

Overall, we view risk not only as a threat or uncertainty, but also as a potential opportunity to grow and develop the business, within the context of our clearly articulated and Board-driven risk appetite. Hence our approach to risk-management is not limited to considering downside impacts or risk avoidance; it also encompasses taking risk knowingly for competitive advantage. Access Bank approaches risk, capital and value management robustly and we believe that our initiatives to date have positioned the Group at the leading edge of risk-management.

Risk-management framework

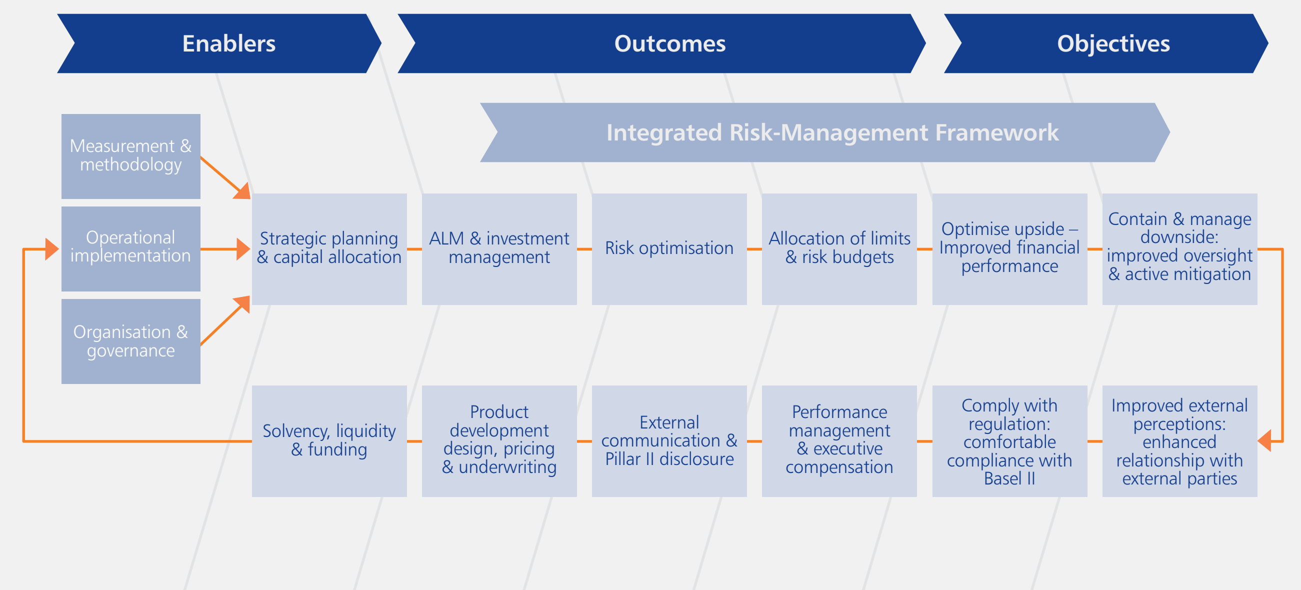
We believe effective risk-management is more than just the collection and analysis of data. It also encompasses the insights delivered by information that facilitates appropriate actions. Access Bank benefits from having enhanced its Group risk-management framework, which gives full Group-wide coverage of a variety of risks.

Our annual risk cycle is designed to give management relevant, up-to-date information from which trends can be observed and assessed. The governance structure supporting our risk cycle is designed to deliver the right information, at the right time, to the right people.

Ultimately, the success of our risk-management framework is determined by the extent to which it embeds into the corporate culture and leads to demonstrably better outcomes.

We are committed to the continued development of our risk-management framework.

Risk practice focused on the future



Risk and capital drive value

The pursuit of value requires us to balance risk assumed against capital required. Hence, we have embarked on a journey, which requires us to undertake analysis involving optimising the upside and minimising the downside on an ongoing and rigorous basis. We believe that this process will add value for our Shareholders, and provide security to our other capital providers and clients, as well as ensure overall sustainability in our business activities.

Every business activity in our Group requires us to put capital at risk in exchange for the prospect of earning a return. In some activities, the level of return is quite predictable, whereas in other activities the level of return can vary over a very wide range, ranging from a loss to a profit. Accordingly, over the past year we have expended substantial energy on improving our risk and capital management framework, to focus on taking risks where we:

- Understand the nature of the risks we are taking, and what the range of outcomes could be under various scenarios, for taking these risks;
- Understand the capital required in order to assume these risks;
- Understand the range of returns that we can earn on the capital required to back these risks; and
- Attempt to optimise the risk-adjusted rate of return we can earn, by reducing the range of outcomes and capital required arising from these risks, and increasing the certainty of earning an acceptable return.

Our objective of balancing risk, return and capital has led us to enhance substantially our risk-management methodologies, in order to be able to identify threats, uncertainties and opportunities and in turn develop mitigation and management strategies to achieve an optimal outcome.

Value is added for Shareholders if our process allows us to demonstrate sustainable risk-adjusted returns in excess of our cost of capital. The process provides security to our capital providers and clients by assuring them that we are not taking on incremental risks which adversely affect the outcomes we have contracted to deliver to them.

Enterprise-wide stress testing

As a part of our core risk-management practices, the Bank conducts enterprise-wide stress tests on a periodic basis better to understand earnings, capital and liquidity sensitivities to certain economic scenarios, including economic conditions that are more severe than anticipated. These enterprise-wide stress tests provide an understanding of the potential impacts to our risk profile, capital and liquidity. It generates and considers pertinent and plausible scenarios that have the potential adversely to affect our business.

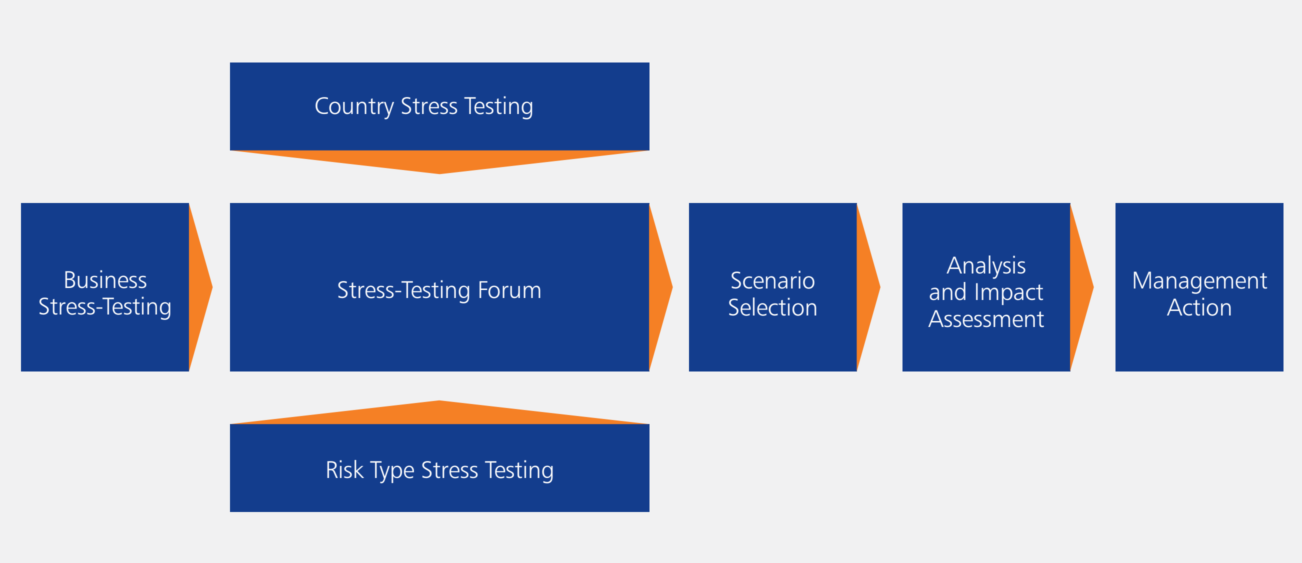
Stress testing and scenario analysis are used to assess the financial and management capability of Access Bank to continue operating effectively under extreme but plausible trading conditions. Such conditions may arise from economic, legal, political, environmental and social factors. Scenario(s) are carefully selected by a group drawn from senior business, risk and finance executives. Impacts to each line of business from each scenario are then analysed and determined, primarily leveraging the models and processes utilised in everyday management routines.

Impacts are assessed along with potential mitigating actions that may be taken in each scenario. Analysis from such stress scenarios is compiled for and reviewed through our Group Asset & Liability Committee and the Enterprise Risk-Management Committee and serves to inform and be incorporated, along with other core business processes, into decision making by management and the Board. The Bank will continue to invest in and improve stress-testing capabilities as a core business process.

Our stress-testing framework is designed to:

- Contribute to the setting and monitoring of risk appetite;
- Identify key risks to our strategy, financial position and reputation;
- Examine the nature and dynamics of the risk profile and assess the impact of stresses on our profitability and business plans;
- Ensure effective governance, processes and systems are in place to co-ordinate and integrate stress testing;
- Inform senior management; and
- Ensure adherence to regulatory requirements.

Stress-testing framework



Risk-management philosophy and culture

Risk-management is at the core of the operating structure of the Group. We seek to limit adverse variations in earnings and capital by managing risk exposures within our moderate risk appetite. Our risk-management approach includes minimising undue concentrations of exposure, limiting potential losses from stress events and the prudent management of liquidity.

In 2012, our risk-management process continued to achieve desired results despite the increase in size and scale of operations. In line with the Group's core value of excellence, the Group's risk-management is continuously evolving and improving, given that there can be no assurance that all market developments, in particular those of an extreme nature, can be fully anticipated at all times. Hence, executive management has remained closely involved with important risk-management initiatives, which have focused particularly on preserving appropriate levels of liquidity and capital, as well as managing the risk portfolios.

Risk-management is integral to the Group's decision-making and management process. It is embedded in the role of all employees via the organisational culture, thus enhancing the quality of strategic, capital allocation and day-to-day business decisions.

Access Bank considers risk-management philosophy and culture as the set of shared beliefs, values, attitudes and practices that characterise how the Bank considers risk in everything it does, from strategy development and implementation to its day-to-day activities. In this regard, the Bank's risk-management philosophy is that a moderate and guarded risk attitude ensures sustainable growth in Shareholder value and reputation.

The Bank believes that enterprise risk-management provides the superior capabilities to identify and assess the full spectrum of risks and to enable staff at all levels to better understand and manage risks. This will ensure that:

- Risk acceptance is done in a responsible manner;
- The executive and the Board of the Bank have adequate risk-management support;
- There is a proper examination of the nature and dynamics of the Bank's risk profile and the impact of stresses on our profitability and business plans;
- Uncertain outcomes are better anticipated;
- Accountability is strengthened; and
- Stewardship is enhanced.

The Bank identifies the following attributes as guiding principles for its risk culture:

(a) Management and staff:

- Consider all forms of risk in decision-making;
- Create and evaluate business-unit and Bank-wide risk profile to consider what is best for their individual business units/departments and what is best for the Bank as a whole;
- Adopt a portfolio view of risk in addition to understanding individual risk elements;
- Retain ownership and accountability for risk and risk-management at the business unit or other point-of-influence level;
- Accept that enterprise risk-management is mandatory, not optional;
- Strive to achieve best practices in enterprise risk-management;
- Document and report all significant risks and enterprise risk-management deficiencies;
- Adopt a holistic and integrated approach to risk-management and bring all risks together under one – or a limited number of – oversight functions;
- Empower risk officers to perform their duties professionally and independently without undue interference;
- Ensure a clearly defined risk-management governance structure;
- Ensure clear segregation of duties between market-facing business units and risk-management/control functions;
- Strive to maintain a conservative balance between risk and profit considerations; and
- Continue to demonstrate appropriate standards of behaviour in development of strategy and pursuit of objectives.

Risk-management process

(b) Risk officers work as allies and thought partners to other stakeholders within and outside the Bank and are guided in the exercise of their powers by a deep sense of responsibility, professionalism and respect for other parties.

(c) Risk-management is a shared responsibility. Therefore, the Bank aims to build a shared and consensus-based perspective on risks.

(d) Risk-management is governed by well-defined policies, which are clearly communicated across the Bank.

(e) Equal attention is paid both to quantifiable and non-quantifiable risks.

(f) The Bank avoids products and businesses it does not understand.

Group risk oversight approach

Our oversight starts with the strategy-setting and business-planning process. These plans help us articulate our appetite for risk, which is then set as risk-appetite limits for each business unit to work within.

The Bank's Risk-Management and Compliance Division provides a central oversight of risk-management across the Bank to ensure that the full spectrum of risks facing the Bank are properly identified, measured, monitored and controlled in order to minimise adverse outcomes.

The division is complemented by the financial control and regulatory/reputation risk group in the management of strategic and reputational risks respectively.

The Chief Risk Officer coordinates the process of monitoring and reporting risks across the Bank. Internal audit has the responsibility for auditing the risk-management and control function to ensure that all units charged with risk-management perform their roles effectively on a continuous basis. Audit also tests the adequacy of internal control and makes appropriate recommendations where there are weaknesses.

Strategy and business planning

Risk-management is embedded in our business strategy and planning cycle. Testament to this is the inclusion of risk-management as one of our strategic priorities. By setting the business and risk strategy, we are able to determine appropriate capital allocation and target setting for the Group and each of our businesses.

All business units are required to consider the risk implications of their annual plans. These plans include analysis of the impact of objectives on risk exposure. Throughout the year, we monitored business performance regularly focusing both on financial performance and risk exposure. The aim is to continue the process of integrating risk-management into the planning and management process and to facilitate informed decisions.

Through ongoing review, the links between risk appetite, risk-management and strategic planning are embedded in the business so that key decisions are made in the context of the risk appetite for each business unit.

Risk appetite

Risk appetite is an articulation and allocation of the risk capacity or quantum of risk the Group is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategy, duly set and monitored by the executive committee and the Board, and integrated into our strategy, business, risk and capital plans. Risk appetite reflects the Group's capacity to sustain potential losses arising from a range of potential outcomes under different stress scenarios.

The Bank defines its risk appetite in terms of both volatility of earnings and the maintenance of minimum regulatory capital requirements under stress scenarios. Our risk appetite can be expressed in terms of how much variability of return the Bank is prepared to accept in order to achieve a desired level of result. It is determined by considering the relationship between risk and return. We measure and express risk appetite qualitatively and in terms of quantitative risk metrics. The quantitative metrics include earnings at risk (or earnings volatility) and, related to this, the chance of regulatory insolvency, chance of experiencing a loss and economic capital adequacy. These comprise our group-level risk-appetite metrics. In addition, a large variety of risk limits, triggers, ratios, mandates, targets and guidelines are in place for all the financial risks (eg credit, market and asset and liability management risks).

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future
continued

The Bank's risk profile is assessed through a "bottom-up" analytical approach covering all of the Group's major businesses, countries and products. The risk appetite is approved by the Board and forms the basis for establishing the risk parameters within which the businesses must operate, including policies, concentration limits and business mix.

In 2012, the risk-appetite metrics were tracked against approved triggers and exceptions were reported to management for prompt corrective actions. Key issues were also escalated to the Enterprise Risk-Management Committee and the Board Risk-Management Committee.

Risk-management objectives

The broad risk-management objectives of the Bank are:

- To identify and manage existing and new risks in a planned and coordinated manner with minimum disruption and cost;
- To protect against unforeseen losses and ensure stability of earnings;
- To maximise earnings potential and opportunities;
- To maximise share price and stakeholder protection;
- To enhance credit ratings and depositor, analyst, investor and regulator perception; and
- To develop a risk culture that encourages all staff to identify risks and associated opportunities and to respond to them with cost-effective actions.

Scope of risks

The scope of risks that are directly managed by the Bank is as follows:

- Credit risk;
- Operational risk;
- Market and liquidity risk;
- Legal and compliance risk;
- Strategic risk;
- Reputational risk; and
- Capital risk.

These risks and the framework for their management are detailed in the ERM Framework.

Responsibilities and functions

The responsibilities of the Risk-Management and Compliance Division, the Financial Control and Strategy Group and the Regulatory/Reputation Risk Group with respect to risk-management are highlighted below:

Risk-Management and Compliance Division

(a) Champion the implementation of the ERM Framework across the Bank and subsidiaries. Periodically receive risk reports from management highlighting key risk areas, control failures and remedial action steps taken by management;

(b) Develop risk policies, principles, process and reporting standards that define the Bank's risk strategy and appetite in line with the Bank's overall business objectives;

(c) Ensure that controls, skills and systems are in place to enable compliance with the Bank's policies and standards;

(d) Facilitate the identification, measurement, assessment, monitoring and control of the level of risks in the Bank;

(e) Collect, process, verify, monitor and distribute risk information across the Bank and other material risk issues to senior management, the Board and regulators;

(f) Monitor compliance with Bank-wide risk policies and limits;

(g) Provide senior management with practical, cost-effective recommendations for improvement of risk-management;

(h) Act as a key contact for senior management who may wish to request ad hoc reviews/investigations;

(i) Ensure that laws, regulations and supervisory requirements are complied with including consequence management;

(j) Champion the implementation of Basel II;

(k) Promote risk awareness and provide education on risk; and

(l) Provide assurance on compliance with internal and external policies with respect to risk-management.

Financial Control and Strategy Group

(a) Prepare and monitor the implementation of the Bank's strategic plan;

(b) Conduct strategic and operational review of the Bank's activities;

(c) Conduct regular scanning of the Bank's operating environment;

(d) Coordinate and monitor the Bank's rating by external rating agencies;

(e) Prepare business intelligence reports for the Bank's management;

(f) Prepare periodic management reports on subsidiaries and associates;

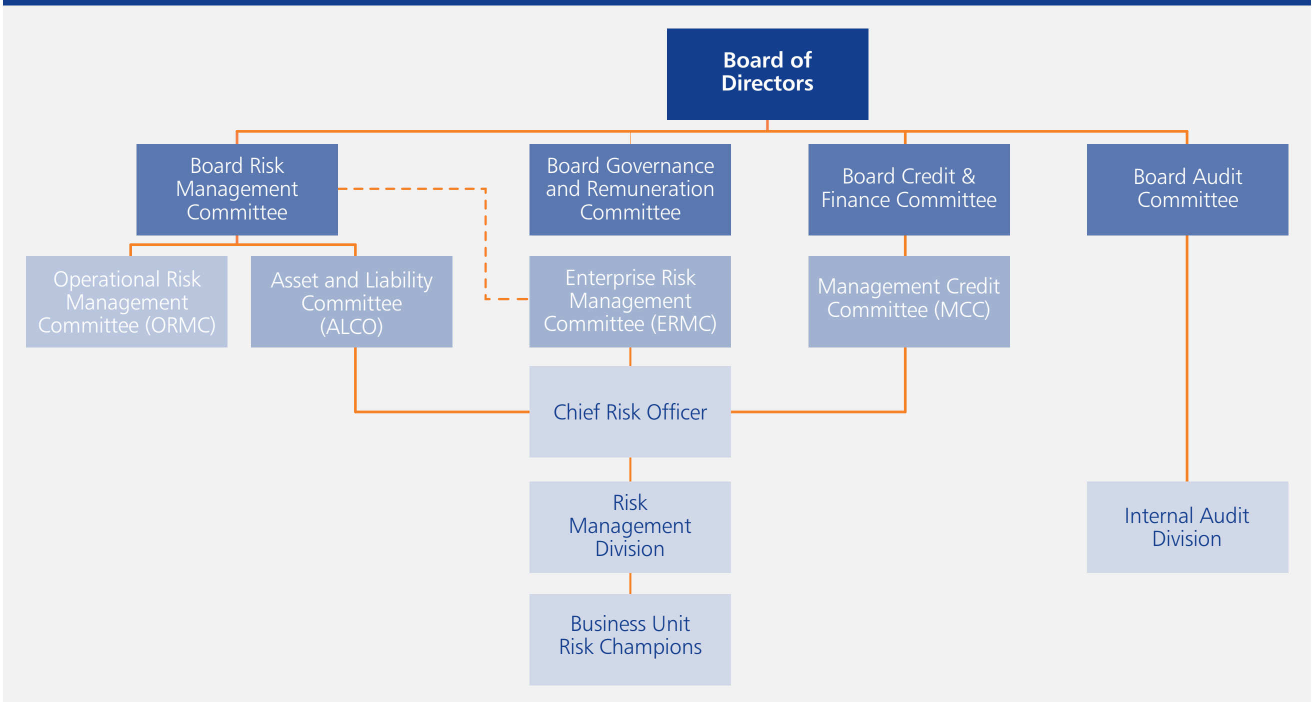
(g) Perform competitive analysis in comparison with industry peers; and

(h) Conduct strategic/operational review of branches.

Risk-management governance structure

Access Bank's risk-management governance structure is depicted below:

Risk-management governance structure



Risk-management governance framework

The framework details Access Bank's risk universe and governance structure comprising three distinct layers:

1 The enterprise-wide risk-management and corporate governance committee forums;

2 The executive management committees; and

3 Risk-management responsibilities per risk area.

Roles of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors' role as it relates to risk-management is divided into seven areas: general; credit; operational; market; compliance, reputational and strategic risks. Specific roles in these areas are further defined below:

General risk

(a) Develop a formal enterprise risk-management framework;

(b) Review and approve the establishment of a risk-management function that would independently identify, measure, monitor and control risks inherent in all risk-taking units of the Bank;

(c) Ratify the appointment of qualified officers to manage the risk-management function;

(d) Approve and periodically review the Bank's risk strategy and policies;

(e) Approve the Bank's risk appetite and monitor the Bank's risk profile against this appetite;

(f) Ensure that the management of the Bank has an effective ongoing process to identify risk, measure its potential impact and proactively manage these risks;

(g) Ensure that the Bank maintains a sound system of risk-management and internal control with respect to:

- Efficiency and effectiveness of operations;
- Safeguarding of the Bank's assets (including information);
- Compliance with applicable laws, regulations and supervisory requirements;
- Reliability of reporting; and
- Behaving responsibly towards all stakeholders.

(h) Ensure that a systematic, documented assessment of the processes and outcomes surrounding key risks is undertaken at least annually;

(i) Ensure that management maintains an appropriate system of internal control and review of its effectiveness;

(j) Ensure risk strategy reflects the Bank's tolerance for risk;

(k) Review and approve changes/amendments to the risk-management framework;

(l) Review and approve risk-management procedures and control for new products and activities; and

(m) Periodically receive risk reports from management highlighting key risk areas, control failures and remedial action steps taken by management.

Credit risk

(a) Approve the Bank's overall risk tolerance in relation to credit risk based on the recommendation of the Chief Risk and Compliance Officer;

(b) Ensure that the Bank's overall credit risk exposure is maintained at prudent levels and consistent with the available capital through quarterly review of various types of credit exposure;

(c) Ensure that top management, as well as individuals responsible for credit risk-management, possess the requisite expertise and knowledge to accomplish the risk-management function;

(d) Ensure that the Bank implements a sound methodology that facilitates the identification, measurement, monitoring and control of credit risk;

(e) Ensure that detailed policies and procedures for credit risk exposure creation, management and recovery are in place; and

(f) Appoint credit officers and delegate approval authorities to individuals and committees.

Operational risk

(a) Oversee the overall governance of the Bank's operational risk-management process;

(b) Set the Bank's operational risk strategy and direction in line with the Bank's corporate strategy;

(c) Approve the Bank's operational risk-management framework;

(d) Periodically review the framework to ensure its relevance and effectiveness;

(e) Ensure that senior management is performing their risk-management responsibilities; and

(f) Ensure that the Bank's operational risk-management framework is subject to effective and comprehensive internal audit by operationally independent, appropriately trained and competent staff.

Market risk

(a) Define the Bank's overall risk appetite in relation to market risk;

(b) Ensure that the Bank's overall market risk exposure is maintained at levels consistent with the available capital;

(c) Ensure that top management, as well as individuals responsible for market risk-management, possess sound expertise and knowledge to accomplish the risk-management function;

(d) Approve the Bank's strategic direction and tolerance level for liquidity risk;

(e) Ensure that the Bank's senior management has the ability and required authority to manage liquidity risk;

(f) Approve the Bank's liquidity risk-management framework; and

(g) Ensure that liquidity risk is identified, measured, monitored and controlled.

Compliance risk

(a) Approve the Bank's code of conduct and ethics;

(b) Monitor the Bank's compliance with laws and regulations, its code of conduct and ethics and Corporate governance practices;

(c) Ensure new and changed legal and regulatory requirements are identified, monitored and reflected in Bank processes;

(d) Approve the compliance structure, mechanisms and processes established by management to ensure compliance with current laws, regulations and supervisory requirements; and

(e) Ensure the Bank has a compliance culture that contributes to the overall objective of risk-management.

Reputational risk

(a) Set an appropriate tone and guidelines regarding the development and implementation of effective reputation risk-management practices, including an explicit statement of a zero-tolerance policy for all unethical behaviour;

(b) Approve the Bank's framework for the identification, measurement, control and management of reputational risk;

(c) Monitor the Bank's compliance with its reputational risk-management policies and recommend sanctions for material breaches of internal policies;

(d) Review all exception reports by external parties such as regulators and auditors; ensure that appropriate sanctions are applied to erring officers; demand from management appropriate explanations for all exceptional items; ensure that management puts in place effective and remedial actions and reports on progress to the Board on an ongoing basis;

(e) Ensure that Board members do not compromise their fit and proper status with regulators. They shall ensure that only Board members who do not tarnish the Bank's image and reputation remain as members; and

(f) Ensure that only fit and proper persons are appointed to senior management positions in the Bank.

Strategic risk

(a) Oversee the strategic risk-management process;

(b) Ensure that the Bank has in place an appropriate strategic risk-management framework which suits its own circumstances and needs;

(c) Ensure that the strategic goals and objectives are set in line with the Bank's corporate mission and values, culture, business direction and risk tolerance;

(d) Approve the strategic plan (including strategies contained therein) and any subsequent changes, and review the plan (at least annually) to ensure its appropriateness;

(e) Ensure the organisation's structure, culture, infrastructure, financial means, managerial resources and capabilities, as well as systems and controls, are appropriate and adequate to support the implementation of its strategies;

(f) Review high-level reports periodically submitted to the Board on the overall strategic risk profile, and ensure that any material risks and strategic implications identified from those reports are properly addressed; and

(g) Ensure that senior management is competent in implementing strategic decisions approved by the Board, and in supervising such performance on a continuing basis.

Board committees

The Board carries out its oversight function through its standing committees, each of which has a charter that clearly defines its purpose, composition, structure, frequency of meetings, duties, tenure and reporting lines to the Board.

In line with best practice, the Chairman of the Board does not sit on any of the committees. The Board's four standing committees are: the Board Risk-Management Committee, the Board Audit Committee, the Board Governance & Remuneration Committee and the Board Credit & Finance Committee.

The management committees are: the Executive Committee (EXCO), the Enterprise Risk-Management Committee (ERMC), Management Credit Committee (MCC), Group Asset & Liability Committee (Group ALCO), and the Operational Risk-Management Committee (ORMC).

The roles and membership of the committees are as follows:

Committee	Key objective	Membership
Board Risk-Management Committee	The primary role of the Committee is to report to the Board and provide appropriate advice and recommendations on matters relevant to risk-management.	Five Non-Executive Directors appointed by the Board of Directors The Group Managing Director The Group Deputy Managing Director Executive Directors as appointed One of the Non-Executive Directors shall be Chairman of the Committee.
Board Audit Committee	The Committee assists the Board in ensuring the independence of the internal audit function of the Bank.	Four Non-Executive Directors.
Board Credit & Finance Committee	The Committee considers and approves loan applications above certain limits (as defined by the Board from time to time) which have been approved by the Management Credit Committee. It also acts as a catalyst for credit policy changes.	Seven Non-Executive Directors The Group Managing Director The Group Deputy Managing Director Executive Directors as appointed One of the Non-Executive Directors shall be Chairman of the Committee.
Board Governance & Remuneration Committee	The Committee advises the Board on its oversight responsibilities in relation to compensation, benefits and all other human resource matters affecting the Directors and employees of the Bank.	Five Non-Executive Directors The Group Managing Director The Group Deputy Managing Director One of the Non-Executive Directors shall be Chairman of the Committee.
The Executive Committee (EXCO)	The Committee is primarily responsible for the implementation of strategies approved by the Board and ensuring the efficient deployment of the Bank's resources.	Group Managing Director (Chairman) Group Deputy Managing Director All the Executive Directors Senior Vice Presidents Heads of Strategic Business Units appointed by The GMD/CEO who are not Executive Directors.
Enterprise Risk-Management Committee (ERMC)	The Bank's Enterprise Risk-Management Committee is responsible for managing all risks with the exception of credit, market and liquidity risks. The risks within the Committee's purview include (but are not limited to) strategic, reputational, compliance and operational risks.	The Group Managing Director (Chairman) The Group Deputy Managing Director All Executive Directors Chief Risk Officer Chief Compliance Officer Chief Financial Officer All ERM Division Heads Head, Corporate Communications Head, Corporate Counsel Head, Information Technology Chief Information Officer Company Secretary
Management Credit Committee (MCC)	This Committee is responsible for managing credit risks in the Bank.	Group Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (Chairman) Group Deputy Managing Director All Executive Directors Group Head, Credit Risk Management Team Leaders, Credit Risk Management Group Heads, Commercial Bank Group Heads, Institutional Bank Group Heads, Operations & IT Group Head, Compliance Group Head, Internal Audit Head, Corporate Counsel (or his/her nominee as approved by the GMD/CEO) Other Group Heads.
Group Asset & Liability Committee (Group ALCO)	The Group ALCO is responsible for the optimum management of the Bank's balance sheet and taking relevant decisions as well as recommending to the Board of Directors' prudent asset/liability management policies and procedures that enable the Bank to achieve its goals while operating in full compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.	The Group Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (Chairman) The Group Deputy Managing Director The Group Executive Directors Chief Risk Officer Country Managing Directors Country Treasury Heads The Group Treasurer Head, Financial Control – Domestic Head, Financial Control – International Head, Group Asset & Liability Management Head, Group Market Risk Head, Credit Risk.
Operational Risk-Management Committee (ORMC)	The Committee is responsible for the effectiveness of the operational risk-management function within the Bank. All decisions and deliberations of the Committee are reported to the Board Risk-Management Committee.	Group Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (Chairman) Group Deputy Managing Director All Division Heads/Executive Directors Chief Risk Officer Head, Operational Risk Management Group Head, Group Compliance and Internal Control Head, Group Internal Audit Head, Group HR Other Group Heads or persons to be designated by the Committee from time to time.

Without prejudice to the roles of these committees, the full Board shall retain ultimate responsibility for risk-management.

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future
continued

Specific roles of the Board committees

The Board's risk-management oversight roles and responsibilities are delegated to the following committees:

Board Risk-Management Committee

Specifically, the Committee performs the following functions:

(a) Oversee the establishment of a formal written policy on the Bank's overall risk-management framework. The policy defines risks and risk limits that are acceptable and unacceptable to the Bank. It provides guidelines and standards to administer the acceptance and ongoing management of all risks;

(b) Ensure that adequate policies are in place to manage and mitigate the adverse effects of both business and control risks in its operations;

(c) Ensure compliance with established policy through periodic review of reports provided by management, internal and statutory auditors and the supervisory authorities;

(d) Approve the appointment of qualified officers to manage the risk function;

(e) Oversee the management of all risks except credit risk in the Bank;

(f) Re-evaluate the risk-management policy of the Bank on a periodic basis to accommodate major changes in internal or external factors;

(g) Evaluate internal processes for identifying, assessing, monitoring and managing key risk areas, particularly:

- Important judgements and accounting estimates;
- Business and operational risks in the areas of credit, market and operations;
- Specific risks relating to outsourcing; and
- Consideration of environmental, community and social risks.

(h) Evaluate the adequacy of the Bank's risk-management systems and control environment with management and auditors (internal and external);

(i) Evaluate the Bank's risk profile, the action plans in place to manage risks, and monitors progress against plan to achieve these actions;

(j) Review the processes the Bank has in place for assessing and continuously improving internal controls, particularly those related to areas of significant risk; and

(k) Approve the provision of risk-management services by external providers.

Board Audit Committee

The Committee assists the Board in ensuring the independence of the internal audit function of the Bank and that it performs the following functions:

(a) Oversee the development of a procedure for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Bank, regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, unethical activity/breach of the corporate governance code or audit matters, including a means for the Bank's stakeholders (employees, customers, suppliers, applicants and others) to submit such complaints in a confidential and anonymous manner;

(b) Investigate any matter brought to its attention within the scope of its duties with the authority to retain counsel or other advisors, if in its judgement that is appropriate, at the expense of the Bank;

(c) Submit meeting minutes and, as appropriate, discuss the matters deliberated upon at each Committee meeting with the Board of Directors;

(d) Annually review and reassess its responsibilities, functions, pre-approval policy for audit and non-audit services, and charter, making changes as necessary, and conduct an annual performance evaluation of its activities;

(e) Ensure that the Bank provides adequate funding, as determined by the Committee, to the Committee for payment and compensation for advisers engaged by the Committee, and payment of ordinary administrative expenses incurred by the Committee in carrying out its duties;

(f) Review the proposed audit plan(s) and review the results of internal audits completed since the previous Committee meeting as well as the focus of upcoming internal audit projects;

(g) Approve the appointment and termination of the Chief Internal Auditor based on the recommendations of the Bank's executive management;

(h) Evaluate the process the Bank has in place for monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the internal audit function;

(i) Monitor the progress of the internal audit programme and consider the implications of internal audit findings on the control environment;

(j) Monitor the implementation of agreed action plans by management;

(k) Review reports from the internal auditors detailing their key findings and agreed management actions;

(l) Review the appropriateness of the qualification of the internal audit personnel and work resources; and

(m) Review the internal audit reporting lines and independence.

Board Credit & Finance Committee

The Committee under delegated authority is responsible for the following:

(a) Facilitate the effective management of credit risk by the Bank;

(b) Approve credit risk-management policies, underwriting guidelines and standard proposals on the recommendation of the Management Credit Committee;

(c) Approve definition of risk and return preferences and target risk portfolio;

(d) Approve the Bank's credit rating methodology and ensure its proper implementation;

(e) Approve credit-risk appetite and portfolio strategy;

(f) Approve lending decisions and limit setting;

(g) Approve new credit products and processes;

(h) Approve assignment of credit approval authority on the recommendation of the Management Credit Committee;

(i) Approve changes to credit policy guidelines on the recommendation of the Management Credit Committee;

(j) Approve credit facility requests and proposals within limits defined by the Bank's credit policy and within the statutory requirements set by the regulatory/supervisory authorities;

(k) Recommend credit facility requests above stipulated limits to the Board;

(l) Review credit risk reports on a periodic basis;

(m) Approve credit exceptions in line with Board approval; and

(n) Make recommendations to the Board on credit policy and strategy where appropriate.

The Board Governance & Remuneration Committee

The Committee has responsibility for the following:

(a) Ensure the right calibre of executive management is attracted, retained, motivated and rewarded;

(b) Make recommendations on the remuneration of the Chairman, Non-Executive Directors and Executive Directors to the Board for ratification;

(c) Approve remuneration levels for senior management and other Bank personnel;

(d) Review and approve remuneration policies and strategy; and

(e) Monitor the Bank's people-risk universe.

Specific roles of the management committees

The following management committees are directly responsible for risk-management oversight:

Enterprise Risk-Management Committee

The Committee has the following responsibilities for all risks within its purview as follows:

(a) Formulate risk policies;

(b) Monitor implementation of risk policies;

(c) Review risk reports for presentation to the Board and Board committees;

(d) Implement Board decisions across the Bank.

Management Credit Committee

The Committee has the following responsibilities:

- Review credit policy recommendations for Board approval;
- Approve individual credit exposure in line with its approval limits;
- Agree on portfolio plan/strategy for the Bank;
- Review monthly credit risk reports and remedial action plan; and
- Co-ordinate the Bank's response to material events that may have an impact on the credit portfolio.

The Committee is assisted by the credit risk-management function, whose responsibilities are to:

- Establish and maintain effective credit risk-management environment in the Bank;
- Review proposals in respect of credit policies and standards and endorse to the Board of Directors for approval;
- Define the Bank risk and return preferences and target risk portfolio;
- Monitor on an ongoing basis the Bank's risk quality and performance, review periodic credit portfolio reports and assess portfolio performance;
- Define the credit approval framework and assign credit approval limits in line with Bank policy;
- Review defined credit product programmes on recommendation of the head of credit risk-management and endorse to the Board of Directors for approval;
- Review credit policy changes initiated by management and endorse to the Board of Directors for approval;
- Ensure compliance with the Bank's credit policies and statutory requirements prescribed by the regulatory/supervisory authorities;
- Approve credit facility requests within limits defined by Access Bank's credit policy guideline (CPG), and within the statutory requirements set by the regulatory/supervisory authorities;
- Review and endorse credits approved by SBU heads;
- Review and recommend to the Board Credit Committee, credits beyond their approval limits;
- Review periodic credit portfolio reports and assess portfolio performance; and
- Approve exceptions/write-offs, waivers and discounts on non-performing credit facilities within specified limit.

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future
continued

Group Asset & Liability Committee

The purpose of the Committee is to:

- Monitor and control all market, liquidity risk and interest-rate risk across the Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with the risk appetite set by the Board of Directors;
- Review limit, guideline or trigger breaches and agree remedial actions in order to align exposures with agreed appetite;
- Approve Market Risk, Liquidity Risk and Banking Book Interest-Rate Risk Policies for each of the banking subsidiaries;
- Review and note the impact of internal and external factors on the net interest margin; and
- Recommend to the Board the policies and guidelines under which the Bank will manage balance sheet growth (including deposits, advances and investments, non-earning assets, foreign exchange activities and positions, market and liquidity management and capital management) and in so doing protect the Bank's capital base and reputation.

Responsibilities and authorities

- The ultimate responsibility for the proper management of the Bank's assets and liabilities lies with the Board of Directors;
- The Board of Directors may delegate that responsibility to Group ALCO and Group ALCO, through this mandate, is responsible for the establishment of appropriate policies and limits across the Group;
- Group ALCO is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of these policies and for the development of appropriate procedures and guidelines for adoption at Country ALCOs and specific ratification by the subsidiaries' Board of Directors;
- Country ALCOs are responsible for providing information to Group ALCO to enable it to perform its function;
- Country ALCOs are responsible for proposing amendments to policies for approval and ratification by Group ALCO, such amendments having been first approved by the Country ALCO;
- Group ALCO reports to the Board of Directors through the Board Risk-Management Committee detailing strategies and risk positions since the last report received. Any excesses during the year under review must be supported by details quoting the relevant authority for the excess such as the Central Bank of Nigeria, Group ALCO etc;
- Group ALCO will delegate limits/authorities to line management to enable the smooth functioning of the Bank's day-to-day operations; and
- In the event of a vote, the majority will prevail with the Group ALCO chairman casting the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

Other responsibilities include:

Prudent management of market risk:

- To ensure the levels of market risk assumed by the Bank are effectively and prudently managed in accordance with the Market Risk Policy;
- To approve market risk limits and triggers in accordance with the risk appetite set by the Group ALCO and the Group's Concentration Risk Policy;
- To note compliance with all market risk limits and triggers, and ensure actions to address breaches are promptly executed and reported to authorised bodies;
- To manage all forms of market risk firstly by using the Group ALCO's mandate to set exposure levels and stop-loss limits, and secondly, if necessary, by hedging any form of market risk; and
- To review and approve all policies and procedures relating to market risk-management.

Prudent management of liquidity risk:

- To ensure the levels of tactical and strategic liquidity risk assumed by the Bank are effectively and prudently managed in accordance with the Liquidity Risk Policy;
- To approve liquidity risk limits and guidelines in accordance with the risk appetite set by the Group ALCO;
- To note compliance with all liquidity risk guidelines and limits, and ensure actions to address breaches are promptly executed and reported to authorising bodies;
- To ensure appropriate steps are taken where there is deterioration in liquidity;
- To approve funding and liquidity management strategies based on forecast balance sheet growth;
- To ensure the provision of standby funding facilities is kept within prudent levels;
- To review and approve all policies, procedures and contingency plans relating to liquidity risk-management; and
- To approve liquidity stress scenarios and associated contingency plans.

Prudent management of interest-rate risk:

- To ensure that the level of interest-rate risk assumed by the Bank is effectively and prudently managed;
- To note compliance with all guidelines and limits, and ensure actions to address breaches are promptly executed and reported to authorising bodies;
- To approve limits and guidelines in accordance with the risk appetite set by the Group ALCO and the Group Market Risk; and
- To approve the subsidiaries' market risk and hedging strategies on a case-by-case basis, or explicitly delegate the approval of such strategies to the Country ALCO.

Prudent margin management:

- To review and note the impact of internal and external factors on the Bank's current and forecasted net interest margin;
- To review and approve funds transfer pricing principles, methodologies and rates; and
- To review and approve policies and procedures relating to margin management.

General:

- To monitor adherence to regulatory requirements; and
- To delegate to the Group Asset & Liability Management team the responsibility for dealing with trigger, guideline or limit breaches across the Group on a day-to-day basis.

Roles of senior management

The roles of senior management as it relates to risk management are as:

(a) Implement risk strategy approved by the Board of Directors;

(b) Develop policies and procedures for identifying, measuring and controlling risks identified in the Bank's risk universe;

(c) Provide appropriate resources to evaluate and control all identified risks;

(d) Review risk reports on a regular and timely basis;

(e) Review periodic risk reports for operational and other risks separate from credit and market risks; and

(f) Provide all reports required by the Board and its committees for the effective performance of risk-management oversight functions.

Operational Risk-Management Committee (ORMC)

The Committee has the following responsibilities:

- Review and recommend the Operational Risk-Management (ORM) framework and any amendments or enhancements to the Board of Directors for approval;
- Oversee the implementation of the ORM framework across the enterprise;
- Review methodologies and tools for identification, assessment, monitoring and control of operational risks and maintaining the loss event databases;
- Ensure operational risk exposures are within the risk tolerance limits set under the policy;
- Review the reports from the Group ORM unit, business lines and their respective risk profiles to determine areas of highest priority and put in place the related mitigation strategies;
- Ensure adequate resources are allotted at various levels to manage operational risk across the enterprise;
- Ensure adequate communication to the functional departments and emphasise the importance of operational risk-management and assure adequate participation;
- Co-ordinate an ongoing appropriate awareness of operational risk, and an associated education programme in the Bank from top to bottom through the implementation of an enterprise-wide operational risk approach; and
- Set guidelines for identifying operational risk in all new products and processes.

Roles of risk champions in the business units

- Coordinate all risk-management activities in the business unit, including compliance with risk policies and procedures;
- Provide on-the-job training on risk-management to other staff;
- Liaise with the Risk-Management and Compliance Division to obtain new systems, approaches and methods for managing risks and advise staff within the unit appropriately;
- Co-ordinate the gathering of risk-related information risk information gathered, analyse the information and periodically report to the Group head and the Risk-Management department in the agreed format;
- In conjunction with other managers in the business unit, articulate risk-management/optimisation strategies for managing risks, prepare a risk-mitigation plan and communicate these to the Risk-Management and Compliance Division; and
- Monitor and report on the effectiveness of risk-mitigation plans in reducing risk incidence in the unit.

Risk-Management and Compliance Division – relationship with other units

The relationships between the Risk-Management and Compliance (RMCD) and other units are highlighted in the diagram:

- RMCD sets policies and defines risk limits for other units in the Bank;
- RMCD performs bank-wide risk monitoring and reporting;
- Other units provide relevant data to RMCD for risk monitoring and reporting, and identify potential risks in their line of business, while RMCD provides a framework for managing such risks;
- RMCD and market-facing units collaborate in designing new products;
- RMCD and internal audit co-ordinate activities to provide a holistic view of risks across the Bank;
- RMCD makes recommendations with respect to capital allocation, pricing and reward/sanctions based on risk reports; and
- Information Technology Support Group provides relevant user support to the RMCD function in respect of the various risk-management software applications.

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future
continued

Risk-Management and Compliance Division – relationship with other units

Key risks and developments in 2012

The Group's risk-management framework was strengthened in 2012 in view of the expanded size of operations, branch network and increased customer base. Our credit risk-management function was expanded and restructured for improved effectiveness while a new automated credit risk solution was also implemented to enhance workflow efficiency. Our information security practices were strengthened through the ISO27001 certification process. Also, in view of the increased importance of electronic banking and the need to protect our card customers, and mitigate card fraud, we aligned our card management environment with international best practice and obtained the PCIDSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) certification during the year.

The acquisition of Intercontinental Bank was followed by the successful completion of the systems and people integration in 2012. The Bank recognised the significance of the risks inherent in the integration process and proactively put measures in place to ensure a well-controlled exercise with minimal operational losses. The risk-management function was restructured and expanded during the year to support the enlarged size of the Bank. Various risk policies were reviewed to enhance operational efficiency while additional resources in terms of people and systems were deployed to the risk-management function.

In order to enhance the effectiveness of strategic and reputation risk monitoring in the Bank, a separate desk was created for reputational and strategic risk-management in 2012.

As part of the Bank's contribution to promoting compliance and the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing in Nigeria, an awareness campaign was organised in December 2012 in collaboration with the Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU), Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the Special Control Unit Against Money Laundering (SCUML). This initiative aimed to make the Bank's customers more aware of the additional Know Your Customer (KYC) requirement that applies to the Bank's staff in respect of Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs) as per a new directive from the CBN.

Below is a summary of other key risks and developments

Risk type	Definition	Features	Key developments in 2012	Risk mitigation
Credit risk	The risk of loss arising from the failure of a client or counterparty to fulfil its obligations to the Group.	Potential risk to earnings and capital. Significant correlation between credit risk and the macroeconomic environment. Potential for large material losses due to concentration risk.	Change in credit risk-management group structure with specialised group heads for Corporate, Commercial and Credit Administration and Portfolio Management. Reduction in NPL.	Increased investment in recovery functions. Appointment of new group head for Credit Administration and Portfolio Management. Implementation of new automated credit processing platform. Intensified training for credit risk-management staff. Strengthening of the remedial process.
Market risk	The risk of losses in On and Off-balance sheet positions arising from adverse movements in market prices and rates.	Potential for large material losses from complicated treasury products. Potential for losses due to volatilities and stress events.	Increase in regulatory policy rate and required cash reserves led to sharp spikes in interest rates. Renewed appetite for Nigerian sovereign debt due to listing of bonds in the JP Morgan Emerging Markets Government Bond Index leading to high volatility in fixed-income yields. The CBN has been able to maintain the +/-3% band set for the Naira-Dollar exchange rate.	The use of limits and management action triggers for strict adherence to the Bank's internal policies. Limiting transactions to approved counterparties. Significant investments are approved by the Board and all others by the relevant management committee.
Operational risk	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, or systems, or from external events.	Frequent small losses that can become surprisingly high. Infrequent material losses with high impact.	The economic environment, rising level of external threats (e.g. fraud, security) coupled with massive expansion in branch network and number of personnel exposed the Bank to operational risks.	Diligent implementation of our enhanced policy standards and control frameworks across the expanded business and branch network. Material events are escalated to Divisional and Group Executives. Additional resources were also allocated to the risk-management functions. Bank-wide training of staff on key operational risk issues.
Funding and liquidity risk	Diligent implementation of our enhanced policy standards and control frameworks across the expanded business and branch network. Material events are escalated to Divisional and Group Executives. Additional resources are also allocated to the risk-management functions. Bank-wide training of staff on key operational risk issues.	May disrupt the business model and the Group's activities. Significantly correlated with credit risk losses.	Focus was geared towards consolidating balance sheet growth through deposit mobilisation utilising the bank's Value Chain Model and the enhanced customer base.	We have built up a significant liquidity reserve. The Bank's liquidity ratio is consistently above 60%.
Regulatory risk	The risks arising from changes in law, guidelines and other regulatory enforcement.	Compliance with laws and regulations. Potential for fines and/or restrictions in business activities.	Several circulars were issued by regulators during the year in line with the ongoing reforms in the banking industry.	Proactive engagement strategy with the CBN and other regulators, driven by a well-developed regulatory risk framework. New regulations and compliance plans are discussed in management and Board committee risk meetings.
Other risk (Reputation, Strategic etc.)	Failure to comply with applicable financial services regulatory rules and regulations. It is the risk that results from adverse business decisions, ineffective or inappropriate business plans, or failure to respond to changes in the competitive environment.	Expose the Group to penalties and reputation damage. Failure to meet expectations of stakeholders.	There was no major negative publicity or reputational risk event during the year.	Close monitoring of all reputational risk event drivers. Adherence to the principle of zero tolerance for regulatory breaches. Active engagement with all stakeholders – customers, investors, regulators, staff, etc. Significant strategic actions, such as material acquisitions or capital actions, are approved by the Board. A new unit was created for reputational and strategic risk-management during the year.

Credit risk-management

Credit risk arises from the failure of an obligor of the Bank to repay principal or interest at the stipulated time or failure otherwise to perform as agreed. This risk is compounded if the assigned collateral only partly covers the claims made to the borrower, or if its valuation is exposed to frequent changes due to changing market conditions (i.e. market risk).

The Bank's risk-management philosophy is that a moderate and guarded risk attitude will ensure sustainable growth in Shareholder value and reputation. Extension of credit at Access Bank is guided by its Credit Risk and Portfolio Management Plan, which sets out specific rules for risk origination and management of the loan portfolio. The Plan also sets out the roles and responsibilities of different individuals and committees involved in the credit process.

We recognise the fact that our main asset is our loan portfolio. Therefore, we actively safeguard and strive continually to improve the health of our loan portfolio. We scrutinise all applications and weed out potential problem loans during the loan application phase, and we constantly monitor the existing loan portfolio.

The goal of the Bank is to apply sophisticated, but realistic, credit models and systems to monitor and manage credit risk. Ultimately these credit models and systems are the foundation for the application of an internal rating-based approach to calculation of capital requirements. The development, implementation and application of these models are guided by the Bank's Basel II strategy.

The pricing of each credit granted reflects the level of risks inherent in the credit. Subject to competitive forces, Access Bank implements a consistent pricing model for loans to its different target markets. The client's interest is guarded at all times, and collateral quality is never the sole reason for a positive credit decision.

Provisions for credit losses meet prudential guidelines set forth by the central bank of the countries in which we operate, both for loans for which specific provisions exist as well as for the portfolio of performing loans. Access Bank's credit process requires rigorous proactive and periodic review of the quality of the loan portfolio. This helps us to identify and remediate credit issues proactively.

The Criticised Assets Committee performs a quarterly review of loans with emerging signs of weakness; the Management Credit Committee and the Board Credit Committee also perform reviews of the quality of our loan portfolio on a quarterly basis. These are in addition to daily reviews performed by our Credit Risk-Management department.

Principal credit policies

The following are the principal credit policies of the Bank:

- Credit Risk-Management Policy: The core objective is to enable maximisation of returns on a risk-adjusted basis from banking book credit risk exposures that are brought under the ambit of Credit Risk Management Policy by putting in place robust credit risk-management systems consisting of risk identification, risk measurement, setting of exposure and risk limits, risk monitoring and control, and reporting of credit risk in the banking book.
- Credit Risk-Mitigant Management Policy: The objective is to aid in effective credit portfolio management through mitigation of credit risks by using credit risk mitigation techniques.
- Credit Risk Rating Policy: The objective of this policy is to ensure reliable and consistent Obligor Risk Ratings (ORRs) and Facility Risk Ratings (FRRs) throughout Access Bank and to provide guidelines for risk rating for retail and non-retail exposures in the banking book covering the credit and investment books of the Bank.
- Country and Cross-Border Risk-Management Policy: The objective of this policy is to establish a consistent framework for the identification, measurement and management of country risk across Access Bank.
- Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Policy: The objectives of the policy are identification of material risks, measurement of material risks, monitoring and control of material risks and reporting of material risks.
- Enterprise-wide Risk-Management Policy: The core objective is to provide a reasonable degree of assurance to the Board of Directors that the risks threatening the Bank's achievement of its vision are identified, measured, monitored and controlled through an effective, integrated risk-management system covering credit, market, operational, interest rate, liquidity and other material risks.

Responsibilities of business units and independent Credit Risk-Management

In Access Bank, Business units and Independent Credit Risk-Management have a joint responsibility for the overall accuracy of risk ratings assigned to obligors and facilities. Business Relationship Managers will be responsible for deriving the ORR and FRR using approved methodologies as set out in this policy, however Independent Credit Risk-Management may also perform this function.

Notwithstanding who derives the risk rating, Independent Credit Risk-Management is responsible for reviewing and ensuring the correctness of the ORR and FRR assigned to a borrower and facilities. This review includes ensuring the ongoing consistency of the risk-rating process with the Bank's Risk Rating Policy; ongoing appropriate application of the risk-rating process and tools; review of judgemental and qualitative inputs into the risk rating process; ensuring the timeliness and thoroughness of risk-rating reviews; and ensuring that the documentation of the risk-rating process is complete and current.

Independent Credit Risk-Management has the final authority if there is a question about a specific rating.

Credit process

The Bank's credit process starts with portfolio planning and target market identification. Within identified target markets, credits are initiated by relationship managers. The proposed credits are subjected to review and approvals by applicable credit approval authorities. Further to appropriate approvals, loans are disbursed to beneficiaries.

Ongoing management of loans is undertaken by both relationship management teams and our Credit Risk-Management Group. The process is applied at the Head Office and in the subsidiaries.

If a preliminary analysis of a loan request by the account manager indicates that it merits further scrutiny, it is then analysed in greater detail by the account manager, with further detailed review by Credit Risk-Management. The agreement of Credit Risk-Management must be obtained for any credit extension. If the loan application passes the detailed analysis, it is then submitted to the appropriate approval authority for the size of facilities.

The standard credit evaluation process is based both on quantitative figures from the Financial Statements and on an array of qualitative factors. Factual information on the borrower is collected, as well as pertinent macroeconomic data, such as an outlook for the relevant sector. These subjective factors are assessed by the analyst and all individuals involved in the credit approval process, relying not only on quantitative factors but also on extensive knowledge of the company in question and its management.

Credit risk measurement

Risk-rating methodology

The credit rating of the counterparty plays a fundamental role in final credit decisions, as well as in the terms offered for successful loan applications. Access Bank employs a robust credit rating system based on international best practices (including Basel II recommendations) in the determination of the obligor and facility risks and thus allows the Bank to maintain its asset quality at a desired level.

The Bank's objective regarding its Risk-Rating Policy is to ensure reliable and consistent Obligor Risk Ratings (ORRs) and Facility Risk Ratings (FRRs) throughout the Bank and to provide guidelines for risk rating for retail and non-retail exposures in the Bank.

The Risk-Rating Policy incorporates credit risk-rating models which estimate risk of obligor default and facility risks (covering both recovery as well as exposure risk). These models are currently based on expert judgment for retail and non-retail exposures. Our long-term goal is to adopt the Internal Rating Based (IRB) approach. The data required to facilitate the IRB approach are being gathered.

All Access Bank businesses that extend credit are subject to the Risk-Rating Policy.

Credit risk-rating models in Access Bank Plc

The following are the credit risk-rating models deployed by Access Bank.

For retail exposures:

Obligor Risk Rating (ORR) models have been developed for

1. Personal loans
2. Credit cards
3. Auto loans
4. Mortgage loans

Facility Risk Rating (FRR) models have been developed for

1. Loss Given Default (LGD)
2. Exposure at Default (EAD)

For non-retail exposures:

Obligor Risk Rating (ORR) models have been developed for:

1. Sovereign (approach to rating sovereign exposures using external ratings)
2. Bank and non-banking financial institutions
3. Corporate
   - Manufacturing sector
   - Trading sector
   - Services sector
   - Real estate sector
4. Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) without financials

Facility Risk Rating (FRR) models have been developed for:

1. Loss Given Default (LGD)
2. Exposure at Default (EAD)

Risk-rating process

In Access Bank, all businesses must have a documented and approved risk-rating process for deriving risk ratings for all obligors and facilities (including those covered under credit programmes). The risk-rating process is the end-to-end process for deriving ORRs and FRRs and includes models, guidelines, support adjustments, collateral adjustments, process controls, as well as any other defined processes that a business undertakes in order to arrive at ORRs and FRRs. The risk-rating process of each business must be in compliance with the Bank's Risk-Rating Policy and deviations must be explicitly approved.

Establishing the risk-rating process is the joint responsibility of the Business Manager and Independent Credit Risk Manager associated with each business. The process must be documented and must be approved by the Management Credit Committee.

The risk-rating process for each business must be reviewed and approved every three years, unless more frequent review is specified as a condition of the approvals. Interim material changes to the risk-rating process, as determined by the Independent Credit Risk Manager for the business, must be re-approved.

Risk-rating scale and external rating equivalent

Access Bank operates a 12-grade numeric risk-rating scale. The scale runs from 1 to 8. Rating 1 represents the best obligors and facilities and rating 8 represents the worst obligors and facilities. The risk-rating scale incorporates sub-grades and full grades reflective of realistic credit migration patterns.

The risk-rating scale and the external rating equivalent is detailed below:

Access Bank Risk Rating	S&P long-term equivalent	Grade
1	AAA	Investment Grade
2+	AA	
2	A	
2-	BBB	
3+	BB+	Standard Grade
3	BB	
3-	BB-	
4	B	Non-Investment Grade
5	B-	
6	CCC	
7	C	
8	D	

Business Review

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future
continued

Credit Risk Control & Mitigation policy

Authority limits on credit

The highest credit approval authority is the Board of Directors, supported by the Board Credit & Finance Committee and further by the Management Credit Committee. Individuals are also assigned credit approval authorities in line with the Bank's criteria for such delegation set out in its Credit Risk and Portfolio Management Plan. The principle of central management of risk and decision authority is maintained by the Bank. The maximum amount of credit that may be approved at each subsidiary is limited, with amounts above such limit being approved at Head Office.

This structure gives Access Bank the possibility to incorporate much-needed local expertise, but at the same time manage risk on a global level. Local Credit Committees of the Bank's subsidiaries are thus able to grant credits, but the sum total of the exposure of the applicant and financially related counterparties is limited, most commonly by the subsidiary's capital. All applications that would lead to exposures exceeding the set limit are referred to the appropriate approval authority in Head Office.

The credit approval limits of the principal officers of the Group are shown in the table below:

Authority	Approval limit
Group Managing Director	N200,000,000
Group Deputy Managing Director	N150,000,000
Group Executive Director	N75,000,000
Managing Directors of the Bank's subsidiaries	N25,000,000

Credit approval limits by risk rating are shown in the table below:

Access Bank Risk Rating	Credit Rating by S&P	Board of Directors	Board Credit Committee approval limit	Management Credit Committee approval limit
1	AAA	Single Obligor	N20bn	N10bn
2+	AA	Single Obligor	N20bn	N7.5bn
2	A	Single Obligor	N10bn	N2bn
2-	BBB	Single Obligor	N10bn	N1bn
3+	BB+	Single Obligor	N10bn	N500mn
3	BB	Single Obligor	N10bn	N500mn
3-	BB-	Single Obligor		Above N100mn
4	B	Single Obligor		
5	B-	Single Obligor		

Collateral policies

It is the Group's policy that all credit exposures are adequately collateralised. Credit risk mitigation is an activity of reducing credit risk in an exposure or transferring it to counterparty, at facility level, by a safety net of tangible and realisable securities including approved third-party guarantees/insurance.

In Access Bank, strategies for risk reduction at the transaction level differ from that at the portfolio level. At transaction level, the most common technique used by the Bank is the collateralisation of the exposures, by first priority claims or obtaining a third-party guarantee. Other techniques include buying a credit derivative to offset credit risk at transaction level. At portfolio level, asset securitisation, credit derivatives etc. are used to mitigate risks in the portfolio.

However, the primary consideration when approving credits is always the obligor's financial strength and debt-servicing capacity. The guidelines relating to risk mitigants as incorporated in the guidance note of BCBS on "Principles for the Management of Credit Risk" (September 2000, Paragraph 34) are be taken into consideration while using a credit risk mitigant to control credit risk.

"Bank can utilise transaction structure, collateral and guarantees to help mitigate risks (both identified and inherent) in individual credits but transactions should be entered into primarily on the strength of the borrower's repayment capacity. Collateral cannot be a substitute for a comprehensive assessment of the borrower or the counterparty, nor it can compensate for insufficient information. It should be recognised that any credit enforcement actions (e.g. foreclosure proceedings) can eliminate the profit margin on the transaction. In addition, Banks need to be mindful that the value of collateral may well be impaired by the same factors that have led to the diminished recoverability of the credit."

The range of collaterals acceptable to the Bank include:

- Cash/deposits (domestic and foreign currency) with the Bank including certificates of deposit or comparable instruments issued by the Bank;
- Certificates of Deposit from other banks;
- Commodities;
- Debt securities issued by sovereigns and public-sector enterprises;
- Debt securities issued by banks and corporations;
- Equities – including stocks or share certificates of quoted blue-chip companies;
- Mortgages on landed property;
- Asset-backed securities;
- Charge on assets (fixed and/or floating) – including premises, inventory, receivables, merchandise, plant and machinery etc;
- Negative pledges;
- Lien on any asset that is being financed;
- Stock hypothecation;
- Shipping documents (for imports);
- Bankers' acceptance; and
- Life assurance policies.

Master netting arrangements

It is the Group's policy that all credit exposures are adequately collateralised. Notwithstanding, our account opening documentation allows the Bank to net off customers' deposits against their exposure to the Bank. Generally, transactions are allowed to run on a gross basis. However, in cases of unfavourable credit migration, the Bank may elect to invoke the netting agreement.

Credit-related commitments

It is the Group's policy that all credit exposures are adequately collateralised. Credit risk mitigation is an activity of reducing credit risk in an exposure.

Provisioning policy

A loan or loan portfolio is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the loan or loan portfolio that can be reliably estimated.

Group

As at 31 December, 2012	Note	Loans and advances to customers		Loans and advances to banks		Investment securities	
	Note	Dec-12	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-11
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Carrying amount	25, 26, 30	604,073,398	576,228,507	4,564,944	775,765	447,281,811	561,733,704
Assets at amortised cost							
Individually impaired:							
Grade 6: Impaired		5,657,229	14,380,004	932	125,230	–	–
Grade 7: Impaired		6,284,491	15,277,296	28,111	10,365	–	–
Grade 8: Impaired		22,397,397	26,436,645	67,712	22	–	3,195,441
Gross amount		34,339,117	56,093,945	96,755	135,617	–	3,195,441
Allowance for impairment		(24,233,009)	(43,581,022)	(96,755)	(61,028)	–	(3,195,441)
Carrying amount		10,106,108	12,512,923	–	74,589	–	–
Collectively impaired:							
Grade 1-3: Low-fair risk		489,392,919	487,624,213	4,570,574	705,954	–	–
Grade 4-5: Watch list		103,789,552	78,368,977	7,269	–	–	–
Grade 6: Impaired		113,395	–	–	–	–	–
Grade 7: Impaired		4,065,320	–	–	–	–	–
Grade 8: Impaired		7,706,909	–	–	–	–	–
Gross amount		605,068,095	565,993,190	4,577,543	705,954	–	–
Allowance for impairment		(13,626,006)	(4,279,771)	(12,599)	(4,778)	–	–
Carrying amount		591,442,089	561,713,419	4,564,944	701,176	–	–
Past due but not impaired:				–	–	–	–
Grade 4-5: Low-fair risk		2,627,910	2,452,168	–	–	–	–
Gross amount		2,627,910	2,452,168	–	–	–	–
Allowance for impairment		(102,708)	(450,003)	–	–	–	–
Carrying amount		2,525,202	2,002,165	–	–	–	–
Past due but not impaired comprises:							
90-180 days		2,627,910	2,452,168	–	–	–	–
Gross amount		2,627,910	2,452,168	–	–	–	–
Allowance for impairment		(102,708)	(450,003)	–	–	–	–
Carrying amount		2,525,202	2,002,165	–	–	–	–
Neither past due nor impaired:							
Available-for-sale assets (AFS)							
Grade 1-3: Low-fair risk		–	–	–	–	57,816,888	46,978,397
Grade 4-5: Low-fair risk		–	–	–	–	–	–
Held-to-maturity assets							
Grade 1-3: Low-fair risk		–	–	–	–	389,464,923	514,755,307
Grade 4-5: Low-fair risk		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total carrying amount – amortised cost		604,073,400	576,228,507	4,564,944	775,765	447,281,811	561,733,704

Business Review

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future
continued

Bank

As at 31 December, 2012	Note	Loans and advances to customers		Loans and advances to banks		Investment securities	
		Dec-12	Dec-11	**Dec-12**	Dec-11	**Dec-12**	Dec-11
		N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Carrying amount	25, 26, 30	**554,592,199**	490,877,501	**3,054,520**	775,765	**420,346,295**	127,420,035
Assets at amortised cost							
Individually impaired:							
Grade 6: Impaired		**1,151,622**	7,691,449	**932**	125,230	**–**	–
Grade 7: Impaired		**4,209,986**	6,255,023	**28,111**	10,365	**–**	–
Grade 8: Impaired		**18,402,656**	27,631,034	**67,712**	22	**–**	118,441
Gross amount		**23,764,264**	41,577,506	**96,755**	135,617	**–**	118,441
Allowance for impairment		**(19,843,638)**	(17,333,987)	**(96,755)**	(61,028)	**–**	(118,441)
Carrying amount		**3,920,626**	24,243,519	**–**	74,589	**–**	–
Collectively impaired:							
Grade 1-3: Low-fair risk		**449,114,326**	412,048,505	**3,059,850**	705,954	**–**	–
Grade 4-5: Watch list		**100,938,746**	56,128,388	**7,269**	–	**–**	–
Grade 6: Impaired		**113,396**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Grade 7: Impaired		**4,065,320**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Grade 8: Impaired		**7,706,909**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Gross amount		**561,938,697**	468,176,893	**3,067,119**	705,954	**–**	–
Allowance for impairment		**(13,280,114)**	(3,545,076)	**(12,599)**	(4,778)	**–**	–
Carrying amount		**548,658,583**	464,631,817	**3,054,520**	701,176	**–**	–
Past due but not impaired:				**–**	–	**–**	–
Grade 4-5: Low-fair risk		**2,093,919**	2,452,168	**–**	–	**–**	–
Gross amount		**2,093,919**	2,452,168	**–**	–	**–**	–
Allowance for impairment		**(80,929)**	(450,003)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Carrying amount		**2,012,990**	2,002,165	**–**	–	**–**	–
Past due but not impaired comprises:							
90-180 days		**2,093,919**	2,452,168	**–**	–	**–**	–
Gross amount		**2,093,919**	2,452,168	**–**	–	**–**	–
Allowance for impairment		**(80,929)**	(450,003)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Carrying amount		**2,012,990**	2,002,165	**–**	–	**–**	–
Neither past due nor impaired:							
Available-for-sale assets (AFS)							
Grade 1-3: Low-fair risk		**–**	–	**–**	–	**53,573,446**	15,525,164
Grade 4-5: Low-fair risk		**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Held-to-maturity assets							
Grade 1-3: Low-fair risk		**–**	–	**–**	–	**366,772,849**	111,894,871
Grade 4-5: Low-fair risk		**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Total carrying amount – amortised cost		**554,592,199**	490,877,501	**3,054,520**	775,765	**420,346,295**	127,420,035

Gross loans and advances to customers per sector is analysed as follows:

	Group Dec-12 N'000	Group Dec-11 N'000	Bank Dec-12 N'000	Bank Dec-11 N'000
Agriculture	**11,417,905**	2,211,839	**10,453,336**	1,840,963
Capital market	**282,125**	24,668,109	**258,292**	14,164,109
Construction	**21,565,101**	20,520,115	**19,743,311**	16,988,370
Education	**588,292**	879,044	**538,594**	331,155
Finance and insurance	**9,596,584**	37,320,764	**8,785,877**	12,180,032
General	**18,679,163**	22,349,725	**17,101,173**	17,036,615
General commerce	**96,522,617**	123,850,757	**88,368,519**	118,106,502
Government	**14,560,485**	20,424,152	**13,412,832**	13,762,558
Information and communication	**84,761,316**	63,099,067	**77,600,797**	–
Manufacturing	**136,349,169**	96,302,824	**124,830,573**	84,296,669
Oil and gas	**189,196,852**	153,763,307	**173,213,763**	131,021,850
Real estate	**38,882,509**	31,509,903	**35,597,768**	27,962,393
Transportation and storage	**12,699,321**	20,827,400	**11,626,500**	7,285,985
Power and energy	**1,093,417**	2,255,023	**1,001,047**	1,124,899
Professional, scientific and technical	**542,411**	238,952	**496,588**	225,039
Others	**5,207,861**	4,318,322	**4,767,909**	4,318,322
Total	**642,035,122**	624,539,303	**587,796,879**	450,645,461

Set out below is an analysis of the gross and net (of allowances for impairment) amounts of individually impaired assets by risk grade:

Group

	Loans and advances to customers		Loans and advances to banks		Investment securities	
	Gross N'000	Net N'000	Gross N'000	Net N'000	Gross N'000	Net N'000
December 2012						
Grade 6-8: Individually impaired	**34,339,117**	**10,106,108**	**96,755**	–	–	–
Total	**34,339,117**	**10,106,108**	**96,755**	–	–	–
December 2011						
Grade 6-8: Individually impaired	56,093,945	12,512,923	135,617	74,589	3,195,441	–
Total	56,093,945	12,512,923	135,617	74,589	3,195,441	–

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future
continued

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

Group

	Loans and advances to customers		Loans and advances to banks	
	Dec-12	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Against individually impaired	13,118,638	10,374,786	–	–
Against collectively impaired	298,975,878	242,966,173	2,480,500	3,033,500
Against past due but not impaired	11,506,623	–	–	–
Total	323,601,139	253,340,959	2,480,500	3,033,500

	Loans and advances to customers		Loans and advances to banks	
	Dec-12	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Against individually impaired:				
Property	5,580,278	10,373,720	–	–
Equities	19,722	1,066	–	–
Cash	418,392	–	–	–
Pledged goods/receivables	–	–	–	–
Others	7,100,246	–	–	–
	13,118,638	10,374,786	–	–
Against collectively impaired:				
Property	198,088,526	131,409,340	–	–
Equities	9,938,356	22,541,176	–	–
Cash	48,575,181	89,015,657	2,480,500	–
Pledged goods/receivables	–	–	–	3,033,500
Others	42,429,663	–	–	–
	298,975,878	242,966,173	2,480,500	3,033,500
Against past due but not impaired:				
Property	11,400,775	–	–	–
Equities	55,848	–	–	–
Cash	50,000	–	–	–
Pledged goods/receivables	–	–	–	–
Others	–	–	–	–
	11,506,623	–	–	–
Total	323,601,139	253,340,959	2,480,500	3,033,500

Credit concentration (Group)

The Group monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector and by geographic location. An analysis of concentrations of net credit risk at the reporting date is shown below:

		Loans and advances to customers		Loans and advances to banks		Investment securities	
	Note	**Dec-12**	Dec-11	**Dec-12**	Dec-11	**Dec-12**	Dec-11
		N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Carrying amount	25, 26, 30	**604,073,399**	576,228,507	**4,564,943**	775,765	**447,281,811**	561,733,704
Concentration by sector:							
Corporate		**451,939,534**	429,446,999	**–**	–	**37,546,778**	55,032,646
Commercial		**108,591,572**	95,400,391	**–**	–	**–**	–
Bank		**498,798**	–	**4,564,943**	775,765	**–**	8,372,763
Retail		**38,187,950**	32,643,127	**–**	–	**–**	–
Government		**4,855,544**	18,737,990	**–**	–	**409,418,692**	498,328,296
Others		**–**	–	**–**	–	**316,341**	–
		604,073,399	576,228,507	**4,564,943**	775,765	**447,281,811**	561,733,704
Concentration by location:							
Nigeria		**554,089,379**	513,824,159	**4,564,943**	775,765	**418,941,797**	530,544,232
Rest of Africa		**39,642,676**	56,766,669	**–**	–	**21,469,546**	27,529,468
Europe		**10,341,344**	5,637,679	**–**	–	**6,870,468**	3,660,004
Others		**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
		604,073,399	576,228,507	**4,564,943**	775,765	**447,281,811**	561,733,704

Concentration by location for loans and advances is measured based on the location of the Group entity holding the asset, which has a high correlation with the location of the borrower. Concentration by location for investment securities is measured based on the location of the issuer of the security.

Set out below is an analysis of the gross and net (of allowances for impairment) amounts of individually impaired assets by risk grade:

Bank

	Loans and advances to customers		Loans and advances to banks		Investment securities	
	Gross	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
December 2012						
Grade 6-8: Individually impaired	**23,764,264**	**3,920,626**	**96,755**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total	**23,764,264**	**3,920,626**	**96,755**	**–**	**–**	**–**
December 2011						
Grade 6-8: Individually impaired	41,577,506	24,243,519	135,617	74,589	118,441	–
Total	41,577,506	24,243,519	135,617	74,589	118,441	–

Business Review

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future
continued

Estimate of the fair value of any collateral and other security enhancements held against loans and advances to customers and banks is shown below:

Bank

	Loans and advances to customers		Loans and advances to banks	
	Dec-12	Dec-11	**Dec-12**	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Against individually impaired	**1,049,911**	10,374,786	**–**	–
Against collectively impaired	**242,275,675**	242,966,173	**2,480,500**	3,033,500
Against past due but not impaired	**11,506,623**	–	**–**	–
Total	**254,832,209**	253,340,959	**2,480,500**	3,033,500

	Loans and advances to customers		Loans and advances to banks	
	Dec-12	Dec-11	**Dec-12**	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Against individually impaired:				
Property	**1,030,118**	10,373,720	**–**	–
Equities	**19,722**	1,066	**–**	–
Cash	**71**	–	**–**	–
Pledged goods/receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–
Others	**–**	–	**–**	–
	1,049,911	10,374,786	**–**	–
Against collectively impaired:				
Property	**184,333,303**	131,409,340	**–**	–
Equities	**9,669,177**	22,541,176	**–**	–
Cash	**48,273,195**	89,015,657	**2,480,500**	–
Pledged goods/receivables	**–**	–	**–**	3,033,500
Others	**–**	–	**–**	–
	242,275,675	242,966,173	**2,480,500**	3,033,500
Against past due but not impaired:				
Property	**11,400,775**	–	**–**	–
Equities	**55,848**	–	**–**	–
Cash	**50,000**	–	**–**	–
Pledged goods/receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–
Others	**–**	–	**–**	–
	11,506,623	–	**–**	–
Total	**254,832,209**	253,340,959	**2,480,500**	3,033,500

Credit concentration (Bank)

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector and by geographic location. An analysis of concentrations of net credit risk at the reporting date is shown below:

		Loans and advances to customers		Loans and advances to banks		Investment securities	
	Note	Dec-12	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-11
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Carrying amount	25, 26, 30	554,592,199	490,877,501	3,054,520	775,765	420,346,295	127,420,035
Concentration by sector:							
Corporate		432,970,254	365,837,280	–	–	37,427,797	36,118,473
Commercial		85,535,497	81,269,679	–	–	–	–
Bank		–	–	3,054,520	775,765	–	–
Retail		33,919,447	27,808,025	–	–	–	–
Government		2,167,001	115,962,517	–	–	382,918,498	91,301,562
Others		–	–	–	–	–	–
		554,592,199	490,877,501	3,054,520	775,765	420,346,295	127,420,035
Concentration by location:							
Nigeria		554,592,199	490,877,501	3,054,520	775,765	411,660,691	127,420,035
Rest of Africa		–	–	–	–	8,685,604	–
Europe		–	–	–	–	–	–
		554,592,199	490,877,501	3,054,520	775,765	420,346,295	127,420,035

Concentration by location for loans and advances is measured based on the location of the Group entity holding the asset, which has a high correlation with the location of the borrower. Concentration by location for investment securities is measured based on the location of the issuer of the security.

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future
continued

Market risk-management

Definition

Access Bank's ability to meet business objectives will be adversely affected by changes in the level or volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and credit spreads. Market risk mainly arises from trading activities and equity investments. Access Bank is also exposed to market risk through non-traded interest-rate risk in its banking book.

Market risk policy, management and control

The Bank's ability effectively to identify, assess, monitor and manage market risks involved in its activities is critical to its soundness and profitability. Its strategy is to invest its own capital on a limited and carefully selected basis in transactions, underwritings and other activities that involve market risk. The Bank is exposed to market risk through adverse movements in equity prices, foreign exchange and interest rates.

Access Bank manages market risk in line with its principal risks and control policy requirements approved by the Board Risk-Management Committee. The Board approves the risk appetite for trading and non-trading activities and risk limits are set within the context of the approved market risk appetite. The Bank's market risk team monitors exposures against these limits.

The Bank's GMD/CEO is responsible for approving specific position limits, which are sometimes specific medium-term investment cases and other times strategic (or have the potential of becoming strategic) in the medium term.

Each trading unit within the Bank adheres to the general rules set out by the Board of Directors. Moreover, each trading unit has its own set of working procedures and rules that further specify their targets, limits and scope in trading.

The position limits, or any changes to them, are proposed by the Bank's Head of Trading and then accepted by the Bank's Chief Risk Officer and reviewed by the Bank's CEO. The size of each position limit is based on, among other factors, underlying liquidity, the Bank's risk appetite, as well as legal limitations on individual positions imposed by authorities in Nigeria.

All market risks are reported to the Board Risk-Management Committee daily (through a dashBoard) and quarterly with recommendations made concerning the risk profile including risk appetite, limits and utilisation. The head of each business, assisted by the business risk-management team, is accountable for all market risks associated with its activities, which are reported to business risk governance and control committees. Oversight and support is provided to the business by the central market risk team.

Access Bank has a dedicated market risk team with the sole responsibility for implementing the market risk-control framework. Daily market-risk and stress-testing reports are produced for trading portfolios covering all risk categories including interest rate, equity and foreign exchange credit spread risk.

Risk of losses arising from future potential adverse movements in market rates, prices and volatilities are measured using a VaR methodology. VaR, in general, is a quantitative measure of market risk that applies recent historic market conditions to estimate the potential future loss in market value that will not be exceeded in a set time period at a set statistical confidence level.

VaR provides a consistent measure that can be applied across trading businesses and products over time and can be set against actual daily trading profit and loss outcome. To assess their predictive power, VaR models are back-tested against actual results.

Sensitivity measures are used in addition to VaR as risk-management tools. For example, interest rate sensitivity is measured in terms of exposure to a one basis point increase in yields, whereas foreign exchange, commodity and equity sensitivities are measured in terms of the underlying values or amounts involved.

Identifying the growing importance of market risks in the Bank's operations, management has continued to ensure adequate internal controls and capital resources to address these risks. Prominent among the steps taken by management is the documentation of Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), for effective risk and capital management, and approving more stringent limits to ensure market risk-exposures are within its appetite.

Traded market risk measurement and control

The measurement/control techniques used to measure and control traded market risk include daily valuation of positions, limit monitoring, gap analysis, sensitivity analysis, value at risk, tail risk and stress testing.

Mark-to-Market Mark-to-Model	• Valuation of positions • Interpolating for unavailable market prices
Simulation Value at Risk Stop Loss	• Probability of loss • Maximum loss acceptable from a trade
Comprehensive Stress testing	• Early warning triggers
Scenario Analysis (Sensitivity What if)	• New Positions • Hedging
Risk Limits	• Revise limits • Report breaches

Mark-to-market

The mark-to-market technique establishes historical profit/loss by revaluing money market exposures to prevailing market prices. When no market prices are available for a specific contract period, the mark-to-model is used to derive the relevant market prices; it is the Bank's policy to revalue all exposures categorised under the securities trading portfolio on a daily basis. As a general guide, marking to market is performed independently of the trading unit, meaning that prices/rates are obtained from external sources.

Daily value at risk (DVaR)

DVaR is an estimate of the potential loss that might arise from unfavourable market movements if current positions were to be held unchanged for one business day, measured to a confidence level of 99%. This is to guard against incidence of significant market movements, consequently improving management, transparency and control of the market risk profile. Daily losses exceeding the DVaR figure are likely to occur, on average, five times every 100 business days.

Access Bank uses an internal DVaR model based on the historical simulation method. Two years of unweighted historical price and rate data is applied and updated daily. This internal model is also used for measuring value at risk over both a one-day and 10-day holding period at a 99% confidence level for regulatory backtesting and regulatory capital calculation purposes respectively. This model covers general market (position) risk across all approved interest rate, foreign exchange, commodity, equity and traded credit products.

There are a number of considerations that should be taken into account when reviewing DVaR numbers. These are as follows:

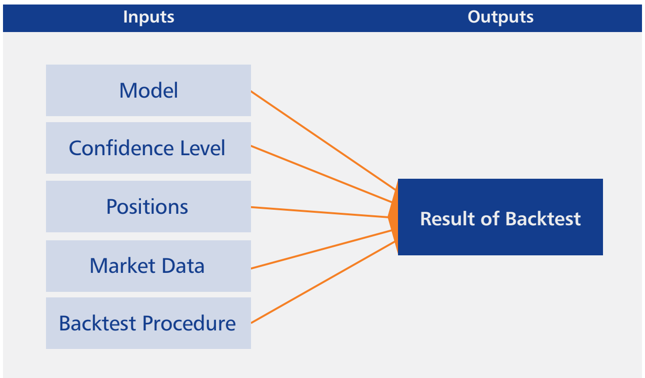
- Historical simulation assumes that the past is a good representation of the future but this may not always be the case;
- The assumed time horizon will not fully capture the market risk of positions that cannot be closed out or hedged within this time horizon;
- DVaR does not indicate the potential loss beyond the selected percentile;
- Intra-day risk is not captured; and
- Prudent valuation practices are used in the DVaR calculation when there is difficulty obtaining rate/price information.

To complement DVaR, tail risk metrics, stress testing and other sensitivity measures are used.

Backtesting

DVaR is an important market risk-measurement and control tool and consequently the performance of the model is regularly assessed for continued suitability. The main approach employed is a technique known as backtesting, which counts the number of days when daily trading losses exceed the corresponding DVaR estimate.

The regulatory standard for backtesting is to measure daily losses against DVaR assuming a one-day holding period and a 99% level of confidence. The regulatory green zone of four or less exceptions over a 12-month period is consistent with a good working DVaR model. Backtesting reports are produced regularly.



Stress testing

Losses beyond the confidence interval are not captured by a VaR calculation, which therefore gives no indication of the size of unexpected losses in these situations. The Bank's market risk team complements the VaR measurement by regular stress testing of market risk exposures to highlight the potential risk that may arise from extreme market events that are rare but plausible.

Stress testing is an integral part of the market risk-management framework and considers both historical market events and forward-looking scenarios.

Stress testing provides an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise in extreme conditions. It helps to identify risk concentrations across business lines and assist senior management in capital planning decisions.

A consistent stress-testing methodology is applied to trading and non-trading books. The stress-testing methodology assumes that scope for management action would be limited during a stress event, reflecting the decrease in market liquidity that often occurs. The Bank performs two main types of stress/scenario testing. Firstly, risk-factor stress testing, where extended historical stress moves are applied to each of the main risk categories, which include interest rate, equity, foreign exchange, commodity and credit spread risk. Secondly, the trading book is subjected to multi-factor scenarios that simulate past periods of significant market disturbance and hypothetical extreme, yet plausible events.

Stress scenarios are regularly updated to reflect changes in risk profile and economic events. Regular stress-test scenarios are applied to interest rates, credit spreads, exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. Ad hoc scenarios are also prepared reflecting specific market conditions and for particular concentrations of risk that arise within the businesses.

Risk limits

Risk limits are set and reviewed at least annually to control Access Bank's trading activities in line with the defined risk appetite of the Group. Criteria for setting risk limits include relevant market analysis, market liquidity and business strategy. Trading risk limits are set at an aggregate risk category and lower levels, and are expressed in terms of DVaR. This is further supported by a comprehensive set of non-DVaR limits, including foreign exchange position limits, stop loss limits and management action triggers. Appropriate performance triggers are also used as part of the risk-management process.

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future
continued

Open position limit (OPL): The Bank, in keeping with the prudency concept, sets its policy limit for Open Position at a level lower than the maximum OPL approved by the regulatory authority. In setting the internal OPL, the following considerations are imperative:

- The regulatory OPL;
- The Bank's tolerance and appetite for FX risk;
- The size and depth of the FX market in Nigeria;
- The degree of volatility of traded currencies; and
- The Bank's desired positioning in the relevant FX market with requirements for international business support.

Management action trigger (MAT): This establishes decision points to confirm the Board of Directors' tolerance for accepting trading risk losses on a cumulative basis. A MAT therefore takes into account actual cumulative profit/loss as well as potential losses and the loss tolerance is defined as a percentage of gross earnings.

Stop loss limit: This limit sets a maximum tolerable unrealised profit/loss to date which will trigger the closing of a position in order to avoid any further loss based on existing exposures. Positions are liquidated uniformly when stop loss limits are breached.

Dealer stop loss limit: This limit sets a maximum tolerable unrealised profit/loss to date based on existing exposures for a specific dealer. Positions are liquidated uniformly when the dealer stop limit is breached, independently of the global stop loss limit.

Value-at-risk limit (VaR): The normal VaR of the portfolio will be the Naira loss that will be exceeded 1% of the time over a one-day horizon. The time period may be changed depending on the volume of positions held and current market realities. At a maximum of 99% confidence level, and a holding period of one day, the bank maintains a VaR limit of 0.25% of gross earnings.

Interest-rate risk

Interest-rate risk is the exposure of the Bank's financial condition to adverse movements in interest rates, yield curves and credit spreads. The Bank is exposed to interest-rate risk through the interest-bearing assets and liabilities in its trading and banking books.

Access Bank's objective for management of interest-rate risk in the banking book is to ensure a higher degree of interest-rate mismatch margin stability and lower interest-rate risk over an interest-rate cycle. This is achieved by hedging material exposures with the external market.

The Bank's operations are subject to the risk of interest-rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities mature or re-price at different times or in differing amounts. In the case of floating-rated assets and liabilities, the Bank is also exposed to basis risk, which is the difference in re-pricing characteristics of the various floating rate indices, such as the savings rate and 90-day NBOR and different types of interest. Non-traded interest-rate risk arises in the banking book from the provision of retail and wholesale (non-traded) banking products and services, as well as from certain structural exposures within the Group balance sheet, mainly due to re-pricing timing differences between assets, liabilities and equity. These risks impact both the earnings and the economic value of the Group. Overall non-trading interest-rate risk positions are managed by Treasury, which uses investment securities, advances to banks and deposits from banks to manage the overall position arising from the Group's non-trading activities.

The OPLs using the Earnings at Risk approach are the principal tool used to measure and control market risk exposure within the Group's trading portfolios. Specified limits have been set for open positions limits, which are the expected maximum exposure the Group is to be exposed to. Risk-management activities are aimed at optimising net interest income, given market interest rate levels consistent with the Bank's business strategies.

Interest-rate risk is monitored centrally with a Gap report. A limits framework is in place to ensure that retained risk remains within approved appetite. Interest-rate risk also arises in each of the Africa subsidiary treasuries in the course of balance sheet management and facilitating customer activity. The risk is managed by local treasury functions, subject to modest risk limits and other controls.

A summary of the Group's interest-rate gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows:

Market risks

Group

As at 31 December, 2012	Carrying amount	Less than 3 months	Re-pricing period 6 months	12 months	5 years	More than 5 years
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-derivative assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	160,870,921	128,629,857	26,954,044	4,143,727	–	–
Pledged assets	60,949,855	6,526,539	–	–	–	54,423,316
Loans and advances to banks	4,564,943	2,195,641	588,582	1,092,643	278,997	409,080
Loans and advances to customers	604,073,399	210,307,160	104,433,918	64,696,555	121,757,041	102,878,725
Investment securities	407,290,377	23,001,397	8,681,346	19,911,683	286,891,916	68,804,035
	1,237,749,495	370,660,594	140,657,890	89,844,608	408,927,954	226,515,156
Non-derivative liabilities						
Deposits from banks	105,170,552	111,118,761	(2,648,637)	3,906,323	2,641,477	4,545,982
Deposits from customers	1,201,481,996	1,099,176,826	36,423,289	20,746,656	1,838,104	–
Debt securities issued	54,685,891	–	–	–	54,685,891	–
Liabilities on investment contracts	65,591	65,591	–	–	–	–
Interest-bearing loans & borrowings	40,092,312	2,369,748	40,800	81,600	408,000	40,540,885
	1,401,496,342	1,212,730,926	33,815,452	24,734,580	59,573,472	45,086,867
Total interest re-pricing gap	(163,746,847)	(842,070,332)	106,842,438	65,110,029	349,354,482	181,428,289

Group

As at 31 December, 2011	Carrying amount	Less than 3 months	Re-pricing period 6 months	12 months	5 years	More than 5 years
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-derivative assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	191,518,475	161,881,083	16,872,570	2,274,342	5,538,672	4,951,808
Pledged assets	66,191,144	28,321,144	3,750,000	3,750,000	160,000	30,210,000
Loans and advances to banks	775,765	109,670	666,095	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	576,228,508	139,259,660	105,151,722	123,319,809	134,461,382	74,035,935
Investment securities	561,733,704	–	53,856,424	46,708,405	387,189,821	73,979,054
	1,396,447,596	329,571,557	180,296,811	176,052,556	527,349,875	183,176,796
Non-derivative liabilities						
Deposits from banks	146,808,286	82,955,976	51,494,339	9,533,527	–	2,824,445
Deposits from customers	1,101,703,921	940,324,902	121,153,139	33,573,444	4,096,410	2,556,026
Liabilities on investment contracts	61,000	61,000	–	–	–	–
Interest-bearing loans & borrowings	29,258,273	40,157	3,212,557	1,010,617	7,589,655	17,405,287
	1,277,831,481	1,023,382,035	175,860,035	44,117,588	11,686,065	22,785,758
Total interest re-pricing gap	118,616,115	(693,810,478)	4,436,776	131,934,968	515,663,810	160,391,039

Market risks

Bank

As at 31 December, 2012	Carrying amount	Less than 3 months	6 months	12 months	5 years	More than 5 years
		Re-pricing period				
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-derivative assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	66,311,887	40,844,037	21,467,850	4,000,000	–	–
Pledged assets	60,949,855	6,526,539	–	–	–	54,423,316
Loans and advances to banks	3,054,519	2,349,246	–	98,374	197,819	409,080
Loans and advances to customers	554,592,199	190,705,529	85,236,301	61,242,050	116,235,179	101,173,140
Investment securities	388,024,777	14,525,937	6,225,976	15,442,055	283,238,249	68,592,560
	1,072,933,237	254,951,288	112,930,127	80,782,479	399,671,247	224,598,096
Non-derivative liabilities						
Deposits from banks	24,590,053	17,314,737	106,511	637	2,622,187	4,545,982
Deposits from customers	1,093,979,209	1,028,421,343	36,595,982	28,694,236	267,648	–
Debt securities issued	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest-bearing loans & borrowings	95,594,904	–	–	–	55,502,694	40,092,210
	1,214,164,166	1,045,736,080	36,702,493	28,694,873	58,392,529	44,638,192
Total interest re-pricing gap	(141,230,929)	(790,784,792)	76,227,634	52,087,606	341,278,718	179,959,904

Bank

As at 31 December, 2011	Carrying amount	Less than 3 months	6 months	12 months	5 years	More than 5 years
		Re-pricing period				
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-derivative assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	98,255,964	98,255,964	–	–	–	–
Pledged assets	66,191,144	28,321,144	3,750,000	3,750,000	160,000	30,210,000
Loans and advances to banks	775,765	109,670	666,095	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	490,877,502	118,632,510	89,576,641	105,053,671	114,544,953	63,069,727
Investment securities	127,420,034	–	12,216,442	10,595,032	87,827,631	16,780,929
	783,520,409	245,319,288	106,209,178	119,398,703	202,532,584	110,060,656
Non-derivative liabilities						
Deposits from banks	143,073,663	80,845,677	50,184,386	9,291,006	–	2,752,594
Deposits from customers	522,922,292	446,323,957	57,505,175	15,935,590	1,944,355	1,213,214
Interest-bearing loans & borrowings	29,243,818	40,137	3,210,970	1,010,118	7,585,906	17,396,688
	695,239,773	527,209,771	110,900,531	26,236,714	9,530,261	21,362,496
Total interest re-pricing gap	88,280,636	(281,890,483)	(4,691,353)	93,161,989	193,002,323	88,698,160

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the exposure of the Bank's financial condition to adverse movements in exchange rates. The Bank is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily through its assets, managing customers' deposits and through acting as an intermediary in foreign exchange transactions between central and commercial banks.

The Bank's foreign exchange risk is considered at a Group level since an effective overview of such risk is a critical element of the Bank's asset/liability risk-management. The Board of Directors defines its risk-tolerance levels and expectations for foreign exchange risk-management and ensures that the risk is maintained at prudent levels.

Foreign exchange risk is quantified using the net balance of assets and liabilities in each currency, and their total sum. The assets and liabilities include current positions, forward positions, commitments, and the market value of derivatives in foreign currency.

Our net total currency balance is always within specified regulatory limits which is currently 1% of Shareholders' funds.

The table below summarises the Group's financial instruments at carrying amount, categorised by currency:

Financial instruments by currency

Group

As at 31 December, 2012	Note	Total	Naira	US $	GBP	Euro	Others
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	21	296,184,966	113,779,037	143,085,678	19,319,736	12,368,726	7,631,790
Non-pledged trading assets	22	27,906,803	3,926,353	–	–	–	23,980,449
Pledged assets	23	60,949,856	60,949,856	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	24	30,949	–	1,522	22,070	7,357	–
Loans and advances to banks	25	4,564,943	704,756	3,326,694	344,500	188,993	–
Loans and advances to customers	26	604,073,399	451,093,811	139,956,934	2,798,233	531,304	9,693,117
Insurance receivables	27	627,337	296,317	108,276	–	–	222,745
Investment securities	30	447,281,811	417,472,818	15,313,659	546,431	2,827,031	11,121,872
		1,441,620,065	1,048,222,948	301,792,763	23,030,970	15,923,411	52,649,973
Deposits from banks	37	105,170,552	17,861,205	79,114,684	4,609,128	2,501,197	1,084,338
Deposits from customers	38	1,201,481,996	957,610,171	195,127,090	10,568,567	9,304,049	28,872,119
Derivative financial instruments	24	35,515	–	–	20,041	15,474	–
Debt securities issued	39	54,685,891	–	54,685,891	–	–	–
Claims payable	42	118,226	118,226	–	–	–	–
Liabilities on investment contracts	43	65,591	65,591	–	–	–	–
Liabilities on insurance contract	44	3,351,234	2,850,013	–	–	–	501,221
Interest-bearing loans & borrowings	45	40,092,312	5,036,111	35,049,741	405	6,055	–
		1,405,001,317	983,541,317	363,977,406	15,198,141	11,826,774	30,457,678

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future
continued

Financial instruments by currency continued

Group

As at 31 December, 2011	Note	Total	Naira	US $	GBP	Euro	Others
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	21	191,518,474	111,016,908	44,525,246	11,546,440	7,261,947	17,167,933
Non-pledged trading assets	22	10,812,122	10,812,122	–	–	–	–
Pledged assets	23	66,191,144	66,191,144	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	24	9,909	–	9,909	–	–	–
Loans and advances to banks	25	775,765	775,765	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	26	576,228,507	387,764,322	151,929,715	3,605,296	641,358	32,287,816
Insurance receivables	27	1,405,000	1,405,000	–	–	–	–
Investment securities	30	561,733,704	513,329,941	35,221,269	7,466,786	–	5,715,708
		1,408,674,625	1,091,295,202	231,686,139	22,618,521	7,903,305	55,171,456
Deposits from banks	37	146,808,286	84,753,260	52,907,610	5,176,139	3,971,278	–
Deposits from customers	38	1,101,703,921	849,395,347	156,007,951	18,485,194	3,453,816	74,361,613
Derivative financial instruments	24	9,413	–	–	9,413	–	–
Claims payable	39	450,000	450,000	–	–	–	–
Liabilities on investment contracts	43	61,000	61,000	–	–	–	–
Interest-bearing loans & borrowings	45	29,258,273	21,533,498	7,724,775	–	–	–
		1,278,290,893	956,193,105	216,640,336	23,670,746	7,425,094	74,361,613

The table below summarises the Bank's financial instruments at carrying amount, categorised by currency:

Financial instruments by currency

Bank

As at 31 December, 2012	Note	**Total**	**Naira**	**US $**	**GBP**	**Euro**	**Others**
		N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	21	**176,228,932**	**49,271,124**	**111,228,905**	**7,126,505**	**8,353,044**	**249,354**
Non-pledged trading assets	22	**3,769,260**	**3,769,260**	–	–	–	–
Pledged assets	23	**60,949,856**	**60,949,856**	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to banks	25	**3,054,520**	**704,756**	**2,349,764**	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	26	**554,592,199**	**416,190,727**	**135,379,149**	**731,461**	**469,427**	**1,821,435**
Investment securities	30	**420,346,295**	**410,634,801**	**9,711,494**	–	–	–
		1,218,941,061	**941,520,524**	**258,669,312**	**7,857,966**	**8,822,471**	**2,070,789**
Deposits from banks	37	**24,590,053**	**17,689,951**	**6,154,403**	**333,573**	**412,126**	–
Deposits from customers	38	**1,093,979,220**	**909,883,159**	**169,381,246**	**8,250,995**	**6,463,622**	**198**
Interest-bearing loans & borrowings	45	**95,594,904**	**31,041,437**	**64,553,467**	–	–	–
		1,214,164,177	**958,614,547**	**240,089,117**	**8,584,568**	**6,875,748**	**198**

Financial instruments by currency continued

Bank

As at 31 December, 2011	Note	Total	Naira	US $	GBP	Euro	Others
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	21	98,255,964	43,278,630	46,100,388	4,890,759	3,868,519	117,668
Non-pledged trading assets	22	5,787,534	5,787,534	–	–	–	–
Pledged assets	23	66,191,144	66,191,144	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	24	9,909	–	9,909	–	–	–
Loans and advances to banks	25	775,765	775,765	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	26	490,877,501	368,233,603	122,179,165	11,366	373,938	79,429
Investment securities	30	127,420,035	119,577,916	7,842,119	–	–	–
		789,317,852	603,844,592	176,131,581	4,902,125	4,242,457	197,097
Deposits from banks	37	143,073,663	91,470,543	51,452,019	24,641	126,460	–
Deposits from customers	38	522,922,292	397,302,393	117,063,268	4,988,042	1,994,236	1,574,353
Interest-bearing loans & borrowings	45	29,243,818	21,549,236	7,694,582	–	–	–
		695,239,773	510,322,172	176,209,869	5,012,683	2,120,696	1,574,353

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Bank is unable to meet expected or unexpected current or future cash flows and collateral needs without affecting its daily operations or its financial condition. The Bank is managed to preserve a high degree of liquidity so that it can meet the requirements of its customers at all times including periods of financial stress.

The Bank has developed a liquidity management framework based on a statistical model underpinned by conservative assumptions with regard to cash inflows and the liquidity of liabilities. In addition, liquidity stress tests assuming extreme withdrawal scenarios are performed. These stress tests specify additional liquidity requirements to be met by holdings of liquid assets.

The Bank's liquidity has consistently been above the minimum liquidity ratio and the requirements of its stress tests. Global funding and liquidity risk-management activities are centralised within Corporate Treasury. We believe that a centralised approach to funding and liquidity risk-management enhances our ability to monitor liquidity requirements, maximises access to funding sources, minimises borrowing costs and facilitates timely responses to liquidity events. We analyse and monitor our liquidity risk, maintain excess liquidity and access diverse funding sources including our stable deposit base.

The Board approves the Bank's liquidity policy and contingency funding plan, including establishing liquidity risk tolerance levels. The Group ALCO, in conjunction with the Board and its committees, monitors the Bank's liquidity position and reviews the impact of strategic decisions on liquidity. Liquidity positions are measured by calculating the Bank's net liquidity gap and by comparing selected ratios with targets as specified in the Bank's Liquidity Risk-Management Manual.

Quantifications

Access Bank has adopted both qualitative and quantitative approaches to measuring liquidity risk. Specifically, the Bank adopted the following approaches:

(a) Funding and Liquidity plan;

(b) Liquidity Gap Analysis; and

(c) Ratio Analysis.

The Funding and Liquidity plan defines the Bank's sources and channels of utilisation of funds. The funding liquidity risk limit is quantified by calculating liquidity ratios and measuring/monitoring the cumulative gap between our assets and liabilities. The Liquidity Gap Analysis quantifies the daily and cumulative gap in a business-as-usual environment. The gap for any given tenor bucket represents the borrowings from, or placements to, the market required to replace maturing liabilities or assets. The Bank monitors the cumulative gap as a + or – 20% of the total risk assets and the gap as a + or – 20% of total deposit liabilities.

Limit management and monitoring

Active management of liquidity through the framework of limits and control presented above is possible only with proper monitoring capabilities. The monitoring process focuses on funding portfolios, the forward balance sheet and general indicators, where relevant information and data are compared against limits that have been established. The Bank's Group Treasury is responsible for maintaining sufficient liquidity by maintaining a sufficiently high ratio of liquid assets and available funding for near-term liabilities. The secured liquidity measure is calculated and monitored by risk-management. Increased withdrawals of short-term funds are monitored through measurements of the deposit base in the Bank. Liquidity risk is reported to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

Contingency funding plans

Access Bank has contingency funding plans which incorporate early warning indicators to monitor market conditions. The Bank monitors its liquidity position and funding strategies on an ongoing basis, but recognises that unexpected events, economic or market conditions, earnings problems or situations beyond its control could cause either a short-term or long-term liquidity crisis. It reviews its contingency funding plan in the light of evolving market conditions and stress test results.

To monitor liquidity and funding, Group Treasury prepares a liquidity worksheet twice a month which projects sources and uses of funds. The worksheet incorporates the impact of moderate risk and crisis situations. The worksheet is an integral component of the contingency funding plan. Although it is unlikely that a funding crisis of any significant degree could materialise, we consider it important to evaluate this risk and formulate contingency plans should one occur.

The contingency funding plan covers: the available sources of contingent funding to supplement cash flow shortages; the lead times to obtain such funding; the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the contingency plans and the communication and escalation requirements when early warning indicators signal deteriorating market conditions. Both short-term and long-term funding crises are addressed in the contingency funding plan.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Group for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose, net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents and investment-grade debt securities for which there is an active and liquid market, less any deposits from banks, debt securities issued, other borrowings and commitments maturing within the next month. A similar calculation is used to measure the Group's compliance with the liquidity limit established by the Bank's lead regulator (The Central Bank of Nigeria).

Details of the reported Bank ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers at the reporting date and during the reporting period were as follows:

	2012	2011
At end of year	**59.66%**	35.7%
Average for the year	**64.08%**	36.6%
Maximum for the year	**77.12%**	41.5%
Minimum for the year	**55.90%**	33.2%

The following table shows the undiscounted cash flows on the Group's financial assets and liabilities and on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The gross nominal inflow/(outflow) disclosed in the table is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial liability or commitment.

Group

		Residual contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities						
As at 31 December, 2012	Note	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Less than 3 months	6 months	12 months	5 years	More than 5 years
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-derivative assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	21	296,184,966	296,184,965	267,791,282	24,248,836	4,144,847	–	–
Non-pledged trading assets	22	27,906,803	29,922,220	16,294,030	7,969,908	1,305,755	4,352,527	–
Pledged assets	23	60,949,856	131,847,049	6,671,114	2,403,657	2,443,496	19,401,892	100,926,891
Derivative financial instruments	24	30,949	53,899	36,277	15,982	–	–	1,640
Loans and advances to banks	25	4,564,943	66,476,669	5,416,514	958,506	573,418	58,813,714	714,517
Loans and advances to customers	26	604,073,399	673,439,738	209,750,681	95,953,623	93,261,863	135,447,307	139,026,264
Insurance receivables	27	627,337	1,065,571	1,065,571	–	–	–	–
Investment securities	30	447,281,811	551,460,057	31,785,712	5,088,282	227,646,901	156,521,497	130,417,665
		1,441,620,064	1,750,450,169	538,811,181	136,638,794	329,376,280	374,536,937	371,086,977
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits from banks	37	105,170,552	125,801,717	114,601,423	106,511	3,925,613	2,622,187	4,545,982
Deposits from customers	38	1,201,481,996	1,207,459,308	1,105,376,078	56,923,657	42,148,887	3,010,686	–
Derivative financial instrument	24	35,515	54,542	54,542	–	–	–	–
Debt securities issued	39	54,685,891	74,714,752	2,005,875	–	2,005,875	70,703,002	–
Claims payable	42	118,226	118,226	118,226	–	–	–	–
Liabilities on investment contracts	43	65,591	65,591	65,591	–	–	–	–
Interest-bearing loans & borrowings	45	40,092,312	93,580,943	20,400	40,800	81,600	55,093,891	38,344,252
Gap (asset – liabilities)		1,401,650,083	1,501,795,078	1,222,242,135	57,070,968	48,161,976	131,429,766	42,890,234
Cumulative liquidity gap		39,969,981	248,655,090	(683,430,954)	79,567,826	281,214,304	243,107,171	328,196,743
				(683,430,954)	(603,863,128)	(322,648,824)	(79,541,653)	248,655,090

Group

As at 31 December, 2011	Note	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Less than 3 months	6 months	12 months	5 years	More than 5 years
		Residual contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities						
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-derivative assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	21	191,518,474	191,518,475	161,881,083	16,872,570	2,274,342	5,538,672	4,951,808
Non-pledged trading assets	22	10,812,122	10,812,122	3,612,206	61,942	4,851,000	194,622	2,092,352
Pledged assets	23	66,191,144	66,191,144	26,158,144	2,163,000	3,750,000	160,000	33,960,000
Derivative financial instruments	24	9,909	9,909	–	9,909	–	–	–
Loans and advances to banks	25	775,765	748,348	109,670	638,678	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	26	576,228,507	576,236,897	139,259,660	105,160,111	123,319,809	134,461,382	74,035,935
Insurance receivables	27	1,405,000	1,405,000	1,405,000	–		–	–
Investment securities	30	561,733,704	561,733,704	53,856,424	46,708,405	387,189,821	73,979,054	–
		1,408,674,625	1,408,655,599	386,282,187	171,614,615	521,384,972	214,333,730	115,040,095
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits from banks	37	146,808,286	146,808,286	82,955,975	51,494,339	9,533,527	–	2,824,445
Deposits from customers	38	1,101,703,921	1,103,869,362	940,324,902	123,318,580	33,573,444	4,096,410	2,556,026
Derivative financial instrument	24	9,413	9,413	–	9,413	–	–	–
Claims payable	39	450,000	450,000	450,000	–	–	–	–
Liabilities on investment contracts	42	61,000	61,000	61,000	–	–	–	–
Interest-bearing loans & borrowings	45	29,258,273	29,258,273	40,156	3,212,557	1,010,617	7,589,655	17,405,287
		1,278,290,893	1,280,456,334	1,023,832,033	178,034,888	44,117,589	11,686,065	22,785,758
Gap (asset – liabilities)		130,383,732	128,199,265	(637,549,846)	(6,420,274)	477,267,383	202,647,665	92,254,337
Cumulative liquidity gap				(637,549,846)	(643,970,120)	(166,702,736)	35,944,929	128,199,266

The following table shows the undiscounted cash flows on the Bank's financial assets and liabilities and on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The gross nominal inflow/(outflow) disclosed in the table is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial liability or commitment.

Bank

				Residual contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities				
As at 31 December, 2012	Note	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Less than 3 months	6 months	12 months	5 years	More than 5 years
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-derivative assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	21	176,228,932	176,288,616	150,777,731	21,509,765	4,001,120	–	–
Non-pledged trading assets	22	3,769,260	5,097,490	5,097,490	–	–	–	–
Pledged assets	23	60,949,856	131,847,050	6,671,114	2,403,657	2,443,496	19,401,892	100,926,891
Loans and advances to banks	25	3,054,520	3,163,874	2,349,246	–	100,111	–	714,517
Loans and advances to customers	26	554,592,199	590,119,610	191,365,896	88,284,244	53,959,405	121,198,015	135,312,050
Investment securities	30	420,346,295	523,180,978	16,198,997	3,500,204	225,215,720	148,089,361	130,176,695
		1,218,941,062	1,429,697,617	372,460,474	115,697,870	285,719,852	288,689,268	367,130,152
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits from banks	37	24,590,053	24,590,054	17,314,737	106,511	637	2,622,187	4,545,982
Deposits from customers	38	1,093,979,220	1,093,979,209	1,028,421,343	36,595,982	28,694,236	267,648	–
Interest-bearing loans & borrowings	45	95,594,904	110,260,980	2,005,875	–	2,005,875	70,703,002	35,546,228
		1,214,164,177	1,228,830,243	1,047,741,955	36,702,493	30,700,748	73,592,837	40,092,210
Gap (asset – liabilities)		4,776,885	200,867,374	(675,281,481)	78,995,377	255,019,104	215,096,431	327,037,942
Cumulative liquidity gap				(675,281,481)	(596,286,104)	(341,267,000)	(126,170,568)	200,867,374

As at 31 December, 2011	Note	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Less than 3 months	6 months	12 months	5 years	More than 5 years
		Residual contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities						
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-derivative assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	21	98,255,964	98,255,964	92,506,425	1,760,039	3,989,500	–	–
Non-pledged trading assets	22	5,787,534	5,787,534	3,500,560	–	–	2,286,974	–
Pledged assets	23	66,191,144	66,191,144	7,491,114	–	–	58,700,030	–
Derivative financial instruments	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to banks	25	775,765	775,765	775,765	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	26	490,877,501	490,877,501	219,105,265	87,354,667	25,761,920	109,986,412	48,669,237
Insurance receivables	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment securities	30	127,420,035	127,420,035	41,705,554	–	–	85,714,481	–
		789,307,943	789,307,943	365,084,683	89,114,706	29,751,420	256,687,897	48,669,237
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits from banks	37	143,073,663	143,073,663	135,668,393	7,405,270	–	–	–
Deposits from customers	38	522,922,292	522,922,292	508,651,194	5,565,447	8,702,588	3,063	–
Interest-bearing loans & borrowings	43	29,243,818	29,243,818	3,339,905	800,000	206,667	7,559,990	17,337,256
		695,239,773	695,239,773	647,659,492	13,770,717	8,909,255	7,563,053	17,337,256
Gap (asset – liabilities)		94,068,170	94,068,170	(282,574,809)	75,343,989	20,842,165	249,124,844	31,331,981
Cumulative liquidity gap				(282,574,809)	(207,230,820)	(186,388,655)	62,736,189	94,068,170

Operational risk-management

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, or systems, or from external events. Our definition of operational risk excludes regulatory risks, strategic risks and potential losses related solely to judgements with regard to taking credit, market, interest rate, liquidity, or insurance risks.

It also includes the reputation and franchise risk associated with business practices or market conduct in which the Bank is involved. Operational risk is inherent in Access Bank's global business activities and, as with other risk types, is managed through an overall framework designed to balance strong corporate oversight with well-defined independent risk-management. This framework includes:

- Recognised ownership of the risk by the businesses;
- Oversight by independent risk-management; and
- Independent review by Corporate Audit.

We seek to minimise exposure to operational risk, subject to cost trade-offs. Operational risk exposures are managed through a consistent set of management processes that drive risk identification, assessment, control and monitoring.

The goal is to keep operational risk at appropriate levels relative to the characteristics of our businesses, the markets in which we operate, our capital and liquidity, and the competitive, economic and regulatory environment. Notwithstanding these controls, Access Bank Group incurs operational losses.

Our operational risk strategy seeks to minimise the impact that operational risk can have on Shareholders' value. The Bank's strategy is to:

- Reduce the likelihood of occurrence of expected events and related cost by managing the risk factors and implementing loss prevention or reduction techniques to reduce variation to earnings;
- Minimise the impact of unexpected and catastrophic events and related costs through risk-financing strategies that will support the Bank's long-term growth, cash flow management and balance sheet protection; and
- Eliminate bureaucracy, improve productivity, reduce capital requirements and improve overall performance through the institution of well-designed and implemented internal controls.

In order to create and promote a culture that emphasises effective operational risk-management and adherence to operating controls, there are three distinct levels of operational risk-governance structure in Access Bank Plc.

Level 1 refers to the oversight function carried out by the Board of Directors, Board Risk Committee and the executive management. Responsibilities at this level include ensuring effective management of operational risk and adherence to the approved operational-risk policies.

Level 2 refers to the management function carried out by operational risk-management group. It has direct responsibility for formulating and implementing the Bank's operational risk-management framework, including methodologies, policies and procedures approved by the Board.

Level 3 refers to the operational function carried out by all business units and support functions in the Bank. These units/functions are fully responsible and accountable for the management of operational risk in their units. They work in liaison with operational risk-management to define and review controls to mitigate identified risks. Internal audit provides independent assessment and evaluation of the Bank's operational risk-management framework. This periodic confirmation of the existence and utilisation of controls, in compliance with approved policies and procedures, provides assurance as to the effectiveness of the Bank's operational risk-management framework. Some of the tools being used to assess, measure and monitor operational risks in the Bank include: a loss database of operational risk events; an effective risk and control self-assessment process that helps to analyse business activities and identify operational risks that could affect the achievement of business objectives; and key risk indicators that are used to monitor operational risks on an ongoing basis.

The Group's operational risk framework

The Group's current operational risk framework was implemented in 2007 to meet internal and regulatory requirements. There has been significant investment in the implementation of improved measurement and management approaches for operational risk to strengthen control, improve customer service, improve process efficiencies and minimise operating losses. The Group recognises the fact that it is neither cost-effective, nor possible, to attempt to eliminate all operational risks. Events of small significance are thus expected to occur and are accepted as inevitable with relevant budgeting for these losses being exercised where appropriate. Events of material significance are limited and the Group seeks to reduce the risk from these extreme events in a framework consistent with its agreed risk appetite. Processes are in place to monitor management and future mitigation of such events.

The role of the independent Operational Risk Department is to establish, implement and maintain the operational risk framework for the modelling and managing of the Group's operational risk, while reinforcing and enabling operational risk-management culture throughout the Group. The aim is to integrate, based on international norms and best practices, all operational risk activities and to compile a reliable operational risk profile contributing to the Group's risk-reward profile. The key advantage of the current framework is the financial quantification and modelling of operational risks. This functionality has significantly improved the Group's operational risk measurement and management capabilities.

Management and control responsibilities

The first line of governance for managing operational risk rests with internal business units. Operational risk-management forms part of the day-to-day responsibilities of all business unit management teams. Business unit staff report any identified breakdowns in control and any risk events that may result in financial loss and/or reputation damage. Among others, business unit management teams are responsible for ensuring that processes for identifying and addressing ineffective controls and mitigation of risk events are implemented and executed. Operational risk teams form the secondary line of governance by ensuring that processes to identify weaknesses are effective and that identified weaknesses are acted upon. The Group operational risk profile is presented to the Board quarterly. Control effectiveness is monitored by the Enterprise Risk-Management Committee and by the Board; and the multi-layered system of defences ensures proactive operational risk-management.

Measuring and managing operational risk

The Group recognises the significance of operational risk and is committed to enhancing its measurement and management. Within the Group's operational risk framework, qualitative and quantitative methodologies and tools are applied (Group-wide) to identify and assess operational risks and to provide management information for determining appropriate mitigation measures.

Risk event data collection and reporting

A standard process is used Group-wide for the recognition, capture, assessment, analysis and reporting of risk events. This process is used to help identify where process and control requirements are needed to reduce the recurrence of risk events. Risk events are loaded onto a central database and reported monthly to the ERMC. The Group also uses a database of external public risk events and is part of a consortium of international banks that shares loss data information anonymously to assist in risk identification, assessment, modelling and benchmarking.

Risk and control self assessments

In order to proactively identify and actively mitigate risks, the operational risk framework utilises Risk and Control Self Assessments (RCSAs). RCSAs are used at a granular level to identify relevant material risks and key controls mitigating these risks. The risks and controls are assessed on a quarterly basis and relevant action plans are put in place to treat, tolerate, terminate or transfer the risks, taking into account the relevant business risk appetites. The RCSA programme is extensive and covers the entire Group. The Internal Audit team further tests the effectiveness of the RCSAs within the normal course of auditing and relevant metrics are monitored and actioned where relevant.

Key risk indicators

A comprehensive set of Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) are in place across the Group, with relevant and agreed thresholds set by the business. KRIs are monitored on a Group level, as well as business unit level, based on significance. Threshold breaches are managed in accordance with an agreed process across the Group.

Reporting

Business units are required to report on both a regular and an event-driven basis. The reports include a profile of the key risks to their business objectives, an RCSA and KRI results, and operational risk events. Risk reports are presented to executive management and risk committees.

Allocating capital to business units

An allocation methodology is applied for allocating capital to business units (for instance, an allocation from Access Bank to the Commercial Banking Division, the Retail Banking Division, or the Institutional Banking Division). For each business unit, the allocation takes into consideration not only the size of the business unit, but also measures of the business unit's control environment. This translates into a risk-sensitive allocation.

Managing Risk for a Sustainable Future
continued

Expected loss budgeting mitigation

Basel II makes provision for mitigation of operational risk due to appropriate budgeting and managing for expected loss. A significant portion of the Group's business units already budget for expected losses and while the Group has developed a methodology for the modelling of expected loss budgeting, the Group will not apply risk mitigation in the calculation of its operational risk exposure until such time as policies and procedures are compliant with regulatory minimum requirements.

Insurance mitigation

Insurance policies help to mitigate operational risks. These policies are current and remain applicable in the Group operating environment. Insurance coverage is purchased at Group or cluster level to discharge statutory and regulatory duties, or to meet counterparty commitments and stakeholder expectations. The primary insurance policies managed by the Group are:

- Comprehensive crime and electronic crime;
- Directors' and officers' liability; and
- Professional indemnity.

In terms of the AMA, the Group may adjust its operational risk exposure result by no more than 20% to reflect the impact of operational risk mitigants. Globally, the use of insurance and other risk-transfer mechanisms for operational risk is in a state of rapid development and pioneering work is being done across the industry. While the Group has developed a methodology for the modelling of insurance, the Group will not apply risk mitigation in the calculation of its operational risk exposure until such time as insurance policies are compliant to regulatory minimum requirements.

Information security and continuity of business

Information security and the protection of confidential and sensitive customer data are a priority for Access Bank. The Bank has developed and implemented an Information Security Risk-Management Framework that is in line with best practice. The framework is reviewed and enhanced regularly to address emerging threats to customers' information.

The Bank mitigates business continuity risks by reviewing and testing recovery procedures. The Bank's business continuity plan has been reviewed following the merger with Intercontinental Bank. Regular bank-wide awareness campaigns are also used to drive information security and business continuity culture in the Bank.

Compliance Risk-Management Framework

Compliance risk-management

Compliance risk is the risk of loss resulting from failure (or perceived failure) to comply with relevant laws, regulations, internal policies and procedures or ethical standards. In addition to reputational damage, failure effectively to manage Compliance risk can expose financial institutions to fines, civil/criminal penalties, and payment of damages, court orders and suspension or revocation of licences. A failure (or perceived failure) can adversely impact customers, staff and Shareholders of Access Bank.

The Bank believes that fully embedded compliance risk-management preserves the trust its customers, Shareholders and staff have in the Bank and is important for the way Access Bank does business. Managing compliance risk is fundamental to driving value. The pursuit of long-term business sustainability requires proper conduct of business activities in accordance with the high ethical standards of Access Bank's Business Principles. These principles not only reflect laws and regulations, but are also based on the Bank's core values: excellence, leadership, passion for customers, empowered employees, professionalism and innovation.

Ongoing changes and the continuous introduction of new legislation, have placed greater emphasis on the formal and structured monitoring of compliance with legal, regulatory, supervisory and internal requirements. Although legislative changes place an administrative burden on the Bank, the development of a framework provides the Bank with an opportunity to commit more openly to a culture of compliance within the Bank, its subsidiaries and divisions. To ensure compliance with laws and regulations, the Bank has put in place a robust Compliance Risk-Management Framework which sets out guidelines to manage the Group's compliance. This is a key policy that seeks to respond to the expansion of the Bank's activities in various jurisdictions, the evolving nature of the global financial services industry, the introduction of new legislation, and the update of existing legislation; as well as the increasing complexities of the Bank's activities.

An efficient infrastructure has been put in place to enable management to track current and emerging compliance risk issues, to communicate these to internal and external stakeholders, and to drive continuous improvement. Access Bank understands that good compliance risk-management involves understanding and delivering on the expectations of customers and other stakeholders, thereby improving the quality of key relationships based on honesty, integrity and fairness.

Our compliance framework provides the platform for the compliance programmes that are consistently applied across the Bank to manage compliance risk. The framework has put in place a Group-wide compliance reporting template encompassing both mandatory (regulatory) and non-mandatory (self-regulatory) compliance. This framework includes a common approach to commitment and accountability, policies and procedures, controls and supervision, monitoring, regulatory change management, reporting, education and awareness.

We approach compliance risk-management on an enterprise level and line-of-business level. The Compliance and Internal Control function provides oversight of significant compliance risk issues. The function also develops and guides the strategies, policies and practices for assessing and managing compliance risks across the organisation. We re-established the Compliance Resource Officers' Meeting that was initially set up to develop, manage and integrate a compliance culture that meets global standards within the organisation. Through education and communication efforts, a culture of compliance is emphasised across the organisation.

We also mitigate compliance risk through a broad-based approach to process management and improvement. The lines of business are responsible for all the risks within the business line, including compliance risks. Compliance Risk officers, working in conjunction with senior line of business executives, have developed key tools to address and measure compliance risks and to ensure compliance with laws and regulations in each line of business.

Strategic risk-management

Strategic risk is embedded in every line of business and is part of the other major risk categories (credit, market, liquidity, compliance and operational).

Strategic risk relates to the consequences that arise when the environment in which decisions that are hard to implement quickly and to reverse has an unattractive or adverse impact. Strategic risk ultimately has two elements: doing the right thing at the right time; and doing it well.

It is the risk that results from adverse business decisions, ineffective or inappropriate business plans, or failure to respond to changes in the competitive environment, business cycles, customer preferences, product obsolescence, regulatory environment, business strategy execution, and/or other inherent risks of the business including reputational risk.

The Bank's appetite for strategic risk is continually assessed within the context of the strategic plan, with strategic risks selectively and carefully taken to maintain relevance in the evolving marketplace.

Significant strategic actions, such as material acquisitions or capital actions, are reviewed and approved by the Board. Using a plan developed by management, executive management and the Board approve a strategic plan every three years. Annually, executive management develops a financial operating plan and the Board reviews and approves the plan. Executive management, with Board oversight, ensures that the plans are consistent with the Bank's strategic plan, core operating tenets and risk appetite.

The following are assessed in these reviews: forecasted earnings and returns on capital; the current risk profile and changes required to support the plan; current capital and liquidity requirements and changes required to support the plan; stress testing results; and other qualitative factors such as market growth rates and peer analysis. Executive management, with Board oversight, performs similar analyses throughout the year, and will define changes to the financial forecast or the risk, capital or liquidity positions as deemed appropriate to balance and optimise between achieving the targeted risk appetite and Shareholder returns and maintaining the targeted financial strength.

We use robust models to measure the capital requirements for credit, country, market, operational and strategic risks. The economic capital assigned to each line of business is based on its unique risk exposures. With oversight by the Board, executive management assesses the risk-adjusted returns of each business in approving strategic and financial operating plans. The businesses use economic capital to define business strategies, price products and transactions, and evaluate customer profitability.

Reputational risk-management

Reputation risk-management is essentially concerned with protecting an organisation from potential threats to its reputation. Most importantly, reputational threat should be dealt with proactively and the effects of reputational events should be minimised. The ultimate aim of reputation risk-management is to avert the likelihood of any crisis and ultimately ensure the survival of the organisation. Nevertheless, managing reputational risk poses particular challenges for many organisations. Access Bank, in responding to the challenges posed by reputational risk, has put in place a framework properly to articulate, analyse and manage reputational risk factors.

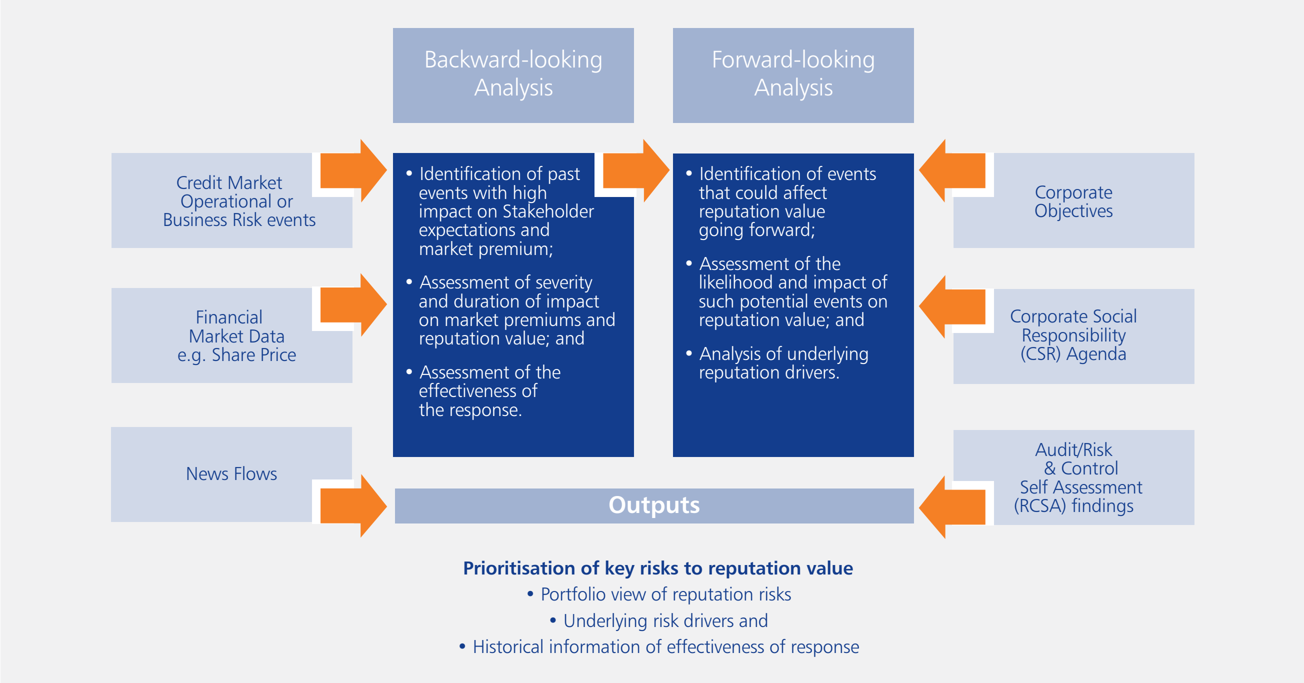
The potential factors that affect the Bank's reputational risk profile include:

- A highly regulated financial services industry with high visibility and vulnerability to regulatory actions that may adversely impact its reputation (e.g. corporate governance crises);
- Consolidation activities resulting in a fusion of different cultures;
- Keen competition and largely homogeneous products and services leading customers to perceive no significant differences between financial service providers; and
- The reputation of the Bank's own clients.

With banks operating and competing in a global environment, risks might emerge from a host of different sources and locations. It is therefore difficult to know how best to respond if they occur. The effects a reputational risk event include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Loss of current or future customers;
- Loss of public confidence;
- Loss of employees leading to an increase in hiring costs, or staff downtime;
- Reduction in the number of current or future business partners;
- Increased costs of capitalisation via credit or equity markets;
- Regulatory sanctions;
- Increased costs due to government regulations, fines, or other penalties; and
- Loss of banking licence.

Key drivers of reputational risk



It is Group policy that, at all times, the protection of the Group's reputation should take priority over all other activities, including revenue generation. Reputational risk will arise from the failure effectively to mitigate one or more of country, credit, liquidity, market, regulatory and operational risk. It may also arise from the failure to comply with social, environmental and ethical standards. All employees are responsible for day-to-day identification and management of reputational risk.

Risk-identification process

In identifying reputational risk factors, the Bank makes use of the output of the operational risk-identification process. At the end of the operational risk-identification sessions, risk profiles are derived and analysed and risk events identified with possible negative reputational impact on the Bank.

This analysis is performed against the background of the Bank's corporate objectives, its corporate social responsibility agenda and external factors. Access Bank seeks to leverage existing information from audit findings, RCSAs, environmental scanning and scenario planning processes in mitigating reputational risk issues.

Compilation of trigger events

In order to assist in the identification of key reputational risk events, triggers that would set off the risk drivers are compiled through workshops with participants from relevant business units. The following table illustrates a number of potential trigger events for relevant risk drivers.

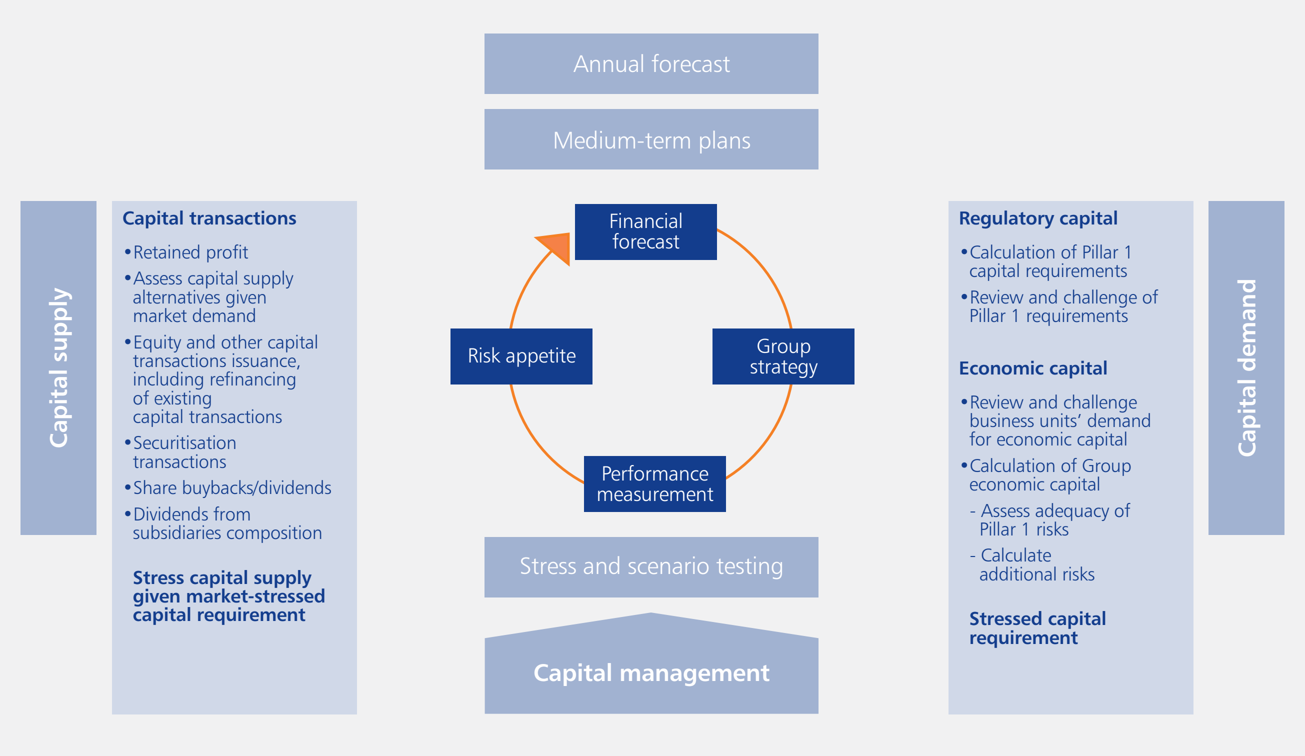
Events data analysis

Events data analysis is conducted to assess the gap between the performance of the Bank and the expectation of stakeholders. The nature of the gap and the reasons for the gap is analysed as a means to determine ensuing corrective action. The following provides examples of events data analysis:

- Evaluating types of marketing efforts and implications for reputational risk;
- Analysis of number of accounts opened vs. closed;
- Calling effort analysis;
- Complaint log analysis; and
- Error resolution review.

Risk drivers	Trigger events
Corporate governance and leadership	• Corporate frauds and scandals • Directors of management associating with dishonest and disreputable characters • Directors of management associating with politically exposed persons • Incidence of Shareholder conflict and Board instability
Regulatory compliance	• Non-compliance with laws and regulation • Non-submission of regulatory returns
Delivering customer promise	• Security failure • Shortfall in quality of service/ fair treatment • Bad behaviour by employees
Workplace talent and culture	• Unfair employment practices • Not addressing employee grievances • Uncompetitive remuneration
Corporate social responsibility	• Lack of community development initiatives
Corporate culture	• Lack of appropriate culture to support the achievement of business objectives • Ineffective risk-management practices • Unethical behaviours on the part of staff and management • Lack of appropriate structure for employees to voice their concerns
Risk-management and control environment	• Inadequate risk-management and control environment • Continuous violations of existing policies and procedures
Financial soundness and business viability	• Consistent poor financial performance • Substantial losses from unsuccessful investment
Crisis management	• Inadequate response to a crisis or even a minor incident

Capital management process



Approach to managing reputation events

The Bank's approach to managing reputation events, including any relevant strategy and policies, is approved by the Board or its delegated committee and subject to periodic review and update by senior management to ensure that it remains appropriate over time. In addition, the approach is well documented and communicated to all relevant personnel.

After a reputation event occurs, a post-event review is conducted by Internal Audit and the Risk-Management Division to identify any lessons learnt, or problems and weaknesses revealed by it. Such reviews are useful for providing feedback and recommendations for enhancing the Bank's reputation risk-management process, and are conducted in connection with major events affecting Access Bank. The Board and senior management are promptly informed of the results of any such review so that they can take appropriate actions to improve the approach to managing reputation risk.

Capital risk-management

Capital risk is the risk that the Bank's total capital base is not properly managed in a prudent manner.

Capital management objectives:

The Group has a number of capital management objectives:

- To meet the capital ratios required by its regulators and the Group's Board;
- To maintain an adequate level of available capital resources as cover for the economic capital (EC) requirements calculated at a 99.95% confidence level;
- To generate sufficient capital to support asset growth;
- To maintain an investment-grade credit rating; and
- To achieve a return above the cost of equity.

Capital management strategy:

The Group's capital management strategy is focused on maximisng Shareholder value by optimising the level and mix of capital resources. Decisions on the allocation of capital resources are based on a number of factors including return on economic capital (EC) and on regulatory capital (RC), and are part of the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP).

Importance of capital management

Capital is managed as a Board-level priority in the Group, reflecting the importance of capital planning. The Board is responsible for assessing and approving the Group's capital management policy, capital target levels and capital strategy.

A capital management framework provides effective capital planning, capital issuance, Basel II alignment, EC utilisation and economic profit (EP) performance measurement criteria. The diagram illustrates the process the Group follows to ensure end-to-end integration of the Group's strategy, risk-management and financial processes into the capital management process. The purpose is to ensure that capital consumption in the business divisions has an impact on performance measurement, which in turn translates into management performance assessment and product-pricing requirements and achievement of the overall strategy within risk appetite.

Capital management

The capital adequacy ratio is the quotient of the capital base of the Bank and the Bank's risk-weighted asset base. In accordance with Central Bank of Nigeria regulations, a minimum ratio of 15% is to be maintained for deposit money banks with international subsidiaries. The following table provides an overview of the development of the capital ratios and risk-weighted assets (RWA).

		Group		Bank	
	Note	**2012**	2011	**2012**	2011
		N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Tier 1 capital					
Ordinary share capital	47	**11,441,460**	8,944,126	**11,441,460**	8,944,126
Share premium	47	**165,186,795**	146,160,837	**165,186,795**	146,160,837
Retained earnings	47	**17,764,295**	(6,744,577)	**18,880,711**	3,376,997
Other reserves	47	**38,498,341**	20,649,521	**42,115,245**	28,555,118
Non-controlling interests	47	**8,099,594**	23,054,841	**–**	–
		240,990,485	192,064,748	**237,624,211**	187,037,078
Add/(Less):					
Fair value reserve for available-for-sale securities and property and equipment	47	**136,772**	(4,623,657)	**132,303**	(4,623,657)
Investments in subsidiaries	29	**–**	–	**(43,209,688)**	(80,400,287)
Deferred tax assets	35	**(8,113,973)**	–	**(7,007,387)**	–
Intangible assets	34	**(3,404,945)**	(3,277,608)	**(2,339,510)**	(1,146,412)
Shareholders' funds		**229,608,339**	184,163,483	**185,199,929**	100,866,722
Tier 2 capital					
Fair value reserve for available-for-sale securities		**(136,772)**	4,623,657	**(132,303)**	4,623,657
Collective allowances for impairment	25, 26	**13,741,314**	4,734,552	**13,373,641**	3,995,079
Total		**13,604,543**	9,358,209	**13,241,338**	8,618,736
Less:					
Total regulatory capital		243,212,882	193,521,692	198,441,267	109,485,458
Risk-weighted assets		**1,043,455,144**	895,301,332	**897,606,906**	636,132,942
Capital ratios					
Total regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets		23%	22%	22%	17%
Total Tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets		22%	21%	21%	16%

Board of Directors


1


2


3


4

1. Gbenga Oyebode, MFR
Chairman
Mr Oyebode is the Managing Partner of Aluko & Oyebode (Barristers, Solicitors and Trademark Agents) with decades of experience in project finance; corporate law; energy and natural resources law; telecommunications and aviation law. He is the Chairman, Okomu Oil Palm Plc and also serves on the Board of MTN Nigeria Ltd and Crusader Insurance Plc.

Mr Oyebode holds a Master of Law degree from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia USA (1982) and a Bachelor of Law degree from the University of Ife (1979).

He is a Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Nigeria (admitted June 1980) and an Attorney-at-law of the Supreme Court of New York State (admitted November 1983). He is also a member of the Nigerian Bar Association and the American Bar Association and Council Member of the International Bar Association Section on Energy and Natural Resources Law.

2. Oritsedere Samuel Otubu
Non-Executive Director
Mr Otubu is the Chairman of STACO Insurance Plc. He also serves on the Board of Food Emporium International – the franchisee of Barcelos food chain. He was a Director at DAAR Communications Plc.

He holds Masters and Bachelors degrees in Accounting and Finance respectively from the Houston Baptist University.

3. Babatunde Folawiyo, D.BA
Non-Executive Director
Dr Folawiyo is the Group Managing Director of Yinka Folawiyo Group with business interests in the Power, Energy, Oil and Gas sectors. He also serves as a Director on the Board of MTN Nigeria Limited, Africa's leading telecommunications company. Babatunde holds a Master of Law degree from the University College London (1985) and a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics from the London School of Economics.

He was called to the Bar of England and Wales in 1985. He started his law practice in Nigeria with the firm of Ogunsanya and Ogunsanya and in 1989 became the Group Executive Director of Yinka Folawiyo Group.

4. Emmanuel Ndubisi Chiejina
Non-Executive Director
Mr Emmanuel Chiejina is the Chairman and CEO of AshBard Energy Company Limited and currently serves on the Board of STACO Insurance Plc. He retired as Deputy Managing Director of Elf Petroleum (Total E&P) in 2007.

Mr Emmanuel Chiejina is a graduate of Law from the University of Lagos (1975). He attended Professional Development Programmes at Columbia University, Cranfield Institute of Technology, European Institute of Business Administration (INSEAD), University of London, London Business School and Harvard Business School.

Governance

Board of Directors
continued


5


6


7


8

5. Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse
Non-Executive Director

Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse is a Director of Northern Nigeria Flour Mills Plc. His professional banking experience spans more than two decades. He retired in 2002 as an Executive Director at United Bank for Africa Plc where he was at various times in charge of Credit Risk Management, Investment Banking and Corporate Banking. He serves as a Senior Independent Director on the Board of Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund.

Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse holds a PhD in Corporate Governance from the Manchester Business School, University of Manchester; an MBA from the Wharton Business School, University of Pennsylvania; and a BSc in Economics from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

6. Mosun Belo-Olusoga, FCA
Non-Executive Director

Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga is the Principal Consultant/Programme Director of The KRC Limited. She served on the Board of Asset and Resource Management Company Limited and is the past Chairperson, Equipment and Leasing Association of Nigeria.

She had an illustrious banking career spanning nearly three decades. She retired from Guaranty Trust Bank Plc in 2006 as Executive Director, Investment Banking and was at various times responsible for Risk Management, Corporate and Commercial Banking, Investment Banking, Transaction Service and Settlements. She served as Acting Managing Director of Trust Bank of Africa Limited in 2003.

Mosun is a graduate of Economics from the University of Ibadan (1979). She qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1983, winning the 1st place merit award and also the Society of Women Accountants of Nigeria prize for best qualifying candidate. She is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria and the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria.

7. Kemi Ogunmefun
Non-Executive Director

Mrs Kemi Ogunmefun is the Managing Partner of Kemi Ogunmefun Law Office, a Canadian-based private legal practice specialising in immigration law, family law, real estate and corporate law. She served as the Chairperson of the Governance Committee of the Kinark Child and Family Services, a major Canadian child care trust.

Mrs Ogunmefun obtained her Bachelor of Law degree from the University of Lagos in 1974 and was called to the Nigerian Bar in 1975 and the Law Society of Upper Canada in 2004.

8. Dr Ernest Ndukwe, OFR
Independent Non-Executive Director

Dr Ndukwe was appointed by the Board in December 2012 and approved by the CBN in January 2013.

Dr Ndukwe is the current Co-Chair of the Presidential Committee on Strategy and Roadmap for universal broadband access in Nigeria, he is an accomplished Electrical/Electronics Engineer, with more than 36 years' experience in the Telecommunications Industry. He was the Executive Vice-Chairman of the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) from 2000 to 2010.

His Board-level experience dates back to 1988 when he was appointed Commercial Director at General Telecom Plc, where he was later made Managing Director in 1989.

He is a graduate of the University of Ife and an alumnus of Lagos Business School. He also holds the fellowship awards of the Nigerian Society of Engineers, Nigerian Institute of Management (FNIM) and Nigerian Academy of Engineering. He is on the faculty of the Lagos Business School where he heads the Centre for Infrastructure Policy, Regulation and Advancement (CIPRA). His area of teaching interest includes strategic leadership with special focus on the character traits of CEOs that lead to business failures.


9


10


11


12

9. Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede, CON
Group Managing Director/CEO

Mr Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede's banking career spans over two decades. He spent more than 10 years at Guaranty Trust Bank Plc (GT Bank) and resigned in 2002 to lead a team as the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer of Access Bank Plc with the mandate to transform the Bank into a world-class financial services provider.

Aigboje's visionary leadership has seen the Bank rise to rank among the top four banks in Nigeria. In October 2007, Aigboje was named as one of the top 10 Most Respected CEOs in the annual PricewaterhouseCoopers Most Respected Companies and CEO Survey. In 2012, he won the 2011 Ernst & Young West Africa Entrepreneur of the Year Award.

Aigboje is an alumnus of Harvard Business School's Executive Management Programme. He holds LLB and BL degrees from the University of Benin and the Nigeria Law School respectively. He is also an Honorary Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria, Chairman of The Access Bank (UK) Ltd, Wapic Insurance Plc and Associated Discount House Ltd.

10. Herbert Wigwe, FCA
Group Deputy Managing Director

Mr Herbert Wigwe started his professional career with Coopers and Lybrand Associates, an international firm of chartered accountants. He spent more than 10 years at Guaranty Trust Bank where he managed several portfolios including financial institutions, corporates and multinationals. He left Guaranty Trust Bank as an Executive Director to co-lead the transformation of Access Bank Plc in March 2002 as Deputy Managing Director.

Herbert is an alumnus of Harvard Business School's Executive Management Programme. He holds a Masters degree in Banking and International Finance from the University College of North Wales; a Masters degree in Financial Economics from the University of London and a BSc degree in Accounting from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. He is also a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria.

Herbert is the Chairman of Access Bank Ghana Ltd. He also serves on the Board of Central Securities Clearing System Plc.

11. Taukeme Koroye FCA
Executive Director, Subsidiaries

Mr Taukeme Edwin Koroye began his banking career with Nigeria International Bank (NIB) Limited (now Citibank Nigeria) in 1987, having obtained four years' professional accounting experience with Price Waterhouse (now PricewaterhouseCoopers).

At NIB, his work experience spanned several departments, such as Corporate Finance, Corporate Banking, Internal Control, International Trade and Treasury Operations. He subsequently rose to the position of Vice President, Operations and Technology, prior to joining Access Bank Plc in 2002. He is a graduate of Business Administration from the University of Lagos; a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria and an alumnus of Harvard Business School's Executive Management Program.

12. Okey Nwuke FCA
Executive Director, Institutional Banking

Mr Okey Nwuke began his banking career with Guaranty Trust Bank in 1991, where he worked in the Financial Control Unit and later rose to the position of Assistant General Manager, Commercial Banking Group East, before joining Access Bank Plc in 2002.

Okey holds a BSc degree in Accounting from the University of Nigeria and an MBA degree (Distinction) in International Banking & Finance from the University of Birmingham, United Kingdom. He is an associate member of the Chartered Institute of Taxation; an honorary member of the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria and a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria.

Okey has participated in leadership and professional development programmes at renowned global institutions of excellence including Harvard, INSEAD and IMD. Okey serves on the Board of Stanbic IBTC Pensions Managers Limited.

Board of Directors
continued


13


14


15

13. Obeahon Ohiwerei
Executive Director, Commercial Banking

Mr Obeahon Ohiwerei began his banking career in 1991 with Guaranty Trust Bank, where his exceptional performance saw him rise to the position of a Manager within a short time.

He has worked with various banks including Equatorial Trust Bank, Pacific Bank, Continental Trust Bank and Standard Trust Bank. While at Standard Trust Bank, he was appointed the pioneer MD/CEO of Standard Trust Bank, Ghana in 2004.

Obeahon holds a Master's degree in Business Administration and a Bachelor's degree in Mathematics. He has attended several professional development programmes within and outside the country including Accenture Training Programme (USA), Harvard Business School (USA), Manchester Business School (UK) and Lagos Business School.

Obeahon serves on the Board of Access Bank's banking subsidiaries in The Gambia and Sierra Leone.

14. Ebenezer Olufowose
Executive Director, Financial Markets Division

Mr Ebenezer Olufowose's banking experience spans nearly three decades with successful track records in Corporate and Investment Banking. He oversees the Bank's treasury management, sales and trading, corporate restructuring, corporate finance and financial institutions businesses. He is a proven banker with an innate ability to originate and execute landmark transactions. Prior to joining Access Bank Plc in 2007, he was a Director with Citigroup and an Executive Director and Head of Corporate Finance & Investment Banking in Citibank Nigeria.

He began his professional career at NAL Merchant Bank in 1985 and thereafter joined First City Merchant Bank Ltd (FCMB) in 1990 initially as Manager and shortly thereafter as Head of the Bank's Corporate Finance business. He joined Guaranty Trust Bank Plc (GT Bank) in 1995 with responsibility for the Bank's Investment Banking business, amongst others. Before joining Citigroup in 2002, he was pioneer Managing Director of Guaranty Trust Bank (Gambia) Limited, the first subsidiary of GT Bank outside Nigeria. As pioneer Managing Director, on secondment from GT Bank, he was responsible for establishing the business proposition for GT Bank in the Gambia, obtaining the licence to operate, setting up and staffing the business.

He holds a first class honours degree in Economics from the University of Lagos, Nigeria and a Master's degree in International Economics from the University of Sussex, Brighton, England, where he studied as a Sir Adam Thompson Scholar. He has attended courses at several renowned institutions including the Lagos Business School, the Institute of Management Development Lausanne, Switzerland, INSEAD Singapore and the Harvard Business School, Boston, USA.

15. Victor Etuokwu
Executive Director, Personal and Business Banking

Mr Victor Etuokwu has over 20 years' banking experience across many functions including banking operations and information technology, internal control, general administration, retail banking, business acquisition and integration.

He joined Access Bank in July 2003 from Citibank Nigeria and was promoted to General Manager in February 2008. He has served the Bank in different capacities, leading several successful and critically important projects. The latest of such projects was the acquisition of a controlling equity interest in Intercontinental Bank Plc and the subsequent merger of both banks.

Mr Etuokwu holds BSc and MBA degrees from the University of Ibadan and University of Benin respectively. He is a Senior Honorary member of the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria.

Directors, Officers and Advisors

Directors

Mr Gbenga Oyebode	Chairman
Mr Cosmas Maduka*	Director
Mr Oritsedere Otubu	Director
Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse	Director
Dr Babatunde Folawiyo	Director
Mr Emmanuel Chiejina	Director
Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga	Director
Mrs Kemi Ogunmefun Director	Director
Dr Ernest Ndukwe***	Independent Non-Executive
Mr Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede	Group Managing Director/CEO
Mr Herbert Wigwe	Group Deputy Managing Director
Mr Taukeme Koroye	Executive Director
Mr Okey Nwuke	Executive Director
Mr Obeahon Ohiwerei	Executive Director
Mr Ebenezer Olufowose	Executive Director
Mr Victor Etuokwu**	Executive Director

* Retired with effect from 18 December, 2012.
** Appointed by the Board on 26 January, 2012 and approved by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) on 5 April, 2012.
*** Appointed by the Board on 18 December, 2012 and approved by the Central Bank of Nigeria on 18 January, 2013.

Company Secretary
Mr Sunday Ekwochi

Corporate Head Office
Access Bank Plc
Plot 999c, Danmole Street,
Victoria Island,
Lagos
Telephone: (+234) 01 2621040-41
(+234) 01 2641517-72

Email: info@accessbankplc.com
Website: www.accessbankplc.com

Independent Auditors
KPMG Professional Services
KPMG Tower,
Bishop Aboyade Cole Street,
Victoria Island,
Lagos
Telephone: (+234) 01 271 8955
Website: www.ng.kpmg.com

Registrars
United Securities Limited
10 Amodu Ojikutu Street,
Victoria Island,
Lagos
Telephone: (+234) 01 730898
(+234) 01 730891

Management Team

Executive Management

Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede Group Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer

Herbert Wigwe Group Deputy Managing Director

Taukeme Koroye Executive Director, Subsidiaries

Okey Nwuke Executive Director, Institutional Banking Division

Obeahon Ohiwerei Executive Director, Commercial Banking Division

Ebenezer Olufowose Executive Director, Financial Markets Division

Victor Etuokwu Executive Director, Personal and Business Banking Division

Divisional Head

Roosevelt Ogbonna Divisional Head, Commercial Banking

General Managers

Adeyemi Odusanya Group Head, Commercial Banking Group West

Angela Jide-Jones Group Head, Wealth Management

Arinze Okeke Group Head, Commercial Banking Division, East

Banjo Adegbohungbe Group Head, Global Trade and Payments

Benjamin Oviosu Benjamin Oviosu Managing Director – Access Bank Côte d'Ivoire

Bolaji Agbede Group Head, Human Capital Development

Femi Obaleke Group Head, Business Banking Group

Gregory Ovie Jobome Chief Risk Officer

Innocent Ike Super Regional Head, Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

Iyabo Soji-Okusanya Group Head, Telecomms

Jeffrey Spears Senior Banking Advisor, Institutional Banking Division

Jo Osojie Head, Credit Analysis & Loan Management

Kalu Agwu Group Head, Retail Operations Group

Ojini Olaghere Group Head, General Resource Management

Pattison Boleigha Group Head, Compliance & Internal Control

Segun Ogbonnewo Group Head, Centralised Operations Group

Speedwell Ngoka Group Head, Commercial Banking Division, North

Yinka Tiamiyu Group Head, Internal Audit

Deputy General Manager

Aladepe Ajibola Olajide Commercial Banking Division

Arese Alonge GH, Financial Institutions Team II

Ayodeji Tolulope Awodein Group Head, Personal Care & Other Corporates

Bode Olamide Ojeniyi Group Head, Financial Institutions

Damos Solaru Head, Subsidiaries Operations

Dapo Olagunju Group Treasurer

David Oludare Aluko WAPIC Insurance Plc

Fatai Oladipo Group Head, Corporate Counsel

Hadiza Ambursa Group Head, Corporate Finance Group

Ifeanyi Njoku Group Head, Cement & Logistics

Kola Ajimoko Group Head, Operational Risk Management

Lookman Martins Zonal Head, Commercial Banking Division, Mainland Zone

Maryann Ezechukwu Zonal Head, Personal & Business Banking Division

Nnamdi Nwankwo Group Head, Public Sector Abuja

Olumide Olatunji Zonal Head, Commercial Banking Division, VI Zone 1

Oluwayemisi Disu Group Head, Public Sector Lagos

Robert Asibor Group Head, Commercial Banking Division, South

Seyi Kumapayi Chief Financial Officer

Tijjani Aliyu Group Head, Domestic Credit Risk Management

Yinka Jimoh Abdulraheem Head, Subsidiaries Audit

Jean Claude Karayenzi Managing Director, Access Bank (Rwanda) SA

Jean Marie Miravumba Managing Director – Finbank Burundi

Assistant General Manager

Abubakar Usman Bello Zonal Head, Commercial Banking, Kano Zone

Ayobami Adegoke Zonal Head, Retail Operations, South West

Bode Oyesina Head, IT Projects and Programmes

Bolaji Durojaiye Head, Credit Administration and Portfolio Management

Chris Esezobor Channel Services Group

Dapo Fajemirokun Managing Director, Access Bank Ghana

Folorunsho Orimoloye Technology Architecture & Innovation

Ifeanyi Emefiele Head, Anti-Fraud Unit

James Onotu Zonal Head, Commercial Banking Division, Edo

Jekwu Ozoemene Managing Director, Access Bank Zambia Ltd

Joseph Onyekachi Egwuatu Head, Payments, Collections and Loans Unit

Joyce Dimkpa Group Head, Upstream, Oil & Gas, Institutional Banking Division

Kameel Kajogbade Adebayo Executive Director, Operations & Information, Access Bank Ghana

Kathleen Erhimu Head, Ultra-HNWI (Private Banking)

Lawrencia C. Onyemachi Zonal Head, Commercial Banking Group, Rivers 2

Mac Atom Head, Investigation

Mohammed Usman Regional Manager, Commercial Banking Division, North West 2

Moses Otumbadi Chukwu Head, Credit Monitoring, Commercial Banking Division

Nixon Iwedi Group Head, Commercial Banking Division, Port Harcourt

Ola Isola Head, Trade Product

Onome Komolafe Head, Treasury Operations

Patrick Osabede Zonal Head, Commercial Banking Division, Delta & Bayelsa

Peter Madojutimi Head, Enterprise Applications Management and Infrastructure

Samson Olugbenga Abimbola Zonal Head, Commercial Banking Division Abuja

Titilola Ologe Head, Remedial Assets Management

Tope Ojo Head, IT Domestic & Shared Services

Tunde Balogun Managing Director, Access Bank Sierra Leone

Abiola Macaulay Head, Non-Banking Capital Market Subsidiaries

Benjamin Nii Kpani Addy Group Head, Retail Banking Ghana

Francois Ngenyi Managing Director, Access Bank DR Congo

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report on the affairs of Access Bank Plc (the "Bank") together with its subsidiaries (the "Group"), and the Group and Bank audited financial statements and auditor's report for the financial year ended 31 December, 2012.

Legal form and principal activity

The Bank was incorporated as a private limited liability company on 8 February, 1989 and commenced business on 11 May, 1989. The Bank was converted to a public limited liability company on 24 March, 1998 and its shares were listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange on 18 November, 1998. The Bank was issued a universal banking licence by the Central Bank of Nigeria on 5 February, 2001.

The principal activity of the Bank continues to be the provision of money market activities, retail banking, granting of loans and advances, equipment leasing, corporate finance and foreign exchange operations.

The Bank has the following international banking subsidiaries: Access Bank (Gambia) Limited, Access Bank (Sierra Leone) Limited, Access Bank Zambia Limited, The Access Bank UK Limited, Intercontinental Bank (UK) Plc, Access Bank (Ghana) Limited, Access Bank Rwanda, FinBank Burundi, Access Bank Côte d'Ivoire and Access Bank (R.D. Congo).

Access Bank Plc's other non-banking subsidiaries comprise of Access Finance BV. (Netherlands), Access Investment and Securities Limited and Access Homes and Mortgage Limited (currenty undergoing a voluntary winding-up process, following completion of the integration of its mortgage business into Access Bank's retail banking business, and transfer of its assets and liabilities to Access Bank). The Bank is in the process of divestment from Access Investment and Securities Ltd.

On 14 October, 2011, Access Bank acquired 75% equity stake in Intercontinental Bank Group. The total consideration paid by the Access Bank Group for the controlling stake in Intercontinental Bank Group was N50,000,000,000. Pursuant to the acquisition, Access Bank acquired four banking subsidiaries comprising Intercontinental Bank and Intercontinental Homes Savings and Loans Plc and its two international banking subsidiaries, namely Intercontinental Bank Ghana Ltd and Intercontinental Bank UK Plc. In addition, as a result of the acquisition, Access Bank also acquired equity interest in nine domestic non-banking subsidiaries and two associated companies.

In line with regulatory directives on the scope of banking activities in Nigeria, the Bank commenced the process of divesting from its non-core banking operations during the year.

Based on the plan, the Board has approved the winding-up of Intercontinental Capital Markets Limited, Intercontinental Registrars Limited, Intercontinental Securities Limited, Intercontinental Trustees Limited and Intercontinental Finance and Investment Limited, due to the operational losses these subsidiaries continue to incur, as well as the belief that, operationally, they do not fit within the Access Bank Group's strategy. Chief Olurotimi Williams, the Official Receiver, has concluded his receivership duties for the subsidiaries currently being wound up and has been discharged by the Court as at the date of this report. The loss of control in these subsidiaries have been accounted for in these financial statements (see Note 9 (b)).

Further, Access Bank is seeking to dispose of Intercontinental WAPIC Insurance Plc and Intercontinental Properties Limited through a scheme of merger and subsequent spin off. The merger of the WAPIC Insurance Plc and Intercontinental Properties has been consummated while Financial advisers have been appointed to assist with the spin off of the Bank's investment in WAPIC insurance. As at the date of the report, a court sanction for the merger had been obtained. The statutory approvals have also been obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) while an approval in principle has been obtained from the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) pending the delivery of all approval processes of the merger.

During the year, the Bank issued 5,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each to both existing shareholders of the Bank and former shareholders of Intercontinental Bank as consideration for the acquisition of the Intercontinental Bank Plc.

The financial results of all the subsidiaries have been consolidated in these financial statements.

Court Sanction of Merger with Intercontinental Bank Plc

On 23 January, 2012, the Federal High Court, Lagos, sanctioned the scheme of merger between Intercontinental Bank Plc and Access Bank Plc.

As a consequence of the sanction, all the rights, assets, liabilities and undertakings, contractual or otherwise, including real property and intellectual property of Intercontinental Bank Plc, were transferred to and vested in Access Bank Plc.
The entire share capital of Intercontinental Bank Plc was cancelled, and the bank was dissolved without being wound up.

Operating results

Highlights of the Group's operating results for the year are as follows:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Gross earnings	**208,308,873**	135,635,181	**180,725,850**	98,518,061
Profit before income tax	**44,880,148**	24,107,026	**37,028,147**	12,141,462
Income tax expense	**(2,018,307)**	(7,029,108)	**(674,504)**	(6,892,596)
Profit from continuing operations	**42,861,841**	17,077,918	**36,353,643**	5,248,866
Loss from discontinued operations (net of tax)	**(4,457,057)**	(1,699,596)	**–**	–
Profit for the year	**38,404,784**	15,378,322	**36,353,643**	5,248,866
Non-controlling interest	**191,904**	(879,093)	**–**	**–**
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	**38,596,688**	14,499,229	**36,353,643**	5,248,866

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Earnings per share – Basic (k)	**169**	86	**159**	29
Dividend (paid):				
– Final	**6,866,476**	5,366,475	**6,866,476**	5,366,475
– Interim	**5,722,063**	3,577,650	**5,722,063**	3,577,650
Proposed dividend	**13,729,751**	6,866,476	**13,729,751**	6,866,476
Total equity	**240,990,485**	192,064,748	**237,624,211**	187,037,078
Total impaired loans and advances	**34,435,872**	56,229,562	**23,861,019**	41,713,123
Total impaired loans and advances to gross risk assets (%)	**5.32%**	8.99%	**4.04%**	8.13%

Interim dividend

The Board of Directors proposed and paid an interim dividend of 25 kobo (2011: 25 kobo) each on the issued share capital of 22,888,252,000 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each as at 30 June 2012. Withholding tax was deducted at the time of payment.

Proposed dividend

The Board of Directors recommended a final dividend of 60 kobo (2011: 35 kobo) for the year ended 31 December, 2012. Withholding tax will be deducted at the time of payment.

Directors and their interests

The Directors who served during the year, together with their direct and indirect interests in the issued share capital of the Bank as recorded in the register of Directors' shareholding and as notified by the Directors for the purposes of Sections 275 and 276 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and listing requirements of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, is noted below:

Access Bank Directors' holdings

Directors' details	Number of Ordinary Shares of 50k each held as at								
	29-Jan-13*			31-Dec-12			31-Dec-11		
Name	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
Mr Gbenga Oyebode	78,652,858	76,752,411	155,405,269	78,652,858	–	155,405,269	65,021,987	63,450,898	128,472,885
Dr Cosmas Maduka (Retired 18 December 2012)	–	–	–	7,602,643	403,722,434	–	6,285,074	333,636,388	–
Mr Oritsedere Otubu	18,979,886	16,840,286	35,820,172	18,979,886	16,840,286	35,820,172	15,690,593	13,921,795	29,612,388
Dr Tunde Folawiyo	15,937,029	125,340,789	141,277,818	15,937,029	125,340,789	141,277,818	13,175,076	320,268,095	333,443,171
Mr Emmanuel Chiejina	7,080,754	–	7,080,754	7,080,754	–	7,080,754	5,853,630	–	5,853,630
Mr Mahmoud Isa – Dutse	3,136,220	–	3,136,220	3,136,220	–	3,136,220	2,636,994	–	2,636,994
Mrs Mosun Bello – Olusoga	1,953,629	–	1,953,629	1,953,629	–	1,953,629	1,615,057	–	1,615,057
Mrs Kemi Ogunmefun	–	322,456	322,456	–	322,456	322,456	–	–	–
Dr Ernest Ndukwe (Appointed 18 December 2012)	395,377	–	395,377	395,377	–	395,377	–	–	–
Mr Aigboje Aig-Imoukuede	119,231,715	629,932,456	749,164,171	119,231,715	629,932,456	749,164,171	23,458,468	520,762,512	544,220,980
Mr Herbert Wigwe	119,231,713	629,932,455	749,164,168	119,231,713	629,932,455	749,164,168	23,458,466	520,762,512	544,220,978
Mr Taukeme E., Koroye	19,912,013	-	19,912,013	19,912,013	–	19,912,013	1,439,200	–	1,439,200
Mr Nwuke Okey	33,008,427	–	33,008,427	33,008,427	–	33,008,427	5,907,440	–	5,907,440
Mr Obeahon Ohiwerei	30,314,074	–	30,314,074	30,314,074	–	30,314,074	10,038,540	–	10,038,540
Mr Ebenezer Olufowose	27,887,558	–	27,887,558	27,887,558	–	27,887,558	4,157,000	–	4,157,000
Mr Victor Etuokwu (Appointed 26 January 2012)	7,782,788	–	7,782,788	7,782,788	–	7,782,788	–	–	–

* 29 January, 2013 date of Board approval of the Financial Statements.

Directors' interest in contracts

In accordance with the provisions of Section 277 (1) and (3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the Board has received a Declaration of Interest from the under-listed Directors in respect of the companies (vendors to the Bank) set against their respective names.

Related Director	Interest in entity	Name of company	Services to the Bank
Mr Gbenga Oyebode	Partner	Aluko & Oyebode	Legal services
Mr Gbenga Oyebode	Chairman	MTN Nigeria Limited	Mobile telephone services
Mr Gbenga Oyebode	Director	Crusader Nigeria Plc	Underwriting services
Mr Oritsedere Otubu	Director	Staco Insurance Plc	Underwriting services
Mr Oritsedere Otubu	Director	Senforce Insurance Brokers Ltd	Insurance brokerage services
Mr Oritsedere Otubu	Shareholder	Chapel Hill Denham Group	Financial services
Mr Taukeme Koroye	Shareholder	Petrodata Management Services	Optix document management solution
Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga	Director	The KRC Ltd	Training services
Dr Tunde Folawiyo	Director	MTN Nigeria Limited	Mobile telephone services
Dr Tunde Folawiyo	Director	Classic Insurance Brokers Limited	Insurance brokerage services
Dr Tunde Folawiyo	Director	DTD Services Limited	Air charter services
Mr Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede	Shareholder	Marina Securities Limited	Stock Brokerage services
Mr Herbert Wigwe	Shareholder	Marina Securities Limited	Stock Brokerage services
Mrs Kemi Ogunmefun	Shareholder	Loc Nominees Limited	Training services

Analysis of shareholding

The shareholding pattern of the Bank as at 31 December, 2012 was as stated below:

	31 December, 2012			
Range	Number of Shareholders	% of Shareholders	Number of shares held	% of Shareholders
Domestic Shareholders				
1 – 1,000	**422,754**	**50**	**66,556,261**	**0.29**
1,001 – 5,000	**255,642**	**30**	**564,793,082**	**2.47**
5,001 – 10,000	**67,998**	**8**	**461,664,646**	**2.02**
10,001 – 50,000	**74,004**	**9**	**1,491,878,767**	**6.52**
50,001 – 100,000	**11,146**	**1**	**808,461,642**	**3.53**
100,001 – 500,000	**8,137**	**1**	**1,625,653,457**	**7.10**
500,001 – 1,000,000	**747**	**0**	**523,562,623**	**2.29**
1,000,001 – 5,000,000	**676**	**0**	**1,390,945,549**	**6.08**
5,000,001 – 10,000,000	**112**	**0**	**780,570,123**	**3.41**
10,000,001 and above	**169**	**0**	**14,642,479,794**	**63.99**
	841,385	**100.00**	**22,356,565,944**	**97.70**
Foreign Shareholders				
500,001 – 1,000,000	**3**	**0.00**	**3,496,046**	**0.02**
1,000,001 – 5,000,000	**3**	**0.00**	**3,948,930**	**0.02**
5,000,001 – 10,000,000	–	–	–	–
10,000,001 and above	**6**	**0.00**	**518,907,988**	**2.27**
	12	**0.00**	**526,352,964**	**2.30**
Total	**841,397**	**100.00**	**22,882,918,908**	**100.00**

The shareholding pattern of the Bank as at 31 December, 2011 is as stated below:

Range	31 December, 2011 Number of Shareholders	% of Shareholders	Number of shares held	% of Shareholders
Domestic Shareholders				
1 – 1,000	33,677	7.91	18,857,497	0.11
1,001 – 5,000	264,107	62.06	577,894,895	3.23
5,001 – 10,000	56,777	13.34	429,537,976	2.40
10,001 – 50,000	51,443	12.09	1,118,351,363	6.25
50,001 – 100,000	11,044	2.60	743,469,921	4.16
100,001 – 500,000	7,106	1.67	1,346,293,291	7.53
500,001 – 1,000,000	645	0.15	446,305,320	2.49
1,000,001 – 5,000,000	552	0.13	1,098,355,440	6.14
5,000,001 – 10,000,000	88	0.02	617,017,671	3.45
10,000,001 and above	132	0.03	11,196,658,473	62.59
	425,571	100.00	17,592,741,847	98.35
Foreign Shareholders				
500,001 – 1,000,000	3	0.00	2,024,000	0.01
1,000,001 – 5,000,000	3	0.00	5,821,356	0.03
5,000,001 – 10,000,000	–	–	–	–
10,000,001 and above	4	0.00	287,664,275	1.61
	10	0.00	295,509,631	1.65
Total	425,581	100.00	17,888,251,478	100.00

Substantial interest in shares

According to the register of members at 31 December, 2012, the following shareholders held more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Bank as follows:

	31 December, 2012		31 December, 2011	
	Number of Shares held	**% of Shareholding**	Number of shares held	% of Shareholding
Stanbic Nominees Nigeria Limited*	**5,955,663,655**	**26.03%**	3,475,777,401	19.43
Blakeney GP	**1,476,901,385**	**6.45%**	954,376,855	5.34

*Stanbic Nominees held the shares as custodian for various investors. Stanbic Nominees does not exercise any right over the underlying shares. All the rights reside with the various investors on behalf of whom Stanbic carries out the custodian services.

Governance

Donations and charitable gifts

The Bank identifies with the aspirations of the community and the environment in which it operates. The Bank made contributions to charitable and non-charitable organisations amounting to N173,229,020 (December 2011: N182,970,000) during the year, as listed below:

Beneficiary	Purpose	Amount N'000
Gift For Africa Project	Support Of Gift For Africa Project (The Fight Against Tuberculosis and Malaria)	52,166,615
Financial Reporting Council (FRC)	Donation towards FRC IFRS Academy	50,000,000
Friends Of Africa	Sponsorship Of Event (HIV/AIDS Awareness)	16,389,449
United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)	Sponsorship Of Event (Environmental Challenges)	12,375,000
City Of Knowledge Academy	Support Toward Libarary Facility For City Of Knowledge Academy	10,773,956
Bright Futures For African Children	Support Toward Poverty Eradication Through Education Initiative Of Bright Futures For African Children	10,000,000
Gold Sponsorship Of African Women Summit	Support For African Women Summit	8,080,000
Fate Foundation	Support Towards Fate Foundation Business Plan Competition	2,500,000
Life In My City Initiative	Support For Life In My City Initiative	2,000,000
Dreamland Foundation	Support For Dreamland Foundation	2,000,000
Special Control Unit Against Money Laundering stakeholders	Support For Special Control Unit Against Money Laundering	1,241,000
Nigeria Business Coalition Against Aids	Support For World AIDS Day Activities	1,200,000
Association of Pathologists	Support Towards Association Of Pathologists	1,000,000
Business Day	Support For Business Day Conference	1,000,000
Lebanese Ladies Society	Support For Lebanese Ladies Society	1,000,000
Women Empowerment Principle Of The UN UNGC	Sponsorship Of Event	825,000
Centre for Youth Studies	Support For Centre For Youth Studies	678,000
		173,229,020

Property and equipment

Information relating to changes in property and equipment is given in Note 33 to the financial statements. In the Directors' opinion, the fair value of the Group's property and equipment is not less than the carrying value in the financial statements.

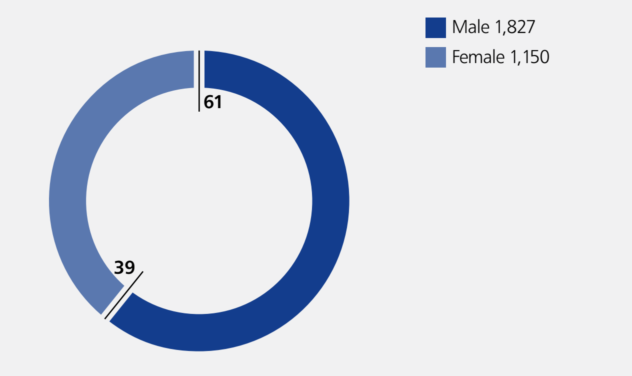
Human resources

Diversity in employment

The Group operates a non-discriminatory policy in the consideration of applications for employment. The Bank's policy is that the most qualified and experienced persons are recruited for appropriate job levels, irrespective of an applicant's state of origin, ethnicity, religion, gender or physical condition.

We believe diversity and inclusiveness are powerful drivers of competitive advantage in developing an understanding of our customers' needs and creatively adressing them.

Composition of employees by gender
%

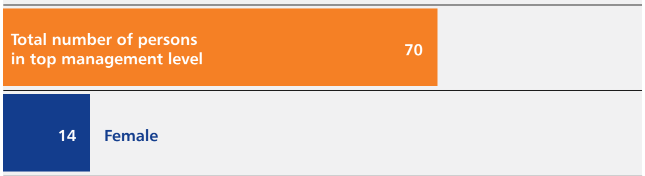


Board composition by gender

Top Management
(Executive Director To CEO) Composition By Gender

Total number of women in Executive Management position	Nil
Total number of persons in Executive Management position	7

Top management (AGM to GM) composition by gender



Employment of disabled persons
In the event of any employee becoming disabled in the course of employment, the Group will endeavour to arrange appropriate training to ensure the continuous employment of such a person without subjecting the employee to any disadvantage in career development. As at 31 December, 2012, the Bank had 10 staff with physical disability (31 December, 2011: five).

Health, safety and welfare of employees
The Bank maintains business premises designed with a view to guaranteeing the safety and healthy working conditions of its employees and a pleasant, safe environment for customers. Employees are adequately insured against occupational and other hazards. In addition, the Bank retains top-class hospitals where medical facilities are provided for its employees and their immediate families at its expense.

Fire prevention and fire-fighting equipment are installed in strategic locations within the Bank's premises.

The Bank operates both a Group Personal Accident and the Workmen's Compensation Insurance cover schemes for the benefit of its employees. It also operates a contributory pension plan in line with the Pension Reform Act 2004 and other benefit schemes for its employees.

Employee involvement and training
The Bank encourages participation of employees in arriving at decisions in respect of matters affecting their wellbeing. Towards this end, the Bank provides opportunities where employees deliberate on issues affecting the Bank and employee interests, with a view to making inputs to decisions thereon. The Bank places a high premium on the development of its manpower. Consequently, the Bank sponsors its employees for various training courses, both locally and overseas.

Statement of commitment to maintain a positive work environment
The Group shall strive to maintain a positive work environment that is consistent with best practice to ensure that business is conducted in a positive and professional manner and to ensure that equal opportunity is given to all qualified members of the Group's operating environment.

Audit committee
Pursuant to Section 359(3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the Bank has an Audit Committee comprising three Non-Executive Directors and three shareholders as follows:

Mr Oluwatoyin Eleoramo	Shareholder	Chairman
Mr Alashi Steven Ola (Deceased 27 April, 2012)	Shareholder	Member
Mr Idaere Gogo Ogan	Shareholder	Member
Mr Oritsedere Otubu	Director	Member
Dr Cosmas Maduka (Retired 18 December, 2012)	Director	Member
Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga	Director	Member

The functions of the Audit Committee are as provided in Section 359(6) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria.

Auditors
The Auditors, KPMG Professional Services, have indicated that they are not seeking reappointment as auditors in line with the requirements of section 8.2.3 of the CBN Code of Corporate Governance for Banks in Nigeria Post-Consolidation mandating auditor rotation.

Plot 999c, Danmole Street,
Victoria Island, Lagos.
Lagos

By order of the Board

Sunday Ekwochi
Company Secretary
29 January, 2013

Directors' Responsibilities and Statutory Audit Committee Report

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in relation to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December, 2012

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual financial statements set out on pages 38 to 80 and 106 to 185 that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act of Nigeria and relevant Central Bank of Nigeria regulations.

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 assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the Bank will not remain a going concern in the year ahead.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Director
Mr Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede
29 January, 2013

Director
Mr Herbert Wigwe
29 January, 2013

Chief Financial Officer
Mr Oluseyi Kumapayi
29 January, 2013

Report of the statutory audit committee

To the members of **Access Bank Plc:**

In accordance with the provisions of Section 359(6) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the members of the Audit Committee of Access Bank Plc hereby report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December, 2012 as follows:

- We have exercised our statutory functions under section 359(6) 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 Bank and Group are in agreement with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices and that the scope and planning of both the external and internal audits for the year ended 31 December, 2012 were satisfactory and reinforce the Group's internal control systems.
- We are satisfied that the Bank 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". We hereby confirm that an aggregate amount of N82,577,604,463 (December 2011: N90,005,622,784) was outstanding as at 31 December, 2012 which was neither past due, nor impaired, as at 31 December, 2012 (see Note 53).
- We have deliberated on the findings of the external auditors who have confirmed that necessary cooperation was received from management in the course of their final audit and we are satisfied with management's responses thereon and with the effectiveness of the Bank's system of accounting and internal control.

Mr Oluwatoyin Eleoramo
Chairman, Audit Committee
29 January, 2013

Members of the Audit Committee are:

Mr Oluwatoyin Eleoramo	Shareholder	Chairman
Mr Idaere Gogo Ogan	Shareholder	Member
Mr Oritsedere Otubu	Director	Member
Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga	Director	Member

In attendance:

Sunday Ekwochi
Secretary

Introduction

Our corporate governance report provides us with the opportunity to explain to our stakeholders how the Bank has been governed during the year. It reports on how the Board has functioned and the workings of our systems and structures of governance.

Access Bank Plc ("Access Bank" or the "the Bank") remains committed to implementing the best practice standards of corporate governance. The Bank and its subsidiaries ("the Group") function under a governance framework that enables the Board to discharge its role of providing oversight and strategic counsel in tandem with its responsibility to ensure the Bank's compliance with regulatory requirements and acceptable risk.

The Bank is mindful of its obligations under the relevant codes of corporate governance, such as the Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) Code of Corporate Governance for Banks in Nigeria Post Consolidation (the CBN Code), the Securities and Exchange Commission's Code of Corporate Governance (the SEC Code) and the post listing requirements of the Nigeria Stock Exchange. These codes, in addition to the Bank's Board Charter, collectively provide the basis for promoting sound corporate governance in the Bank. Our core values of excellence, leadership, passion for customers, empowered employees, professionalism and innovation are the bedrock upon which we continue to build our corporate behaviour.

Performance evaluation

The Bank's performance on corporate governance is continuously being monitored and reported. We carry out monthly internal reviews of compliance with the CBN Code and submit the reports to the CBN. In addition, ongoing reviews of the Bank's compliance with the SEC Code are carried out by the Risk Audit Unit and reported to the Board through the Risk Management Committee.

The Board has also established a system of independent annual evaluation of its own performance, and the performance of its committees and individual Directors. The evaluation is carried out by an independent consulting firm approved by the Board. In 2012, Accenture Limited was re-engaged to facilitate the Board performance evaluation. The Board is comfortable that Accenture Limited provides an objective evaluation, notwithstanding its position as one of the Bank's strategy consultants.

The results of the Board performance evaluation were presented at the Board Meeting of 29 January, 2012 and confirmed that the Board continues to operate at a very high level of effectiveness and efficiency. The assessment of individual Directors is delivered by the Chairman. The cumulative results of the performance of the Board, and of the individual Directors on Board, are considered by the Board Governance & Remuneration Committee as a guide in deciding eligibility for re-election.

Appointment, retirement and re-election of Directors

On 18 December, 2012, the Board (pursuant to the powers vested in it by the Articles of Association) appointed Dr Ernest Ndukwe as Non-Executive Independent Director. His appointment has been approved by the CBN and will be tabled before shareholders during the Annual General Meeting (AGM) for approval as required by the Articles. Dr Ndukwe is an electrical/electronics engineer, with more than 36 years' experience in the telecommunications industry. He was formerly Executive Vice-Chairman of the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) between 2000 and 2010. Dr Ndukwe brings significant public- and private-sector governance experience to his role in the Bank. His Board level experience dates back to 1988 when he was appointed Commercial Director at General Telecom Plc, where he later became the Managing Director. He is a graduate of the University of Ife and an alumnus of Lagos Business School. He holds fellowship awards from the Nigerian Society of Engineers, the Nigerian Institute of Management and the Nigerian Academy of Engineering. He is also on the faculty of the Lagos Business School where he heads the Centre for Infrastructure Policy, Regulation and Advancement.

Dr Cosmas Maduka, following his completion of the maximum 12-year term as provided by the CBN Code, retired from the Board in December 2012.

In accordance with its Articles of Association, one third of all Non-Executive Directors (rounded down) are offered for re-election every year (depending on their tenure on the Board) together with Directors appointed by the Board since the last AGM. In keeping with this requirement, Mr Gbenga Oyebode, Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse and Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga will retire at this AGM and, being eligible for re-election, will stand for re-election.

The biographical details of the candidates for election and re-election are provided on pages 189 and 190 of this annual report.

Shareholders' meeting

Shareholders' meetings are duly convened and held in line with the Bank's Articles of Association and existing statutory and regulatory regimes in an open manner, for the purpose of deliberating on issues affecting the Bank's strategic direction. This occurs through a fair and transparent process and also serves as a medium for promoting interaction between the Board, Management and Shareholders. Attendance at the AGM is open to shareholders or their proxies, while proceedings at such meetings are usually monitored by members of the press, representatives of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, CBN and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Board ensures that shareholders are provided with adequate notice of meetings. An Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) may also be convened at the request of the Board or shareholders holding not less than 10% of the Bank's paid-up capital.

Access to information and resources

There is ongoing engagement between Executive Management and the Board, and the heads of relevant strategic business units attend Board meetings to make presentations. The Bank's external auditors attend meetings convened by the Board, the Board Audit Committee and the Shareholders Audit Committee. The Directors have unrestricted access to management and company information in addition to other resources to carry out their roles and responsibilities, including access to external professional advice at the Bank's expense.

Investors' Communication and Disclosure Policy

The Bank has a robust Investors' Communication and Disclosure Policy. As provided in the policy, the Board and Management ensures that communication with the investing public about the Bank and its subsidiaries is timely, factual, broadly disseminated, accurate and in accordance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The Bank also has an Investor Relations Unit that deals with enquiries from shareholders. This is in addition to quarterly Investors' Conference Calls that are held to provide local and international investors, as well as the analyst community, with up-to-date information on the Bank. The Bank's reports and other communications to shareholders and other stakeholders are always issued in a plain, readable and understandable format, while its website www.accessbankplc.com is also regularly updated with both financial and non-financial information. The details of the Investors' Communication and Disclosure Policy are available on the Investor Relations section on the Bank's website.

The Board ensures that shareholders' statutory and general rights are protected at all times, particularly their right to vote at general meetings. The Board also ensures that all shareholders are treated equally, regardless of the size of their shareholding and social conditions.

The Board

The primary obligation of the Board of Directors is to advance the prosperity of the Bank by collectively directing the Bank's affairs, while meeting the appropriate interests of shareholders and stakeholders. The Board is the Group's highest decision-making body responsible for governance. It operates on the understanding that sound governance practices are fundamental to earning the trust of stakeholders, which in turn is critical to sustainable growth. In 2012, the Board approved a Governance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the subsidiaries to ensure that a consistent governance framework and standards are adopted by its operating entities. There is ongoing monitoring of governance development in all jurisdictions to ensure compliance with local requirements.

The Board's composition and role

The Group has a unitary board structure. In 2012, the Board comprised 15 members made up of eight Non-Executive Directors and seven Executive Directors, the full details of which are set out below:

Name	Designation
Mr Gbenga Oyebode	Chairman
Dr Cosmas Maduka*	Non-Executive Director
Mr Oritsedere Samuel Otubu	Non-Executive Director
Dr Babatunde Folawiyo	Non-Executive Director
Mr Emmanuel Chiejina	Non-Executive Director
Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse	Non-Executive Director
Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga	Non-Executive Director
Mrs Kemi Ogunmefun	Non-Executive Director
Mr Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede	Group Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer
Mr Herbert Wigwe	Group Deputy Managing Director
Mr Taukeme Edwin Koroye	Executive Director
Mr Okey Nwuke	Executive Director
Mr Obeahon Ohiwerei	Executive Director
Mr Ebenezer Olufowose	Executive Director
Mr Victor Etuokwu	Executive Director

* Retired 18 December, 2012.

In line with best practice, there is separation of powers between the Chairman and Group Managing Director. The effectiveness of the Board derives from the diverse range of skills and competencies of the Executive and Non-Executive Directors who have exceptional banking, financial and broader entrepreneurial experience.

The Board is responsible for ensuring the creation and delivery of sustainable value to the Bank's stakeholders through its management of the Bank's business. The Board is accountable to shareholders and is responsible for the management of the Bank's relationship with its various stakeholders. The Board ensures that the activities of the Bank at all times are executed within the relevant regulatory framework. The Board Charter comprises a set of principles that have been adopted by the Board as a definitive statement of corporate governance. Matters reserved for the Board include but are not limited to:

- Defining the Bank's business strategy and objectives;
- Formulating risk policies;
- Approval of quarterly, half-yearly and full-year financial statements;
- Approval of significant changes in accounting policies and practices;
- Appointment or removal of Directors and Company Secretary;
- Approval of major acquisitions, divestments of operating companies, disposal of capital assets or capital expenditure;
- Approval of terms of reference and membership of Board Committee;
- Setting of annual Board objectives and goals;
- Approval of allotment of shares;
- Approval of remuneration of auditors and recommendation for appointment or removal of auditors;
- Succession planning for key positions;
- Approval of the Group strategy, medium-term and short-term plans;
- Approval of the framework for determining the policy and specific remuneration of Executive Directors;
- Monitoring delivery of the Group's strategy and performance against plan;
- Review and monitoring of the performance of the Group Managing Director and the executive team;
- Ensuring the maintenance of ethical standards and compliance with relevant laws;
- Performance appraisal and compensation of Board members and senior executives;
- Ensuring effective communication with shareholders;
- Ensuring the integrity of financial reports.

Appointment process, induction and training of Board members

The Board regularly reviews the Group's nomination and appointment policy to ensure its continued alignment with applicable legislation and regulations. In this regard, the Board in 2012 approved the Fit and Proper Person Policy, designed to ensure that the Group is managed and overseen by competent, capable and trustworthy individuals. This is achieved by ensuring that all persons who are appointed as Directors are fit and proper persons to discharge both their individual and collective responsibilities. In making any appointment, the Board takes into account the knowledge, skill and experience of a potential Director, as well as other attributes considered necessary for the role. The Board also considers the need for appropriate demographic and gender representation. Candidates are subjected to appropriate enquiries to verify that they meet the requirements of the Bank's Fit and Proper Person Policy.

The Board ensures the regular training and education of Board members on issues pertaining to their oversight functions. Regarding new Directors, there is a personalised induction programme which includes one-on-one meetings with each of the Executive Directors and senior executive responsible for each of the Bank's key business areas. Such sessions focus on the challenges, opportunities and risks facing the business areas. The induction programme covers Group overview and review of the strategic business units as well as Board processes and policies. A new Director receives a comprehensive induction pack and we believe that a robust induction and continuing professional development will improve the performance of Directors. We ensure that Directors have appropriate knowledge of the Bank and access to its operations. It is therefore mandatory for all Directors to participate in periodic, relevant continuing professional development in order to update their knowledge and skills and keep them abreast of the Bank's businesses and operating environment. During the period under review, Directors attended the training courses as shown below:

Programme	Course provider	Date
Finance for Non-Financial Executives	Columbia Business School	25-29 June, 2012
International Directors' Programme	INSEAD	12-14 April, 2012
International Directors' Programme	INSEAD	13-17 June, 2012
Credit Risk Master Class for Non-Executive Directors	Dunn & Bradstreet	26 April, 2012
International Directors' Programme	INSEAD	5-8 September, 2012 18-20 October, 2012
Bank Risk Management	Euromoney	15-19 October, 2012
The 2012 CBN-FITC Continuous Education Programme	CIBN/FITC	9-10 October, 2012
Making Corporate Boards More Effective – A Corporate Governance Seminar	CIBN/FITC	20 November, 2012
Enterprise Risk Master Class for Non-Executive Directors	Dun & Bradstreet	19 December, 2012

Delegation of authority

The ultimate responsibility for the Bank's operations rests with the Board. The Board retains effective control through a well-developed Committee governance structure that provides in-depth focus on Board responsibilities. The Board delegates authority to the Group Managing Director to manage the affairs of the Group within the parameters established by the Board from time to time.

The Board meets quarterly and emergency meetings are convened as may be required. The Annual Calendar of Board and Committee meetings is approved in advance at the first meeting of the Board in each financial year and all Directors are expected to attend each meeting. Material decisions may be taken between meetings through written resolutions as provided for by the Bank's Articles of Association. The Annual Calendar of Board activities includes a Board Retreat at an offsite location to consider strategic matters and review the opportunities and challenges facing the institution. All Directors are provided with Notices, an Agenda and meeting papers in advance of each meeting and, where a Director is unable to attend a meeting, he/she is still provided with the relevant papers for the meeting. Any such Director also reserves the right to discuss with the Chairman any matter he/she may wish to raise at the meeting. The Directors are also provided with regular updates on developments in the regulatory and business environment. The Board met eight times in the 2012 financial year.

Board committees

The Board carries out its oversight function through its standing committees, each of which has a charter that clearly defines its purpose, composition, structure, frequency of meetings, duties, tenure and reporting lines to the Board. In line with best practice, the Chairman of the Board does not sit on any of the committees. The Board's four standing committees are the Board Risk Management Committee, the Board Audit Committee, the Board Governance & Remuneration Committee and the Board Credit & Finance Committee. The composition and responsibilities of the committees are set out below:

Name	BAC	BRMC	BCFC	BGRC
Mr Gbenga Oyebode[1]	–	–	–	–
Dr Cosmas Maduka[1]	–	–	C	–
Mr Oritsedere Otubu[1]	C	–	M	M
Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse[1]	M	C	M	–
Mr Emmanuel Chiejina[1]	–	M	M	C
Mrs Kemi Ogunmefun[1]	–	M	M	M
Dr Tunde Folawiyo[1]	–	M	M	M
Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga[1]	M	M	M	M
Mr Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede[2]	–	M	M	M
Mr Herbert Wigwe[2]	–	M	M	M
Mr Taukeme Koroye[2]	–	–	–	–
Mr Okey Nwuke[2]	–	–	M	–
Mr Obeahon Ohiwerei[2]	–	–	M	–
Mr Ebenezer Olufowose[2]	–	M	M	–
Mr Victor Etuokwu[2]	–	–	–	–

Keys

C	Chairman of Committee
M	Member
–	Not a member
1	Non-Executive
2	Executive
BAC	Board Audit Committee
BRMC	Board Risk Management Committee
BCFC	Board Credit & Finance Committee
BGRC	Board Governance & Remuneration Committee

Board Credit & Finance Committee

The Committee considers and approves loan applications above certain limits (as defined by the Board from time to time) which have been recommended by the Management Credit Committee. It also acts as a catalyst for credit policy changes. The Committee oversees the administration and effectiveness of, and compliance with, the Bank's credit policies. It does this by reviewing relevant processes, reporting on the recommendation of the Management Credit Committee and by any other means as it deems appropriate. The Committee held four quarterly meetings during the period.

The key activities of the Committee during the period include review and approval of credit facilities, review of the Credit Portfolio and the collateral for same, monitoring the implementation of credit risk management policies, approval of the credit portfolio plan, and consideration of the Bank's Stress Test Results. The Committee also held a Credit Risk Master Class facilitated by Dun & Bradstreet during the period.

Dr Cosmas Maduka chaired the Committee. Dr Maduka is a Trustee and Board Member of the Human Development Fund of the United Nations Development Programme. An astute businessman, Dr Maduka has contributed immensely towards the socio-economic growth and development of the nation. He is currently the President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Coscharis Group. Following his retirement as the Committee's Chairman during the year under review, Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga became the new Committee Chairman in line with the existing succession arrangements.

Board Governance & Remuneration Committee

The Committee advises the Board on its oversight responsibilities in relation to compensation, benefits and all other human resource matters affecting the Bank. The Committee is responsible for determining and executing the processes for Board appointments, recommending appropriate remuneration for Directors (both Executive and Non-Executive) and approving remuneration for all other members of staff. The Committee is also responsible for reviewing and recommending the Bank's organisational structure to the Board for approval. The Committee reviews the performance and effectiveness of Boards of the Bank's subsidiaries on an annual basis. The Committee ensures that the Bank's human resources are maximised to support the long-term success of the enterprise and to protect the welfare of all employees. The Committee met five times during the period.

The Committee is chaired by Mr Emmanuel Chiejina. He is a law graduate from the University of Lagos and was called to the Nigerian Bar in 1976. He spent 27 years with Elf Petroleum Nigeria Limited where he was Executive Director of corporate development and services with responsibility for human resources. He retired as Deputy Managing Director in 2007 and has since been active in business.

The key issues considered by the Committee in 2012 include the following: a recommendation to the Board on the winding-up of the Staff Investment Trust Scheme; a recommendation to the Board on the approval of senior management appointments including the appointment of independent Directors; providing strategic oversight regarding human resources integration of the Intercontinental Bank Group; recommending the revised Board Charter to the Board of Directors for approval; recommending to the Board for approval the Subsidiary Boards Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, the Remuneration Policy, the Group Fit and Proper Person Policy and the Workforce Diversity Framework.

Board-Risk-Management Committee

The Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility relating to establishment of policies, standards and guidelines for risk management and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. In addition, it oversees the establishment of a formal written policy on the overall risk-management system. The Committee also ensures compliance with established policies through periodic reviews of reports provided by management and ensures the appointment of qualified officers to manage the risk function. The Committee evaluates the Bank's risk policies on a periodic basis to accommodate major changes in the internal or external environment.

The Committee is chaired by Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse. He has more than 20 years' experience in the Nigerian banking industry. He retired as an Executive Director with United Bank for Africa Plc in 2002. Dr Isa-Dutse holds a doctorate degree in corporate governance from Manchester Business School. He also has a Master of Business degree from Wharton Business School, United States and a Bachelor of Science degree (Economics) from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, in Nigeria.

During the year under review, the Committee provided strategic oversight regarding the Bank's divestment from subsidiaries. The Committee recommended a variety of policies to the Board for approval, including: the Investors' Communication and Disclosure Policy, the Litigation Provisioning Policy, the Record Management Policy and the Contingency Funding Plan and Investment Guidelines. The Committee also recommended for the Board's approval the Bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) as at 31 December, 2011.
The Committee continued to monitor and ensure the Group's compliance with relevant regulatory policies. The Committee met four times during the period.

Board Audit Committee

The Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility relating to the integrity of the Bank's financial statements and the financial reporting process; the independence and performance of the Bank's internal and external auditors; the Bank's system of internal control and mechanism for receiving complaints regarding the Bank's accounting and operating procedures. The Bank's Chief Internal Auditor and Chief Compliance Officer have access to the Committee and make quarterly presentations to the Committee.

Mr Oritsedere Otubu chairs the Board Audit Committee. He has a Bachelor's degree in Accounting and a Master's degree in Finance from Houston Baptist University in the United States. He has several years of professional experience in the financial services industry. Other members of the Committee have relevant backgrounds in financial management and accounting as required by the CBN Code. The Committee met six times during the 2012 financial year.

The key issues considered by the Committee during the period include: recommending the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers as external auditors; considering the internal audit report on the Group's activities; approval of the audited financial statements; approval of the establishment of the Subsidiaries Audit Unit; approval of the Audit Plan; whistle-blowing reports; amendment of the Group Internal Audit Charter; and re-appointment of Akintola Williams Deloitte as internal audit consultants. The Committee also considered the report on the effectiveness of Governance and Control in the Bank's subsidiaries and reports on insider-related credits.

Attendance at Board and Board committee meetings

Attendances by the Directors at meetings are as shown below:

Names of Directors	BoD	BRMC	BCFC	BGRC	BAC
Number of meetings held	8	4	4	5	6
Attendance:					
Dates meeting held	26/01/12 30/01/12 02/03/12 27/04/12 26/07/12 19/10/12 01/11/12 18/12/12	19/01/12 11/04/12 10/07/12 09/10/12	18/01/12 10/04/12 09/07/12 08/10/12	19/01/12 10/04/12 09/07/12 08/10/12 17/12/12	17/01/12 30/01/12 12/04/12 11/07/12 13/08/12 10/10/12
Mr Gbenga Oyebode	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dr Cosmas Maduka	7	N/A	3	N/A	N/A
Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse	8	3	3	N/A	5
Mrs Kemi Ogunmefun	8	4	4	5	N/A
Mr Oritsedere Otubu	8	N/A	3	4	6
Mr Emmanuel Chiejina	8	4	4	5	N/A
Dr Tunde Folawiyo	7	4	4	4	N/A
Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga	8	4	4	5	6
Mr Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede	8	4	4	5	N/A
Mr Herbert Wigwe	8	3	4	5	N/A
Mr Taukeme Koroye	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mr Okey Nwuke	6	N/A	4	N/A	N/A
Mr Obeahon Ohiwerei	8	N/A	4	N/A	N/A
Mr Ebenezer Olufowose	7	3	4	N/A	N/A
Mr Victor Etuokwu*	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Keys
BoD Board of Directors
BRMC Board Risk Management Committee
BCFC Board Credit & Finance Committee
BGRC Board Governance & Remuneration Committee
BAC Board Audit Committee
* Appointment approved by the CBN on 5 April, 2012

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee (EXCO) is made up of the Group Managing Director as Chairman, the Group Deputy Managing Director, all the Executive Directors, Senior Executives, Vice Presidents and Heads of Strategic Business Units as may be appointed by the Group Managing Director. It is primarily responsible for the implementation of strategies approved by the Board and ensuring the efficient deployment of the Bank's resources.

Management committees

These are standing committees made up of senior management staff of the Bank. The committees are risk-driven and identify, analyse and make recommendations on risks pertaining to the Bank's day-to-day activities. They ensure that risk limits set by the Board and the regulatory bodies are complied with and also provide input to the various Board committees in addition to ensuring the effective implementation of risk polices. These committees meet as frequently as risk issues occur and take actions and decisions within the confines of their respective powers.

The management committees are the Management Credit Committee, the Assets & Liabilities Committee, the Enterprise Risk-Management Committee, Operational Risk Management Committee, the Criticised Assets Committee and the IT Steering Committee.

Statutory Audit Committee

In compliance with Section 359 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990, the Bank constituted a Standing Shareholders' Audit Committee made up of three Non-Executive Directors and three shareholders. The composition of the Committee is as set out below:

Mr Oluwatoyin Eleoramo	(Shareholder)	Chairman
Mr Idaere Gogo Ogan	(Shareholder)	Member
Mr Alashi Stephen Ola	(Shareholder)	Member
Dr Cosmas Maduka	(Director)	Member
Mr Oritsedere Otubu	(Director)	Member
Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga	(Director)	Member

*Mr Alashi Stephen Ola passed on after the AGM held on 27 April, 2012. The resulting vacancy will be filled at the next AGM. Dr Cosmas Maduka ceased to be a member of the Committee following his retirement from the Board on 18 December, 2012.

Succession planning

Access Bank has a Succession Planning Policy. Succession planning is aligned to the Bank's performance management process. The policy provides for formal succession planning for key positions, including Country Managing Director positions for all Access Bank operating entities. The Bank's policy provides that potential candidates for other positions shall be identified at the beginning of each financial year based on performance and competencies.

Code of ethics

Access Bank has a Code of Conduct which specifies expected behaviour of its employees and Directors. The code is designed to empower employees and Directors and enable effective decision making at all levels of the business according to defined ethical principles. The Code requires that each Bank employee shall read the Code and sign a confirmation that he or she has understood the content. In addition, there is an annual re-affirmation exercise. The Bank also has a Compliance Manual which provides guidelines for addressing violations or breaches and for ensuring enforcement of discipline with respect to staff conduct. The Bank also has a Disciplinary Guide which sets out examples of possible offences and violations and prescribes appropriate disciplinary measures. The Head Group Human Resources is responsible for the design and implementation of the Code of Conduct, while the Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for monitoring and compliance.

The Chief Compliance Officer issues an Ethics & Compliance message to all staff within the Group at the commencement of each financial year. The Ethics & Compliance message reiterates the Bank's policy of full compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, corporate ethical standards and policies in the conduct of the Bank's business. The message urges all employees to safeguard the Bank's reputation and advance the Bank's growth in a sustainable manner while ensuring compliance with relevant policies, laws and regulations.

Dealing in Company securities

The Group implements a Non-Dealing Period Policy that prohibits Directors, members of the Audit Committee, employees and all other insiders from abusing, or placing themselves under the suspicion of abusing, price-sensitive information in relation the Bank's securities. In line with the policy, affected persons are prohibited from trading on the Bank's securities during the closed period. The Bank has put in place a mechanism for monitoring ongoing compliance with the policy.

Remuneration statement

The Report on Directors' remuneration is as set out on page 150 of this Annual Report. The Group has established clear policy guidelines for the determination and administration of compensation. In line with the policy guidelines, the Bank seeks to attract and retain the best talent in the countries in which it operates. To achieve this, the Group seeks to position itself among the best companies in its industry, in terms of performance and employee rewards, in every market in which it operates. This principle will act as a general guide for the determination of compensation in each country. The objective of the policy is to ensure that the Bank's salary structure, including short- and long-term incentives motivate sustained high performance and are linked to corporate performance. It is also designed to ensure that stakeholders are able to make a reasonable assessment of the Bank's reward practices. It is the Group's policy to fully comply with all local tax policies in the countries in which it operates.

Operating within the guidelines set by the principles above, compensation for country staff will be approved by the Board of Directors of each subsidiary based on local market conditions and on the requirements of local labour laws. Each subsidiary will therefore be required to conduct annual compensation surveys or obtain compensation statistics in their local markets to arrive at specific compensation structures for the local market. Compensation will be determined annually at the end of the financial year. All structural changes to compensation must be approved by the Group Office.

Total compensation provided to employees will typically include guaranteed and variable portions. The specific proportion of each will be defined at the country level. Guaranteed pay will include base pay and other guaranteed portions, while variable pay may be both performance-based and discretionary.

The Bank has put in place a performance bonus scheme which seeks to attract and retain high-performing employees. Awards to individuals are based on their job level, business unit performance and individual performance. Other determinants of the amount of individual bonus awards include pay levels for each skill set, which may in turn be influenced by the relative lack of a particular skill in a particular location.

The Bank complies fully with the Pension Reform Act regarding the provision of retirement benefits for all employees at all levels. Based on the approval of shareholders, the Bank is currently in the process of establishing an Employee Performance Share Plan which will award the Bank's shares to its employees, subject to such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may determine from time to time.

The Bank's long-term incentive programme rewards Senior and executive officers for loyal service to the Bank exceeding 10 years. This is to ensure that executives share in the Bank's success and focus on the Bank's long-term success. The justification for a long-term incentive plan for senior and executive management is compelling, given recent industry developments. The stability, loyalty and commitment of senior and executive management need to be strengthened by a long-term retirement benefit. Therefore, in addition to statutory pension arrangements, the Bank has put in place a long-term incentive plan for senior and executive management employees.

Whistle-blowing procedure

Access Bank has a whistle-blowing policy which facilitates reporting of suspected breaches of the Bank's internal policies, laws and regulations. The Bank has also designated a special email address and telephone hotline for whistle-blowing.

The Bank's website also provides an avenue for lodging whistle-blower reports. Individuals who wish to report a suspected breach can click on the Customer Service link on the site, scroll down to the whistle-blower column, and then register – anonymously or otherwise – any allegations they want the Bank to investigate.

The Bank's Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) is responsible for monitoring and reporting on whistle-blowing. Quarterly reports are rendered to the Board Audit Committee.

The Company Secretary

The Company Secretary has the primary duty of assisting the Board and Management in developing and implementing good corporate governance standards. The Company Secretary ensures that there is timely and appropriate information dissemination within and to the Board, and is responsible for designing and implementing the induction programme for new Directors as well as the Directors' annual training curriculum.

Customer complaints and resolution

The Bank complies with the provision of the CBN Circular FPR/DIR/CIR/GEN/01/020 dated 16 August, 2011 regarding handling of consumer complaints.

Statement of Compliance

The Bank is public limited liability and is therefore subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC Code as well as the CBN Code. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of the two codes regarding any matter, the Bank will defer to the provisions of the CBN Code as its primary regulator.

Regarding the minimum number of independent directors, the Bank complied with SEC Code which requires a minimum of one independent director but is yet to comply with the CBN Code that requires two independent Directors.

Customer complaints and feedback

Introduction

Access Bank is fully committed to its core value of "**passion for customers**". The Bank prides itself in providing excellent customer services at all times. At the same time, given the number and complexities of financial transactions that are processed, the Bank recognises that there will inevitably be occasions when mistakes and misunderstandings occur. In these situations, Access Bank encourages customers to bring their concerns to the attention of the Bank for prompt resolution. In addition, deliberate efforts are made to solicit customers' feedback on the Bank's products and services.

Complaints channels

In order to facilitate seamless complaint and feedback process, the Bank has provided various channels for customers. These include:

- 24-hour contact centre with feedback through emails, telephone, SMS
- Contacts through the Bank's website
- Customer service desks in more than 300 branches and toll-free telephone in the banking halls in key branches.
- Correspondence from customers.

Complaints handling

We handle customer complaints with sensitivity and in due regard to the needs and understanding of each complainant. Efforts are made to resolve customers' complaints at first level. Where this cannot be done, they are immediately referred to the appropriate persons for resolution. All complaints are logged and tracked for resolution and feedback is provided to the customer.

Complaints tracking and reporting

The Bank diligently tracks complaint information for continuous improvement of the Bank's processes and services. An independent review of the root cause of complaints made is carried out and lessons learnt are fed back to the relevant business units to avoid future occurence. Customer complaint metrics are analysed and reports presented to Executive Management and the Operational Risk-Management Committee.

Reports on customer complaints are also sent to the Central Bank of Nigeria as required.

Customer complaints resolution

A summary of customer complaints resolution for the year is provided below:

	2012		2011	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
Number of Complaints Resolved	**14,144**	**98.60**	10,473	99.00
Number of Outstanding Complaints as at 31 December, 2012	**201**	**1.40**	101	1.00
Number of Complaints Received	**14,345**	**100.00**	10,574	100.00
Number of Complaints aged more than seven days as at 31 December, 2012	**96**	**0.67**	20	0.20

Customer complaints resolution

	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12
Number of complaints received	400	305	769	1,489	736	898	1033	990	1025	933	791	634
Number of complaints resolved	276	222	422	768	490	647	820	739	811	713	606	454
Number of complaints unresolved but reported to CBN	124	83	347	721	246	251	213	251	214	220	185	180
Amount in dispute (N'000)	9,193,065	97,319	100,413	1,936,544	317,848	158,357	947,303	3,839,972	1,112,805	1,368,246	55,092,145	331,076
Amount in dispute (US$'000)	13.5	10	21.6	0.3	–	–	5.80	177.76	9.00	239.13	35.00	28.58
Amount in dispute (£'000)	–	–	–	–	–	16.32	2.98	–	23.79	6.09	0.01	–
Amount in dispute (€'000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.30	0.90	7.50	15.20	–	–

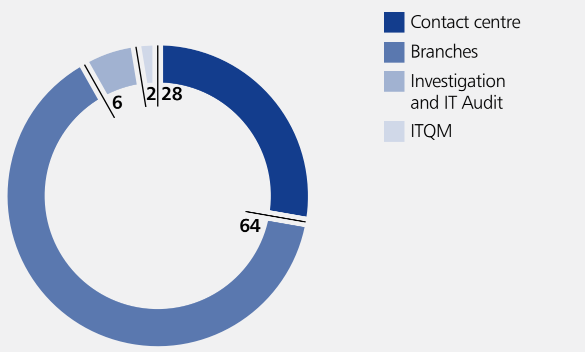
Governance

Customer complaints and feedback
continued

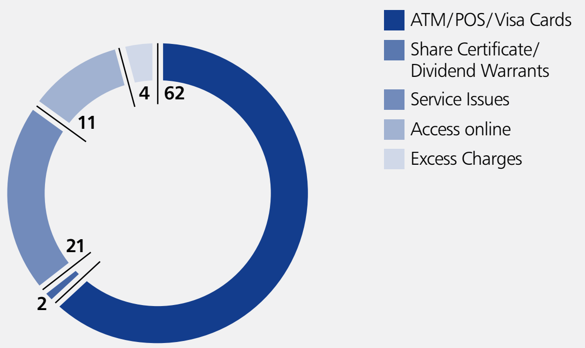
In 2012, total complaints increased by 36% mainly due to increase in the size of operations after the business combination with Intercontinental Bank. 98.6% of the complaints received were resolved as at 31 December, 2012.

62% of complaints received during the year relate to ATM/card issues while 21% relate to service issues. The Bank has continued to promote customer awareness on ATM Card/PIN-related issues.

Customer utilisation of complaints channels
%



Nature of complaints
%



Solicited Customer Feedback
Deliberate efforts are made to solicit feedback from customers and staff on the services and products of the Bank through the following:

- Questionnaires
- Customer interviews
- Customers' forum
- Quest for excellence sessions (for staff).

The various feedback efforts are coordinated by our Innovation and Total Quality Management (ITQM) department. The feedbacks obtained are reviewed and lessons learnt are used for service improvement across the Bank.

Frauds and Forgeries
One of the major risks faced by financial institutions is the risk of fraud and forgeries. The figures below show the details of fraud cases in the Bank in 2012.

In terms of frequency, cases of card related fraud – ATM & POS – accounted for 65% of total fraud cases in the Bank. This is usually caused by PIN compromise by customers. Continuous customer awareness campaign is being done to reduce this type of fraud.

The Bank has also put in place an insurance programme to mitigate the losses resulting from cash theft, robbery and employee fraud.

Fraud Trend in 2012

Period 2012	Number of Successful Frauds	Net Amount Lost Bank (N)
Q1	48	26,113,262.55
Q2	85	129,651,435.50
Q3	94	50,680,430.48
Q4	119	64,968,696.05
Total	**346**	**271,413,824.58**

Classification According to Type of Fraud 2012

Types of Fraud	Frequency	Net Amount Lost Bank (N)
Fraudulent Withdrawal/Transfers	83	135,669,406.35
Cash Theft/Suppression/Robbery	37	127,865,808.38
ATM/POS Fraud	226	7,878,609.85
Total	**346**	**271,413,824.58**

Actions being Taken to Mitigate Fraud
We recognise the high prevalence of fraudulent attempts in the financial services industry. In pursuant of our moderate risk appetite, we have adopted a policy of **zero tolerance** for fraud. We have put in place an anti-fraud programme which ensures the bank is not unduly exposed to losses resulting from fraud attempts.

Some of the measures implemented in 2012 in order to proactively minimise the risk of fraud losses include the following:

1. Continuous strenghtening of internal controls.
2. Implementation of anti-fraud policy and embedding anti-fraud measures in all processes in the Bank.
3. Establishment of Anti-Fraud Unit and Anti-Fraud Committee to ensure proactive monitoring, prevention and effective management of anti-fraud programme.
4. Bank-wide fraud awareness training for all employees. This has resulted in several cases of frustrated fraud attempts and prosecution of suspects by law enforcement agencies.
5. Enhancement in the effectiveness of the Bank's whistle-blower policy by outsourcing information gathering on unethical issues to a reputable third party in order to ensure independence and encourage staff and customers to report unethical activities.
6. Fraud related offences by employees attract dismissal and prosection by law enforcement agents. Names of employees or outsourced agents who are involved in fraud related offences are also sent to CBN for blacklisting.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Access Bank Plc

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Access Bank ("the Bank") and its subsidiary companies (together "the Group"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December, 2012, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, statements of cash flows and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 38 to 80 and 106 to 185.

Directors' responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act of Nigeria, and relevant Central Bank of Nigeria circulars, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, these financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Access Bank ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") as at 31 December, 2012, and of the Group and Bank's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act of Nigeria, and relevant Central Bank of Nigeria circulars.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Compliance with the requirements of Schedule 6 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Bank, so far as appears from our examination of those books and the Bank's statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

Compliance with Section 27 (2) of the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act of Nigeria and Central Bank of Nigeria circular BSD/1/2004

i. The Bank paid penalties in respect of contraventions of the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act during the year ended 31 December, 2012. Details of these contraventions and penalties paid are as disclosed in Note 55 to the financial statements.

ii. Related party transactions and balances are disclosed in Note 53 to the financial statements in compliance with the Central Bank of Nigeria circular BSD/1/2004.

KPMG

12 March, 2013
Lagos, Nigeria

FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000428

KPMG

KPMG Tower
Bishop Aboyade Cole Street
Victoria Island
Lagos

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2012

	Notes	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
		N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	8, 21	**296,184,966**	191,518,474	**176,228,932**	98,255,964
Non-pledged trading assets	8, 22	**27,906,803**	10,812,122	**3,769,260**	5,787,534
Pledged assets	8, 23	**60,949,856**	66,191,144	**60,949,856**	66,191,144
Derivative financial instruments	8, 24	**30,949**	9,909	**–**	–
Loans and advances to banks	6, 8, 25	**4,564,943**	775,765	**3,054,520**	775,765
Loans and advances to customers	6, 8, 26	**604,073,399**	576,228,507	**554,592,199**	490,877,501
Insurance receivables	8, 27	**627,337**	1,405,000	**–**	–
Investments in equity accounted investee	28	**2,548,828**	2,812,805	**1,980,808**	–
Investment in subsidiary	29	**–**	–	**43,209,688**	80,400,287
Investment securities	6, 8, 30	**447,281,811**	561,733,704	**420,346,295**	127,420,035
Trading properties	31	**2,693,227**	6,688,000	**–**	–
Investment properties	32	**14,360,567**	16,097,044	**14,072,673**	12,417,043
Property and equipment	33	**64,565,889**	67,647,817	**58,938,450**	17,042,268
Intangible assets	34	**3,404,945**	3,277,608	**2,339,510**	1,146,412
Deferred tax assets	35	**8,113,973**	2,930,928	**7,007,387**	–
Other assets	36	**177,042,627**	120,874,368	**169,264,885**	49,068,144
Assets classified as held-for-sale	11	**30,827,257**	–	**–**	–
Total assets		**1,745,177,377**	1,629,003,195	**1,515,754,463**	949,382,097
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	8, 37	**105,170,552**	146,808,286	**24,590,053**	143,073,663
Deposits from customers	8, 38	**1,201,481,996**	1,101,703,921	**1,093,979,220**	522,922,292
Derivative financial instruments	8, 24	**35,515**	9,413	**–**	–
Debt securities issued	39	**54,685,891**	–	**–**	–
Retirement benefit obligations	40	**2,487,589**	1,876,578	**2,485,093**	1,149,578
Current tax liabilities		**8,937,964**	9,747,004	**7,686,568**	2,084,899
Other liabilities	41	**58,418,260**	140,772,972	**50,246,164**	61,029,366
Claims payable	8, 42	**118,226**	450,000	**–**	–
Liabilities on investment contracts	8, 43	**65,591**	61,000	**–**	–
Liabilities on insurance contracts	44	**3,351,234**	2,703,000	**–**	–
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	8, 45	**40,092,312**	29,258,273	**95,594,904**	29,243,818
Deferred tax liabilities	35	**–**	–	**–**	2,841,403
Contingent settlement provisions	46	**3,548,250**	3,548,000	**3,548,250**	–
Liabilities classified as held-for-sale	11	**25,793,512**	–	**–**	–
Total liabilities		**1,504,186,892**	1,436,938,447	**1,278,130,252**	762,345,019
Equity					
Share capital and share premium	47	**176,628,255**	155,104,963	**176,628,255**	155,104,963
Retained earnings	47	**17,764,295**	(6,744,577)	**18,880,711**	3,376,997
Other components of equity	47	**38,498,341**	20,649,521	**42,115,245**	28,555,118
Total equity attributable to owners of the Bank		**232,890,891**	169,009,907	**237,624,211**	187,037,078
Non-controlling interest	47	**8,099,594**	23,054,841	**–**	–
Total equity		**240,990,485**	192,064,748	**237,624,211**	187,037,078
Total liabilities and equity		**1,745,177,377**	1,629,003,195	**1,515,754,463**	949,382,097

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 29 January, 2013 by:

Director
Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede

Director
Herbert Wigwe

Chief Financial Officer
Oluseyi Kumapayi

The notes on pages 116 to 187 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December

	Notes	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11 (Restated)	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11 (Restated)
		N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Gross Earnings		**208,308,873**	135,635,181	**180,725,850**	98,518,061
Continuing operations					
Interest income	12	**161,437,286**	106,221,335	**144,421,360**	78,190,414
Interest expense	12	**(65,059,458)**	(36,474,233)	**(59,424,878)**	(27,444,955)
Net interest income		**96,377,828**	69,747,102	**84,996,482**	50,745,459
Fee and commission income	13	**28,734,285**	22,330,793	**23,122,939**	15,626,528
Fee and commission expense		**(605,835)**	–	**–**	–
Net fee and commission income		**28,128,450**	22,330,793	**23,122,939**	15,626,528
Net trading income	14	**7,544,853**	2,269,130	**5,456,134**	3,635,611
Other operating income	15	**9,577,913**	4,156,923	**7,725,417**	1,065,508
		17,122,766	6,426,053	**13,181,551**	4,701,119
Underwriting profit		**1,014,536**	657,000	**–**	–
		1,014,536	657,000	**–**	–
Operating income		**142,643,580**	99,160,948	**121,300,972**	71,073,106
Net impairment loss on financial assets	16	**(10,790,651)**	(9,063,937)	**(11,616,078)**	(19,155,497)
Impairment charge on goodwill	34	**–**	(380,990)	**–**	–
Net operating income after net impairment loss on financial assets		**131,852,929**	89,716,021	**109,684,894**	51,917,609
Personnel expenses	17	**(33,683,156)**	(21,983,972)	**(27,643,575)**	(13,619,532)
Operating lease expenses		**(2,055,779)**	(1,914,211)	**(1,384,837)**	(872,764)
Depreciation and amortisation	33, 34	**(11,021,511)**	(6,254,155)	**(9,678,299)**	(4,247,587)
Other operating expenses	18	**(40,756,904)**	(35,446,657)	**(33,950,036)**	(21,036,264)
Total expenses		**(87,517,350)**	(65,598,995)	**(72,656,747)**	(39,776,147)
Share of profit/(loss) of equity accounted investee	28	**544,569**	(10,000)	**–**	–
Profit before income tax		**44,880,148**	24,107,026	**37,028,147**	12,141,462
Income tax expense	19	**(2,018,307)**	(7,029,108)	**(674,504)**	(6,892,596)
Profit from continuing operations		**42,861,841**	17,077,918	**36,353,643**	5,248,866
Discontinued operations					
Loss from discontinued operations (net of tax)	10	**(4,457,057)**	(1,699,596)	**–**	–
Profit for the year		**38,404,784**	15,378,322	**36,353,643**	5,248,866
Other comprehensive income net of income tax:					
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		**1,387,577**	(108,232)	**–**	–
Fair value (loss)/gain on available-for-sale investments recognised in equity		**(4,659,189)**	(1,273,241)	**(4,755,960)**	5,290,124
Fair value gains on property and equipment		**(68,549)**	15,509	**–**	–
Other comprehensive (loss)/gain for the year, net of tax		**(3,340,161)**	(1,365,964)	**(4,755,960)**	5,290,124
Total comprehensive income for the year		**35,064,623**	14,012,358	**31,597,683**	10,538,990
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank		**38,596,688**	14,499,229	**36,353,643**	5,248,866
Non-controlling interest		**(191,904)**	879,093	**–**	–
Profit for the year		**38,404,784**	15,378,322	**36,353,643**	5,248,866
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank		**35,304,108**	13,133,265	**31,597,683**	10,538,990
Non-controlling interest		**(239,485)**	879,093	**–**	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		**35,064,623**	14,012,358	**31,597,683**	10,538,990
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	20	**169**	86	**159**	29
Earnings per share – continuing operations					
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	20	**187**	95	**159**	29

The notes on pages 116 to 187 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December, 2012

Group

	Share capital	Share premium	Regulatory risk reserve	Other regulatory reserves	Treasury Shares
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January, 2012	8,944,126	146,160,837	4,153,575	19,276,823	(5,048,872)
Total comprehensive income for the year:					
Profit for the year	–	–	–	6,957,029	–
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					
Foreign currency translation difference	–	–	–	–	–
Net changes in fair value of AFS financial instruments	–	–	–	–	–
Net change on revaluation of property and equipment	–	–	–	–	–
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	–	–	–	6,957,029	–
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:					
Transfers during the year	–	–	2,808,344	–	–
New issue of shares	624,334	20,900,958	–	–	–
Scheme shares to existing shareholders	1,875,000	(1,875,000)			
Transfer to contingency reserve	–	–	–	–	–
Reclassification	–	–	–	–	–
Increase in non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	–
Loss of control due to liquidation of subsidiaries				(153,137)	
Disposal of own shares	–	–	–	–	5,048,872
Dividend paid to equity holders	–	–	–	–	–
Total contributions by and distributions to equity holders	2,497,334	19,025,958	2,808,344	(153,137)	5,048,872
Balance at 31 December, 2012	11,441,460	165,186,795	6,961,919	26,080,715	–

Attributable to the equity holders of the Bank							
Capital reserve	Fair value reserve	Contingency reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
3,489,080	(1,872,471)	586,000	65,385	(6,744,577)	169,009,906	23,054,841	192,064,747
–	–	–	–	31,639,659	38,596,688	(191,904)	38,404,784
–	–	–	1,387,577	–	1,387,577	–	1,387,577
–	(4,659,189)	–	–	–	(4,659,189)	–	(4,659,189)
–	(68,549)	–	–	–	(68,549)	–	(68,549)
–	(4,727,738)	–	1,387,577	–	(3,340,161)	–	(3,340,161)
–	(4,727,738)	–	1,387,577	31,639,659	35,256,528	(191,904)	35,064,623
–	–	–	–	(2,808,344)	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	21,523,292	(21,523,292)	–
					–	–	–
–	–	64,437	–	(64,437)	–	–	–
–	6,563,365	–	–	–	6,563,365	–	6,563,365
–	–	–	–	–	–	5,679,732	5,679,732
	(99,928)			8,330,533	8,077,468	1,080,217	9,157,685
–	–	–	–	–	5,048,872	–	5,048,872
–	–	–	–	(12,588,539)	(12,588,539)	–	(12,588,539)
–	6,463,437	64,437	–	(7,130,787)	28,624,458	(14,763,343)	13,861,116
3,489,080	(136,772)	650,437	1,452,962	17,764,295	232,890,891	8,099,594	240,990,485

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December, 2011

Group

	Attributable to the equity holders of the Bank												
	Share capital	Share premium	Regulatory risk reserve	Other regulatory reserves	Treasury Shares	Capital reserve	Fair value reserve	Contingency reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January, 2011	8,944,126	146,160,837	5,147,247	17,227,756	(5,652,507)	3,489,080	(614,739)	–	32,618	(10,785,618)	163,948,800	699,332	164,648,132
Total comprehensive income for the year:													
Profit for the year	–	–	–	2,049,067	–	–	–	–	–	12,450,162	14,499,229	879,093	15,378,322
Other comprehensive income, net of tax													
Foreign currency translation difference	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(108,232)	–	(108,232)	–	(108,232)
Net changes in fair value of AFS financial instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,273,241)	–	–	–	(1,273,241)	–	(1,273,241)
Net change on revaluation of property and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,509	–	–	–	15,509	–	15,509
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,257,732)	–	(108,232)	–	(1,365,964)	–	(1,365,964)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	–	–	–	2,049,067	–	–	(1,257,732)	–	(108,232)	12,450,162	13,133,265	879,093	14,012,358
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:													
Business combination	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140,999	–	140,999	–	140,999
Transfers for the year	–	–	(993,672)	–	–	–	–	–	–	993,672	–	(36,675)	(36,675)
Integration of subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New issue from convertible debt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newly acquired subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer to contingency reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	586,000	–	(586,000)	–	–	–
Capital paid by non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,313,522	21,313,522
Translation reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,803	9,803
Reversal of prior year losses in associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dilution in non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189,766	189,766
Acquisition/disposal of own shares	–	–	–	–	603,635	–	–	–	–	–	603,635	–	603,635
Dividend to equity holders	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(8,944,117)	(8,944,117)	–	(8,944,117)
Dividend on own share adjusted	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	127,324	127,324	–	127,324
Total contributions by and distributions to equity holders	–	–	(993,672)	–	603,635	–	–	586,000	140,999	(8,409,121)	(8,072,159)	21,476,416	13,404,257
Balance at 31 December, 2011	8,944,126	146,160,837	4,153,575	19,276,823	(5,048,872)	3,489,080	(1,872,471)	586,000	65,385	(6,744,577)	169,009,906	23,054,841	192,064,747

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December, 2012

Bank

	Share capital	Share premium	Regulatory risk reserve	Other regulatory reserves	Capital reserve	Merger reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January, 2012	**8,944,126**	**146,160,837**	**1,259,944**	**19,182,446**	**3,489,080**	**–**	**4,623,657**	**3,376,997**	**187,037,087**
Total comprehensive income for the year:									
Profit for the year	–	–	–	**5,453,046**	–	–	–	**30,900,597**	**36,353,643**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax									
Net changes in fair value of AFS financial instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(4,755,960)**	–	**(4,755,960)**
Total other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(4,755,960)**	–	**(4,755,960)**
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	**5,453,046**	–	–	**(4,755,960)**	**30,900,597**	**31,597,683**
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:									
Business combination	–	–	**2,808,134**	–	–	**10,054,688**	–	–	**10,054,688**
Transfers for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(2,808,134)**	–
Dividend paid to equity holders	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(12,588,539)**	**(12,588,539)**
New issue of shares	**622,334**	**20,900,958**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**21,523,292**
Scheme shares to existing shareholders	**1,875,000**	**(1,875,000)**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total contributions by and distributions to equity holders	**2,497,334**	**19,025,958**	**2,808,134**	–	–	**10,054,688**	–	**(15,396,883)**	**18,989,441**
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**11,441,460**	**165,186,795**	**4,068,288**	**24,635,492**	**3,489,090**	**10,054,688**	**(132,303)**	**18,880,711**	**237,624,211**

For the year ended 31 December, 2011

Bank

	Share capital	Share premium	Regulatory risk reserve	Other regulatory reserves	Capital reserve	Merger reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January, 2011	8,944,126	146,160,837	5,083,323	17,133,379	3,489,080		(666,467)	1,697,750	181,842,028
Total comprehensive income for the year:									
Profit/(loss) for the year	–	–	–	2,049,067	–		–	3,199,799	5,248,866
Other comprehensive income, net of tax									
Foreign currency translation difference	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Net changes in fair value of AFS financial instruments	–	–	–	–	–		5,290,124	–	5,290,124
Net change on revaluation of property and equipment	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income	–	–	–	–	–		5,290,124	–	5,290,124
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	–	–	–	2,049,067	–		5,290,124	3,199,799	10,538,990
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:									
Business combination	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Transfers during the year	–	–	(3,823,379)	–	–		–	3,823,379	–
Integration of subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–		–	22,536	22,536
Dividend to equity holders	–	–	–	–	–		–	(5,366,467)	(5,366,467)
Total contributions by and distributions to equity holders	–	–	(3,823,379)	–	–		–	(1,520,552)	(5,343,931)
Balance at 31 December, 2011	8,944,126	146,160,837	1,259,944	19,182,446	3,489,080		4,623,657	3,376,997	187,037,087

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December

	Notes	Group Dec-12 N'000	Group Dec-11 N'000	Bank Dec-12 N'000	Bank Dec-11 N'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the period		38,404,784	15,378,322	36,353,643	5,248,866
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property and equipment	33	10,192,675	5,972,390	8,690,580	3,912,874
Amortisation of intangible assets	34	1,335,149	622,308	987,718	343,110
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	15	(59,197)	(482,058)	(32,808)	(146,369)
Profit on disposal of trading properties	31	(18,843)	(951,000)	–	356,350
Reversal of impairment loss on investment property		–	(211,543)	–	(211,544)
Loss on disposal of investment properties		–	193,674	–	193,674
Other staff costs	17	1,369,186	–	1,369,186	–
Impairment on financial assets	16	10,790,651	9,063,937	11,616,078	13,662,910
Impairment of goodwill		–	380,990	–	–
Additional gratuity provision	17	1,152,061	–	1,152,061	1,101,891
Contribution to defined contribution plans		574,428	–	366,603	–
Profit on disposal of subsidiaries		–	–	–	(442,801)
Loss of control due to liquidation of subsidiaries		274,835	–	–	–
Profit on disposal of equity investment	15	(1,190,000)	–	(1,190,000)	–
Profit on disposal of associates		(450,000)	–	(450,008)	–
Loss on disposal of AMCON bonds investments		7,417,651	–	7,417,651	–
Property and equipment written off	33	550,571	1,915,833	236,668	29,940
Share of profit of equity accounted investee		(544,569)	10,000	–	–
Interest paid on borrowings and finance lease	12	4,095,028	104,220	–	–
Dividend received	15	(1,684,579)	(889,352)	(1,643,081)	(292,352)
Income tax expense	19	2,018,307	7,099,020	674,504	2,356,314
		74,228,138	38,206,741	65,548,795	26,112,863
Change in non-pledged trading assets		(17,463,256)	15,307,633	2,981,274	(1,230,268)
Change in pledged assets		5,241,288	189,721,941	5,241,290	–
Change in derivative financial instruments – assets		(42,349)	1,100,894	–	–
Change in loans and advances to banks and customers		(48,108,093)	40,289,073	(45,670,356)	(77,302,275)
Change in insurance receivables		(180,326)	(1,397,000)	–	–
Change in other assets		(56,045,289)	30,661,532	(53,315,539)	(54,959,589)
Change in deposits from banks		(25,862,193)	(259,387,621)	(121,083,609)	86,288,120
Change in interest bearing loans and advances		14,920,861	6,497,923	58,830,089	6,458,136
Change in derivative financial instrument – liabilities		76,414	(715,594)	–	–
Change in deposits from customers		99,778,705	36,211,331	120,872,928	81,852,437
Change in claims payable		(331,774)	92,000	–	–
Change in liabilities on investment contracts		4,591	(672,000)	–	–
Change in liabilities on insurance contracts		648,234	(219,000)	–	–
Change in retirement benefit obligations		(1,115,478)	–	(783,149)	–
Change in other liabilities		(75,706,621)	29,430,172	(69,428,487)	40,360,098
		(29,957,778)	125,128,025	(36,806,765)	107,579,522
Income tax paid		(7,652,116)	(4,579,351)	(4,849,638)	(2,984,248)
Net cash provided/(used in) by operating activities		(37,609,894)	120,548,674	(41,656,403)	104,595,274

The notes on pages 116 to 187 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

	Notes	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash flows from investing activities					
Net sale/(purchase) of investment securities	30	**12,373,243**	(77,704,614)	**(29,055,660)**	(39,896,920)
Interest and dividends received		**1,684,579**	889,352	**1,643,081**	292,352
Acquisition of property and equipment	33	**(12,068,916)**	(4,533,213)	**(10,482,823)**	(2,237,250)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment		**1,006,357**	1,748,306	**246,996**	1,049,428
Acquisition of intangible assets	34	**(1,971,261)**	(484,227)	**(1,422,816)**	(349,222)
Acquisition of investment properties	32	**(1,799,293)**	(1,163,815)	**–**	(29,815)
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	32	**2,297,956**	853,718	**54,690**	573,718
Proceeds on disposal of trading properties	31	**2,620,494**	2,276,000	**–**	–
Acquisition of trading properties	31	**(1,318,679)**	(1,135,000)	**–**	–
Proceeds from sale of equity investments		**1,200,000**	–	**1,200,000**	–
Proceeds from sale of AMCON bonds investments		**88,050,442**	–	**88,050,442**	–
Acquisition of subsidiaries		**–**	–	**–**	(54,675,325)
Cash acquired from subsidiary		**–**	35,353,000	**81,984,000**	–
Cash lost on loss of control of subsidiaries		**(536,675)**	–	**–**	–
Net (cash used)/provided by investing activities		**91,538,247**	(43,900,493)	**132,217,910**	(95,273,034)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Interest paid on long-term borrowings		**(4,095,028)**	(104,220)	**–**	–
Dividends paid to owners	46	**(12,588,539)**	(8,944,117)	**(12,588,539)**	(8,944,117)
Debt securities issued	45	**54,685,891**	–	**–**	–
Net cash used in financing activities		**38,002,324**	(9,048,337)	**(12,588,539)**	(8,944,117)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**91,930,677**	67,599,844	**77,972,968**	378,123
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**191,518,474**	123,957,778	**98,255,964**	97,877,841
Cash and cash equivalents of assets held-for-sale		**13,122,271**	–	**–**	–
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		**(386,456)**	(39,148)	**–**	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	21	**296,184,966**	191,518,474	**176,228,932**	98,255,964

The notes on pages 116 to 187 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Group Financial Statements

1. Reporting entity

Access Bank Plc ("the Bank") is a company domiciled in Nigeria. The address of the Bank's registered office is Plot 999c, Danmole Street, off Adeola Odeku/Idejo Street, Victoria Island, Lagos (formerly Plot 1,665, Oyin Jolayemi, Victoria Island, Lagos). The consolidated financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December, 2012 comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group" and separately referred to as "Group entities"). The Group is primarily involved in investment, corporate, commercial and retail banking.

2. Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The consolidated and separate financial statements of the Group and Bank, respectively, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

(i) The IFRS Road Map for Nigeria approved by the Federal Executive Council requires all significant public interest entities to prepare financial statements in compliance with the IFRS effective 1 January, 2012. The Bank had previously prepared and published IFRS compliant financial statements in addition to the financial statements issued under the previous Statements of Accounting Standards applicable in Nigeria. Consequently the Bank qualifies as an early adopter under the exemption provision of IFRS1 – First time adoption.

(ii) These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 January, 2013.

3. Basis of preparation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the Bank's functional currency; except where indicated, financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(b) Basis of measurement

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

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value;
- non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
- available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value;
- investment property is measured at fair value;
- the liability for defined benefit obligations is recognised as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the total of the plan assets, plus unrecognised actuarial gains, less unrecognised past service cost and unrecognised actuarial losses;
- non-current assets held for sale measured at fair value.

(c) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. 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.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainties and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated and separate financial statements are described in Note 5.

(d) Changes in accounting estimates

(i) Review of useful life of certain classes of property and equipment

Estimates of useful life and residual value, and the method of depreciation, are reviewed as a minimum at the end of each reporting period. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

During the year, the estimated useful life of certain classes of property and equipment were revised better to reflect the consumption pattern of the assets. The following table summarises the adjustments made to the statement of financial position on implementation of the change in accounting estimates.

	Group Dec-12	Bank Dec-12
	N'000	N'000
Net carrying amount of property and equipment	63,523,871	57,896,432
Impact of change in accounting estimate	(1,042,018)	(1,042,018)
Adjusted net carry amount of property and equipment	64,565,889	58,938,450

The effects on the statement of comprehensive income were as follows:

For the year ended 31 December, 2012

	Group 2012	Bank 2012
	N'000	N'000
Decrease in depreciation	**(1,042,018)**	**(1,042,018)**
Increase in profit for the year	**1,042,018**	**1,042,018**

The change in accounting estimates had an immaterial impact on earnings per share for the current period.

4. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated and separate financial statements and have been applied consistently by Group entities.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Business combinations

The Group applies IFRS3 *Business Combinations (2008)* in accounting for business combinations.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that currently are exercisable.

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

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

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

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Transactions costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination, are expensed as incurred.

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

When share-based payment awards (replacement awards) are required to be exchanged for awards held by the acquiree's employees (acquiree's awards) and relate to past services, then all or a portion of the amount of the acquirer's replacement awards is included in measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination. This determination is based on the market-based value of the replacement awards compared with the market-based value of the acquiree's awards and the extent to which the replacement awards relate to past and/or future service.

The Group elects on a transaction-by-transaction basis whether to measure non-controlling interest at its fair value, or at its proportionate share of the recognised amount of the identifiable net assets, at the acquisition date.

(ii) Accounting for acquisition of non-controlling interests

The Group applies IAS27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* in accounting for acquisitions of non-controlling interests.

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill is recognised as a result. Adjustments to non-controlling interests arising from transactions that do not involve the loss of control are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

(ii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Losses applicable to non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

(iii) Investment in associates (equity-accounted investees)
Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognised initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity-accounted investee, the carrying amount of the investment, including any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation to, or has made payments on behalf of, the investee.

(iv) Special purpose entities
Special purpose entities (SPEs) are entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective such as the execution of a specific borrowing or lending transaction. An SPE is consolidated if, based on an evaluation of the substance of its relationship with the Group and the SPE's risks and rewards, the Group concludes that it controls the SPE.

The following circumstances may indicate a relationship in which, in substance, the Group controls and consequently consolidates an SPE:

- The activities of the SPE are being conducted on behalf of the Group according to its specific business needs so that the Group obtains benefits from the SPE's operation.
- The Group has the decision-making powers to obtain the majority of the benefits of the activities of the SPE or, by setting up an 'autopilot' mechanism; the Group has delegated these decision-making powers.
- The Group has the rights to obtain the majority of the benefits of the SPE and therefore may be exposed to risks incident to the activities of the SPE.
- The Group retains the majority of the residual or ownership risks related to the SPE or its assets in order to obtain benefits from its activities.

The assessment of whether the Group has control over an SPE is carried out at inception and normally no further reassessment of control is carried out in the absence of changes in the structure or terms of the SPE, or additional transactions between the Group and the SPE. Day-to-day changes in market conditions normally do not lead to a reassessment of control. However, sometimes changes in market conditions may alter the substance of the relationship between the Group and the SPE, and in such instances the Group determines whether the change warrants a reassessment of control based on the specific facts and circumstances. Where the Group's voluntary actions, such as lending amounts in excess of existing liquidity facilities or extending terms beyond those established originally, change the relationship between the Group and an SPE, the Group performs a reassessment of control over the SPE.

(v) Acquisitions from entities under common control
Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholder that controls the Group are accounted for as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the earliest comparative year presented or, if later, at the date that common control was established; for this purpose comparatives are restated. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at the carrying amounts recognised previously in the Group controlling shareholder's consolidated financial statements. The components of equity of the acquired entities are added to the same components within Group equity and any gain/loss arising is recognised directly in equity.

(vi) Loss of control
Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for financial instruments.

(vii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation
Intra-group balances, transactions and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign currency translation gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(b) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group entities at spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at each reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at spot exchange rates as at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year using the rates prevalent at the beginning, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in the functional currency at the year end using the rates prevalent at the year end. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments, which are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Naira at spot exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Naira at spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or at average rates of exchange where these approximate to actual rates.

Foreign currency differences on the translation of foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. However, if the foreign operation is not wholly owned, the relevant proportion of the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of, such that controls is lost, the cumulative amount in the foreign currency translation reserve related to that foreign operation is transferred to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss in disposal. On the partial disposal part of its interest in a foreign subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of such cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests.

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from a monetary item receivable from, or payable to, a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future and which in substance is considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation, are recognised in other comprehensive income and foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

(c) Interest

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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

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

Interest income and expense presented in the statement of comprehensive income include:

- interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest rate basis;
- interest on available-for-sale investment securities calculated on an effective interest basis.

Interest income and expense on all trading assets and liabilities are considered to be incidental to the Group's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net trading income.

Fair value changes on other derivatives held for risk-management purposes, and other financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, are presented in net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

(d) Fees and commission

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

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

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

Notes to the Group Financial Statements
continued

(e) Net trading income
Net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

(f) Net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss
Net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss relates to non-trading derivatives held for risk-management purposes that do not form part of qualifying hedge relationships and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

(g) Dividends
Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Dividends are reflected as a component of net trading income, net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or other operating income based on the underlying classification of the equity investment.

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

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when the lease adjustment is confirmed.

(i) Income tax expense
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

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

– Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences:

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

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For investment property that is measured at fair value, the presumption that the carrying amount of the investment property will be recovered through sale has not been rebutted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and they relate to 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 laibilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

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

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

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

(ii) Classification

Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in one of the following categories:

- loans and receivables;
- held to maturity;
- availabile-for-sale; or
- at fair value through profit or loss and within the category as:
  – held for trading; or
  – designated at fair value through profit or loss.

See Notes 4 (m) and (n (i, ii, iii)).

Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss. See Note 4(v).

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability in the statement of financial position. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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 as the Group retains all or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of such assets.

In transactions in which the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, 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.

In certain transactions, the Group retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset for a fee. The transferred asset is derecognised if it meets the derecognition criteria. An asset or liability is recognised for the servicing contract, depending on whether the servicing fee is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the servicing.

Financial liabilities

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

(iv) Offsetting

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

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

(v) Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements ("repos") remain on the statement of financial position; the counterparty liability is included in amounts due to other banks, deposits from banks, other deposits or deposits due to customers, as appropriate. Securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repos") are recorded as money market placement. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

Securities lent to counterparties are also retained in the financial statements. Securities borrowed are not recognised in the financial statements, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded with the gain or loss included in trading income.

(vi) Amortised cost measurement
The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

(vii) Fair value measurement
Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction on the measurement date.

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

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

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

Assets and long positions are measured at a bid price; liabilities and short positions are measured at an asking price. Where the Group has positions with offsetting risks, mid-market prices are used to measure the offsetting risk positions and a bid or asking price adjustment is applied only to the net open position as appropriate. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Group entity and the counterparty, where appropriate. 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 a third-party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction.

(viii) Identification and measurement of impairment
At each reporting date the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows on the asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the obligor, default or delinquency by a borrower resulting in a breach of contract, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the Group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the Group. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Group considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and held-to-maturity investments at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and advances and held-to maturity investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant loans and advances and held-to maturity investments found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities (amortised cost) with similar characteristics.

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

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets' original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognised by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

If, in subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of reversal recognised in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security in other comprehensive income.

(ix) Designation at fair value through profit or loss

The Group designates financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the following circumstances:

- The assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis.
- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise.
- The asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

Note 8 sets out the amount of each class of financial asset or liability that has been designated at fair value through profit or loss.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

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

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

(l) Trading assets and liabilities

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the Group acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position with transaction costs recognised in profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognised as part of net trading income in profit or loss. Trading assets and liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, as non-derivative financial assets, other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss (i.e. trading) category are reclassified if they are no longer held for the purpose of being sold or repurchased in the near term and the following conditions are met:

- If the financial asset would have met the definition of loans and receivables (if the financial asset had not been required to be classified as held-for-trading at initial recognition), then it may be reclassified if the Group has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.
- If the financial asset would not have met the definition of loans and receivable, then it may be reclassified out of the trading category only in rare circumstances.

(m) Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Group does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

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

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

Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, except where the Group chooses to carry the loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss.

(n) Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus, in case of investment securities not at fair value through profit or loss, incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either held-for-trading, held-to-maturity, fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale.

(i) Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Group has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, and which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale.

Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any sale or reclassification of a significant amount of held-to-maturity investments not close to their maturity would result in the reclassification of all held-to-maturity investments as available-for-sale, and prevent the Group from classifying investment securities as held-to-maturity for the current and the following two financial years. However, sales and reclassifications in any of the following circumstances would not trigger a reclassification:

- Sales or reclassification that are so close to maturity that changes on the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset's fair value.
- Sales or reclassification after the Group has collected substantially all the asset's original principal.
- Sales or reclassification attributable to non-recurring isolated events beyond the Group's control that could not have been reasonably anticipated.

(ii) Fair value through profit or loss
The Group designates some investment securities at fair value with fair value changes recognised immediately in profit or loss as described in Note 4(j) (ix).

(iii) Available-for-sale
Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative investments that are not designated as another category of financial assets. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost. All other available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss when the Group becomes entitled to the dividend. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale debt security investments are recognised in profit or loss.

Other fair value changes are recognised directly in other comprehensive income until the investment is sold or impaired whereupon the cumulative gains and loses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are recognised to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

A non-derivative financial asset may be reclassified from the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivable category if it otherwise would have met the definition of loans and receivables and if the Group has the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

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

(p) Investment properties
An investment property is an investment in land or buildings held primarily for generating income or capital appreciation and not occupied substantially for use in the operations of the Group. An occupation of more than 15% of the property is considered substantial. Investment properties are carried in the balance sheet at their market value and revalued yearly on a systematic basis at least once every three years. Investment properties are not subject to periodic charge for depreciation.

When there has been a decline in value of an investment property, the carrying amount of the property is written down to recognise the loss. Such a reduction is charged to the profit and loss account. Reductions in carrying amount are reversed when there is an increase, following a revaluation in accordance with the Group's policy, in the value of the investment property, or if the reasons for the reduction no longer exist.

An increase in carrying amount arising from the revaluation of investment property is credited to equity as revaluation surplus. To the extent that a decrease in carrying amount offsets a previous increase, for the same property that has been credited to revaluation surplus and not subsequently reversed or utilised, it is charged against that revaluation surplus, rather than the profit and loss account.

An increase on revaluation which is directly related to a previous decrease in carrying amount for the same property that was charged to the profit and loss account, is credited to profit and loss account to the extent that it offsets the previously recorded decrease. On disposal of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the profit and loss account. Investment properties are disclosed separately from the property and equipment used for the purposes of the business.

(q) Property and equipment
(i) Recognition and measurement
Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

When significant parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs
Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day repairs and maintenance of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation
Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis to write down the cost of items of property and equipment, to their residual values over the estimated useful lives. Leased assets under finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognised or classified as held-for-sale in accordance with IFRS5. A non-current asset or disposal group is not depreciated while it is classified as held-for-sale.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods of significant items of property and equipment are as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings	Over the shorter of the useful life of the item or lease term
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the useful life of the item or lease term
Buildings	60 years
Computer hardware	4 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

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

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

(r) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill
Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. For the measurement of goodwill at initial recognition, see Note 4 (a)(i). Goodwill has an indefinite useful life and it is tested annually for impairment. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Software
Software acquired by the Group is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Expenditure on internally developed software is recognised as an asset when the Group is able to demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits, and can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. The capitalised costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software, and are amortised over its useful life. Internally developed software is stated at capitalised cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

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

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful life of software is between three and five years. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

(s) Leased assets – lessee

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and, except for investment property, the leased assets are not recognised in the Group's statement of financial position. Investment property held under an operating lease is recognised in the Group's statement of financial position at its fair value.

(t) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets other than goodwill and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is estimated at each reporting date. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or CGU). Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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

(u) Assets held-for-sale or distribution
Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale or distribution, rather than through continuing use, are classified as held-for-sale or distribution. Immediately before classification as held-for-sale or distribution, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are re-measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter generally the assets, or disposal group, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro-rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment property or biological assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale or distribution and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale or distribution, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

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

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

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

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

(i) Restructuring
A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating costs are not provided for.

(ii) 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.

(x) Financial guarantees
Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected payment (when a payment under the guarantee has become probable). Financial guarantees are included within other liabilities.

(y) Employee benefits
(i) Defined contribution plans
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obliagtion to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they are due in respect of service rendered before the end of the reporting period. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that are due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value at the reporting date.

The Bank operates a funded, defined contribution pension scheme for employees. Employees and the Bank contribute 7.5% of each of the qualifying staff salary in line with the provisions of the Pension Reforms Act 2004.

(ii) Termination benefits
Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised if the Group has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting peeriod, then they are discounted to their present value.

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

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(iv) Share-based payment transactions
The Bank operates a cash-settled share-based compensation plan (i.e. share appreciation rights – SARs) for its management personnel. The management personnel are entitled to the share appreciation rights at a pre-determined price after spending five years in the Bank.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognised as an expense, with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period in which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is re-measured at each reporting date and at settlement date. Any changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised as personnel expense in profit or loss.

During the year, the cash-settled share-based payment scheme was replaced by a new plan called Restricted Share Performance Plan (RSPP). Under the RSPP, shares of the Bank are awarded to employees based on their performance at no cost to them and the shares will have a vesting period of three years from date of award.

This new plan will be accounted for as an equity-settled transaction, where the Bank will recognise a cost and a corresponding increase in equity. The cost is recognised as an expense unless it qualifies for recognition as an asset. Initial estimates of the number of equity-settled instruments that are expected to vest are adjusted to current estimates and ultimately to the actual number of equity settled instruments that vest unless differences are due to market conditions.

The RSPP becomes effective in the next financial year i.e. 31 December, 2013.

(v) Long-term Incentive Plan
The Bank has a non-contributory, unfunded lump sum defined benefit plan for top executive management of the Bank from General Manager and above based on the number of years spent in these positions.

Depending on their grade, executive staff of the Bank, upon retirement, are entitled to certain benefits based on their length of stay on that grade. The Bank's net obligation in respect of the long-term incentive scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits that eligible employees have earned in return for service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The rate used to discount the post-employment benefit obligation is determined by reference to the yield on Nigerian Government Bonds, that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Bank's obligations.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Bank recognised all actuarial gains or losses and all expenses arising from defined benefit plan immediately in profit or loss.

(z) Insurance contracts and investment contracts
The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk, financial risk or both.

Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk.

The Group defines as significant insurance risk the possibility of having to pay benefits, on the occurrence of an insured event, that are significantly more than the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer financial risk without significant insurance risk. Financial risk refers to the risk of a possible future change in the value of an asset or financial instrument due to a change in interest rate, commodity price, index of prices, foreign exchange rate or other measurable variable.

(i) Insurance contracts
In terms of IFRS4, insurance liabilities are measured under existing local practice at the date of adoption of IFRS4.

The Group had, prior to the adoption of IFRS4, valued insurance liabilities using certain actuarial techniques as described below. The Group has continued to value insurance liabilities in accordance with these.

Insurance contracts are classified into three broad categories, depending on the duration of the risk and the type of risk

Individual Life
These contracts insure mainly against death. For the published accounts, the contracts are valued based on a gross premium valuation taking into account the present value of expected future premium, claim and associated expense cash flows.

Any resultant negative policy holder liabilities, measured on an individual policy level, are set to zero ("zeroised") so as not to recognise profits prematurely.

Where the same policy includes both insurance and investment components and where the policy is classified as insurance, the insurance and investment benefits are valued separately.

Group Life
These contracts insure against death on a group basis. These contracts are short term in nature and are typically renewed annually. For these contracts, gross premiums are recognised as revenue when due.

Outstanding claims provision
A full provision is made for the estimated cost of all claims notified, but not settled, at the reporting date, using the best information available at that time. Provision is also made for the cost of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") until after the reporting date.

Similarly, provisions are made for "unallocated claims expenses" being the estimated administrative expenses that will be incurred after the reporting date in settling all claims outstanding as at the date, including IBNR. Differences between the provision for outstanding claims at a reporting date and the subsequent settlement are included in the Revenue Account of the following year.

(ii) Insurance contracts with Discretionary Participation Features
The Group issues single premium contracts that provide primarily savings benefits to policy holders but also transfer insurance risk. The investment return credited to the policy holders is at the Group's discretion, subject to fair oversight and a minimum guaranteed. These contracts are valued on a retrospective basis.

(iv) Liability adequacy test
Liability adequacy tests are performed at each balance sheet date to ensure the adequacy of contract liabilities net of deferred acquisition cost. Current best estimates of future contractual cash flows, claims handling and administration costs, and investment returns from the assets backing the liabilities are taken into account in the tests. Any deficiency is immediately recognised in the income statement.

(v) Reinsurance
Short- and long-term insurance business is ceded to reinsurers under contracts to transfer part or all of one or more of the following risks: mortality, investment and expenses. All such contracts are dealt with as insurance contracts. The benefits to which the Group is entitled under its reinsurance contracts are recognised as reinsurance assets. The Group assesses reinsurance assets at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset is reduced accordingly, resulting in a charge to the income statement.

(aa) Share capital and reserves

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

(ii) Dividend on the Bank's ordinary shares
Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period when approved by the Bank's Shareholders. Dividends for the year that are declared after the end of the reporting period are dealt with in the subsequent events note.

(iii) Treasury shares
Where the Bank or any member of the Group purchases the Bank's share capital, the consideration paid is deducted from the Shareholders' equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled or disposed. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in Shareholders' equity.

(ab) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share options granted to employees.

(ac) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it can earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Executive Management Committee (being the chief operating decision-maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

(ad) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

As at 31 December, 2012, a number of standards and interpretations, and amendments thereto, had been issued by the IASB which are not yet effective for these consolidated financial statements. Below, the most significant new standards are addressed:

IFRS9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement
IFRS9 (2009) introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS9 (2010) introduces additions relating to financial liabilities. The IASB currently has an active project to make limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS9 and add new requirements to address the impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

The IFRS9 (2009) requirements represents a significant change from the existing requirements in IAS39 in respect of financial assets. The standard contains two primary measurement categories of financial assets: amortised cost and fair value. A financial asset would be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual terms give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. All other financial assets would be measured at fair value. The standard eliminates the existing IAS39 categories of *held to maturity, available-for-sale and loans and receivables*. For an investment in equity investment which is not held for trading, the standard permits an irrevocable election, on initial recognition, on an individual share-by-share basis, to present all fair value changes from the investment in other comprehensive income. No amount recognised in other comprehensive income would ever be reclassified to profit or loss at a later date. However, dividend on such investments are recognised in profit or loss, rather than other comprehensive income, unless they clearly represent a partial recovery of the cost of the investments. Investments in equity instruments in respect of which an entity does not elect to present fair value changes in other comprehensive income would be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

The standard requires that derivatives embedded in contracts with a host that is a financial asset within the scope of the standard are not separated; instead the hybrid financial instrument is assessed in its entirety as to whether it should be measured at amortised cost or fair value.

IFRS9 (2010) introduces a new requirement in respect of financial liabilities designated under the fair value option generally to present fair value changes that are attributable to the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income rather than in profit or loss. Apart from this change, IFRS9 (2010) largely carries forward without substantive amendment the guidance on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities from IAS39.

IFRS9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2015 with early adoption permitted. The IASB decided to consider making limited amendments to IFRS9 to address practice and other issues.

The Bank is currently assessing the impact of both the first phase and the second phase on its financial statements.

IFRS10 Consolidated Financial Statements
IFRS10 replaces all of the consolidation guidance of IAS27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and *SIC12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities*. Consolidation is required when there is control that is defined as a combination of power, exposure to variability in returns and a link between the two. IFRS10 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2013. The Bank is currently reviewing IFRS10 to evaluate its impact to the Group

IFRS11 Joint Arrangements
IFRS11 overhauls the accounting for joint ventures and replaces *IAS31 Interest in Joint Ventures* and *SIC13 Jointly Controlled Entities*. It uses the principles of control in IFRS10 in defining joint control and whether joint control exists may change. The new standard does not allow proportional consolidation of joint entures and the equity method must be applied. IFRS11 is effective in annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2013. No impact is expected as the Bank does not have interests in any joint arrangements.

IFRS12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
IFRS12 includes all of the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associated and structured entities. Changes include the requirement to disclose the judgments made to determine whether it controls another entity. IFRS12 is effective in annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2013. Early adoption of IFRS10, 11 and 12 is permitted but is required to take place simultaneously. Only IFRS12 can be early adopted without IFRS10 and 11. IFRS12 has not been early adopted but the Bank is currently assessing the disclosure requirements for interests in subsidiaries and associates in comparison with the existing disclosures.

IFRS13 Fair Value Measurement (2011)
IFRS13 provides a single source of guidance on how fair value is measured, and replaces the fair value measurement guidance that is currently dispersed throughout IFRS. Subject to limited exceptions, IFRS13 is applied when fair value measurements or disclosures are required or permitted by other IFRSs. The Group is currently reviewing its methodologies for determining fair values (see Notes 5). Although many of the IFRS13 disclosure requirements regarding financial assets and financial liabilities are already required, the adoption of IFRS13 will require the Group to provide additional disclosures. These include fair value heirachy disclosures for non-financial assets/liabilities and disclosures on fair value measurements that are categorised in Level 3. IFRS13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 with early adoption permitted. The Bank has not early adopted IFRS13 and it is currently evaluating its impact on assets and liabilites recognised at fair values.

Amendments to IFRS7 and IAS32 on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (2011)
Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (amendments to IFRS7) introduces disclosures about the impact of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods. Based on the new disclosure requirements the Group will have to provide information about what amounts have been offset in the statement of financial position and the nature and extent of rights of set-off under master netting arrangements or similar arrangements.

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (amendments to IAS32) clarify the offsetting criteria in IAS32 by explaining when an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off and when gross settlement is equivalent to net settlement. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2014 and interim periods within those annual periods. Earlier application is permitted.

Based on our initial assessment, the Group is not expecting a significant impact from the adoption of the amendments to IAS32. However, the adoption of the amendments to IFRS7 requires more extensive disclosures about rights of set off.

IAS19 Employee benefits
The amended IAS19 states that changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are recognised in the period as they occur. The "corridor" method is eliminated and actuarial gains and losses and unrecognised past service costs are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. Because actuarial gains and losses are no longer deferred, affecting both the net defined benefit liability/asset and the amounts recognised in profit or loss are affected. The amended standard splits changes in defined benefit liabilities/assets in:

- Service cost (including past service costs, curtailments and settlements) – in profit or loss;
- Net interest costs (i.e. net interest on the net defined benefit liability) – in profit or loss;
- Remeasurement of the defined benefit liability/asset – in other comprehensive income.

The amended IAS19 is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2013. The Bank is currently assessing the impact of the amendments in its subsequent financial statements.

Improvements to IFRSs

In May 2012, the IASB issued improvements to IFRSs, an omnibus of amendments to its IFRSs. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2013, with early adoption permitted. The amendments are listed below:

- IFRS1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- IAS1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- IAS16 Property Plant and Equipment;
- IAS32 Financial Instruments: Presentation;
- IAS34 Interim Financial Reporting.

5. Use of estimates and judgments

These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management (see Note 6).

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Allowances for credit losses

Assets accounted for at amortised cost are evaluated for impairment on a basis described in accounting policy 4(j)(viii).

The specific component of the total allowances for impairment applies to financial assets evaluated individually for impairment and is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgments about a debtor's financial situation and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits, and the workout strategy and estimate of cash flows considered recoverable are independently reviewed by the Credit Risk function.

A collective component of the total allowance is established for:

- Groups of homogeneous loans that are not considered individually significant; and
- Groups of assets that are individually significant but were not found to be individually impaired (IBNR).

Collective allowance for groups of homogeneous loans is established using statistical modelling of historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modelling. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Collective allowance for groups of assets that are individually significant but that were not found to be individually impaired cover credit losses inherent in portfolios of loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities with similar credit characteristics when there is objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities, but the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified. In assessing the need for collective loan loss allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentrations, and economic factors. In order to estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define the way inherent losses are modelled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the allowances depends on estimates of future cash flows for specific counterparty allowances and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective allowances are estimated.

Investments in equity securities were evaluated for impairment on the basis described in Note 4(j)(viii).

(ii) Statement of prudential adjustments

Provisions under 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 incurred loss model required by IFRS under IAS 39. 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:

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

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

b) The non-distributable reserve should be classified under Tier 1 as part of the core capital.

The Bank has complied with the requirements of the guidelines as follows:

Statement of prudential adjustments

	Note	Dec-12	Dec-11
		N'000	N'000
Loans & advances:			
Specific impairment allowances on loans to customers	26(b)	19,843,638	17,333,987
Specific impairment allowances on loans to banks	25	96,755	61,028
Collective impairment allowances on loans to customers	26(b)	13,361,042	3,995,079
Collective impairment allowances on loans to banks	25	12,599	4,778
Total impairment allowances on loans		33,314,034	21,394,872
Other financial assets:			
Specific impairment allowances on investment in subsidiaries	29	11,210,490	620,907
Specific impairment allowances on unquoted equity securities	30	3,371,604	118,441
Specific impairment allowances on investment properties	32	581,582	104,155
Specific impairment allowances on other assets	36	25,151,856	688,575
Total impairment allowances on other financial assets		40,315,532	1,532,078
Total impairment allowances by the Bank (a)		73,629,566	22,926,950
Total regulatory impairment based on prudential guidelines (b)		76,437,910	24,186,894
Required balance in regulatory risk reserves (c=b-a)		2,808,344	1,259,944
Balance, end of year		4,068,288	1,259,944
Excess over the required regulatory risk reserve		**1,259,944**	–

(iii) Determining fair values
The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in Note 4(j)(vii). For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

(iv) Financial asset and liability classification
The Group's accounting policies provide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated on inception into different accounting categories in certain circumstances:

1. In classifying financial assets or liabilities as "trading", the Group has determined that it meets the description of trading assets and liabilities set out in Note 4(l).
2. In designating financial assets or liabilities as available-for-sale, the Group has determined that it has met one of the criteria for this designation set out in Note 4(n)(iii).
3. In classifying financial assets as held-to-maturity, the Group has determined that it has both the positive intention and ability to hold the assets until their maturity date as required by Note 4(n)(i).

Details of the Group's classification of financial assets and liabilities are given in Note 8.

(v) Depreciation and carrying value 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.

(vi) Determination of impairment of property and equipment, and intangible assets excluding goodwill
Management is required to make judgments concerning the cause, timing and amount of impairment. In the identification of impairment indicators, management considers the impact of changes in current competitive conditions, cost of capital, availability of funding, technological obsolescence, discontinuance of services and other circumstances that could indicate that impairment exists. The Group applies the impairment assessment to its separate cash-generating units. This requires management to make significant judgments and estimates concerning the existence of impairment indicators, separate cash-generating units, remaining useful lives of assets, projected cash flows and net realisable values. Management's judgement is also required when assessing whether a previously recognised impairment loss should be reversed.

(vii) Valuation of financial instruments
The Group's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed under Note 4(j)(vii).

The Group measures fair values using the following hierarchy of methods.

- Level 1: Quoted market price in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs either directly – i.e. as prices or indirectly – i.e. derived from prices. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for 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.

Notes to the Group Financial Statements
continued

- Level 3: This includes financial instruments, the valuation of which incorporate significant inputs for the asset or liability that is not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Unobservable inputs are those not readily available in an active market due to market illiquidity or complexity of the product. These inputs are generally determined based on inputs of a similar nature, historic observations on the level of the input or analytical techniques. This category includes investment securities.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

Group

December 2012	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-pledged trading assets	22	330,818	27,575,985	–	27,906,803
Pledged assets	23	–	6,560,147	–	6,560,147
Derivative financial instrument	24	–	30,949		30,949
Investment securities	30	32,501,959	24,238,652	–	56,740,611
		32,832,777	58,405,733	–	91,238,511

Group

December 2011	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-pledged trading assets	22	10,812,000	–	–	10,812,000
Pledged assets		–	7,491,114	–	7,491,114
Derivative financial instrument	24	–	9,909	–	9,909
Investment securities	30	6,633,106	2,588,970	37,712,321	46,934,397
		17,445,106	10,089,993	37,712,321	65,247,420

Bank

December 2012	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-pledged trading assets	22	173,725	3,595,535	–	3,769,260
Pledged assets	23	–	6,560,147	–	6,560,147
Investment securities	30	32,501,959	21,071,487	–	53,573,446
		32,675,684	31,227,169	–	63,902,853

Bank

December 2011	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-pledged trading assets	22	5,787,534	–	–	5,787,534
Pledged assets		–	7,491,144	–	7,491,144
Investment securities	30	–	1,647,714	13,877,450	15,525,164
		5,787,534	9,138,828	13,877,450	28,803,812

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments the Group determines fair values using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bonds and equity prices. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

The Group uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments, such as interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange-traded derivatives and simple over-the-counter derivatives like interest rate swaps. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgment and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with the determination of fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

(viii) Income Taxes
The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant estimates are required in determining the Group-wide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(ix) Determining the value of liabilities under insurance contracts

Mortality:

The Group's life assurance business is very small and therefore the Group does not have sufficient credible data to set its own mortality assumptions based on the mortality experience of its policyholders. The Group relies on an independent actuary to set the mortality assumptions based on standard mortality tables, with appropriate adjustments.

Expense:

(a) Group life, term-assurance and mortgage protection products

The Group makes an explicit allowance for expenses of 40% of the gross premiums received, consistent with past experience.

(b) Deposit administration, Savings plan

No explicit assumption has been set to the level of the expenses. It has been assumed that the interest margin will be sufficient to cover future expenses that will be incurred.

(c) Non-life insurance

Annual expense investigations are carried out on non-life insurance policies. Further expense analyses are performed to split expenses between different lines of business, e.g. motor vehicle, aviation and marine insurance, as well as different functions, e.g. initial, renewal and management, termination as well as investment expenses. The expense assumptions for non-life insurance products are then set in line with this expense investigation, with an additional allowance for inflation.

(x) Defined benefit plan

The present value of the long-term incentive plan depends on a number of factors that are determined in an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of obligations. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of the reporting period. In determining the appropriate discount rate, reference is made to the yield on Nigerian Government Bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the related pension liability. Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions.

6. Financial Risk Management

(See pages 38-80).

7. Operating segments

The Group has four reportable segments, as described below, which are the Group's strategic business units. The strategic business units offer different products and services, and are managed separately based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure. For each of the strategic business units, the Executive Management Committee reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis. The Group presents segment information to its Executive Management Committee, which is the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker, based on Nigerian Generally Acceptable Accounting Practice (GAAP) whose requirements differ from those of International Financial Reporting Standards in certain respects. Some of the key differences include:

1. Interest income on impaired assets is not recognised under Nigerian GAAP while IFRS requires that such interest income be recognised in the income statement.
2. Provision for loan loss is determined based on Central Bank of Nigeria Prudential Guidelines under Nigeria GAAP, while an incurred loss model is used in determining the impairment loss under IFRS.
3. Credit-related fees are recognised in the profit and loss account at the time of occurrence under Nigeria GAAP while under IFRS, credit-related fees are recognised as part of effective interest or over the period of the contract depending on the nature of the contract.

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments:

- Institutional banking – The institutional banking division provides bespoke comprehensive banking products and a full range of services to multinationals, large domestic corporates and other institutional clients.
- Commercial banking – The commercial banking division has presence in all major cities in the country. It provides commercial banking products and services to the non-institutional clients, medium and small corporate segments of the Nigerian market.
- Financial markets – The financial markets division provides innovative finance solutions to meet the short, medium and long-term financing needs for the Bank's clients as well as relationship banking services to the Bank's financial institutions customers. The Group is also responsible for formulation and implementation of financial market products for the Bank's customers.
- Retail banking – The retail banking division provides finanicial products and services to individuals. These include private banking services, private customer current accounts, savings accounts deposits, investment savings products, custody, credit and debit cards and customer loans.

Retail banking also includes loans, deposits and other transactions and balances with retail and public sector customers.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit before income tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Executive Management Committee. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's-length basis.

Notes to the Group Financial Statements
continued

Information about operating segments

31 December, 2012

	Institutional Banking	Commercial Banking	Financial Markets
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**
Revenue:			
Derived from external customers	50,006,127	108,688,099	19,837,384
Derived from other business segments	(315,702)	1,009,737	518,265
Total Revenue	**49,690,424**	**109,967,745**	**20,355,649**
Interest expenses	(23,466,071)	(25,399,204)	(11,236,116)
	(26,224,353)	**84,298,542**	**9,119,533**
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	11,135,578	25,639,103	5,109,531
Income tax expense			
Pre-tax loss on remeasurement of assets of disposal group	–	–	–
Profit after tax	–	–	–
Other segment information:			
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,255,019)	(5,404,589)	(620,019)
Assets and liabilities:			
Tangible segment assets	933,056,038	495,047,753	195,870,779
Unallocated segment assets	–	–	–
Total assets	**933,056,038**	**495,047,753**	**195,870,779**
Segment liabilities	249,524,634	699,901,327	246,067,330
Unallocated segment liabilities	–	–	–
Total liabilities	**249,524,634**	**699,901,327**	**246,067,330**
Net assets	**683,531,404**	**(204,853,574)**	**(50,196,522)**

31 December, 2011

	Institutional Banking	Commercial Banking	Financial Markets
	N'000	N'000	N'000
Revenue:			
Derived from external customers	45,739,642	66,426,748	14,229,744
Derived from other business segments	(5,444,811)	5,368,426	56,854
Total Revenue	40,294,831	71,795,174	14,286,598
Interest expenses	(13,704,561)	(20,336,999)	(156,757)
	26,590,270	51,458,175	14,129,841
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(1,979,085)	17,462,759	5,217,825
Income tax expense			
Profit after tax			
Other segment information:			
Depreciation and amortisation	(117,481)	(3,643,673)	(1,420,580)
Assets and liabilities:			
Tangible segment assets	462,036,436	676,058,388	230,926,177
Unallocated segment assets	–	–	–
Total assets	462,036,436	676,058,388	230,926,177
Segment liabilities	132,187,398	1,038,038,515	156,155,009
Unallocated segment liabilities	–	–	–
Total liabilities	132,187,398	1,038,038,515	156,155,009

Retail Banking	Unallocated segments	Total continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
25,776,518	4,000,836	208,308,873	2,181,942	210,490,815
(462,801)	(749,498)	–	–	–
25,313,717	**3,251,338**	**208,308,873**	**2,181,942**	**210,490,815**
(4,957,975)	(92)	(65,059,458)	(471,002)	(65,530,460)
20,355,742	**3,251,246**	**143,249,415**	**1,710,940**	**144,960,355**
2,800,074	193,861	44,880,198	(4,116,440)	40,763,708
–	–	(2,018,307)	(34,521)	(2,052,828)
–	–		(306,096)	(306,096)
–	–	42,861,891	(4,457,057)	38,404,784
(3,582,264)	(159,619)	(11,021,511)	(305,442)	(11,326,953)
30,319,137	60,056,414	1,714,350,120	30,827,257	1,745,177,377
–	–	–	–	–
30,319,137	**60,056,414**	**1,714,350,120**	**30,827,257**	**1,745,177,377**
263,383,693	19,516,397	1,478,393,380	25,793,512	1,504,186,892
–	–	–	–	–
263,383,693	**19,516,397**	**1,478,393,380**	**25,793,512**	**1,504,186,892**
(233,064,556)	**40,540,017**	**235,956,740**	**5,033,745**	**240,990,485**

Retail Banking	Unallocated segments	Total continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
5,630,829	2,176,812	134,203,775	2,723,184	136,926,959
19,531	–	–	–	–
5,650,360	2,176,812	134,203,775	2,723,184	136,926,959
(1,884,697)	(404,309)	(36,487,323)	(552,032)	(37,039,355)
3,765,663	1,772,503	97,716,452	2,171,152	99,887,604
1,275,933	(46,383)	21,931,049	(1,629,684)	20,301,365
				(3,593,110)
				16,708,255
(234,165)	(224,637)	(5,640,536)	(340,543)	(5,981,079)
36,424,643	229,301,111	1,634,746,755	–	1,634,746,755
–	–	–	–	–
36,424,643	229,301,111	1,634,746,755	–	1,634,746,755
852,562,202	26,067,422	2,205,010,546	–	2,205,010,546
–	–	–	–	–
852,562,202	26,067,422	2,205,010,546	–	2,205,010,546

Financial Statements

Reconciliation of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss and assets and liabilities

	Dec-12 N'000	Dec-11 N'000
Revenues		
Total revenue from reportable segments	**210,490,815**	136,926,959
Adjustments to reconcile segment results to amounts reported in these IFRS financial statements	**–**	774,405
Consolidated revenue	**210,490,815**	137,701,364
Profit or loss		
Total profit or loss for reportable segments	**40,763,708**	20,301,365
	40,763,708	20,301,365
Adjustments to reconcile segment results to amounts reported in these IFRS financial statements	**–**	2,185,977
Unallocated amounts:	**–**	–
– Share of profit of equity accounted investees	**–**	(10,000)
Consolidated profit before income tax	**40,763,708**	22,477,342

	Dec-12 N'000	Dec-11 N'000
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	**1,745,177,377**	1,634,746,755
Adjustments to reconcile segment results to amounts reported in these IFRS financial statements	**–**	(8,556,365)
	1,745,177,377	1,626,190,390
Equity accounted investees		
Consolidated total assets	**1,745,177,377**	1,626,190,390
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	**1,504,186,892**	1,437,704,546
Adjustments to reconcile segment results to amounts reported in these IFRS financial statements	**–**	(766,099)
Consolidated total liabilities	**1,504,186,892**	1,436,938,447

Geographical segments

The Group operates in three geographic regions, being:

- Nigeria
- Rest of Africa
- Europe.

December 2012

	Nigeria	Rest of Africa	Europe	Total continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Derived from external customers	184,108,189	20,183,185	4,017,499	208,308,873	2,181,942	210,490,815
Derived from other segments	–	–	–	–		–
Total Revenue	**184,108,189**	**20,183,185**	**4,017,499**	**208,308,873**	**2,181,942**	**210,490,815**
Interest expense	(58,802,160)	(4,409,570)	(1,847,728)	(65,059,458)	(471,002)	(65,530,460)
Fee and commission expenses	(562,003)	–	(43,832)	(605,835)	(3,793)	(609,628)
Operating Income	124,744,026	15,773,615	2,125,939	142,693,580	1,707,147	144,350,727
Profit/(loss) before income tax	41,596,937	3,574,026	(290,814)	44,880,148	(4,116,440)	40,763,708
Assets and liabilities:						
Total assets	1,520,521,677	86,303,746	107,524,697	1,714,350,120	30,827,257	1,745,177,377
Total liabilities	1,268,188,256	104,416,837	105,788,287	1,478,393,380	25,793,512	1,504,186,892
Net assets	**252,333,421**	**(18,113,091)**	**1,736,410**	**235,956,740**	**5,033,745**	**240,990,485**

December 2011

	Nigeria	Rest of Africa	Europe	Total continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Derived from external customers	123,060,106	10,622,025	2,544,099	136,226,230	2,723,184	138,949,414
Derived from other segments	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue	123,060,106	10,622,025	2,544,099	136,226,230	2,723,184	138,949,414
Interest expense	(33,639,642)	(2,576,674)	(128,660)	(36,344,976)	(552,032)	(36,897,008)
Fee and commission expenses	–	(142,347)	–	(142,347)	–	(142,347)
Operating Income/(loss)	89,420,464	7,903,004	2,415,439	(99,738,907)	(552,032)	(101,910,059)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	21,629,111	(16,325)	318,263	21,931,049	(1,629,684)	20,301,365
Assets and liabilities:						
Total assets	1,468,941,873	76,018,471	89,786,411	1,634,746,755	–	1,634,746,755
Total liabilities	1,271,467,526	82,234,532	84,002,489	1,437,704,547	–	1,437,704,547
Net assets	197,474,347	(6,216,061)	5,783,922	197,042,208	–	197,042,208

Financial Statements

Notes to the Group Financial Statements
continued

8. Financial assets and liabilities

Accounting classification measurement basis and fair values

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

Group

31 December, 2012	Note	Trading	Derivative Designated at fair value
		N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	21	–	–
Non-pledged trading assets	22	27,906,803	–
Pledged assets	23	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	24	–	30,949
Loans and advances to banks	25	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	26	–	–
Insurance receivables	27	–	–
Investment securities	30	–	–
		27,906,803	**30,949**
Deposits from banks	37	–	–
Deposits from customers	38	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	24	–	35,515
Debt Securities issued	39	–	–
Claims payable	42	–	–
Liabilities on investment contracts	43	–	–
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	45	–	–
		–	**35,515**

Group

31 December, 2011	Note	Trading	Derivative Designated at fair value
		N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	21	–	–
Non-pledged trading assets	22	10,812,122	–
Pledged assets	23	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	24	–	9,909
Loans and advances to banks	25	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	26	–	–
Insurance receivables	27	–	–
Investment securities	30	–	–
		10,812,122	9,909
Deposits from banks	37	–	–
Deposits from customers	38	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	24	–	9,413
Claims payable	42	–	–
Liabilities on investment contracts	43	–	–
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	45	–	–
		–	9,413

Held-to-maturity	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Available-for-sale	Other amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
–	–	–	296,184,966	296,184,966	296,184,966
–	–	–	–	27,906,803	27,906,803
60,949,856	–	–	–	60,949,856	46,718,883
–	–	–	–	30,949	30,949
–	4,564,943	–	–	4,564,943	4,597,931
–	604,073,399	–	–	604,073,399	634,389,210
–	627,337	–	–	627,337	627,337
390,541,200	–	56,740,611	–	447,281,811	410,215,324
451,491,056	**609,265,679**	**56,740,611**	**296,184,966**	**1,441,620,064**	**1,420,671,403**
–	–	–	105,170,552	105,170,552	117,249,799
–	–	–	1,201,481,996	1,201,481,996	1,188,514,320
–	–	–	–	35,515	35,515
–	–	–	54,685,891	54,685,891	55,070,670
–	–	–	118,226	118,226	118,226
–	–	–	65,591	65,591	65,591
–	–	–	40,092,312	40,092,312	58,034,715
–	**–**	**–**	**1,401,614,568**	**1,401,650,083**	**1,419,088,836**

Held-to-maturity	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Available-for-sale	Other amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
–	–	–	191,518,474	191,518,474	185,018,474
–	–	–	–	10,812,122	10,812,122
66,191,144	–	–	–	66,191,144	60,442,599
–	–	–	–	9,909	9,909
–	775,765	–	–	775,765	760,636
–	576,228,507	–	–	576,228,507	541,971,884
–	1,405,000	–	–	1,405,000	1,405,000
514,755,308	–	46,978,397	–	561,733,704	508,846,837
580,946,452	578,409,272	46,978,397	191,518,474	1,408,674,625	1,309,267,461
–	–	–	146,808,286	146,808,286	149,481,617
–	–	–	1,101,703,921	1,101,703,921	1,093,115,656
–	–	–	–	9,413	9,413
–	–	–	450,000	450,000	395,000
–	–	–	61,000	61,000	59,000
–	–	–	29,258,273	29,258,273	29,243,369
–	–	–	1,278,281,480	1,278,290,893	1,272,304,055

The table below sets out the Bank's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their fair values.

Bank

31 December, 2012	Note	Trading	Derivative Designated at fair value
		N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	21	–	–
Non-pledged trading assets	22	3,769,260	–
Pledged assets	23	–	–
Loans and advances to banks	25	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	26	–	–
Investment securities	30	–	–
		3,769,260	**–**
Deposits from banks	37	–	–
Deposits from customers	38	–	–
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	45	–	–
		–	**–**

Bank

31 December, 2011	Note	Trading	Derivative Designated at fair value
		N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	21	–	–
Non-pledged trading assets	22	5,787,534	–
Pledged assets	23	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	26	–	–
Investment securities	30	–	–
		5,787,534	–
Deposits from banks	40	–	–
Deposits from customers	41	–	–
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	48	–	–
		–	–

Held-to-maturity	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Available-for-sale	Other amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
–	–	–	176,228,932	176,228,932	176,228,932
–	–	–	–	3,769,260	3,769,260
60,949,856	–	–	–	60,949,856	46,718,883
–	3,054,520	–	–	3,054,520	3,054,520
–	554,592,198	–	–	554,592,198	557,144,866
366,772,849	–	53,573,446	–	420,346,295	382,608,406
427,722,705	**557,646,718**	**53,573,446**	**176,228,932**	**1,218,941,061**	**1,169,524,867**
–	–	–	24,590,053	24,590,053	16,190,124
–	–	–	1,093,979,220	1,093,979,220	1,083,040,794
–	–	–	95,594,904	95,594,904	98,388,315
–	**–**	**–**	**1,214,164,177**	**1,214,164,177**	**1,197,619,233**

Held-to-maturity	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Available-for-sale	Other amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
–	–	–	98,255,964	98,255,964	98,255,964
–	–	–	–	5,787,534	5,787,534
–	–	–	66,191,144	66,191,144	50,736,401
–	490,877,501	–	–	490,877,501	493,136,904
111,894,871	–	15,525,164	–	127,420,035	115,980,507
111,894,871	490,877,501	15,525,164	164,447,108	788,532,178	763,897,311
–	–	–	143,073,663	143,073,663	94,199,892
–	–	–	522,922,292	522,922,292	517,693,722
–	–	–	29,243,818	29,243,818	30,098,361
–	–	–	695,239,773	695,239,773	641,991,976

9. (a) Business combination of Access Bank and Intercontinental Bank

Pursuant to the acquisition of Intercontinental Bank, the Group was restructured based on a scheme of merger dated 1 December, 2011. As part of the merger process, Intercontinental Bank was dissolved as a legal entity on 23 January, 2012 and its operations integrated into Access Bank Plc.

This business combination has been accounted for as a common control transaction where the acquirer (Access Bank Plc) has applied the book value accounting as the basis in recognising the assets acquired liabilities assumed of the acquiree (Intercontinental Bank) in the financial statements. The difference between the consideration paid and Access Bank's share of the net assets of the acquiree has been accounted for in capital reserve.

The net assets of Intercontinental Bank acquired as at 23 January, 2012 are as follows:

	Recognised book values on acquisition
	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	81,984,000
Non-pledged trading assets	963,000
Loans and advances to customers	26,338,000
Investments in equity accounted investee	1,980,808
Investment in subsidiary	17,328,039
Investment securities	364,280,317
Investment properties	1,710,320
Property and equipment	40,554,795
Intangible assets	758,000
Deferred tax assets	4,369,987
Other assets	68,707,000
Total assets	**608,974,266**
Deposits from banks	2,600,000
Deposits from customers	450,184,000
Retirement benefit obligations	600,000
Current tax liabilities	4,298,000
Other liabilities	58,645,286
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	7,521,000
Contingent settlement provisions	3,548,000
Total liabilities	**527,396,286**
Net identifiable assets and liabilities	81,577,980
Non-controlling interest	(21,523,292)
Access Bank's share of the net identifiable assets and liabilities acquired	60,054,688
Cost of investment in the Bank	(50,000,000)
Reserve from business combination	**10,054,688**

(b) Transactions with non-controlling interest of Intercontinental Bank

Pursuant to the business combination between Access Bank Plc and Intercontinental Bank as disclosed in Note 9(a) above and based on the scheme of merger document dated 1 December, 2011, Access Bank issued, allotted and credited as fully paid to the Intercontinental Bank Shareholders, 1 Scheme Share for every 4 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each in Intercontinental Bank previously held as follows:

Number of ordinary shares issued ('000)	1,244,668
Nominal value of shares issued (N'000)	622,334
Value of shares issued at a premium (N'000)	20,900,958
Fair value of consideration paid (N'000)	21,523,292
Non-controlling interest	(21,523,292)
Gain/loss on business combination	–

(c) Loss of control of subsidiaries

The Access Bank Group formulated a plan for the integration and/or disposal of non banking subsidiaries in a manner that is intended to allow Access Bank to comply with existing regulations on banking operations.

Based on the plan, management has approved the winding-up of Intercontinental Capital Markets Limited, Intercontinental Registrars Limited, Intercontinental Securities Limited, Intercontinental Trustees Limited, Intercontinental Finance and Investment Limited and Flexmore Technologies, due to the operational losses these subsidiaries continue to incur, as well as the belief that, operationally, they do not fit within the Access Bank Group's strategy. Winding-up proceedings have commenced for these subsidiaries and a receiver manager have been appointed by the Court. As a result of these events the Bank has lost control without a change in absolute or relative ownership levels. The loss of control in these subsidiaries is as accounted for below:

	Inter-continental Registrars Sept-12	Inter-continental Finance & Investment Sept-12	Inter-continental Securities Sept-12	Inte-continental Trustees Sept-12	Inter-continental Capital Markets Sept-12	Flexmore Technologies Sept-12	Total Sept-12
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	43,273	78,521	59,398	33,887	321,547	49	536,675
Loans and advances to customers	–	51,965	–	–	46,555	–	98,520
Investment securities	18,811	–	–	–	13,011	–	31,822
Investment properties	–	314,624	–	–	63,000	–	377,624
Property and equipment	–	12,854	436	–	6,000	1,387	20,677
Other assets	–	–	–	3,000	–	361,684	364,684
Total assets	62,084	457,964	59,834	36,887	450,113	363,120	1,430,002
Current tax liabilities	–	(5,828)	–	(42,160)	–	(46,698)	(94,686)
Other liabilities	(1,803,991)	(1,270,536)	(1,518,501)	(586,275)	(1,448,811)	(777,539)	(7,405,653)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	–	(365,468)	–	(1,771,852)	–	(950,027)	(3,087,347)
Total liabilities	(1,803,991)	(1,641,832)	(1,518,501)	(2,400,287)	(1,448,811)	(1,774,264)	(10,587,687)
Net liability of subsidiaries as at date of loss of control	(1,741,907)	(1,183,868)	(1,458,667)	(2,363,400)	(998,698)	(1,411,144)	(9,157,685)
Non-controlling interest	–	–	708,183	–	372,034	–	1,080,217
Access Bank's share of net liability of subsidiaries as at date of loss of control	(1,741,907)	(1,183,868)	(750,484)	(2,363,400)	(626,664)	(1,411,144)	(8,077,468)
Group's share of pre-acquisition reserves							9,198,624
Consideration received on loss of control							–
Post acquisition reserves							(846,321)
Net loss on loss of control of subsidiaries to the Group (see Note 18)							274,835

Financial Statements

10. Discontinued operations

At the end of the reporting year, the Group accounted for the Bank's subsidiaries; FinBank Burundi, Intercontinental Bank (UK), Intercontinental Homes and Savings Plc and Access Bank Côte d'Ivoire; as discontinued operations as they were classified as held-for-sale. Management is committed to a plan to sell these subsidiaries within 12 months from the reporting period. Analysis of the result of discontinued operations and the result recognised in the remeasurement of assets or disposal groups is as:

For the year ended 31 December, 2012

	Access Burundi	Intercontinental Homes & Savings Limited	Intercontinental Bank UK	Omni Finance Bank Côte d'Ivoire	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Results of discontinued operations					
Interest income	374,077	315,206	192,707	157,937	1,039,927
Interest expense	(92,171)	(149,069)	(41,981)	(187,781)	(471,002)
Net interest income	281,906	166,137	150,726	(29,844)	568,925
Fee and commission income	143,346	18,530	55,131	106,419	323,427
Fee and commission expense	–	–	(3,793)	–	(3,793)
Net fee and commission income	143,346	18,530	51,338	106,419	319,634
Net trading income	37,937	5,396	–	45,712	89,045
Other operating income	92,694	554,744	6,828	75,278	729,544
Total operating income	**555,882**	**744,807**	**208,892**	**197,565**	**1,707,147**
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(21,507)	(5,932)	(4,805)	(210,295)	(242,539)
Personnel expenses	(204,292)	(366,345)	(334,669)	(272,447)	(1,177,753)
Operating lease expenses	(74,178)	(53,957)	–	(32,411)	(160,546)
Depreciation and amortisation	(51,066)	(58,810)	–	(195,566)	(305,442)
Other operating expenses	(554,149)	(338,373)	(161,057)	(2,883,728)	(3,937,307)
Total expenses	(905,191)	(823,417)	(500,531)	(3,594,447)	(5,823,587)
Loss before tax from discontinued operations	**(349,309)**	**(78,610)**	**(291,639)**	**(3,396,882)**	**(4,116,440)**
Income tax expense	(5,530)	(28,991)	–	–	(34,521)
Loss from discontinued operations (net of tax)	(354,839)	(107,601)	(291,639)	(3,396,882)	(4,150,961)
Pre-tax loss recognised on the remeasurement of assets of disposal group	–	(306,096)	–	–	(306,096)
Tax	–	–	–	–	–
After tax losses recognised on the remeasurement of assets of disposal group	(354,839)	(413,697)	(291,639)	(3,396,882)	(4,457,057)
After tax loss attributable to:					
Owners of the bank	(308,710)	(361,920)	(151,302)	(3,193,069)	(4,015,002)
Non-controlling interests	(46,129)	(51,777)	(140,337)	(203,813)	(442,056)
After tax loss for the year	(354,839)	(413,697)	(291,639)	(3,396,882)	(4,457,057)
Basic loss per share (kobo)					(19)
Cash flows from/(used in) discontinued operation					
Net cash used in operating activities	(134,725)	(191,854)	1,650,435	(5,785,785)	(4,461,929)
Net cash from investing activities	(21,472)	91,821	(506)	–	69,842
Net cash from financing activities	(82,496)	–	228,357	(21,472)	124,389
Effect on cash flows	**(238,693)**	**(100,033)**	**1,878,286**	**(5,807,257)**	**(4,267,698)**

For the year ended 31 December, 2011

	Access Burundi	Intercontinental Homes & Savings Limited	Intercontinental Bank UK	Omni Finance Bank Côte d'Ivoire	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Results of discontinued operations					
Interest income	363,296	440,286	195,427	388,933	1,387,941
Interest expense	(68,052)	(135,893)	(65,474)	(282,612)	(552,032)
Net interest income	295,344	304,393	129,953	106,321	835,910
Fee and commission income	186,271	29,623	241,483	177,834	635,211
Fee and commission expense	–	–	–	–	–
Net fee and commission income	186,271	29,623	241,483	177,834	635,211
Net trading income	–	–	–	96,686	134,685
Other operating income	99,590	431,000	32,862	1,895	565,347
Total operating income	**619,104**	**765,016**	**404,298**	**382,736**	**2,171,152**
Net impairment loss on financial assets	27,310	205,721	(12,945)	(26,657)	193,429
Personnel expenses	(213,838)	(519,184)	–	(610,357)	(1,343,379)
Operating lease expenses	(40,170)	–	–	(37,938)	(78,108)
Depreciation and amortisation	(46,367)	(72,177)	–	(221,999)	(340,543)
Other operating expenses	(287,953)	(219,187)	(1,154,886)	(570,209)	(2,232,235)
Total expenses	(561,018)	(604,827)	(1,167,831)	(1,467,160)	(3,800,836)
Loss before tax from discontinued operations	**58,086**	**160,189**	**(763,534)**	**(1,084,424)**	**(1,629,684)**
Income tax expense	(20,330)	(49,582)	–	–	(69,912)
Loss from discontinued operations (net of tax)	37,756	110,607	(763,534)	(1,084,424)	(1,699,596)
Pre-tax loss recognised on the remeasurement of assets of disposal group	–	–	–	–	–
Tax	–	–	–	–	–
After tax losses recognised on the remeasurement of assets of disposal group	37,756	110,607	(763,534)	(1,084,424)	(1,699,596)
After tax loss attributable to:					
Owners of the bank	32,848	57,383	(396,121)	(1,019,359)	(1,325,249)
Non-controlling interests	4,908	53,224	(367,413)	(65,065)	(374,346)
After tax loss for the year	37,756	110,607	(763,534)	(1,084,424)	(1,699,596)
Basic loss per share (kobo)					(9.50)

Cash flows from/(used in) discontinued operation					
Net cash used in operating activities	8,986	26,324	(181,717)	(258,087)	(404,494)
Net cash from investing activities	393	1,150	(7,941)	(11,277)	(17,675)
Net cash from financing activities	19,319	56,595	(390,686)	(554,880)	(869,652)
Effect on cash flows	**28,698**	**84,069**	**(580,343)**	**(824,244)**	**(1,291,821)**

Notes to the Group Financial Statements
continued

11. Non-current assets and non-current liabilities held for sale

FinBank Burundi, Intercontinental Bank (UK), Intercontinental Homes and Savings Plc and Access Bank Côte d'Ivoire are presented as disposal group held for sale following the commitment of the Group's management to a plan to sell the operations of the subsidiaries. Efforts to sell the disposal groups have commenced and the sale is expected within 12 months from the end of the reporting period. As at 31 December, 2012, the disposal groups comprised assets of N30,827,258,000 less liabilities of N25,793,512,000 as follows:

For the year ended 31 December, 2012	Access Burundi	Intercontinental Homes & Savings Limited	Intercontinental Bank UK	Omni Finance Bank Côte d'Ivoire	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	457,124	426,452	11,296,202	942,493	13,122,271
Non-pledged trading assets	368,575	–	–	–	368,575
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	21,309	–	21,309
Loans and advances to banks	–	–	2,306,730	–	2,306,730
Loans and advances to customers	1,984,588	1,560,303	784,131	1,293,427	5,622,449
Investment securities	–	135,035	1,592,361	57,963	1,785,359
Trading properties	–	2,870,974	–	–	2,870,974
Investment properties	–	403,707	–	–	403,707
Property and equipment	199,328	652,315	55,049	1,326,433	2,233,126
Intangible assets	427,109	29,859	20,041	18,591	495,599
Deferred tax assets	–	722,718	–	–	722,718
Other assets	130,557	313,433	191,530	238,920	874,440
Total assets	**3,567,282**	**7,114,796**	**16,267,353**	**3,877,827**	**30,827,257**
Deposits from banks	–	–	(12,698,049)	(3,077,491)	(15,775,542)
Deposits from customers	(2,513,741)	(1,257,171)	–	(3,485,893)	(7,256,805)
Derivative financial instruments	–	(31,286)	(19,026)	–	(50,312)
Current tax liabilities	(185,170)	(914,585)	–	–	(1,099,755)
Other liabilities	–	–	(199,648)	(411,976)	(611,624)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	–	(999,475)	–	–	(999,475)
Total liabilities	**(2,698,911)**	**(3,202,517)**	**(12,916,722)**	**(6,975,362)**	**(25,793,512)**
Net assets of disposal group	**868,371**	**3,912,279**	**3,350,631**	**(3,097,535)**	**5,033,745**

12. Net interest income

For the year ended 31 December, 2012	Group 2012	Group 2011	Bank 2012	Bank 2011
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Interest income				
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,729,307**	3,357,725	**1,626,693**	1,114,496
Loans and advances to banks and customers	**100,183,478**	78,752,317	**89,437,481**	63,139,022
Investment securities	**58,524,501**	24,111,293	**53,357,186**	13,936,896
Total interest income	**161,437,286**	106,221,335	**144,421,360**	78,190,414
Interest expense				
Deposit from banks	**(12,488,557)**	(9,487,561)	**(13,233,673)**	(6,907,312)
Deposit from customers	**(46,668,960)**	(24,075,657)	**(42,078,513)**	(18,135,937)
Securities dealing	**(1,795,284)**	(2,574,398)	**(1,777,588)**	(2,401,706)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**(2,317,821)**	–	**(2,335,104)**	–
Other borrowed funds	**(1,777,207)**	(104,220)	**–**	–
Other interest expense	**(11,629)**	(232,397)	**–**	–
Total interest expense	**(65,059,458)**	(36,474,233)	**(59,424,878)**	(27,444,955)
Net interest income	**96,377,828**	69,747,102	**84,996,482**	50,745,459

Interest income for the year ended 31 December, 2012 includes N30,444,561 (December 2011: N4,354,110,000) accrued on impaired financial assets.

13. Fee and commission income

For the year ended 31 December, 2012	Group 2012	Group 2011	Bank 2012	Bank 2011
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Credit-related fees and commissions	7,898,357	7,181,592	6,138,962	3,465,879
Commission on turnover and handling commission	6,499,558	3,715,713	6,499,558	3,715,713
Other fees and commissions	14,336,370	11,433,488	10,484,419	8,444,936
Total fee and commission income	28,734,285	22,330,793	23,122,939	15,626,528

Credit related fees and commissions relate to fees charged to corporate customers other than fees included in determining the effective interest rates relating to loans and advances carried at amortised cost.

14. Net trading income

For the year ended 31 December, 2012	Group 2012	Group 2011	Bank 2012	Bank 2011
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Fixed-income securities	256,305	(36,481)	256,215	313,956
Foreign exchange	7,429,698	7,526,611	5,396,987	3,321,655
Equity securities	(141,150)	(5,221,000)	(197,068)	–
Net trading income	7,544,853	2,269,130	5,456,134	3,635,611

Net trading income includes the gains and losses arising both on the purchase and sale of trading instruments and from changes in fair value.

15. Other operating income

For the year ended 31 December, 2012	Group 2012	Group 2011	Bank 2012	Bank 2011
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Dividends on available-for-sale equity securities	1,684,579	886,292	1,643,081	292,352
Gain on bargain purchase	–	299,272	–	–
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	59,197	478,507	32,808	146,369
Profit on sale of trading properties	18,843	543,765	–	–
Profit on sale of subsidiary	–	557,801	–	–
Rental income	1,119,619	619,489	420,488	619,498
Gain on disposal of equity investment	1,704,186	–	1,640,018	–
Bad debt recovered	2,919,420	–	2,919,420	–
Other income	2,072,069	771,797	1,069,602	7,289
	9,577,913	4,156,923	7,725,417	1,065,508

Notes to the Group Financial Statements
continued

16. Net impairment loss on financial assets

For the year ended 31 December, 2012	Group 2012	Group 2011	Bank 2012	Bank 2011
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Additional/(reversal) of collective impairment charges on loans and advances to banks (see Note 25)	**7,822**	(6,878)	**7,821**	(6,878)
Additional/(reversal) of collective impairment charges on loans and advances to customers (see Note 26)	**9,268,429**	(2,919,525)	**9,100,199**	(3,129,226)
Write back of specific impairment charges on loans and advances to customers (see Note 26)	**(1,403,250)**	–	**(3,128,844)**	–
Additional specific impairment charges on loans and advances to banks (see Note 25)	**35,727**	39,873	**35,727**	39,873
Additional specific impairment charges on loans and advances to customers (see Note 26)	**–**	13,827,117	**–**	22,117,456
Additional/(reversal) of impairment charge on available-for-sale equities (see Note 30)	**175,664**	(443,000)	**175,664**	–
Additional/(reversals) impairment allowance on other assets (see Note 36)	**1,937,587**	(1,968,107)	**1,815,575**	(10,534)
Reversal of impairment allowance on investment property (see Note 32)	**–**	(211,543)	**–**	(211,544)
Dimunition of investment in subsidiaries	**–**	–	**3,609,936**	356,350
Impairment charge on insurance receivables (see Note 27)	**768,672**	746,000	**–**	–
	10,790,651	9,063,937	**11,616,078**	19,155,497

17. Personnel expenses

For the year ended 31 December, 2012	Group 2012	Group 2011	Bank 2012	Bank 2011
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Wages and salaries	**26,861,544**	20,303,707	**21,029,788**	12,254,098
Increase in liability for defined benefit plans (see Note 40(a)(i))	**1,152,061**	1,099,780	**1,152,061**	1,068,780
Contributions to defined contribution plans	**574,428**	485,599	**366,603**	296,654
Termination benefits	**3,725,937**	–	**3,725,937**	–
Other staff costs (see Note (a) below)	**1,369,186**	–	**1,369,186**	–
Increase/(decrease) in liability for share appreciation rights	**–**	94,886	**–**	–
	33,683,156	21,983,972	**27,643,575**	13,619,532

(a) Amount represents the net loss incurred by the Bank on the winding down of the Staff Investment Trust Scheme (SIT) during the year. Details of the termination of the SIT scheme and the introduction of a new plan is as disclosed in Note 41(a).

(b) Staff and Executive Directors' costs.

iii. Employee costs, including those of Executive Directors, during the year amounted to:

	Group 2012	Group 2011	Bank 2012	Bank 2011
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Wages and salaries	**26,861,544**	20,505,332	**21,726,358**	11,433,865
Pension costs	**574,428**	485,599	**366,603**	296,654
	27,435,972	20,990,931	**22,092,961**	11,730,519
Other retirement benefit cost	**1,152,061**	1,099,780	**1,152,061**	1,068,780
	28,588,033	22,090,711	**23,245,022**	12,799,299

iv. The average number of persons in employment at the Group level during the year comprise:

	Group 2012 Number	Group 2011 Number	Bank 2012 Number	Bank 2011 Number
Managerial	**409**	1,594	**266**	316
Other staff	**3,792**	4,384	**2,630**	941
	4,201	5,978	**2,896**	1,257

v. Employees, other than Directors, earning more than N900,000 per annum, whose duties were wholly or mainly discharged in Nigeria, received remuneration (excluding pension contributions and certain benefits) in the following ranges:

	Group 2012 Number	Group 2011 Number	Bank 2012 Number	Bank 2011 Number
Below N900,000	32	151	–	–
N900,001 – N910,000	1	7	–	7
N910,001 – N1,000,000	11	25	7	–
N1,200,001 – N1,440,000	21	79	–	–
N1,490,001 – N1,500,000	1	17	–	–
N1,540,001 – N1,550,000	18	–	–	–
N1,650,001 – N1,660,000	3	20	–	–
N1,990,001 – N2,010,000	442	428	382	143
N2,340,001 – N2,370,000	2	24	–	–
N2,370,001 – N2,380,000	–	–	–	–
N2,610,001 – N2,620,000	359	16	298	–
N2,990,001 – N3,000,000	313	944	–	245
N3,100,001 – N3,300,000	68	44	45	–
N3,490,001 – N3,500,000	–	8	–	–
N3,501,001 – N3,910,000	1	119	–	–
N3,910,001 – N3,920,000	6	7	–	–
N3,980,001 – N3,990,000	–	17	–	–
N4,100,001 – N4,310,000	–	2	–	–
N4,310,001 – N4,320,000	7	–	–	–
N4,320,001 – N4,330,000	5	28	–	–
N4,700,001 – N4,740,000	–	14	–	–
N4,740,001 – N4,750,000	783	344	783	337
N4,930,001 – N4,940,000	57	986	–	–
N5,430,001 – N5,440,000	–	–	–	–
N4,941,001 – N5,529,000	–	–	–	–
N5,530,001 – N5,740,000	503	9	497	–
N6,100,001 – N6,750,000	672	1,013	–	118
N6,750,001 – N6,760,000	2	–	–	–
N6,900,001 – N7,200,000	314	635	312	91
N7,431,001 – N7,489,000	3	8	–	–
N7,900,001 – N8,750,000	1	1	–	–
N8,750,001 – N8,760,000	–	–	–	–
N9,180,001 – N9,190,000	1	256	–	–
N9,350,001 – N10,810,000	193	217	192	84
N10,810,001 – N10,820,000	–	–	–	–
N11,000,001 – N11,350,000	114	71	114	71
N11,350,001 – N11,360,000	–	–	–	–
N11,950,001 – N12,160,000	–	1	–	–
N12,620,001 – N12,630,000	–	94	–	–
N13,261,001 – N14,949,000	121	61	121	61
N14,950,001 – N15,100,000	–	–	–	–
N15,101,001 – N17,949,000	68	97	68	46
N18,101,001 – N21,940,000	2	29	–	–
N22,101,001 – N26,250,000	30	33	30	19
N26,251,001 – N30,260,000	19	12	19	11
N30,261,001 – N45,329,000	19	21	19	16
Above N45,329,000	9	140	9	8
	4,201	5,978	2,896	1,257

(c) Directors' remuneration:

Remuneration paid to Directors of the Bank (excluding pension contributions and other benefits) was as follows:

	Bank 2012	Bank 2011
	N'000	N'000
Non-executive Directors		
Fees as Directors	39,000	7,350
Other emoluments:		
Allowances	182,491	91,768
	221,491	99,118
Executive Directors		
Short-term employer's benefit	145,100	145,100
Contributions to defined contribution plans	18,403	7,309
Long-term incentive plan	2,125,744	1,068,780
	2,289,247	1,221,189
	2,510,738	1,320,307

The Directors' remuneration shown above includes:

	Bank 2012	Bank 2011
	N'000	N'000
Chairman	25,641	9,974
Highest-paid Director	35,700	36,250

The emoluments of all other Directors fell within the following ranges:

	Bank 2012	Bank 2011
N1,000,000 – N9,000,000	2	2
N9,000,001 – N13,000,000	1	1
N13,000,001 – N20,000,000	9	9
N20,000,001 – N37,000,000	2	1
	14	13

18. Other operating expenses

For the year ended 31 December, 2012	Group 2012	Group 2011	Bank 2012	Bank 2011
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Other premises and equipment costs	4,187,644	2,852,411	4,006,438	1,742,685
Professional fees	1,078,410	4,235,996	644,125	405,556
Insurance	911,257	4,298,188	741,030	494,990
Business travel expenses	1,196,985	1,332,718	930,655	1,239,228
AMCON surcharge (see Note (a) below)	2,837,900	2,713,068	2,837,900	2,184,068
Loss of control of subsidiaries (see Note 9(b))	274,835	–	–	–
Loss on disposal of investments	7,733,771	193,674	7,417,651	193,674
Deposit insurance premium	2,105,297	2,105,297	2,105,297	2,105,297
Auditor's remuneration	339,528	180,000	250,000	180,000
General administrative expenses	20,091,277	17,535,305	15,016,940	12,490,766
	40,756,904	35,446,657	33,950,036	21,036,264

(a) This represents the Group's contribution to AMCON's sinking fund for the period ended 31 December, 2012. Effective 1 January, 2011, the Bank is required to contribute 0.3% of its total assets as at the preceding year end (31 December, 2011) to AMCON's sinking fund in line with existing guidelines. This is based on the total assets as determined under prudential regulation.

19. Income tax expense recognised in the profit or loss

For the year ended 31 December, 2012

For the year ended 31 December, 2012	Group 2012	Group 2011	Bank 2012	Bank 2011
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Current tax expense				
Corporate Income Tax	7,698,209	3,825,568	5,813,999	6,532,309
Education Tax	242,323	–	242,323	–
Prior year's underprovision	96,985	101,000	96,985	101,000
	8,037,517	3,926,568	6,153,307	6,633,309
Deferred tax expense				
(Origination)/reversal of temporary differences	(6,019,209)	3,102,540	(5,478,803)	259,287
Total income tax expense/(credit)	2,018,307	7,029,108	674,504	6,892,596

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

				Group				Bank
	Dec-12	Dec-12	Dec-11	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-12	Dec-11	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Profit before income tax		44,880,148		22,477,342		37,028,147		12,141,462
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax	30%	13,464,044	30%	6,637,149	30%	11,108,444	30%	3,642,439
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	-2%	(1,011,797)	18%	4,077,123	0%	–	0%	–
Non-deductible expenses	12%	5,578,585	23%	5,202,584	15%	5,578,585	0%	–
Tax-exempt income	-42%	(18,971,065)	0%	(9,798,667)	-51%	(18,971,065)	25%	2,990,870
Education tax levy	1%	242,323	4%	879,831	1%	242,323	0%	–
Balancing charge	0%	107,695	0%	–	0%	107,695	0%	–
Overprovided in prior years	-4%	(1,898,922)	0%	101,000	-5%	(1,898,922)	2%	259,287
Impact of dividend as tax base	10%	4,507,444	0%	–	12%	4,507,444	0%	–
Total income tax expense in comprehensive income	4%	2,018,307	32%	7,099,020	2%	674,504	57%	6,892,596

20. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share and diluted earnings shares are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding the average number of ordinary shares purchased by the Bank and held as treasury shares. The calculation of basic earnings per share at 31 December, 2012 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, which are calculated as follows for both continued and discontinued operations for both years:

Basic earnings per share (Basic EPS) – Continued Operations

Number of ordinary shares

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	'000	'000	'000	'000
– Profit for the year from continuing operations	42,861,841	17,077,918	36,353,643	5,248,866
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	22,882,919	17,888,251	22,882,919	17,888,251
Basic earnings per share (expressed in Kobo per share)	187	95	159	29

Basic earnings per share (Basic EPS) – Discontinued Operations

Number of ordinary shares

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	'000	'000	'000	'000
– Loss for the year from discontinued operations	(4,150,961)	(1,699,596)	–	–
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	22,882,919	17,888,251	22,882,919	17,888,251
Basic loss per share (expressed in Kobo per share)	(18)	(10)	–	–

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

21. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash on hand and balances with banks	110,075,694	65,362,706	90,455,766	55,084,056
Unrestricted balances with central banks	25,238,351	35,566,237	19,461,280	7,389,672
Money market placements and other cash equivalents	160,870,921	90,589,531	66,311,886	35,782,236
	296,184,966	191,518,474	176,228,932	98,255,964

(i) Included in cash and cash equivalents is an amount of N687,537,505 (2011: N3,148,000,000) representing unclaimed dividend held in the account of the Registrar with the Bank. The corresponding liability is included in other liabilities (see Note 41).

(ii) Included in cash in hand balances with other banks is an amount of N24,611,573,000 (2011: N18,536,179,000) representing the Naira value of foreign currencies held on behalf of customers to cover letter of credit transactions. The corresponding liability is included in other liabilities (see Note 41).

22. Non-pledged trading assets

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Government bonds	1,393,240	7,311,562	711,495	2,286,974
Treasury bills	26,182,745	3,500,560	2,884,040	3,500,560
Equities	330,818	–	173,725	–
	27,906,803	10,812,122	3,769,260	5,787,534

23. Pledged assets

Financial assets that may be re-pledged or resold by counterparties:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Treasury bills	6,560,147	7,491,114	6,560,147	7,491,114
Government bonds	54,389,709	58,700,030	54,389,709	58,700,030
	60,949,856	66,191,144	60,949,856	66,191,144

As at 31 December, 2012, the Bank held no collateral, which it was permitted to sell or re-pledge in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral (December 2011: nil).

24. Derivative financial instruments

Group

	Assets Dec-12	Liabilities Dec-12	Assets Dec-11	Liabilities Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Instrument type:				
Foreign exchange	30,949	35,515	9,909	9,413
	30,949	35,515	9,909	9,413

The Group uses derivatives not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, to manage its exposure to foreign currency risks. The instruments used include forward contracts and cross-currency linked forward contracts.

25. Loans and advances to banks

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Loans and advances to banks	4,674,298	841,571	3,163,874	841,571
Less specific allowances for impairment	(96,755)	(61,028)	(96,755)	(61,028)
Less collective allowances for impairment	(12,600)	(4,778)	(12,599)	(4,778)
	4,564,943	775,765	3,054,520	775,765

Specific allowances for impairment on loans and advances to banks

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance beginning of year	61,028	21,155	61,028	21,155
Impairment loss for the year:				
– Charge for the year	35,727	39,873	35,727	39,873
– Allowance no longer required	–	–	–	–
Balance end of year	96,755	61,028	96,755	61,028

Collective allowances for impairment on loans and advances to banks

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance beginning of year	4,778	11,656	4,778	11,656
Impairment loss for the year:				
– Charge for the year	7,822	–	7,821	–
– Allowance no longer required	–	(6,878)	–	(6,878)
Balance end of year	12,600	4,778	12,599	4,778

26. Loans and advances to customers

a) Group

December 2012	Gross amount	Specific impairment allowance	Collective impairment allowance	Total impairment allowance	Carrying amount
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Loans to individuals	47,915,666	(2,724,644)	(225,374)	(2,950,018)	44,965,649
Loans to corporate entities and other organisations	594,119,456	(21,508,365)	(13,503,341)	(35,011,706)	559,107,750
	642,035,122	(24,233,009)	(13,728,715)	(37,961,724)	604,073,399

December 2011	Gross amount	Specific impairment allowance	Collective impairment allowance	Total impairment allowance	Carrying amount
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Loans to individuals	41,690,204	(5,682,480)	(213,926)	(5,896,406)	35,793,798
Loans to corporate entities and other organisations	582,849,099	(37,898,542)	(4,515,848)	(42,414,390)	540,434,709
	624,539,303	(43,581,022)	(4,729,774)	(48,310,796)	576,228,507

Specific allowances for impairment on loans and advances to customers

	Dec-12	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000
Balance beginning of year	43,581,022	23,535,063
Acquired through business combination	–	60,734,000
Impairment loss for the year:		
– Charge for the year	8,510,904	19,411,373
– Allowance no longer required	(9,914,154)	(5,584,256)
Net impairment for the year	(1,403,250)	13,827,117
Effect of foreign currency movements	807,084	123,995
Write-offs	(18,571,847)	(54,639,153)
Balance end of year	24,233,009	43,581,022

Collective allowances for impairment on loans and advances to customers

	Dec-12	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000
Balance beginning of year	4,729,744	6,792,884
Acquired through business combination	–	801,246
Impairment loss for the year:		
– Charge for the year	9,268,429	68,873
– Allowance no longer required	–	(2,988,398)
Net impairment for the year	9,268,429	(2,919,525)
Effect of foreign currency movements	(269,488)	55,169
Balance end of year	13,728,715	4,729,774

Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost include the following finance lease receivables for leases of certain property and equipment where the group is the lessor:

	Dec-12	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000
Gross investment in finance lease, receivable	2,569,890	3,398,206
Unearned finance income	(265,343)	(557,119)
Net investment in finance leases	2,304,547	2,841,087
Net investment in finance leases, receivable:		
Less than one year	292,051	565,504
Between one and five years	2,012,496	2,275,583
	2,304,547	2,841,087

Loans and advances to customers
b) Bank

December 2012	Gross amount	Specific impairment allowance	Collective impairment allowance	Total impairment allowance	Carrying amount
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Loans to individuals	15,849,122	(2,724,644)	(225,374)	(2,950,018)	12,899,104
Loans to corporate entities and other organisations	571,947,757	(17,118,994)	(13,135,668)	(30,254,662)	541,693,095
	587,796,879	(19,843,638)	(13,361,042)	(33,204,680)	554,592,199

December 2011	Gross amount	Specific impairment allowance	Collective impairment allowance	Total impairment allowance	Carrying amount
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Loans to individuals	34,191,597	(2,260,159)	(180,696)	(2,440,855)	31,750,742
Loans to corporate entities and other organisations	478,014,970	(15,073,828)	(3,814,383)	(18,888,211)	459,126,759
	512,206,567	(17,333,987)	(3,995,079)	(21,329,066)	490,877,501

Specific allowances for impairment on loans and advances to customers

	Dec-12	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000
Balance beginning of year	17,333,987	26,191,456
Acquired through business combination	25,421,641	–
Impairment loss for the year:		
– Charge for the year	6,472,443	22,117,456
– Allowances no longer required	(9,601,287)	–
Net impairment for the year	(3,128,844)	22,117,456
Write-offs	(19,783,146)	(30,974,925)
Balance end of year	19,843,638	17,333,987

Collective allowances for impairment on loans and advances to customers

	Dec-12	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000
Balance beginning of year	3,995,079	7,114,059
Acquired through business combination	265,764	10,246
Impairment loss for the year:		
– Charge for the year	9,100,199	(3,129,226)
Net impairment for the year	9,100,199	(3,129,226)
Balance end of year	13,361,042	3,995,079

Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost include the following finance lease receivables for leases of certain property and equipment where the Bank is the lessor:

	Dec-12	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000
Gross investment in finance lease, receivable:	2,569,890	2,764,346
Unearned finance income	(265,343)	(445,119)
Net investment in finance leases	2,304,547	2,319,227
Net investment in finance leases, receivable:		
Less than one year	292,051	293,911
Between one and five years	2,012,496	2,025,316
More than five years	–	–
	2,304,547	2,319,227

27. Insurance receivables

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Due from agents, brokers and reinsurers	2,795,326	2,615,000	–	–
	2,795,326	2,615,000	–	–
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(2,167,989)	(1,210,000)	–	–
	627,337	1,405,000	–	–

Specific allowances for impairment for insurance receivables

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	1,210,000	–	–	–
Acquired from business combination	–	1,336,000	–	–
(Writeback)/additional allowance	768,672	746,000	–	–
Write-off during the year	–	(872,000)	–	–
Exchange difference	189,317	–	–	–
Balance end of year	2,167,989	1,210,000	–	–

28. Investments in equity accounted investee

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	2,812,805	–	–	–
Acquired through business combination	–	3,257,805	1,980,808	–
Reversal of share of impairment	429,000	(429,000)	–	–
Share of result for the year	544,569	(10,000)	–	–
Exchange difference	37,582	(6,000)	–	–
Disposal during the period	(1,275,128)	–	–	–
Balance end of period/year	2,548,828	2,812,805	1,980,808	–

2012	Reporting date	Ownership	Total assets	Total liabilities	Net assets	Profit/(loss)	Group share of profit/(loss)
			N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Associated Discount House (associate)	31 December	38%	88,963,895	82,964,559	5,999,336	1,421,108	544,569
Magnate Technology and Services (associate)	31 December	40%	94,192	58,559	35,633	(21,841)	–
			89,058,087	83,023,118	6,034,969	1,399,267	544,569

2011	Reporting date	Ownership	Total assets	Total liabilities	Net assets	Profit/(loss)	Group share of profit/(loss)
			N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Associated Discount House (associate)	31 December	38%	78,727,000	72,579,000	6,148,000	537,000	(56,160)
Blue Intercontinental Microfinance Bank Limited	31 December	35%	897,000	1,290,000	(393,000)	(239,000)	6,560
Magnate Technology and Services (associate)	31 December	40%	193,000	83,000	110,000	39,600	39,600
			79,817,000	73,952,000	5,865,000	337,600	(10,000)

All associates are incorporated in Nigeria except Magnate Technology and Services Limited, which was incorporated in Ghana.

29. Investment in subsidiary
(a)

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Significant subsidiaries				
Access Bank, UK	–	–	7,458,100	7,458,100
Access Bank, Ghana	–	–	13,704,428	7,427,000
Access Bank Rwanda	–	–	1,578,825	1,578,825
Access Bank, Congo	–	–	2,779,650	2,779,650
Access Bank, Zambia	–	–	1,819,425	1,819,425
Access Investment and Securities	–	–	500,000	500,000
Intercontinental Bank Plc			–	50,000,000
Intercontinental Properties Limited	–	–	100,000	–
Access Bank, Sierra Leone	–	–	1,019,952	1,019,952
Access Bank, Gambia Access Bank	–	–	1,853,756	1,853,756
Finance B.V. Intercontinental Wapic	–	–	4,092	4,092
Insurance Plc	–	–	4,768,119	–
Subsidiaries held for sale				
FinBank, Burundi	–	–	1,141,874	1,141,874
Intercontinental Bank (UK)	–	–	7,301,401	–
Access Bank, Côte d'Ivoire	–	–	5,438,520	5,438,520
Intercontinental Homes and Savings Loans Plc	–	–	3,387,938	–
Subsidiaries undergoing liquidation				
Intercontinental Capital Markets Limited	–	–	672,500	–
Intercontinental Finance and Investment Limited	–	–	100,000	–
Intercontinental Registrars Limited	–	–	200,000	–
Intercontinental Trustees Limited	–	–	100,000	–
Intercontinental Securities Limited	–	–	391,598	–
Flexmore Technologies Limited	–	–	100,000	–
	–	–	54,420,178	81,021,194
Specific allowances for impairment on investment in subsidiaries	–	–	(11,210,490)	(620,907)
Balance end of year	–	–	43,209,688	80,400,287

Specific allowances for impairment on investment in subsidiaries

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	–	–	620,907	264,557
Acquired from business combination	–	–	6,979,647	–
Charge for the year	–	–	3,609,936	356,350
Allowance no longer required	–	–	–	–
Balance end of year	–	–	11,210,490	620,907

Notes to the Group Financial Statements
continued

(b) Condensed results of consolidated entities

(i) The condensed financial data of the consolidated entities as at 31 December, 2012, are as follows:

Condensed profit and loss

	Group balances	Elimination entries	Access Bank Plc	Access Bank Gambia
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Operating income	143,188,149	(703,801)	121,300,972	549,335
Operating expenses	(87,517,350)	5,238,351	(72,656,747)	(528,693)
Net impairment on financial assets	(10,790,651)	3,370,715	(11,616,078)	23,282
Profit before tax	44,880,148	7,905,265	37,028,147	43,924
Taxation	(2,018,307)	(129,327)	(674,504)	(10,544)
Profit for the year	42,861,841	7,775,938	36,353,643	33,380

Condensed financial position

	Group balances	Elimination entries	Access Bank Plc	Access Bank Gambia
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	296,184,966	(16,438,845)	176,228,932	526,983
Non-pledged trading assets	27,906,803	(368,575)	3,769,260	–
Pledged assets	60,949,856	–	60,949,856	–
Derivative financial instruments	30,949	(21,309)	–	–
Loans and advances to banks	4,564,943	(61,802,373)	3,054,520	–
Loans and advances to customers	604,073,399	(3,059,619)	554,592,199	2,733,406
Insurance receivables	627,337	(249,476)	–	–
Investments in equity accounted investee	2,548,828	544,568	1,980,808	–
Investment in subsidiaires	–	(43,209,688)	43,209,688	–
Investment securities	447,281,811	(1,817,181)	420,346,295	323,884
Trading properties	2,693,227	(2,862,873)	–	–
Investment properties	14,360,567	(781,331)	14,072,673	–
Property and equipment	64,565,889	(2,253,801)	58,938,450	654,388
Intangible assets	3,404,945	555,121	2,339,510	–
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	8,113,973	(886,565)	7,007,387	–
Other assets	177,042,627	(4,794,125)	169,264,885	530,247
Assets classified as held-for-sale	30,827,257	30,827,257	–	–
	1,745,177,377	(106,618,815)	1,515,754,463	4,768,908
Financed by:				
Deposits from banks	105,170,552	(20,631,164)	24,590,053	91,055
Deposits from customers	1,201,481,996	(7,256,804)	1,093,979,220	3,518,426
Debt securities issued	54,685,891	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	35,515	(19,027)	–	–
Retirement Benefit obligations	2,487,589	–	2,485,093	–
Current tax liabilities	8,937,964	(125,973)	7,686,568	–
Deferred tax liabilities	58,418,260	58,418,260	–	–
Other liabilities	118,226	(67,455,254)	50,246,164	147,054
Claims payable	65,591	(52,635)	–	–
Liabilities on investment contracts	3,351,234	3,285,643	–	–
Liabilities on insurance contracts	40,092,312	36,741,078	–	–
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	–	(102,031,074)	95,594,904	–
Contingent settlement provisions	3,548,250	–	3,548,250	–
Liabilities classified as held-for-sale	25,793,512	25,793,512	–	–
Equity and reserves	240,990,485	(33,285,378)	237,624,211	1,012,373
	1,745,177,377	(106,618,815)	1,515,754,463	4,768,908

31 December, 2012

	Access Bank Sierra Leone	Access Bank Zambia	The Access Bank UK	Access Bank Rwanda	FinBank Burundi	Access Bank Côte d'Ivoire	Access Bank (R.D. Congo)	Access Investment and Securities
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
	534,337	993,067	2,631,380	1,378,163	554,386	192,997	943,121	–
	(394,156)	(1,247,953)	(2,404,415)	(1,203,919)	(883,685)	(3,384,152)	(1,116,419)	–
	(52,288)	9,842	–	23,162	(21,507)	21,988	(38,953)	–
	87,893	(245,044)	226,965	197,406	(350,806)	(3,169,167)	(212,251)	–
	57,718	89,392	–	(83,941)	(5,530)	–	–	–
	145,611	(155,652)	226,965	113,465	(356,336)	(3,169,167)	(212,251)	–

31 December, 2012

	1,140,930	1,499,801	90,217,916	4,451,114	932,360	1,143,293	3,498,235	400,516
	–	–	–	–	368,575	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	30,949	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	5,935,396	–	–	–	–	–
	410,458	2,573,996	11,860,898	2,932,674	1,984,588	1,525,711	3,272,997	–
	–	3,054	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1,843,303	2,321,807	6,870,467	2,550,574	–	57,963	8,178,988	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	211,431	599,612	71,792	91,880	199,328	1,326,433	883,474	31,304
	10,218	13,238	84,983	19,608	57,395	18,591	58,929	–
	85,652	632,531	225,523	–	–	–	–	–
	137,837	2,011,103	664,393	161,879	130,557	238,920	720,045	181,548
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3,839,829	9,655,143	115,962,317	10,207,729	3,672,803	4,310,911	16,612,668	613,368

	144,122	151,964	82,081,068	19,290	–	3,077,492	–	–
	2,605,686	8,086,377	24,730,436	8,205,697	2,513,741	3,485,893	14,438,029	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	35,515	–	–	–	–	–
	2,496	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(61,023)	–	–	165	–	–	–	205
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	203,471	238,120	385,089	188,263	187,337	419,136	368,833	84,050
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	2,349,348	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	945,077	1,178,682	6,380,861	1,794,314	971,725	(2,671,610)	1,805,806	529,113
	3,839,829	9,655,143	115,962,317	10,207,729	3,672,803	4,310,911	16,612,668	613,368

Condensed profit and loss

	Access Bank Ghana	Access Finance BV	Intercontinental Registrars	Intercontinental Finance and Investment Limited
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Operating income	10,946,912	34,001	–	–
Operating expenses	(5,266,675)	(14,821)	(539,203)	3,079,880
Net impairment on financial assets	(1,867,616)	–	–	–
Profit before tax	3,812,621	19,180	(539,203)	3,079,880
Taxation	(1,020,243)	–	–	–
Profit for the year	2,792,378	19,180	(539,203)	3,079,880

Condensed financial position

	Access Bank Ghana	Access Finance BV	Intercontinental Registrars	Intercontinental Finance and Investment Limited
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	13,094,513	207	43,273	78,521
Non-pledged trading assets	23,980,449	–	–	–
Pledged assets	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to banks	–	55,070,670	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	22,772,513	–	–	51,965
Insurance receivables	–	–	–	–
Investments in equity accounted investee	23,452	–	–	–
Investment in subsidiaires	–	–	–	–
Investment securities	–	–	18,811	–
Trading properties	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	–	314,624
Property and equipment	2,273,192	–	–	12,854
Intangible assets	132,511	–	–	–
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	313,976	–	–	–
Other assets	2,711,890	2,219,036	–	–
Assets classified as held-for-sale	–	–	–	–
	65,302,496	57,289,913	62,083	457,964
Financed by:				
Deposits from banks	2,948,623	–	–	–
Deposits from customers	44,718,471	–	–	–
Debt securities issued	–	54,685,891	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	–	–
Retirement Benefit obligations	–	–	–	–
Current tax liabilities	650,995	–	–	5,828
Deferred tax liabilities	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	2,970,681	2,197,763	1,803,991	1,270,536
Claims payable	–	–	–	–
Liabilities on investment contracts	–	–	–	–
Liabilities on insurance contracts	–	–	–	–
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	–	–	–	365,468
Contingent settlement provisions	–	–	–	–
Liabilities classified as held-for-sale	–	–	–	–
Equity and reserves	14,013,726	406,259	(1,741,907)	(1,183,868)
	65,302,496	57,289,913	62,084	457,964

31 December, 2012

Intercontinental Homes and Savings	Intercontinental Bank UK	Intercontinental Properties	Intercontinental Securities	Intercontinental Trustees	Intercontinental Capital Market Limited	Flexmore Technologies	Intercontinental WAPIC Insurance
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
744,807	208,892	536,748	–	–	–	–	2,342,833
(817,485)	(1,189,332)	(288,307)	(1,542,069)	(850,148)	(60,402)	(44,464)	(1,402,536)
(5,932)	(4,805)	(19,608)	–	–	–	–	(612,853)
(78,610)	(985,245)	228,833	(1,542,069)	(850,148)	(60,402)	(44,464)	327,444
(28,991)	–	(119,958)	–	–	–	–	(92,379)
(107,601)	(985,245)	108,875	(1,542,069)	(850,148)	(60,402)	(44,464)	235,065

31 December, 2012

Intercontinental Homes and Savings	Intercontinental Bank UK	Intercontinental Properties	Intercontinental Securities	Intercontinental Trustees	Intercontinental Capital Market Limited	Flexmore Technologies	Intercontinental WAPIC Insurance
426,452	11,296,202	3,174,348	59,398	33,887	321,547	49	4,055,334
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	157,094
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	21,309	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	2,306,730	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,560,303	784,131	30,625	–	–	46,555	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	873,759
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
135,035	1,592,361	–	–	–	13,011	–	4,846,493
3,290,410	–	2,265,690	–	–	–	–	–
403,707	–	–	–	–	63,000	–	287,894
652,315	55,049	211,202	436	–	6,000	1,387	599,163
29,859	20,041	–	–	–	–	–	64,941
722,718	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,751
313,433	191,530	57,539	–	3,000	–	361,684	1,937,226
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7,534,232	16,267,353	5,739,404	59,834	36,887	450,113	363,120	12,834,655

–	12,698,049	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,257,171	–	1,199,653	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	19,026	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31,286	–	284,873	–	42,160	–	46,698	376,182
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
914,585	199,648	463,784	1,518,501	586,275	1,448,594	677,539	1,054,066
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	118,226
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65,591
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,351,234
999,475	–	–	–	1,771,852	–	950,027	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4,331,715	3,350,630	3,791,094	(1,458,667)	(2,363,400)	(998,481)	(1,311,144)	7,869,356
7,534,232	16,267,353	5,739,404	59,834	36,887	450,113	363,120	12,834,655

(b) Condensed results of consolidated entities continued
(ii) The condensed financial data of the consolidated entities as at 31 December, 2011, are as follows:

Condensed profit and loss

	Group balances	Elimination entries	Access Bank Plc	Access Bank Gambia	Access Bank Sierra Leone	Access Bank Zambia
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Operating income	99,160,948	(4,784,788)	71,073,106	463,469	577,893	1,194,375
Operating expenses	(65,598,995)	9,448,722	(39,776,147)	(466,249)	(341,703)	(1,568,347)
Net impairment on financial assets	(9,454,927)	3,211,069	(19,155,497)	(202,875)	(169,578)	12,513
Profit before tax	24,107,026	7,875,003	12,141,462	(205,655)	66,612	(361,459)
Taxation	(7,029,108)	1,100,285	(6,892,596)	(11,693)	(19,984)	138,747
Profit for the year	17,077,918	8,975,288	5,248,866	(217,348)	46,628	(222,712)

Condensed financial position

	Group balances	Elimination entries	Access Bank Plc	Access Bank Gambia	Access Bank Sierra Leone	Access Bank Zambia
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	191,518,474	(127,239,317)	98,255,964	771,734	1,488,826	1,483,431
Non-pledged trading assets	10,812,122	5,024,588	5,787,534	–	–	–
Pledged assets	66,191,144	–	66,191,144	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	9,909	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to banks	775,765	(57,654,000)	775,765	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	576,228,507	37,642,556	490,877,501	2,596,453	504,177	2,887,951
Insurance receivables	1,405,000	–	–	–	–	–
Investments in equity accounted investee	2,812,805	(14,956,649)	–	–	–	–
Investment in subsidiaires	–	(81,050,691)	80,400,287	–	–	–
Investment securities	561,733,704	12,643,889	127,420,035	783,802	1,416,845	4,208,648
Trading properties	6,688,000	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	16,097,044	1	12,417,043	–	–	–
Property and equipment	67,647,817	199,991	17,042,268	719,512	248,559	713,203
Intangible assets	3,277,608	957,008	1,146,412	–	–	28,093
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	2,930,928	(3,125,162)	–	–	–	565,870
Other assets	120,874,368	34,198,245	49,068,144	569,392	131,923	523,622
Assets classified as held-for-sale	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1,629,003,195	(193,359,541)	949,382,097	5,440,893	3,790,330	10,410,818
Financed by:						
Deposits from banks	146,808,286	(72,658,498)	143,073,663	1,681	6,439	1,301
Deposits from customers	1,101,703,921	(29,110,020)	522,922,292	3,912,869	2,552,460	10,309,838
Debt securities issued	–	(1)	–	1	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	9,413	–	–	–	–	–
Retirement Benefit obligations	1,876,578	–	1,149,578	–	–	–
Current tax liabilities	9,747,004	63,537	2,084,899	–	20,477	–
Deferred tax liabilities	–	(3,134,362)	2,841,403	–	9,893	–
Other liabilities	140,772,972	(3,707,697)	61,029,366	471,153	289,781	280,398
Claims payable	450,000	–	–	–	–	–
Liabilities on investment contracts	61,000	–	–	–	–	–
Liabilities on insurance contracts	2,703,000	–	–	–	–	–
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	29,258,273	(186,266)	29,243,818	–	200,721	–
Contingent settlement provisions	3,548,000	–	–	–	–	–
Liabilities classified as held-for-sale	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equity and reserves	192,064,748	(84,626,234)	187,037,078	1,055,189	710,559	(180,719)
	1,629,003,195	(193,359,541)	949,382,097	5,440,893	3,790,330	10,410,818

31 December, 2011

The Access Bank UK	Access Bank Rwanda	FinBank Burundi	Access Bank Côte d'Ivoire	Access Bank (R.D. Congo)	Access Investment and Securities	Access Bank Ghana	Intercontinental Bank (3 months)
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
2,415,440	1,352,933	619,101	382,735	943,121	–	2,564,563	22,359,000
(2,096,926)	(1,079,836)	(588,327)	(1,440,503)	(1,116,419)	–	(1,136,261)	(25,437,000)
–	(30,162)	27,310	(26,657)	(38,953)	–	(231,097)	7,149,000
318,514	242,935	58,084	(1,084,425)	(212,251)	–	1,197,205	4,071,000
–	(86,003)	(20,330)	–	–	–	(332,534)	(905,000)
318,514	156,932	37,754	(1,084,425)	(212,251)	–	864,671	3,166,000

31 December, 2011

56,596,922	8,477,147	1,695,770	4,934,770	1,286,560	400,516	3,853,151	139,513,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9,909	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57,654,000
23,136,678	3,215,888	2,295,569	3,213,658	2,157,215	–	7,700,861	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,405,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	14,982,649	2,786,805
–	–	650,404	–	–	–	–	–
8,733,228	2,793,573	–	141,223	986,169	–	–	402,606,292
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,688,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,680,000
88,435	105,427	226,979	1,828,381	1,055,374	31,304	789,589	44,598,795
112,959	31,657	–	39,014	–	–	63,465	899,000
220,220	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,270,000
887,814	151,230	165,567	234,980	435,050	181,343	758,058	33,569,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
89,786,165	14,774,922	5,034,289	10,392,026	5,920,368	613,163	28,147,773	698,669,892

59,938,362	30,485	–	2,824,264	–	–	639,589	12,951,000
23,692,800	12,322,743	3,537,328	7,972,961	3,430,299	–	16,701,351	523,459,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9,413	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	727,000
–	75,170	19,338	–	–	–	38,583	7,445,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	9,066	274,000
361,916	609,696	285,675	1,433,429	434,739	84,050	827,467	78,372,999
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	450,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,703,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,548,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5,783,674	1,736,828	1,191,948	(1,838,628)	2,055,330	529,113	9,931,717	68,678,893
89,786,165	14,774,922	5,034,289	10,392,026	5,920,368	613,163	28,147,773	698,669,892

Notes to the Group Financial Statements
continued

30. Investment securities

Available-for-sale investment securities

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Government bonds	**12,023,268**	1,683,248	**12,023,268**	–
Treasury bills	**3,414,102**	4,949,858	**321,670**	–
Eurobonds	**8,906,991**	2,588,970	**8,906,991**	1,647,714
Underwriting commitment (see Note (a) below)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Equity securities with readily determinable fair values	**32,501,959**	37,712,321	**32,501,959**	13,877,450
Unquoted equity securities at cost	**3,282,468**	3,162,441	**3,191,162**	118,441
Others	**–**	77,000	**–**	–
	60,128,788	50,173,838	**56,945,050**	15,643,605
Specific impairment for underwriting commitment	**–**	–	**–**	–
Specific allowance for impairment on unquoted equity securities	**(3,388,177)**	(3,195,441)	**(3,371,604)**	(118,441)
	56,740,611	46,978,397	**53,573,446**	15,525,164

Held-to-maturity investment securities

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Treasury bills	**15,971,283**	48,906,566	**–**	–
Government bonds	**109,104,849**	137,145,770	**107,441,917**	47,981,708
AMCON bonds (see Note (b) below)	**238,833,801**	305,642,854	**238,833,801**	43,319,854
Corporate bonds	**10,702,325**	5,193,225	**5,080,987**	4,941,340
Eurobonds	**1,317,301**	5,783,793	**804,503**	5,409,713
Local contractors bonds	**14,611,641**	10,242,256	**14,611,641**	10,242,256
Other bonds	**–**	1,840,843	**–**	–
	390,541,200	514,755,308	**366,772,849**	111,894,871
Investment securities	**447,281,811**	561,733,704	**420,346,295**	127,420,035

Specific allowance for impairment on unquoted equity securities at cost

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	**3,195,441**	268,441	**118,441**	118,441
Acquired through business combination	**–**	3,370,000	**3,077,499**	–
Allowance no longer required	**–**	(443,000)	**–**	–
Charge for the year	**175,664**	–	**175,664**	–
Exchange difference	**17,072**	–	**–**	–
Balance, end of year	**3,388,177**	3,195,441	**3,371,604**	118,441

(b) AMCON consideration bonds represent consideration bonds issued by the Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) and fully guaranteed by the Federal Government of Nigeria. The consideration bonds were issued in exchange for non-performing loans and the issued shares in Intercontinental Bank, as part of the acquisition by Access Bank. Based on the terms of the transactions, AMCON reserves the right to review the valuation of the sale. Any changes to the transaction consideration is prospectively adjusted.

31. Trading properties

(a) This represents the cost of real estate properties held by the Bank's subsidiaries which are designated for resale to customers. The movement on the trading properties account during the year was as follows:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	**6,688,000**	–	–	–
Acquired through business combination	–	6,878,000	–	–
Additions and capital improvements	**1,318,679**	1,135,000	–	–
Asset classified as held for sales (see Note 11)	**(2,870,974)**	–	–	–
Disposal of trading property	**(2,421,534)**	(1,325,000)	–	–
Transfer to investment properties	**(20,944)**	–	–	–
Balance end of year	**2,693,227**	6,688,000	–	–

The profit on disposal of trading properties during the period was as follows:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Proceeds from disposal	**2,620,494**	2,276,000	–	–
Less: cost of trading property	**(2,421,534)**	(1,325,000)	–	–
	198,960	951,000	–	–
Profit on disposal of discontinued operations	**(180,117)**	(407,235)	–	–
Profit on disposal of continuing operations	**18,843**	**543,765**	–	–

(b) The profit on disposal of trading properties represents the excess of proceeds over the cost of trading properties disposed during the period by the Bank's subsidiary, Intercontinental Homes and Savings Limited. This is presented as part of the operating income of discontinued operations as Intercontinental Homes and Savings Limited was classified as discontinued operations as at 31 December, 2012.

32. Investment properties

These investment properties have been valued by reputable estate surveyors and valuers using the comparative method of valuation to arrive at the open market value. As at 31 December, 2012, the Directors are of the opinion that there were no material fluctuations in the value of the Bank's investment properties since its last valuation.

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	**16,201,199**	13,258,776	**12,521,198**	13,258,776
Acquired through business combination	–	2,826,000	**2,187,747**	–
Additions during the year	**1,799,293**	1,163,815	–	29,815
Asset classified as held-for-sale (see Note 11)	**(403,707)**	–	–	–
Loss of control	**(377,624)**	–	–	–
Transfer from property and equipment	–	–	–	
Disposals during the year	**(2,297,956)**	(1,047,392)	**(54,690)**	(767,393)
	14,942,149	16,201,199	**14,654,255**	12,521,198
Allowances for impairment	**(581,582)**	(104,155)	**(581,582)**	(104,155)
Balance end of year	**14,360,567**	16,097,044	**14,072,673**	12,417,043

The movement in allowance for impairment on investment properties during the year is as follows:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	**104,155**	315,698	**104,155**	315,698
Acquired from business combination	**477,427**	–	**477,427**	–
Allowance during the year	–	–	–	–
Allowance no longer required	–	(211,543)	–	(211,543)
Balance end of year	**581,582**	104,155	**581,582**	104,155

33. Property and equipment

Group

	Leasehold improvement and buildings	Computer hardware	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicles	Capital work-in-progress	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost						
Balance at 1 January, 2012	50,945,208	23,373,422	29,172,987	12,054,881	8,590,283	124,136,781
Acquisitions	2,559,322	2,682,760	2,524,644	2,412,995	2,339,284	12,519,005
Disposals	(477,210)	(130,769)	(565,297)	(1,214,600)	(70,000)	(2,457,876)
Reversals	166,443	1,704	(175,918)	99	(260,734)	(268,405)
Write-off	–	–	–	–	(2,225)	(2,225)
Transfers to assets held-for-sale	(2,684,437)	(601,954)	(356,680)	(263,974)	–	(3,907,045)
Transfers	568,130	5,702	(396,883)	1,126	(178,075)	–
Transfer (to)/from other assets	(70,323)	–	–	–	–	(70,323)
Translation difference	(607,333)	186,475	(432,791)	(25,681)	339,755	(539,575)
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**50,399,801**	**25,517,339**	**29,770,062**	**12,964,846**	**10,758,289**	**129,410,337**
Balance at 1 January, 2011	15,486,414	6,264,740	14,331,870	5,336,480	4,255,380	45,674,884
Acquired from business combination	33,880,420	21,411,384	14,385,566	5,957,594	6,755,000	82,389,964
Acquisitions	341,804	803,934	1,294,649	1,590,072	502,754	4,533,213
Disposals	(1,087,818)	(3,350,992)	(264,080)	(572,179)	(627,722)	(5,902,791)
Reversals	–	–	–	–	(6,607)	(6,607)
Write-off	(54,622)	(1,748,726)	(21,884)	(47,986)	(42,615)	(1,915,833)
Transfers	2,333,155	(56,050)	(83,143)	(34,000)	(2,159,962)	–
Transfer (to)/from other assets	–	16,043	–	–	(82,389)	(66,346)
Translation difference	45,855	33,089	(469,991)	(175,100)	(3,556)	(569,703)
Balance at 31 December, 2011	50,945,208	23,373,422	29,172,987	12,054,881	8,590,283	124,136,781

Depreciation and impairment losses

Group

	Leasehold improvement and buildings	Computer hardware	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicles	Capital work-in-progress	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January, 2012	7,818,486	18,215,334	21,032,716	9,422,427	–	56,488,963
Charge for the year	2,065,495	3,179,497	3,296,526	1,651,156	–	10,192,675
Disposal	(158,502)	(113,752)	(471,439)	(1,067,023)	–	(1,810,716)
Transfers to assets held-for-sale	(721,399)	(530,096)	(247,485)	(174,940)	–	(1,673,920)
Reversal	27,454	24,147	(24,788)	(5,995)	–	20,818
Translation difference	145,049	109,555	178,499	132,523	–	565,626
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**9,176,583**	**20,884,685**	**23,764,029**	**9,958,148**	**–**	**63,783,446**
Balance at 1 January, 2011	3,013,651	4,483,171	9,322,102	3,543,909	–	20,362,833
Acquired from business combination	3,706,659	16,871,687	9,298,017	5,376,314	–	35,252,677
Charge for the year	1,334,731	836,620	2,586,113	1,214,926	–	5,972,390
Disposal	(23,205)	(3,903,658)	(155,234)	(632,101)	–	(4,714,198)
Translation difference	(213,350)	(72,486)	(18,281)	(80,621)	–	(384,738)
Balance at 31 December, 2011	7,818,486	18,215,334	21,032,717	9,422,427	–	56,488,964
Carrying amounts:						
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**41,223,218**	**4,632,654**	**6,006,033**	**3,006,697**	**10,758,289**	**64,565,889**
Balance at 31 December, 2011	43,126,722	5,158,088	8,140,270	2,632,454	8,590,283	67,647,817

(a) Included in property and equipment is land which is a leased asset. Land has been accounted for as a finance lease in line with the amendment to IAS17.

(b) There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the year (2011: nil).

Bank

	Leasehold improvement and buildings	Computer hardware	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicles	Capital work-in-progress	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost						
Balance at 1 January, 2012	11,889,374	5,763,677	13,088,887	4,404,278	2,443,503	37,589,719
Acquired from business combination	31,696,794	15,041,000	13,341,000	5,481,000	4,926,272	70,486,066
Acquisitions	2,482,183	1,934,721	2,249,312	2,053,484	1,763,123	10,482,823
Disposals	(5,822)	(110,984)	(425,329)	(885,926)	(70,000)	(1,498,061)
Reversals	–	–	–	–	(234,443)	(234,443)
Write-off	–	–	–	–	(2,225)	(2,225)
Transfers	154,630	5,702	12,460	–	(172,792)	–
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**46,217,159**	**22,634,116**	**28,266,330**	**11,052,836**	**8,653,438**	**116,823,879**
Balance at 1 January, 2011	11,431,244	4,641,425	12,746,373	4,154,338	4,087,845	37,061,225
Acquired from business combination	55,625	7,384	26,566	11,594	–	101,169
Acquisitions	91,825	491,485	534,298	816,888	302,754	2,237,250
Disposals	(219,795)	(37,920)	(243,053)	(578,542)	(627,722)	(1,707,032)
Reversals	–	–	–	–	(6,607)	(6,607)
Write-off	(27,968)	–	(1,972)	–	–	(29,940)
Transfers	558,443	645,260	26,675	–	(1,230,378)	–
Transfer (to)/from other assets	–	16,043	–	–	(82,389)	(66,346)
Balance at 31 December, 2011	11,889,374	5,763,677	13,088,887	4,404,278	2,443,503	37,589,719

Depreciation and impairment losses

Bank

	Leasehold improvement and buildings	Computer hardware	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicles	Capital work-in-progress	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January, 2012	2,912,924	4,455,786	10,001,282	3,177,459	–	20,547,451
Acquired from business combination	3,590,887	12,370,384	8,976,000	4,994,000	–	29,931,271
Charge for the year	1,668,994	2,922,855	2,828,489	1,270,242	–	8,690,580
Disposal	(4,012)	(94,073)	(366,676)	(819,112)	–	(1,283,873)
Reversals	–	–	–	–	–	–
Translation difference	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**8,168,793**	**19,654,952**	**21,439,095**	**8,622,589**	**–**	**57,885,429**
Balance at 1 January, 2011	2,140,382	3,609,400	8,486,049	3,056,157	–	17,291,988
Acquired from business combination	55,937	2,687	9,017	5,314	–	72,955
Charge for the year	728,810	880,547	1,642,209	661,308	–	3,912,874
Disposal	(12,205)	(36,848)	(135,993)	(545,320)	–	(730,366)
Reversals	–	–	–	–	–	–
Translation difference	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at 31 December, 2011	2,912,924	4,455,786	10,001,282	3,177,459	–	20,547,451
Carrying amounts:						
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**38,048,366**	**2,979,164**	**6,827,235**	**2,430,247**	**8,653,438**	**58,938,450**
Balance at 31 December, 2011	8,976,450	1,307,891	3,087,605	1,226,819	2,443,503	17,042,268

(a) Included in property and equipment is land which is a leased asset. Land has been accounted for as a finance lease in line with the amendment to IAS17 *Leases* which deletes previous guidance stating that "a lease of land with an indefinite economic life is classified as an operating lease".

(b) There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the year (2011: nil).

(c) The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property and equipment as at 31 December, 2012 is N3,007,622,023 (2011: N854,485,784).

(d) Estimates of useful life and residual value, and the method of depreciation, are reviewed as a minimum at each reporting period. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

During the year under review, the useful life of certain classes of property and equipment was reviewed. The impact of the change in accounting estimate is as disclosed in Note 3(d) to the financial statements.

34. Intangible assets

Group

	Goodwill	Purchased software	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost			
December 2012			
Balance at 1 January, 2012	1,738,148	8,317,323	10,055,471
Acquisitions	–	1,971,261	1,971,261
Transfer (to)/from other assets	–	(8,916)	(8,916)
Disposals	–	(23,761)	(23,761)
Transfers to assets held-for-sale (see Note 11)	(1,057,141)	(519,540)	(1,576,681)
Translation difference	–	(53,415)	(53,415)
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**681,007**	**9,682,952**	**10,363,959**
December 2011			
Balance at 1 January, 2011	1,738,148	2,972,013	4,710,161
Acquired through business combination	–	3,306,000	3,306,000
Acquisitions	–	484,227	484,227
Transfer from other assets	–	1,757,268	1,757,268
Disposals	–	(9,327)	(9,327)
Translation difference	–	(192,858)	(192,858)
Balance at 31 December, 2011	1,738,148	8,317,323	10,055,471
Amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 January, 2012	687,427	6,090,436	6,777,863
Amortisation for the period	–	1,335,149	1,335,149
Disposals	–	(33,019)	(33,019)
Reclassification	–	(9,412)	(9,412)
Transfers to assets held-for-sale (see Note 11)	(687,427)	(391,567)	(1,078,994)
Translation difference	–	(32,573)	(32,573)
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**–**	**6,959,014**	**6,959,014**
Balance at 1 January, 2011	306,437	1,293,194	1,599,631
Acquired through business combination	–	2,480,000	2,480,000
Amortisation for the period	–	622,308	622,308
Disposals	–	(9,327)	(9,327)
Translation difference	–	181,261	181,261
Reclassification	–	1,523,000	1,523,000
Impairment losses	380,990	–	380,990
Balance at 31 December, 2011	687,427	6,090,436	6,777,863
Carrying amounts			
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**681,007**	**2,723,938**	**3,404,945**
Balance at 31 December, 2011	1,050,721	2,226,887	3,277,608

There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the internal development of software during the year (2011: nil).

Bank

	Goodwill	Purchased software	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost			
December 2012			
Balance at 1 January, 2012	–	2,527,369	2,527,369
Acquired through business combination	–	4,668,245	4,668,245
Acquisitions	–	1,422,816	1,422,816
Transfer (to)/from other assets	–	–	–
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**–**	**8,618,430**	**8,618,430**
December 2011			
Balance at 1 January, 2011	–	1,991,166	1,991,166
Acquired through business combination	–	–	–
Acquisitions	–	442,935	442,935
Transfer from other assets	–	93,268	93,268
Balance at 31 December, 2011	–	2,527,369	2,527,369
Amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 January, 2012	–	1,380,957	1,380,957
Acquired through business combination	–	3,910,245	3,910,245
Amortisation for the period	–	987,718	987,718
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**–**	**6,278,920**	**6,278,920**
Balance at 1 January, 2011	–	1,037,847	1,037,847
Acquired through business combination	–	–	–
Amortisation for the year	–	343,110	343,110
Balance at 31 December, 2011	–	1,380,957	1,380,957
Carrying amounts			
Balance at 31 December, 2012	**–**	**2,339,510**	**2,339,510**
Balance at 31 December, 2011	–	1,146,412	1,146,412

There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the internal development of software during the year (2011: nil).

(a) Goodwill is attributable to the acquisition of the following subsidiaries:

	December 2012	December 2011
	N'000	N'000
Access Bank Rwanda	**681,007**	681,007
FinBank Burundi	**369,714**	369,714
Omni Finance Bank Côte d'Ivoire	**687,427**	687,427
	1,738,148	1,738,148
Provision for dimunition	**(687,427)**	(687,427)
Transfer to asset held for sale	**(369,714)**	–
	681,007	1,050,721

(b) Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently when there are indications that impairment may have occurred. No impairment losses on goodwill were recognised during the year ended 31 December, 2012 (2011: N380,990,000).

35. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Group
Movement on the net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) account during the year:

	December 2012			December 2011		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Property and equipment, and software	4,199,548	–	4,199,548	4,353,000	(2,587,823)	1,765,177
Allowances for loan losses	2,752,691	–	2,752,691	77,000	(769,558)	(692,558)
Tax loss carry forward	946,258	–	946,258	840,000	–	840,000
Employee benefits	345,618	–	345,618	–	336,490	336,490
Others	–	(130,142)	(130,142)	786,088	(104,269)	681,819
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	8,244,115	(130,142)	8,113,973	6,056,088	(3,125,160)	2,930,928

Bank
Movement on the net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) account during the period:

	December 2012			December 2011		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Property and equipment, and software	3,929,363	–	3,929,363	–	(2,841,403)	(2,841,403)
Allowances for loan losses	2,732,406	–	2,732,406	–	–	–
Tax loss carry forward	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employee benefits	345,618	–	345,618	–	–	–
Others	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net defered tax assets/(liabilities)	7,007,387	–	7,007,387	–	(2,841,403)	(2,841,403)

There were no unrecognised deferred tax assets or liabilities as at 31 December, 2012 (31 December, 2011: nil).

Movement on the net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) account during the year:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	2,930,928	2,458,597	(2,841,403)	(2,582,116)
Acquired from business combination	–	2,946,095	4,369,987	–
Tax Credit	6,019,210	(3,102,540)	5,478,803	(259,287)
Assets classified as held-for-sale	(722,718)	–	–	–
Translation adjustments	(113,445)	628,776	–	–
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	8,113,973	2,930,928	7,007,387	(2,841,403)
Out of which				
Deferred tax assets	8,244,115	6,056,088	7,007,387	–
Deferred tax liabilities	(130,142)	(3,125,160)	–	(2,841,403)

36. Other assets

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Restricted deposits with central banks (see note (a) below)	**109,107,275**	76,398,814	**107,833,227**	33,391,194
Accounts receivable	**44,311,488**	31,193,077	**35,798,679**	3,944,334
Cash collateral receivable on letters of credit transactions	**14,184,249**	6,049,337	**14,184,249**	6,049,337
Receivable from AMCON (see note (b) below)	**26,581,778**	25,810,000	**26,581,778**	–
Prepayments	**8,515,186**	8,186,583	**6,276,947**	4,975,334
Subscription for investment	**28,911**	34,951	**3,741,861**	1,396,520
	202,728,887	147,672,762	**194,416,741**	49,756,719
Allowance for impairment on other assets	**(25,686,260)**	(26,798,394)	**(25,151,856)**	(688,575)
	177,042,627	120,874,368	**169,264,885**	49,068,144

(a) This balance is made up of Central Bank of Nigeria's cash reserve requirement and statutory deposits required by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM). Restricted deposits with central banks are not available for use in the Group's day-to-day operations.

(b) This balance represents a receivable from Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) in connection with the acquisition of Intercontinental Bank in line with the Transaction Implementation Agreement (TIA) executed on 6 July, 2011 and entered with the Bank. The receivable is expected to be settled via consideration such as cash or bonds issued by AMCON.

Movement in allowance for impairment on other assets:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	**26,798,394**	833,895	**688,575**	727,972
Asset classified as held-for-sale	**(87,710)**	–	**–**	–
Acquired through business combination	**–**	28,135,470	**24,655,287**	–
Impairment loss for the year:				
– Allowance during the year	**2,801,248**	1,410,321	**2,679,236**	89,953
– Allowance no longer required	**(863,661)**	(3,378,428)	**(863,661)**	(100,488)
Net impairment for the year	**1,937,587**	(1,968,107)	**1,815,575**	(10,535)
Allowance written off	**(2,907,611)**	(133,714)	**(2,007,581)**	(28,862)
Translation difference	**(54,400)**	(69,150)	**–**	–
Balance end of year	**25,686,260**	26,798,394	**25,151,856**	688,575

37. Deposits from banks

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
Money market deposits	**61,975,171**	99,856,773	**8,267,867**	52,167,207
Other deposits from banks	**43,195,381**	46,951,513	**16,322,186**	90,906,456
	105,170,552	146,808,286	**24,590,053**	143,073,663

38. Deposits from customers

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
Term deposits	**455,189,956**	428,832,125	**422,272,257**	224,834,458
Demand deposits	**596,874,756**	527,492,830	**530,142,705**	278,226,363
Saving deposits	**149,417,284**	145,378,966	**141,564,258**	19,861,471
	1,201,481,996	1,101,703,921	**1,093,979,220**	522,922,292

Notes to the Group Financial Statements
continued

39. Debt securities issued

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Debt securities at amortised cost:				
Eurobond debt security (see note (a) below)	54,685,891	–	–	–
	54,685,891	–	–	–

(a) The amount of N54,685,891,000 (USD350,191,415) represents the net of balances held by Group entities in respect to dollar guaranteed notes issued by Access Finance B.V., Netherlands, which is due on 25 July, 2017. The principal amount is repayable at the end of the tenor while interest on the notes is payable biannually at 7.25% per annum issued on 25 July, 2012.

The net proceeds from the issue of the Notes, was used by the Issuer for the sole purpose of providing a loan to Access Bank, which was in turn be used by the Bank to support its existing trade finance business, serve as a source of long-term foreign currency funding and could be used to support the business of its customers, especially those active in the Nigerian oil and gas and power sector.

Access Bank in the Trust Deed, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed the due and punctual payment of all sums by the Issuer (Access Finance B.V.) in respect of the Notes.

40. Retirement benefits obligaitions

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Recognised liability for defined benefit obligations (see note (a) below)	2,220,841	1,795,780	2,220,841	1,068,780
Liability for defined contribution obligations	266,748	80,798	264,252	80,798
	2,487,589	1,876,578	2,485,093	1,149,578

(a) Defined benefit obligations

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

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Long-term incentive plan (see note i. below)	2,220,841	1,068,780	2,220,841	1,068,780
Other defined benefit plans	–	727,000	–	–
Recognised liability for defined benefit obligations	2,220,841	1,795,780	2,220,841	1,068,780

i. Long-term incentive plan

The Bank operates a non-contributory, unfunded lump sum defined benefit long-term incentive plan for top executive management of the Bank from General Manager and above based on the number of years spent in these positions. The scheme is also aimed at rewarding Executive Directors and other senior executives for the contributions to achieving the Bank's long-term growth objective.

Depending on their grade, executive staff of the Bank upon retirement are entitled to certain benefits based on their length of stay on that grade.

The amount recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Deficit on defined benefit obligations at 1 January	1,068,780	–	1,068,780	–
Charge for the year				
– Interest costs	367,126		367,126	
– Current service cost	284,807	333,770	284,807	333,770
– Past service cost	1,268,745	735,010	1,268,745	735,010
Net actuarial gain for the year	(768,617)		(768,617)	
	2,220,841	1,068,780	2,220,841	1,068,780
Contributions paid	–	–	–	–
Balance end of year	2,220,841	1,068,780	2,220,841	1,068,780

This represents the Bank's obligations to its top executive management under the long-tem incentive plan (LTIP) to reward Directors and other senior executives for the part they play in achieving the Bank's long-term growth objectives.

Expense recognised in profit or loss:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Current service cost	**284,807**	333,770	**284,807**	333,770
Interest on obligation	**367,126**	735,010	**367,126**	735,010
Unrecognised past service cost	**1,268,745**	–	**1,268,745**	–
Net actuarial gain recognised in the year	**(768,617)**	–	**(768,617)**	–
To statement of comprehensive income	**1,152,061**	1,068,780	**1,152,061**	1,068,780

Actuarial assumptions:

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

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Future salary increases	**0%**	0%	**0%**	0%
Retirement age for both male and female	**60 years**	60 years	**60 years**	60 years
Retirement rate: 50 – 59 (average rate)	**22%**	22%	**22%**	22%
Withdrawal rate: 16 – 29	**5%**	5%	**5%**	5%
Withdrawal rate: 30 – 44	**6%**	6%	**6%**	6%
Withdrawal rate: 45 – 50	**5%**	5%	**5%**	5%
Withdrawal rate: 51 – 55 (average rate)	**8%**	8%	**8%**	8%

Assumptions regarding future mortality before retirement are based on A49/52 ultimate table published by the Institute of Actuaries of United Kingdom.

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations has been determined by reference to the yield on Nigerian Government bonds of medium duration. This converts into an effective yield of 14% as at 31 December, 2012. The inflation component has been worked out at 11.00% per annum.

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

41. Other liabilities

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Cash-settled share-based payment liability (see note (a) below)	**–**	2,995,576	**–**	–
Creditors and accruals	**5,499,135**	7,281,103	**238,239**	139,472
Certified cheques	**3,682,992**	3,669,203	**3,541,404**	1,277,791
Deferred income	**1,258,227**	–	**–**	–
Customers' deposit for foreign trade	**24,611,573**	18,536,179	**24,611,573**	14,883,179
Collections	**7,060,531**	37,417,417	**6,981,570**	37,416,565
Unclaimed dividend	**687,665**	3,148,000	**–**	–
Other current liabilities	**15,618,137**	67,725,494	**14,873,378**	7,312,359
	58,418,260	140,772,972	**50,246,164**	61,029,366

(a) During the year, the liability in the cash-settled share-based payment scheme was settled based on the termination of the scheme. It was replaced by a new plan called the Restricted Share Performance Plan (RSPP). Under the RSPP, shares of the Bank are awarded to employees based on their performance at no cost to them and the shares will have a vesting period of three years from the date of award.

This new plan will be accounted for as an equity-settled transaction, where the Bank will recognise a cost and a corresponding increase in equity. The cost is recognised as an expense unless it qualifies for recognition as an asset.

Initial estimates of the number of equity settled instruments that are expected to vest are adjusted to current estimates and ultimately to the actual number of equity settled instruments that vest unless differences are due to market conditions. The RSPP becomes effective in the next financial year i.e. 31 December, 2013.

42. Claims payable

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	**450,000**	–	**–**	–
Acquired from business combination	**–**	358,000	**–**	–
Additions during the year	**954,771**	92,000	**–**	–
Payment during the year	**(1,286,545)**	–	**–**	–
Balance end of year	**118,226**	450,000	**–**	–

43. Liabilities on investment contracts

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Deposit administration funds	**65,591**	61,000	**–**	–
	65,591	61,000	**–**	–

Deposit administration funds arose from investment contracts of the insurance subsidiary of the Group. Holders of such contracts are guaranteed their funds plus interest for the tenor of the contract. These contracts have additional benefits – life assurance cover and death benefits.

44. Liabilities on insurance contracts

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Life assurance contracts	**1,706,069**	1,032,000	**–**	–
Non-life insurance contracts	**1,645,165**	1,671,000	**–**	–
	3,351,234	2,703,000	**–**	–

45. Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
European Investment Bank	**–**	511,220	**–**	511,088
African Development Bank (see note (a))	**2,342,400**	644,336	**2,342,400**	644,336
Nigeria Export Import Bank	**–**	12,993	**–**	–
Central Bank of Nigeria under the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (see note (b))	**7,154,970**	7,186,128	**7,154,970**	7,184,667
Bank of Industry-Intervention Fund for SMEs (see note (c))	**17,401,885**	17,449,100	**17,401,885**	17,453,727
Bank of Industry-Power & Airline Intervention Fund (see note (d))	**13,192,955**	3,454,496	**13,192,955**	3,450,000
Access Finance B.V. (see note (e))	**–**	–	**55,502,694**	–
Other loans and borrowings	**102**	–	**–**	–
	40,092,312	29,258,273	**95,594,904**	29,243,818

(a) The amount of N2,342,400,000 (US$22,957,000) represents the outstanding balance in the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by ADB (Africa Development Bank) in May 2007 for a year of 7 years. The principal amount is repayable biannually from 2012 while interest is paid semi annually at 3% above 6 months LIBOR.

(b) The amount of N7,154,970,000 represents the outstanding balance in the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by Central Bank of Nigeria in collaboration with the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) in respect of Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS) established by both CBN and the FGN for promoting commercial agricultural enterprises in Nigeria. The facility is for a maximum period of seven years at a 0% interest rate to the Bank. The principal amount is repayable at the expiration of the loan. The Bank did not provide security for this facility.

(c) The amount of N17,401,885,000 represents an intervention credit granted to the Bank by the Bank of Industry (BOI), a company incorporated in Nigeria for the purpose of refinancing or restructuring existing loans to Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) and manufacturing companies. The total has a 15-year tenor. A management fee of 1% deductible at source is paid by the Bank under the on-lending agreement and the Bank is under obligation to on-lend to customers at an all-in interest rate of 7% per annum. Though the facility is meant for on-lending to borrowers in specified sectors, the Bank remains the primary obligor to the BOI and therefore assumes the risk of default of customers.

(d) The amount of N13,192,955,000 represents the outstanding balance on intervention credit granted to the Bank by the Bank of Industry (BOI), a company incorporated in Nigeria, to be applied to eligible power and airline projects. The total facility has a maximum tenor of 15 years. A management fee of 1% deductible at source is paid by the Bank under the on-lending agreement and the Bank is under obligation to on-lend to customers at an all-in interest rate of 7% per annum. Though the facility is meant for on-lending to borrowers within the power and aviation sectors, the Bank remains the primary obligor to the BOI and therefore assumes the risk of default of customers.

(e) The amount of N55,502,694,000 (US$355,421,960) represents the borrowings of Access Bank Plc from Access Finance BV in respect of the balances dollar guaranteed notes issued by Access Finance B.V., Netherlands which is due on 25 July, 2017. The notes were issued on 25 July, 2012 for a period of five years with the principal amount repayable at the end of the tenor while interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually at 7.25%, in arrears on 25 January and 25 July in each year.

46. Contingent settlement provisions

The Transaction Implementation Agreement executed on 6 July, 2011, provides that the deferred tax assets recognised from the acquisition of Intercontinental Bank shall accrue for the benefit of both AMCON and Access Bank in the ratio 75% and 25% respectively. The value of ₦3,548,000,000 represents contingent settlement provisions in respect of a liability to AMCON of an amount equivalent to 75% of deferred tax assets in the event of Access Group's realisation of the deferred tax asset from future taxable profits.

47. Capital and reserves

a) Share capital

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
(a) Authorised:				
Ordinary shares:				
24,000,000,000 Ordinary shares of 50 kobo each	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Preference shares:				
2,000,000,000 Preference shares of 50 kobo each	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
(b) Issued and fully paid-up:				
22,882,918,908 Ordinary shares of 50 kobo each (31 December, 2011: 17,888,251,478 of 50 kobo each) (see note (c) below)	11,441,460	8,944,126	11,441,460	8,944,126

Ordinary shareholding:

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

Preference shareholding:

Preference shares do not carry the right to vote. Preference shareholders have priority over ordinary shareholders with regard to the residual assets of the Bank and participate only to the extent of the face value of the shares plus any accrued dividends. No preference shares were in issue as at the end of the reporting period.

The movement on the issued and fully paid-up share capital account during the year was as follows:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
(c) Balance, beginning of year	8,944,126	8,944,126	8,944,126	8,944,126
Issue of scheme shares to shareholders (see note (i) below)	2,497,334	–	2,497,334	–
Balance end of year	11,441,460	8,944,126	11,441,460	8,944,126

(i) Pursuant to the business combination between Access Bank Plc and Intercontinental Bank and based on the scheme of merger document dated 1 December, 2011 and court sanctioned effective 23 January, 2012:

(a) The Bank issued, alloted and credited as fully paid to the Intercontinental Bank Shareholders, one Scheme Share for every four ordinary shares of 50 kobo each in Intercontinental Bank previously held.

(b) The proportion of the Scheme Shares allotted to Project Star Investments Limited in its capacity as a shareholder of Intercontinental Bank was distributed and allocated to the Access Bank Shareholders pro rata in the proportion of their shareholding in Access Bank.

(c) The Scheme Shares allotted pursuant to the foregoing sub-clause (a), for the purpose of all dividends and other distributions declared after the effective date and in all respects, rank pari passu and form a single class with the ordinary shares of 50 kobo each in the present issued share capital of Access Bank.

The nominal value of the shares as well as the premium on the shares issued have been accounted for in share capital and share premium respectively as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares issued	Value of shares issued	Consideration received/net assets acquired	Transfer to Share capital	Transfer to Share premium
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Number of shares issued and allotted to Intercontinental Bank shareholders in the ratio of 1 scheme share for every 4 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each in Intercontinental Bank previously held.	1,244,668	622,334	21,523,292	622,334	20,900,958
Scheme Shares allotted to Project Star Investments Limited in its capacity as a shareholder of Intercontinental Bank and distributed to the Access Bank Shareholders pro rata in the proportion of their shareholding in Access Bank.	3,750,000	1,875,000	–	1,875,000	(1,875,000)
Total number and value of shares issued and allotted	**4,994,668**	**2,497,334**	**21,523,292**	**2,497,334**	**19,025,958**

(d) The movement on the number of shares in issue during the year was as follows:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	**17,888,251**	17,888,251	**17,888,251**	17,888,251
Issue of scheme shares	**4,994,668**	–	**4,994,668**	–
Balance end of year	**22,882,919**	17,888,251	**22,882,919**	17,888,251

b) Share premium

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

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	Bank Dec-12	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	**146,160,837**	146,160,837	**146,160,837**	146,160,837
Premium on scheme shares issued during the year	**19,025,958**	–	**19,025,958**	–
Balance end of year	**165,186,795**	146,160,837	**165,186,795**	146,160,837

c) Reserves

(i) Statutory reserves

Nigerian banking regulations require the Bank to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve. As stipulated by S.16(1) of the Banks and Other Financial Institution Act of Nigeria, 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 made a transfer of N4,778,595,000 (December 2011: N2,049,067,000) to statutory reserves during the year, being 15% of profit after tax (December 2011: 30%).

(ii) Small and Medium Scale Industries Reserve (SMEEIS)

The SMEEIS reserve is maintained to comply with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) requirement that all licensed banks set aside a portion of the profit after tax in a fund to be used to finance equity investment in qualifying small and medium scale enterprises. Under the terms of the guideline (amended by CBN letter dated 11 July, 2006), the contributions will be 10% of profit after tax and shall continue after the first five years but banks' contributions shall thereafter reduce to 5% of profit after tax. However, this is no longer mandatory. The small and medium scale industries equity investment scheme reserves are non-distributable.

(iii) Treasury shares

The Group had no treasury shares as at 31 December, 2012 (31 December, 2011: 832,275,863). During the year, the Bank wound down the Staff Investment Trust Scheme and disposed of treasury shares held by the scheme (see Note 41(a)) for further details). The consideration received has been included in Shareholders' equity.

(iv) Capital reserve

This balance represents the surplus nominal value of the reconstituted shares of the Bank which was transferred from the share capital account to the capital reserve account after the share capital reconstruction in October 2006. The shareholders approved the reconstruction of 13,956,321,723 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each of the Bank in issue to 6,978,160,860 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each by creation of 1 ordinary share previously held.

(v) Merger reserve

This balance represents the difference between the consideration paid by Access Bank as the acquirer and Access Bank's share of the net assets of Intercontinental Bank Limited (acquiree). Pursuant to the acquisition of Intercontinental Bank, Access Bank Group was restructured based on a scheme of merger dated 1 December 2011. As part of the the merger process, Intercontinental Bank was dissolved as a legal entity by the creation of 1 ordinary shares previously held.

(vi) Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the net cumulative change in the fair value of available-for-sale investments until the investment is derecognised or impaired. This reserve also includes valuation of property and equipment.

(vii) Regulatory risk reserve

The regulatory risk reserves warehouses the difference between the allowance for impairment losses on balance on loans and advances based on Central Bank of Nigeria prudential guidelines and Central Bank of the foreign subsidiaries regulations, compared with the loss-incurred model used in calculating the impairment under IFRSs.

(viii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the carried-forward recognised income net of expenses plus current period profit attributable to Shareholders.

d) Non-controlling interest

The entities accounting for the non-controlling interest balance is shown below:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	**Bank Dec-12**	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Access Bank, Gambia	**(88,493)**	(138,355)	**–**	–
Access Bank, Sierra Leone	**16,607**	(8,224)	**–**	–
Access Bank, Zambia	**–**	229,780	**–**	–
Access Bank, Rwanda	**448,578**	420,472	**–**	–
Access Bank, Burundi	**126,324**	(190,425)	**–**	–
Omni Finance Bank, Côte d'Ivoire	**(162,001)**	8,480	**–**	–
Intercontinental Bank	**–**	22,235,522	**–**	–
Access Bank, Ghana	**1,144,922**	497,591	**–**	–
Intercontinental Wapic Insurance Plc	**3,301,982**	–	**–**	–
Intercontinental Homes and Savings Plc	**2,052,913**	–	**–**	–
Intercontinental Properties Limited	**1,258,762**	–	**–**	–
	8,099,594	23,054,841	**–**	–

48. Dividends

The movement in dividend account during the year was as follows:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	**Bank Dec-12**	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	**–**	–	**–**	–
Interim dividend declared	**5,722,063**	3,577,650	**5,722,063**	3,577,650
Final dividend declared	**6,866,475**	5,366,467	**6,866,475**	5,366,467
Payment during the year	**(12,588,538)**	(8,944,117)	**(12,588,538)**	(8,944,117)
Balance end of year	**–**	–	**–**	–

49. Leasing

As lessor

Operating lease receivables

The Group acts as a lessor, whereby items of equipment are purchased and then leased to third parties under arrangements qualifying as operating leases. The items purchased under these lease agreements are treated as equipment in the Group's financial statements and are generally disposed of at the end of the lease term.

As lessee

Operating lease commitments

The Group leases offices, branches and other premises under operating lease arrangements. The leases have various terms and renewal rights. The lease rentals are paid in advance and recognised on straight-line basis over the lease period. The outstanding balance is accounted for as prepaid lease rentals. There are no contingent rents payable. Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	**Bank Dec-12**	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Less than one year	**409,015**	1,286,987	**143,917**	782,157
Over one year	**3,506,223**	6,899,596	**3,049,088**	4,193,177
	3,915,238	8,186,583	**3,193,005**	4,975,334

50. Contingencies

Claims and litigation

The Bank, in its ordinary course of business, is presently involved in 973 cases as a defendant (31 December, 2011: 171) and 487 cases as a plaintiff (31 December, 2011: 95). The total amount claimed in the 973 cases against the Bank is estimated at N53,260,615,331 (31 December, 2011: N34,495,605,295) while the total amount claimed in the 487 cases instituted by the Bank is N245,638,668,208 (31 December, 2011: N30,555,665,378). The Directors having sought the advice of professional legal counsel are of the opinion that based on the advice received, no significant liability will crystallise from these cases. No provisions are therefore deemed necessary for these claims.

In the normal course of business, the Group is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risks. These instruments are issued to meet the credit and other financial requirements of customers. The total off-balance sheet assets for the Group was N381,893,653,000 (31 December, 2011: N414,981,761,000) and N310,847,061,000 (31 December, 2011: N231,817,991,000) was for the Bank.

Contingent liabilities and commitments

In common with other banks, the Group conducts business involving acceptances, performance bonds and indemnities. The majority of these facilities are offset by corresponding obligations of third parties. Contingent liabilities and commitments comprise acceptances, endorsements, guarantees and letters of credit.

Nature of instruments

An acceptance is an undertaking by a bank to pay a bill of exchange drawn on a customer. The Group expects most acceptances to be presented, but reimbursement by the customer is normally immediate. Endorsements are residual liabilities of the Group in respect of bills of exchange, which have been paid and subsequently rediscounted.

Guarantees and letters of credit are given as security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. As the Group will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default, the cash requirements of these instruments are expected to be considerably below their nominal amounts.

Other contingent liabilities include transaction-related customs and performances bonds and are, generally, short-term commitments to third parties which are not directly dependent on the customer's creditworthiness. Commitments to lend are agreements to lend to a customer in the future, subject to certain conditions. Such commitments are either made for a fixed period, or have no specific maturity dates but are cancellable by the lender subject to notice requirements. Documentary credits commit the Group to make payments to third parties, on production of documents, which are usually reimbursed immediately by customers.

The following tables summarise the nominal principal amount of contingent liabilities and commitments with off-financial position risk:

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

a. These comprise:

	Group Dec-12	Group Dec-11	**Bank Dec-12**	Bank Dec-11
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Contingent liabilities:	**–**	–	**–**	–
Acceptances and guaranteed commercial papers	**45,324,841**	4,948,078	**–**	–
Transaction-related bonds and guarantees	**151,107,937**	155,751,527	**147,222,001**	51,483,791
Guaranteed facilities	**31,623,305**	20,072,848	**25,763,514**	10,790,544
	228,056,083	180,772,453	**172,985,515**	62,274,335
Commitments:				
Clean line facilities for letters of credit and other commitments	**153,837,570**	234,209,308	**137,861,546**	169,543,656
	153,837,570	234,209,308	**137,861,546**	169,543,656

b. The Bank granted clean line facilities for letters of credit during the period to guarantee the performance of customers to third parties.

51. Group entities

(i) Significant subsidiaries

	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest December 2012	December 2011
Access Bank Gambia Limited	Banking	Gambia	87%	87%
Access Bank Sierra Leone Limited	Banking	Sierra Leone	98%	98%
Access Bank Rwanda Limited	Banking	Rwanda	75%	75%
Access Bank Zambia	Banking	Zambia	100%	100%
The Access Bank UK	Banking	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Access Bank (R.D. Congo)	Banking	Congo	100%	100%
Access Bank Ghana	Banking	Ghana	92%	95%
Access Investment and Securities	Investment management & securities dealing	Nigeria	100%	100%
Intercontiental Bank (see Note 9(a))	Banking	Nigeria	–	75%
Intercontinental Wapic Insurance Plc	Insurance	Nigeria	58%	–
Intercontinental Properties Limited	Real estate	Nigeria	67%	–
Access Finance B.V. (see Note (a) below)		Netherlands	100%	100%

(a) Access Finance B.V. was incorporated in 2011 and commenced operations in 2012. An obligation also exists between the Bank and Access Finance B.V., for which Access Finance B.V. was expected to lend the Bank the sum of N384,465,920 (US$2,462,000) as a share premium loan. The loan agreement between both parties however permits that the obligation of Access Finance B.V. to grant the loan, be set off against the obligation of the Bank to repay the loan such that each party's obligation, either as a borrower or lender, is discharged. In view of this, no loan payable has been recognised in the Bank's financial statements.

(ii) Subsidiaries held for sale

	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest Dec-12	Dec-11
Intercontinental Homes and Savings Limited	Financial services	Nigeria	**52%**	–
Omni Finance Bank, Côte d'Ivoire	Banking	Côte d'Ivoire	**94%**	94%
Intercontinental Bank (UK) Plc	Banking	United Kingdom	**100%**	–
FinBank Burundi	Banking	Burundi	**87%**	87%

(iii) Subsidiaries undergoing liquidation

	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest Dec-12	Dec-11
Intercontinental Capital Markets Limited	Financial services	Nigeria	**63%**	–
Intercontinental Finance and Investment Limited	Financial services	Nigeria	**100%**	–
Intercontinental Registrars Limited	Secretarial services	Nigeria	**100%**	–
Intercontinental Trustees Limited	Trusteeship	Nigeria	**100%**	–
Intercontinental Securities Limited	Asset management	Nigeria	**51%**	–
Flexmore Technologies Limited	IT services	Nigeria	**100%**	–

These subsidiaries are currently undergoing a winding-down process through the appointment of a court-ordered receiver manager to manage their affairs. As a result of this event, the Bank has lost control without a change in absolute or relative ownership level. The loss of control in these subsidiaries, have been accounted for in the financial statement (see Note 9(b) for further details).

(iv) Special purpose entities:

	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest Dec-12	Dec-11
Staff Investment Trust (see note 17(a))	Nigeria	**–**	100%
Project Star Investment Limited	Nigeria	**100%**	100%

(v) Associates

	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest Dec-12	Dec-11
Associated Discount House Limited	Financial services	Nigeria	**38%**	–
Blue Intercontinental Microfinance Bank	Financial services	Nigeria	**–**	35%
Magnate Technology and Services Limited	IT services	Ghana	**40%**	40%

52. Contraventions of the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act of Nigeria and CBN Circulars

The Bank was penalised by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) during the year for the following infractions:

- The Bank was penalised by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) during the year for an infraction of Memorandum 15(9) of the CBN Foreign Exchange Manual, 2006 (Penalty: N2 million).
- The Bank was penalised by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) during the year for transfer of funds to an offshore subsidiary on 5 September, 2011, without CBN's approval (Penalty: N2 million).
- The Bank was penalised by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) during the year for granting a credit facility which exceeded its single obligor limit (Penalty: N1 million).
- The Bank was penalised by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) during the year for granting credit facilities to three of its directors in excess of 10% of its paid-up capital against the provisions of CBN Circular No BSD/9/2004 (Penalty: N2 million).

53. Related parties

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions, or one other party controls both. The definition includes subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and the Group's pension schemes, as well as key management personnel.

Parent

The parent company, which is also the ultimate parent company, is Access Bank Plc.

Subsidiaries

Transactions between Access Bank Plc and its subsidiaries also meet the definition of related party transactions. Where these are eliminated on consolidation, they are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Transactions with key management personnel

The Group's key management personnel, and persons connected with them, are also considered to be related parties. The definition of key management includes the close members of family of key personnel and any entity over which key management exercise control. The key management personnel have been identified as the executive and non-executive directors of the Group. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with Access Bank Plc and its subsidiaries.

Key management personnel and their immediate relatives engaged in the following transactions with the Group during the year:

Loans and advances:

	Dec-12	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000
Secured loans and advances	**82,577,604**	90,005,623

Deposits:

	Dec-12	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000
Total deposits	**2,251,096**	30,318,978

Interest rates charged on balances outstanding are at rates that would be charged in the normal course of business. The secured loans granted are secured over real estate, equity and other assets of the respective borrowers. No impairment losses have been recorded against balances outstanding during the year with key management personnel, and no specific allowance has been made for impairment losses on balances with key management personnel and their immediate relatives at the period end.

Key management personnel compensation for the period comprises:

Directors' remuneration

	Dec-12	Dec-11
	N'000	N'000
Non-Executive Directors		
Fees	**39,000**	7,350
Other emoluments:		
Allowances	**182,491**	91,768
	221,491	99,118
Executive Directors		
Short-term employer's benefit	**145,100**	145,100
Defined contribution plan	**18,403**	7,309
Long-term incentive plan	**2,125,744**	1,068,780
	2,289,247	1,221,189
Total compensation to key management personnel	**2,510,378**	1,320,307

Director-related exposures

Access Bank has some exposures that are related to its Directors. The Bank however follows a strict process before granting such credits to its Directors. The requirements for creating and managing this category of risk assets include the following amongst others:

a. Complete adherence to the requirements for granting insider-related exposure as stated in the Bank's Credit Policy Guidelines, the Insider-related Policy as well as the Bank's duly approved Standard Operating Procedure for managing insider-related exposures.
b. Full compliance with the relevant CBN policies on insider-related lending.
c. All affected Directors are precluded from taking part in the approval process of credit request wherein they have interest.
d. The related Director is required to execute a document authorising the Bank to use their accruable dividends to defray any related-obligor's delinquent exposures.
e. The Directors are required to execute documents for the transfer of their shares to the Bank's nominated broker to ensure effective control as required by the CBN policy to enhance the bank's Corporate Governance structure.
f. Section 89 of the Bank's Articles of Association also reiterated that "a related Director shall vacate office or cease to be a Director, if the Director directly or indirectly enjoys a facility from the Bank that remains non-performing for a period of more than 12 months."

The Bank's gross exposure to all its Directors as at 31 December, 2012 is N112,890,888,000 (Direct N82,577,604,000: Indirect N30,313,284,000). However, the relevant obligors under this category also have credit balances and deposits maintained in their bank accounts which mitigate the risks to the bank. These deposits as at 31 December, 2012 amount to N50,395,403,000. Therefore, overall net exposure (excluding contingent obligation) to the Directors'-related borrowings was only N62,495,485,000.

Below is a schedule showing the details of the Bank's Director-related lending:

Name of borrower	Relationship to reporting institution	Name of related Directors	Facility type	Outstanding credit N'000	Status	Nature of security
Asset Management Group Limited	Chairman	Mr Gbenga Oyebode	On Lending	596,426	Performing	Legal Mortgage
			Term Loan	1,488,898	Performing	
Combined Industrial Agro.	Chairman	Mr Gbenga Oyebode	Overdraft	149,234	Performing	Corporate Guarantee
MTN Communications	Chairman & Director	Mr Gbenga Oyebode & Mr Tunde Folawiyo	Term Loan	15,026,201	Performing	Negative Pledge
Timbuktu Media Limited	Chairman & Director	Mr Gbenga Oyebode & Mr Tunde Folawiyo	Term Loan	158,853	Performing	All Asset Debenture and Lien on Deposit
			Overdraft	17,284	Performing	
Neconde Energy Limited	Director	Mr Tunde Folawiyo	Syndicated reserve-based lending	9,143,838	Performing	All Asset Debenture and Lien on Deposit
Aries Exploration And Production Company	Director	Mr Tunde Folawiyo	Term Loan	11,408,367	Performing	All Asset Debenture, Lien on Shares
Yinka Folawiyo & Sons Limited	Director	Mr Tunde Folawiyo	Term Loan	33,320	Performing	Legal Mortgage
Enyo Trading Company Ltd/ Glencore Energy UK Ltd	Director	Mr Tunde Folawiyo	Overdraft	11,492,513	Performing	Lien on Deposit
DTD Services Limited	Director	Mr Tunde Folawiyo	Auto Loan	2,759	Performing	Lien on Deposit, Lien on Shares
			Term Loan	914,521	Performing	
Marina Securities Limited	Brother of Director	Mr Aigbovbioise Aig-Imoukhuede	Term Loan	506,626	Performing	Legal Mortgage, Lien on Shares,
			Time Loan	600,147	Performing	Lien on investments
			Overdraft	739,400	Performing	
			Overdraft	2,287,867	Performing	
Staco Insurance Plc	Director	Mr Dere Otubu	Overdraft	24,785	Performing	Debenture, Pledged shares, Pledged cash investments
SIC Property and Investment Company	Director	Mr Dere Otubu	Overdraft	449,348	Performing	Legal Mortgage, Lien on Deposit
			Term Loan	2,742,632	Performing	
			Term Loan	54,101	Performing	
Blatech Ltd	Director	Mr Dere Otubu	Overdraft	68,508	Performing	Lien on Deposit
Coscharis Motors	Director	Dr Cosmas Maduka	Usance	1,510,418	Performing	Negative Pledge, Personal Guarantee
			Term Loan	961,856	Performing	
			Overdraft	21,792,024	Performing	
C.G. Biostadt	Director	Dr Cosmas Maduka	Overdraft	176,385	Performing	Corporate Guarantee
			Term Loan	219,171	Performing	
Swiss Biostadt	Director	Dr Cosmas Maduka	Overdraft	807	Performing	Corporate Guarantee
			Usance	11,315	Performing	
Balance end of year				**82,577,604**		

Analysis of off balance sheeet exposures to key management personnel

Name of company/ individual	Relationship to reporting institution	Name of the Director	Facility type	Outstanding credit N'000	Status	Nature of security
Enyo Trading Company Ltd/ Glencore Energy UK Ltd	Director	Mr Tunde Folawiyo	Confirmation Line	18,708,269	Performing	Legal Mortgage Cash Backed Lien on shares
Enyo Trading Company Ltd	Director	Mr Tunde Folawiyo	Bonds and Guarantee	3,576,816	Performing	
Coscharis Technologies	Director	Mr Cosmas Maduka	Letter of credit	377,193	Performing	Negative Pledge Corporate Guarantee
Coscharis Motors Limited	Director	Mr Cosmas Maduka	Letter of credit	7,527,948	Performing	Negative Pledge
			Bonds and Guarantee	30,533	Performing	Personal Guarantee
Swiss Biostadt Limited	Director	Mr Cosmas Maduka	Letter of credit	92,525	Performing	Corporate Guarantee
Balance end of year				**30,313,284**		

54. Events after the end of the reporting period

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Board of Directors proposed a final dividend of 60 kobo each on the issued share capital of 22,882,918,908 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each as at 31 December, 2012. There are no other post-balance sheet event that required disclosure in these consolidated financial statements.

55. Prior Period Corresponding Balances

Certain prior period balances have been reclassifed in line with current period presentation due to the following reasons:

- Prior period income statement activities were reclassified in line with IFRS5.
- Impairment charge on goodwill was reclassified from net impairment of financial assets for proper disclosure.

The reclassifications as shown below are not material enough to impact significantly the results of operations of the Group for 2011, therefore the Group did not prepare a third statement of financial position.

(i) Other Liabilities

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	142,649,550
Reclassified to retirement benefit obligation	(1,876,578)
	140,772,972

(ii) Retirement Benefit Obligation

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	–
Reclassified to retirement benefit obligation	1,876,578
	1,876,578

(iii) Interest income

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	107,609,276
Reclassified to discontinued operations	(1,387,941)
	106,221,335

(iv) Interest Expense

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	37,026,264
Reclassified to discontinued operations	(552,032)
	36,474,232

(v) Fee and Commission income

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	22,966,003
Reclassified to discontinued operations	(635,211)
	22,330,792

(vi) Net Trading Income

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	2,758,884
Reclassified to discontinued operations	(134,685)
Mark-to-market loss on trading equity reclassified from Other Operating Income	(355,069)
	2,269,130

(vii) Other Operating Income

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	4,367,201
Reclassified to discontinued operations	(565,347)
Mark-to-market on trading equity reclassified to Net Trading Income	355,069
	4,156,923

(viii) Net impairment Loss On Financial Assets

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	9,251,498
Reclassified to discontinued operations	193,429
Reclassified to Impairment charge on goodwill	(380,990)
	9,063,937

(ix) Impairment Charge on goodwill

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	–
Reclassified to discontinued operations	380,990
	380,990

(x) Personnel Expenses

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	23,327,351
Reclassified to discontinued operations	(1,343,379)
	21,983,972

(xi) Operating Lease Expenses

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	1,992,319
Reclassified to discontinued operations	(78,108)
	1,914,211

(xii) Depreciation and Amortisation

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	6,594,698
Reclassified to discontinued operations	(340,543)
	6,254,155

(xiii) Other Operating Expenses

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	37,678,892
Reclassified to discontinued operations	(2,232,235)
	35,446,657

(xiv) Income Tax Expense

	Dec-11
	N'000
Balance previously reported	7,099,020
Reclassified to discontinued operations	(69,912)
	7,029,108

56. Summary of reclassification to 2011 figures – Statement of Financial Position

The reclassifications as shown below are not material enough to impact significantly the results of operations of the Group for 2011.

	Reported 2011	Reclassified to discontinued operations	Other reclassifications	Restated 2011
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	191,518,474	–	–	191,518,474
Non-pledged trading assets	10,812,122	–	–	10,812,122
Pledged assets	66,191,144	–	–	66,191,144
Property and equipment	67,647,817	–	–	67,647,817
Intangible assets	3,277,608	–	–	3,277,608
Deferred tax assets	2,930,928	–	–	2,930,928
Other assets				
Assets classified as held for sale	120,874,368	–	–	120,874,368
Total Assets	1,629,003,195	–	–	1,629,003,195
Liabilities				
Deposits from banks	146,808,286	–	–	146,808,286
Deposits from customers	1,101,703,921	–	–	1,101,703,921
Derivative financial instruments	9,413	–	–	9,413
Debt securities issued	–	–	–	–
Retirement benefit obligations	–	–	1,876,578	1,876,578
Current tax liabilities	9,747,004	–	–	9,747,004
Other liabilities	142,649,550	–	(1,876,578)	140,772,972
Claims payable	450,000	–	–	450,000
Liabilities on investment contracts	61,000	–	–	61,000
Liabilities on insurance contracts	2,703,000	–	–	2,703,000
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	29,258,273	–	–	29,258,273
Contingent settlement provisions	3,548,000	–	–	3,548,000
Liabilities classified as held-for-sale	–	–	–	–
Total Liabilities	1,436,938,447	–	–	1,436,938,447
Equity				
Share capital and share premium	155,104,963	–	–	155,104,963
Retained earnings	(6,744,577)	–	–	(6,744,577)
Other components of equity	20,649,521	–	–	20,649,521
Total equity attributable to owners of the Bank	169,009,907	–	–	169,009,907
Non-controlling interests in equity	23,054,841	–	–	23,054,841
Total equity	192,064,748	–	–	192,064,748
Total equity and liabilities	1,629,003,195	–	–	1,629,003,195

Summary of reclassification to 2011 figures – Income statement

	Reported 2011	Reclassified to discontinued operations	Other reclassifications	Restated 2011
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Interest income	107,609,276	(1,387,941)	–	106,221,335
Interest expense	(37,026,264)	552,032	–	(36,474,233)
Net interest income	70,583,012	(835,910)	–	69,747,102
Fee and commission income	22,966,003	(635,210)	–	22,330,792
Fee and commission expense	–	–	–	–
Net fee and commission income	22,966,003	(635,210)	–	22,330,792
Net trading income	2,758,884	(134,685)	(355,069)	2,269,130
Net loss from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–
Other operating income	4,367,201	(565,347)	355,069	4,156,923
	7,126,085	(700,032)	–	6,426,053
Underwriting profit	657,000	–	–	657,000
	657,000	–	–	657,000
Operating income	101,332,100	(2,171,152)	–	99,160,948
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(9,251,498)	(193,429)	380,990	(9,063,937)
Impairment charge on goodwill	–	–	(380,990)	(380,990)
Net operating income after net impairment loss on financial assets	92,080,602	(2,364,581)	–	89,716,022
Personnel expenses	(23,327,351)	1,343,379	–	(21,983,972)
Operating lease expenses	(1,992,319)	78,108	–	(1,914,211)
Depreciation and amortisation	(6,594,698)	340,543	–	(6,254,155)
Other operating expenses	(37,678,892)	2,232,235	–	(35,446,657)
Total expenses	(69,593,260)	3,994,265	–	(65,598,995)
Share of loss of equity accounted investee	(10,000)	–	–	(10,000)
Profit before income tax	22,477,342	1,629,684	–	24,107,027
Income tax expense	(7,099,020)	69,912	–	(7,029,108)
Profit for the year on continuing operations	15,378,322	1,699,596	–	17,077,919
Loss on discontinued operations (net of tax)				(1,699,596)
Profit for the year				15,378,322
Other comprehensive income net of income tax:				
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(108,232)			(108,232)
Fair value loss/gains on available-for-sale investments recognised in equity	(1,273,241)			(1,273,241)
Fair value gains/(losses) on property and equipment	15,509			15,509
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	(1,365,964)			(1,365,964)
Total comprehensive income for the year	14,012,358			14,012,359
Profit attributable to:				
Owners of the Bank	14,499,229			14,499,229
Non-controlling interest	879,093			879,093
Profit for the year	15,378,322	–	–	15,759,312
Earnings per share – Basic (kobo)	86			86
Diluted (kobo)	86			86
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the Bank	13,133,265			13,133,265
Non-controlling interest	879,093			879,093
Total comprehensive income for the year	14,012,358			14,393,348

Notes to the Group Financial Statements
continued

Value Added Statement
For the year ended 31 December, 2012

	Group 2012	%	Group 2011	%	Bank 2012	%	Bank 2011	%
	N'000		N'000		N'000		N'000	
Gross earnings	**208,308,873**		135,635,181		**180,725,850**		98,518,061	
Interest expense	**(65,059,458)**		(36,474,233)		**(59,424,878)**		(27,444,955)	
	147,344,443		99,160,948		**121,300,972**		71,073,106	
Group's share of associate's loss	**544,569**		(10,000)		**–**		–	
Net impairment loss on financial assets	**(10,790,651)**		(9,063,937)		**(11,616,078)**		(19,155,497)	
Bought-in-materials and services	**(29,136,229)**		(28,478,906)		**(19,026,393)**		(12,092,147)	
Value added	**103,867,104**		61,608,105		**90,658,501**		39,825,462	
Distribution of Value Added								
To Employees:								
Employees costs	**33,683,156**	32	21,983,972	36	**27,643,575**	30	13,619,532	34
To government								
Government as taxes	**2,018,307**	2	7,029,108	11	**674,504**	1	6,892,596	17
To providers of finance								
Interest on borrowings	**4,095,028**	4	104,220	0	**2,335,104**	3	–	–
Dividend to shareholders	**12,588,539**	12	8,944,117	15	**12,588,539**	14	8,944,117	22
Retained in business:								
– For replacement of property and equipment	**11,021,511**	11	6,254,155	10	**9,678,299**	11	4,247,587	11
– For replacement of equipment on lease	**2,055,779**	2	1,914,211	3	**1,384,837**	2	872,764	2
– For replacement of available-for-sale financial assets	**3,340,161**	3	1,365,964	2	**4,755,960**	5	(5,290,124)	(13)
– To pay proposed dividend	**13,729,751**	13	–	–	**13,729,751**	14	–	–
– To augment reserve	**21,334,872**	21	14,012,358	23	**17,867,932**	20	10,538,990	27
	103,867,104	100	61,608,105	100	**90,658,501**	101	39,825,462	100

Five-year Financial Summary

Group

	Dec-12 12 months	Dec-11 12 months	Dec-10 12 months	Dec-09 9 months	Mar-09 12 months
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	**296,184,966**	191,518,474	123,957,778	155,076,424	145,484,481
Non-pledged trading assets	**27,906,803**	10,812,122	30,969,755	11,563,193	10,557,205
Pledged assets	**60,949,856**	66,191,144	59,930,096	7,591,114	7,825,488
Derivative financial instruments	**30,949**	9,909	1,110,803	3,002,720	3,033,817
Loans and advances to banks	**4,564,943**	775,765	610,108	70,526	–
Loans and advances to customers	**604,073,399**	576,228,507	447,810,358	385,313,186	410,835,629
Insurance receivables	**627,337**	1,405,000	–	–	–
Investments in equity accounted investee	**2,548,828**	2,812,805	–	300,156	650,547
Investment in subsidiary	**–**	–	–	–	–
Investment securities	**447,281,811**	561,733,704	69,892,874	73,745,086	70,472,788
Trading properties	**2,693,227**	6,688,000	–	–	–
Investment properties	**14,360,567**	16,097,044	12,943,078	1,404,000	–
Property and equipment	**64,565,889**	67,647,817	23,807,982	27,680,220	23,462,849
Intangible assets	**3,404,945**	3,277,608	2,718,899	2,880,706	2,402,718
Deferred tax assets	**8,113,973**	2,930,928	2,458,597	3,779,129	–
Other assets	**177,042,627**	120,874,368	20,006,440	16,927,332	25,489,809
Assets classified as held-for-sale	**30,827,257**	–	–	–	–
Total assets	**1,745,177,377**	1,629,003,195	796,216,768	689,333,792	700,215,331

	Dec-12 12 months	Dec-11 12 months	Dec-10 12 months	Dec-09 9 months	Mar-09 12 months
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	105,170,552	146,808,286	69,889,795	43,216,841	30,296,711
Deposits from customers	1,201,481,996	1,101,703,921	484,723,475	442,334,863	426,395,491
Derivative financial instruments	35,515	9,413	725,007	1,833,327	1,959,759
Debt securities issued	54,685,891	–	–	2,604,276	9,207,423
Retirement benefit obligations	2,487,589	1,876,578	–	–	–
Current tax liabilities	8,738,602	9,747,004	3,492,485	6,982,030	6,586,353
Other liabilities	58,271,349	140,772,972	49,977,525	28,723,169	44,604,505
Claims payable	118,226	450,000	–	–	–
Liabilities on investment contracts	65,591	61,000	–	–	–
Liabilities on insurance contracts	3,351,234	2,703,000	–	–	–
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	40,092,312	29,258,273	22,760,350	3,376,945	5,193,083
Deferred tax liabilities	–	–	–	–	720,169
Contingent settlement provisions	3,548,250	3,548,000	–	–	–
Liabilities classified as held-for-sale	25,793,512	–	–	–	–
Total liabilities	1,503,840,619	1,436,938,447	631,568,637	529,071,451	524,963,494
Equity					
Share capital and share premium	176,628,255	155,104,963	155,104,963	154,291,861	154,553,963
Retained earnings	17,764,295	(6,744,577)	(10,785,618)	(9,980,792)	(3,204,362)
Other components of equity	38,498,341	20,649,521	19,629,454	15,092,981	22,873,703
Non-controlling interest	8,099,594	23,054,841	699,332	858,291	1,028,533
Total equity	240,990,485	192,064,748	164,648,131	160,262,341	175,251,837
Commitments and contingents	381,893,653	414,981,761	238,881,422	138,055,511	142,633,973
Gross earnings	208,308,873	135,635,180	90,644,073	87,531,150	86,485,479
(Loss)/profit before taxation	44,880,148	27,107,026	12,584,231	(3,955,124)	17,937,305
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations	42,861,841	17,077,918	7,727,399	(2,088,034)	11,290,737
Discontinued operations	(4,457,057)	(1,699,596)	–	–	–
Profit for the year	38,404,784	15,378,322	7,727,399	(2,088,034)	11,290,737
Non-controlling interest	191,904	(879,093)	176,442	207,584	219,931
Profit attributable to equity holders	38,596,688	14,499,229	7,903,841	(1,880,450)	11,510,668
Dividend paid	12,588,538	8,944,125	3,577,650	11,349,982	10,492,625
Earning or (loss) per share – Basic	169k	102k	44k	–12k	70k
– Adjusted	169k	–	44k	–12k	70k
Number of ordinary shares of 50k	22,882,918,908	17,888,251,478	16,262,046,799	16,262,046,799	16,214,258,437

Shareholders' Information
Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 24th Annual General Meeting of members of ACCESS BANK PLC will be held at Oriental Hotel, Lekki, Lagos/ Epe – Expressway, Lagos on Thursday, 25 April, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. to consider and if thought fit pass the following as ordinary resolutions:

A. Ordinary business

1. To receive the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2012 and the Reports of the Directors, Auditors and Audit Committee thereon.

2. To declare a final dividend.

3. To re-elect Mr Gbenga Oyebode MFR as a Non-Executive Director.

4. To re-elect Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse as a Non-Executive Director.

5. To re-elect Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga as a Non-Executive Director.

6. To elect Dr Ernest Chukwuka-Anene Ndukwe, who was appointed an Independent Non-Executive Director by the Board since the last Annual General Meeting.

7. To appoint Messrs PricewaterhouseCoopers as the Auditors to the Company; in place of the retiring Auditors, KPMG Professional services.

8. To authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.

9. To elect/re-elect members of the Audit Committee.

B. Special business

To consider and if thought fit pass the following resolutions as Ordinary Resolutions:

10. That the Directors' fees for the financial year ending 31 December, 2013 be and is hereby fixed at N41,500,000.00 (forty one million five hundred thousand Naira only).

11. That subject to required regulatory approvals, the Directors be and are hereby authorised to distribute to members of the Bank, the Bank's equity interest in the Issued Share Capital of Wapic Insurance Plc ('WAPIC shares') to ensure compliance with the Central Bank of Nigeria Regulation 3, 2010 on the Scope of Banking Activities and Ancillary Matters.

12. That the Directors be and are hereby authorised to appoint professional advisers and take such steps as may be required to give effect to the transaction referred to in Resolutions 11 above upon such terms and conditions as the Directors may approve.

Proxy

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his/her stead. A Proxy need not also be a member. A proxy form is attached to the Notice and it is valid for the purpose of the meeting. All instruments of proxy should be duly stamped at the Stamp Duties Office and deposited at the office of the Registrars, United Securities Limited, No.10, Amodu Ojikutu Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, not later than 48 hours prior to the time of the meeting.

Dated this 2nd day of April 2013.

By order of the Board

Sunday Ekwochi
Company Secretary
Plot 999c, Danmole Street, Victoria Island, Lagos

Notes

Dividend

If the dividend recommended by the Directors is declared, it will be payable on 25 April, 2013 to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of Members as at 16 April, 2013. Shareholders who have completed the e-dividend mandate form will receive a direct credit of their dividend into their bank accounts immediately after the Annual General Meeting. Shareholders who have not signed on to the e-dividend payment option are advised to complete the e-dividend mandate form available on the Bank's website at http://www.accessbankplc.com/pages/downloadcentre.asp or from http://www.unitedsecuritieslimited.com/download-forms/mandate-for-e-dividend-payment-008.aspx. The duly completed form should be returned to United Securities Limited, Plot 10, Amodu Ojikutu Street, Victoria Island Lagos, P.M.B 12753, Marina, Lagos or to the nearest Access Bank branch.

Closure of Register of Members

The Register of Members and Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed on 17 April, 2013 to enable the Registrar to prepare for the payment of dividend.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists of 3 shareholders and 3 Directors. In accordance with S.359(5) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2004, any member may nominate a shareholder for election as a member of the Audit Committee by giving notice in writing of such nomination to the Company Secretary at least 21 days before the Annual General Meeting.

Explanatory Notes to the Proposed Resolutions

The Notes below provide explanations of the proposed resolutions.

Resolutions 1-12 are being proposed as ordinary resolutions. This means that for each of the resolutions to be passed a simple majority of votes in favour of the resolution is required. Please note that if you abstain from voting you will not be counted in the calculation of the proportion of votes 'for' or 'against' a resolution.

Resolution 1: Annual Report and Accounts

The Directors are required under Section 345 (1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990 to lay before the Company in General Meeting for each financial year copies of the financial statements of the Company made up to a date not exceeding nine months previous to the date of the meeting.

Resolution 2: Declaration of Final Dividend

By Section 379 (1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990, the General Meeting has the power to approve or decrease the final dividend recommended by the Directors but cannot increase the amount. If the 60 kobo final dividend per ordinary share recommended by the Directors is approved, the final dividend net of withholding tax will be payable on 25 April, 2013 to those Shareholders registered on the Company's register of Shareholders as at 16 April, 2013.

Resolutions 3-6: Election and Re-election of Directors

Your Company's Articles of Association require one-third of all Non-Executive Directors (rounded down) to stand for re-election every year (depending on their tenure on the Board) together with Directors appointed by the Board since the last Annual General Meeting (AGM). In keeping with this requirement, Messrs Gbenga Oyebode, Mahmoud Isa-Dutse and Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga will retire at this AGM and, being eligible for re-election, will submit themselves for re-election. It is hereby confirmed that following a formal evaluation, their performance continues to be effective and that they continue to demonstrate commitment to the role of Non-Executive Director.

The Board, pursuant to the powers vested on it by the Articles of Association, has appointed Dr Ernest Chukwuka-Anene Ndukwe as a Non-Executive Director, subject to all regulatory and Shareholders' approvals. He brings robust experience in private and public sector governance to his role. His appointment has been approved by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). As required by the Articles of Association, Dr Ndukwe's appointment will be tabled before the Shareholders at the AGM for approval.

The Board considers all the Directors submitting themselves for election and re-election as highly experienced and having a good understanding of the financial services industry. Given their experience and background, the Board believes that they will continue to make valuable contributions to the Bank.

The biographical details of each Director standing for election or re-election are set out below. The Board recommends that these Directors should be elected or re-elected to maintain the appropriate balance of skill, knowledge and experience on the Board.

Mr Gbenga Oyebode MFR – Non-Executive Director

His appointment to the Board was approved by the CBN in July 2003. Gbenga is the Chairman of the Bank and the managing partner of Aluko & Oyebode with responsibility for coordinating the various practice areas of the Firm. In addition to his managerial role at Aluko & Oyebode, he heads the Firm's corporate and energy practice areas. Gbenga has extensive experience in corporate and commercial practice with a special emphasis on oil and gas and power projects, foreign investment, privatisation, telecommunications, project finance and aviation. Gbenga has also been involved in the negotiation of complex commercial agreements for a wide variety of transactions and is a member of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators.

Gbenga obtained his Bachelor of Law degree from Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife in 1979 and was called to the Nigerian Bar in 1980. In 1982, he obtained a Masters of Law Degree from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA and was called to the New York Bar in 1983. He received the distinguished National Honour of Member of the Order of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (MFR) in December 2001. He is also a member of the American Society of International Law and a Council Member of the International Bar Association Section on Energy and Natural Resources Law. He is the Chairman, Okomu Oil Palm Plc, and also serves on the Board of MTN Nigeria and Crusader Insurance Plc. He is aged 54 as at the date of this AGM.

Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse – Non-Executive Director

His appointment to the Board was approved by the CBN in June 2005. He is the Chairman of the Risk Management Committee and also sits on the Board Audit Committee and the Board Credit & Finance Committee.

Dr Isa-Dutse holds a PhD in Corporate Governance from the Manchester Business School, University of Manchester; an MBA from Wharton Business School, University of University of Pennsylvania; and a BSc in Economics from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

His professional banking experience spans over two decades. He retired in 2002 as an Executive Director at United Bank of Africa Plc where he was at various times in charge of Credit Risk Management, Investment Banking and Corporate Banking.

He is a Director of Northern Nigeria Flour Mills Plc, Kano and serves as a Senior Independent Non-Executive Director of the Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund.

He is aged 57 as at the date of this AGM.

Explanatory Notes to the Proposed Resolutions
continued

Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga – Non-Executive Director

Her appointment to the Board was approved by the CBN in January 2008. Mosun is the Chairperson of the Board Credit & Finance Committee and sits on the Board Audit Committee, the Board Risk Management Committee and the Board Governance & Remuneration Committee.

She had an illustrious banking career spanning nearly three decades. She retired from Guaranty Trust Bank Plc in 2006 as the Executive Director, Investment Banking and was at various times responsible for Risk Management, Corporate and Commercial Banking, Transaction Service and Settlements. She served as Acting Managing Director of Trust Bank of Africa Limited in 2003.

Mosun is the Principal Consultant/Programme Director of The KRC Limited. She served on the Board of Asset and Resource Management Company and is the past Chairperson, Equipment and Leasing Association of Nigeria.

Mosun is a graduate of Economics from the University of Ibadan (1979). She qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1983, winning the 1st place merit award and also the award of the Society of Women Accountants of Nigeria prize for best qualifying candidate. She is a fellow of both the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria and the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria.

She is aged 56 as at the date of this AGM.

Dr Ernest Chukwuka-Anene Ndukwe – Independent Non-Executive Director

His appointment to the Board was approved by the CBN in January 2013. Dr Ndukwe is an Electrical/Electronics Engineer with over three decades of experience in the telecommunications industry. His Board level experience dates back to 1988 when he was appointed Commercial Director at General Telecom Plc. He became the Managing Director of General Telecom in 1989 and held this position until he was appointed Executive Vice-Chairman of the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC).

Ndukwe has served as the Chairman of the Administrative Council of the African Telecommunications Union and Chairman of the West Africa Telecommunications Regulators' Association (WATRA), an organisation he pioneered. An acclaimed expert in telecommunications policy and regulation, Ndukwe sits on the Board of several companies and has served on the Presidential Committee on job creation. He is also the current Co-Chair of the Presidential Committee on Strategy and Roadmap for universal broadband access in Nigeria.

He is a graduate of the University of Ife and an alumnus of Lagos Business School. He is a fellow of the Nigerian Society of Engineers (NSE), Nigerian Institute of Management (FNIM) and Nigerian Academy of Engineering (NAE). He is also on the faculty of the Lagos Business School, where he heads the Centre for Infrastructure Policy, Regulation and Advancement (CIPRA).

He is aged 65 as at the date of this AGM.

The interests of Directors standing for election and re-election in the ordinary shares of the Bank as at 31 December, 2012 are as shown below:

Director's Name	Direct Holding	Indirect Holding
Mr Gbenga Oyebode	78,652,858	76,752,411
Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse	3,136,220	–
Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga	1,953,629	–
Dr Ernest Chukwuka-Anene Ndukwe	395,377	–

Resolutions 7 and 8: Appointment of Auditors and Approval of Auditors' Remuneration

The CBN Code of Corporate Governance for Banks in Nigeria Post Consolidation limits the tenure of banks' external auditors to 10 years. The tenure of KPMG Professional Services expired in December 2012. The Board of Directors has, upon the recommendation of the Board Audit Committee, appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers to replace KPMG Professional Services as the Bank's external auditors for the financial year ending 31 December, 2013. The CBN has approved the appointment subject to the approval of Shareholders.

PricewaterhouseCoopers has also indicated its willingness to act as the Bank's auditor for the next year. Shareholders will therefore be invited to appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers as the Bank's external auditors and also authorise the Board to fix their remuneration.

Resolution 9: Election/Re-election of Members of Audit Committee

In accordance with S.359(5) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 1990, any member may nominate a Shareholder for election as a member of the Audit Committee by giving notice in writing of such nomination to the Company Secretary at least 21 days before the AGM. Members will be required to vote at the AGM to elect or re-elect members of the Bank's Shareholders Audit Committee.

Resolution 10: Approval of Directors' Fees

Your Company is required by law to seek the approval of the annual fees payable to the Non-Executive Directors. Shareholders will therefore be required to approve annual fees of N41,500,000.00 (forty one million five hundred thousand Naira) for the Non-Executive Directors for the 2013 financial year. This is the same amount paid in the preceding year 2012.

Resolutions 11 and 12: Approval of Distribution of the Bank's Equity Holding in Wapic Insurance Plc

Under the two resolutions, the approval of Shareholders is being sought to enable the Directors to distribute the Bank's equity interest in Wapic Insurance Plc ("Wapic") among the Bank's Shareholders and to appoint professional advisers and take such steps as may be required to execute the distribution.

The Bank currently holds 4,883,039,474 ordinary shares in Wapic. Together these represent 61.51% of Wapic's issued share capital. In line with the CBN Regulation No. 3 issued in 2010, the Bank is required to divest its shares in Wapic following its decision to apply for a Commercial Banking Licence with authorisation to operate internationally under the CBN's new banking model.

Capital Formation History

Timeline		Number of Shares	Amount
11/05/1998	Public Issue for Cash	1,200,000,000	600,000,000
21/09/2001	Bonus	300,000,000	150,000,000
23/09/2001	Public Issue for Cash	1,200,000,000	600,000,000
31/03/2003	Bonus	300,000,000	150,000,000
30/08/2004	Bonus	1,000,000,000	500,000,000
31/08/2005	Bonus	1,158,746,000	579,373,000
31/09/2005	Public Issue for Cash	4,111,214,000	2,055,607,000
31/11/2005	Private Placement	499,358,000	249,679,000
31/12/2005	Share Exchange Capital and Marina	4,187,003,722	2,093,501,861
31/10/2006	Share Reconstruction	(6,978,160,860)	(3,489,080,430)
31/07/2007	Public Issue for Cash	9,164,340,987	4,582,170,494
31/12/2008	IFC Loan Conversion to Equity	71,756,590	35,878,295
31/06/2009	Bond Conversion	47,788,360	23,894,180
31/06/2010	Bonus	1,626,204,679	813,102,000
23/01/2012	Share exchange Intercontinental Bank Plc	4,994,667,430	2,497,333,715
End of year		**22,882,918,908**	**11,441,459,454**

E-dividend Mandate Form

RC 125,384

Following the passing into law by the National Assembly and the official launch of the E-dividend payment system, all registrars have been mandated to effect payment of dividend on behalf of their client companies electronically.

The E-dividend payment system ensures that your dividend is credited directly into the bank account of your choice within 24 hours of the payment date.

In order to prepare for this new payment procedure, we require you to kindly complete the E-dividend form below.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE SECTION FOR YOUR BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS HAS TO BE COMPLETED BY YOUR BANK.

Kindly return the duly completed form to the Registrar, United Securities Limited at the address stated below.

DATE DD/MM/YYYY

SURNAME/NAME OF COMPANY

PHONE NUMBER

OTHER NAMES (FOR INDIVIDUAL SHAREHOLDER)

POSTAL ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

EMAIL ADDRESS 1

EMAIL ADDRESS 2

THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY YOUR BANK

BANK NAME

BRANCH ADDRESS

BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER

BRANCH SORT CODE

BRANCH CODE

I/We hereby request that from now, all dividend warrant(s) due to me/us from my/our holdings in all the companies indicated above be mandated to my/our Bank named above.

SHAREHOLDER'S SIGNATURE OR THUMBPRINT

SHAREHOLDER'S SIGNATURE OR THUMBPRINT

AUTHORISED SIGNATURE & BANKER'S STAMP

INCORPORATION NUMBER WITH COMPANY SEAL

The completed form should be returned by post, or hand-delivered to the office of the Registrar, United Securities Limited, 10, Amodu Ojikutu Street, Victoria Island, PMB 12753, Lagos. T: 01-730 0898, 01-2714566 – 7 F: 01-2714568 E: info@unitedsecuritieslimited.com or to the nearest Access Bank Plc branch closest to the Shareholder, c/o Investor Relations Unit. E: investorrelations@accessbankplc.com. Scanned copies of the form are not acceptable as only originals will be processed.

Shareholder Information Update Form

access »»

RC 125,384

I/We wish to request that my/our details as (a) Shareholder(s) of Access Bank Plc be amended to reflect the following information:

DATE DD/MM/YYYY

SURNAME/NAME OF COMPANY

PHONE NUMBER

OTHER NAMES (FOR INDIVIDUAL SHAREHOLDER)

PRESENT POSTAL ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

EMAIL ADDRESS 1

EMAIL ADDRESS 2

SHAREHOLDER'S SIGNATURE OR THUMBPRINT

SHAREHOLDER'S SIGNATURE OR THUMBPRINT

AUTHORISED SIGNATURE & BANKER'S STAMP

INCORPORATION NUMBER WITH COMPANY SEAL

The completed form should be returned by post, or hand-delivered to the office of the Registrar, United Securities Limited, 10, Amodu Ojikutu Street, Victoria Island, PMB 12753, Lagos. T: 01-730 0898, 01-714566 – 7 F: 01-2714568 E: info@unitedsecuritieslimited.com or to the nearest Access Bank Plc branch closest to the Shareholder, c/o Investor Relations Unit. E: investorrelations@accessbankplc.com. Scanned copies of the form are not acceptable as only originals will be processed.

Proxy Form

access

RC 125384

24th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to be held at Oriental Hotel, Lekki-Epe Expressway, Lagos on 25 April, 2013 at 10:00 a.m.

I/We

(Name of Shareholder in block letters)

Being a member/(s) of the above named Company hereby appoint Mr Gbenga Oyebode or failing him Mr Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede as my/ our proxy to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the 24th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on 25th day of April 2013 and at any adjournment thereof. Unless otherwise instructed, the Proxy will vote or abstain from voting as he/she thinks fit.

SIGNATURE OF SHAREHOLDER

DATE DD/MM/YYYY

ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS	FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
1 To receive the Audited Financial Statement for the year ended 31 December, 2012 and the Reports of the Directors, Auditor and Audit Committee thereon.			
2 To declare a final dividend.			
3 To re-elect Mr Gbenga Oyebode as a Non-Executive Director.			
4 To re-elect Dr Mahmoud Isa-Dutse as a Non-Executive Director.			
5 To re-elect Mrs Mosun Belo-Olusoga as a Non-Executive Director.			
6 To elect Dr Ernest Chukwuka-Anene Ndukwe, who was appointed an Independent Non-Executive Director by the Board since the last Annual General Meeting.			
7 To appoint Messrs PricewaterhouseCoopers as the auditors to the Company in place of the retiring Auditors KPMG Professional Services.			
8 To authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the auditors.			
9 To elect/re-elect members of the Audit Committee.			

ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS	FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
10 That the Directors' fee for the financial year ending 31 December, 2013 be and is hereby fixed at N41,500,000.00 (forty-one million five hundred thousand Naira only).			
11 That subject to required regulatory approvals, the Directors be and are hereby authorised to distribute to members of the Bank, the Bank's equity interest in the Issued Share Capital of Wapic Insurance Plc ("Wapic Shares") to ensure compliance with the Central Bank of Nigeria Regulation 3 2012 on the Scope of Banking Activities and Ancillary Matters.			
12 That the Directors be and are hereby authorised to appoint professional advisers and take such steps as may be required to give effect to the transactions referred to in Resolution 11 above upon such terms and conditions as the Directors may approve.			

Please indicate with an 'X' in the appropriate box how you may wish your votes to be cast on the resolutions set above. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote or abstain from voting at his discretion.

SIGNATURE OF PERSON ATTENDING

IMPORTANT NOTES:

1. Before posting the above proxy, please tear off this part and retain it. A person attending the Annual General Meeting of the Bank or his proxy should produce this card to secure admission to the meeting.
2. A member of the Bank is entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting of the Bank. He is also entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him, and in this case, the above card may be used to appoint a proxy.
3. In line with best practice, the name of two Directors of the Bank have been entered on the proxy form to ensure that someone will be at the meeting to act as your proxy, but if you wish, you may insert in the black space on the form (marked*) the name of any person, whether a member of the Bank or not who will attend and vote on your behalf instead of one of the Directors named.
4. The above proxy, when completed must be deposited at the office of United Securities Limited, 10 Amodu Ojikutu Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting.
5. It is a requirement of the law under the Stamp Duties Act, Cap 58, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004, that any instrument of proxy to be used for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders must bear a stamp duty.
6. If proxy form is executed by a company, it should be sealed under its common seal or the hand and seal of its attorney.

BEFORE POSTING THE ABOVE FORM, PLEASE TEAR OFF THIS PART AND RETAIN IT FOR ADMISSION TO THE MEETING

Access Bank Plc RC 125,384

24th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TO BE HELD AT ORIENTAL HOTEL, LEKKI-EPE EXPRESSWAY, LAGOS ON 25th APRIL, 2013 AT 10:00 A.M.

Name and Address of Shareholder ....

Number of Shares Held ....

Corporate Directory

Head office address

The Plaza
Plot 999c, Danmole Street
Off Adeola Odeku/Idejo Street
PMB 80150
Victoria Island
Lagos
Nigeria
(+234) 1-2773300,
(+234) 1-2805628-9

Branch distribution

Abia

Aba Branch
69, Azikwiwe Road
Aba
Abia State

Umuahia Branch
Plot 6
Trading/Residential Area
Umuahia
Abia State

Azikwe Road Branch
9, Factory Road
Aba
Abia State

Umuahia Branch
2, Library Way
Umuahia
Abia State

Faulks Road Branch,
132, Faulks Road
Aba
Abia State

Duke House Branch
Duke House
45, Azikwe Road
Abia State

Umudike Branch
University of Agriculture
Umudike Main Campus
Abia State

Abuja

Aminu Kano Branch
Plot 1195
Aminu Kano Crescent
Wuse Ii (Opp. Amal Court)
Abuja

Adetokunbo Ademola Branch, Plot 833
Adetokunbo Ademola Crescent
Wuse 2
Abuja

Herbert Macaulay Branch
Plot 247
Herbert Macaulay Way
Abuja

Asokoro Branch
Plot 87
Yakubu Gowon Crescent
Asokoro
Abuja

Garki Branch
Ahmadu Bello Way
Garki Ii
Abuja

Kubwa Branch
Plot 59
Gado Nasko Road
Kubwa
Abuja

Bank Of Industry (BoI) Branch, Plot 256
Herbert Macaulay Way
Behind Unity Bank Head Office
Abuja

Cadastral Branch
Plot 207
Cadastral Zone
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Wuse Branch
Plot 2401
Cadastrals Zone A7
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

National Assembly Branch
National Assembly Complex
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Dei Dei Branch
Zone B2.582
Dei Dei Building Material Intl Market
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Doula Street Branch
Plot 2357
Douala Street
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Abuja NNPC Towers Branch
Block B
NNPC Towers Hm Way
CBD Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Tofa House Branch,
Tofa House
Plot 770
Central Business District
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Maitama Branch
Plot 619
Gana Street
Cadastral Zone A05
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Gwagwalada Branch
356, Special Hospital Road
Gwagwalada
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Federal Secretariat Branch
Federal Secretariat Complex
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Utako Branch
Plot 903
Obafemi Awolowo Way
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Ladoke Akintola Blvd. Branch
Along Akintola Boulevard
Garki
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Fed. Min. of Justice Branch
Federal Ministry of Justice Complex
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Federal Mortgage Bank Branch,
Federal Mortgage Bank Building
Central Business Area
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Jos Street Branch
6, Jos Street
Opposite Sharon Ultimate Hotel
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Garki Area 11 Branch
Plot 599
Cadastral Zone A3
Gwarjo Close
Off Gimbiya Street
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Enugu House Branch
Plot 81
Ralph Shodeinde Str.
Opp. Fed. Min. of Finance
Central Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Karu Branch
Plot Number 312
Nyanya Sports Centre Layout
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Nasda Branch
Obasanjo Space Village
Airport Road
Federal Capital Territory
Abuja

Corporate Directory
continued

Abuja
continued

Durumi Branch
Plot 1037
Shafa Shopping Centre
By Old Federal Secretariat
Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

Adamawa

Yola Branch 30
Abubakar Atiku Way
Adamawa State

Akwa Ibom

Oron Branch
Along Oron Road
Etiema Street
Akwa Ibom State

Ikot Ekpene Branch
1, Abak Road
Akwa Ibom State

Wellington Bassey Branch
21, Wellington Bassey Way
Akwa Ibom State

Aka Road Branch
32, Aka Road
Akwa Ibom State

Eket Branch
Along Grace Bill Road
Akwa Ibom State

Anambra

New Market Road Branch
30, Nnewi Road
Anambra State

Edo Ezemewi Rd Branch
15, Edo Ezemewi Road
Anambra State

Bridge Head Branch
48, Port Harcourt Road
Bridge Head
Onitsha
Anambra State

Ekwulobia Main Branch
Uga Road
Ekwulobia
Aguata Lga
Anambra State

New Market Road Branch
14, New Market Road
Onitsha
Anambra State

Umunze Branch
Umunze Ogbunka Road
Orumba North Local Govt.
Anambra State

Awka 2 Branch
Km 41
Enugu-Onithsa Expressway
Regina Caeli Junction
Awka
Anambra State

Ihiala Branch
Ihiala
Anambra State

Up Iweka Branch
Up Iweka
Onitsha
Anambra State

Ogidi Branch
Building Material Market
Anambra State

Unizik Branch
Bank Plaza
Nnamdi Azikiwe University
Awka
Anambra State

Stock Exchange Branch
Nigeria Stock Exchange Complex
Onitsha
Anambra State

Bauchi

Bauchi Branch
5, Bank Road
Bauchi State

Bayelsa

Yenagoa Major Axis Branch
Km 6
Mbiama/Yenagoa Road
Bayelsa State

Mbiama Yenagoa Road Branch
Mbiama/Yenogoa Road
Onopa
Yenogoa
Bayelsa State

Benue

Makurdi Branch
83, Old Otukpo Road
Benue State

Gboko Branch
Benue Cement Factory
Km 72
Makurdi-Gboko Road
Benue State

Oturkpo Branch
19, Federal Road
Oturkpo
Benue State

Gboko Main Branch
5/7, J.S. Tarka Way
Gboko
Benue State

Makurdi 2 Branch
Adjacent To Living Faith Church
Benue State

Zaki Ibiam Branch
Y- Junction
Katsina Ala Road
Zakibiam
Benue State

Borno

Maiduguri Branch
Sir Kashim Ibrahim Way
Maiduguri
Borno State

Bama Branch
Along Bama-Mubi Road
Bama
Borno State

Cross River

Calabar Road Branch
10, Calabar Road
Pmb 1270
Cross River State

Ogoja Branch
Hospital Road
Ogoja
Cross River State

Delta

Nnebisi Road Branch
417B, Nnebisi Road
Asaba
Delta State

Agbor Branch
126, Old Asaba Road
Delta State

Deco Road Branch
Robson Shopping Complex
Deco Road
Delta State

Effururn Branch
80, Effurun-Sapele Road
Effurun
Delta State

Sapele Branch
Warri Road
Sapele
Delta State

Ebonyi

Abakaliki Branch
44, Ogoja Road
Abakaliki
Ebonyi State

Abakaliki Branch
41, Ogoja Road
Abakaliki
Ebonyi State

Edo

Benin Branch
45, Akpakpava Street
Benin
Edo State

Mission Road Branch
135, Akpapava Road
Benin
Edo State

Textile Mill Road Branch
74, Edo Textile Mill Road
Benin
Edo State

Uniben Branch
Ransome Kuti Road
University Of Benin
Edo State

Okada Branch
New Site
Igbinedion University Campus
Okada
Edo State

Auchi Branch
Beside Federal Polytechnic Auchi
Iyekhei/Polytechnic Road
Edo State

Ekpoma Branch
6, Akhere Lane
Edo State

Sapele Road Branch
164, Sapele Road
Opposite NPDC
Sapele
Edo State

Uselu Branch
170, Uselu Lagos Road
Edo State

Ekiti

Ijero Ekiti Branch
Ijero Ekiti
Ijero Computer Centre
Market Square
Ekiti State

Ado Ekiti Branch
144, Secretariar/Iyin Road
Ekiti State

Anambra

Awka Branch
222, Zik Avenue
Awka
Enugu State

Enugu

Okpara Avenue Branch
5, Okpara Avenue
Enugu
Enugu State

Enugu Road Branch
12, Enugu Road
Enugu
Enugu State

Kenyatta Branch
16, Kenyatta Street
Uwani
Enugu State

Esut Branch
Enugu State University
Enugu
Enugu State

Agbani Road Branch
Agbani Road
Enugu
Enugu State

UNN Nsukka Branch
University Of Nigeria
Nsukka
Enugu State

Abakaliki Road Branch
Abakaliki Road
Enugu
Enugu State

Abakpa Nike Branch
Abakpa Nike
Enugu
Enugu State

Ogui Road Branch
67, Ogui Road
By Nnamdi Azikiwe Stadium
Enugu
Enugu State

UNN Enugu Campus Branch
University Of Nigeria
Enugu Campus
Enugu State

Gombe

Ashaka Branch
Ashaka Cement Factory
Gombe State

Gombe Branch
24, New Market Road
Gombe State

Dukku Branch
Dukku Local Government Secretariat
Gombe State

Yamaltu Deba Branch
Deba Gra
Yamaltu Deba Lga
Gombe State

Kumo Branch
Emir Palace Road
Kumo
Akko Lga
Gombe State

Imo

Wetheral Road Branch
117, Wetheral Road
Close To Dan Anyiam Stadium
Owerri
Imo State

Nekede Branch
Federal Polytechnic
Nekede
Imo State

Orlu Branch
4A, Bank Road
Orlu
Imo State

Bank Road Branch
Bank Road
Owerri
Imo State

Mbaise Branch
Eke-Ahiara Junction
Mbaise
Imo State

Jigawa

Dutse Branch
Plot 10/11
Sani Abacha Way
Dutse
Jigawa State

Kaduna

Kaduna Branch
16/20, Bida Road
Kaduna State

Ali Akilu Road Branch
26D, Ali Akilu Road
Kaduna
Kaduna State

Kachia Road Kaduna Branch
314, Kachia Road
Kaduna
Kaduna State

Ahmadu Bello Way Branch
A2, Ahmadu Bello Way
Kaduna
Kaduna State

NNPC Refinery Kaduna Branch, NNPC
Kaduna
Kaduna State

Gumi Main Market, Branch
Gumi Main Market
Kaduna
Kaduna State

Kafanchan Branch
Kafanchan
Kaduna State

Ungwan Rimi Branch
Along Kwato Road
Ungwan Rimi
Gra
Kaduna
Kaduna State

Kano

Kano Branch
12B, Post Office Road
Kano State

Murtala Mohammed Way
Kano Branch
146, Murtala Mohammed Way
Kano
Kano State

Corporate Directory
continued

Kano
continued

Bello Road, Kano Branch
24, Bello Road
Kano
Kano State

3B Bank Road Branch
3B Bank Road
Kano
Kano State

Katin Kwari Branch
Ibrahim Taiwo Road
By Aib
Kano
Kano State

Bayero University Branch
Main Campus
Bayero University
Kano
Kano State

Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital Branch,
Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital
Kano
Kano State

Bichi Branch
Along Katsina Road
By Bichi Junction
Kano
Kano State

Kazaure Branch
Along Kano-Duara Road
Kano
Kano State

France Road Branch
17/18, France Road
Kano
Kano State

Katsina
Katsina Branch
106, Ibb Way
Katsina
Katsina State

Katsina Branch
Ibb Way
Opp. NUM International Bank
Katsina
Katsina State

Funtua Branch
Zaria Road
Katsina
Katsina State

Malumfashi Branch
Along Funtua Road
Near Total Filling Station
Katsina State

Daura Branch
Along Kano Road
Besides Nitel Office
Katsina State

Kebbi
Birnin Kebbi Branch
1, Jos Road
G.R.A.
Birnin Kebbi

Kogi
Obajana Branch
Opposite Dangote Cement Factory
Kogi State

Okene Branch
Along Kogi Road
Kogi State

Lokoja Branch
82, Lokoja Kabba Road
Lokoja
Kogi State

Kwara
Ilorin Branch
Stadium Shopping Complex
Taiwo Road
Ilorin
Kwara State

Folawiyo Street Branch
24, Wahab Folawiyo
Unity Road
Ilorin
Kwara State

Reservation Road Branch
29A, Reservation Road
Gra Ilorin
Kwara State

Lagos
Burma Road Apapa Branch
4, Burma Road
Apapa
Lagos State

Idumota Branch
6, Obun Eko Street
Idumota
Lagos State

Broad Street Branch
134/136, Broad Street
Lagos
Lagos State

Ikorodu Branch
7, Ayangburen Road
Ikorodu
Lagos State

Allen Branch
84, Allen Avenue
Ikeja
Lagos State

Victoria Island Branch
Plot 1665
Oyin Jolayemi Street
Victoria Island

Onikan Branch
30, King George V Road
Onikan
Lagos State

Commercial Road Branch
8/10, Commercial Road
Opposite Eleganza Plaza
Apapa
Lagos State

Old Ojo Branch
153, Old Ojo Road
Kuje-Amuwo
Agboju
Lagos State

Palm Avenue Branch
4, Palm Avenue
Mushin
Lagos State

Simbiat Abiola Branch
20, Simbiat Abiola Road
Ikeja
Lagos State

Adetokunbo Ademola Branch, 30A,
Adetokunbo Ademola
Victoria Island
Lagos State

Aspamda Branch
Zone B
R4, Mercy Café
Aspamda Plaza
Trade Fair Complex
Lagos State

Maryland Branch
6, Mobolaji Bank Anthony Way
Ikeja
Lagos State

Ogunlana Drive Branch
150, Ogunlana Drive
Surulere
Lagos State

Ligali Ayorinde Branch
Plot 15
Ligali Ayorinde Street
Victoria Island
Lagos State

Point Road Branch,
Ib, Point Road
Apapa
Lagos State

Ogba Branch
40A/40B, Ogba Ijaiye Road
Ogba
Lagos State

Idi-Araba Branch
College Of Medicine
Ishaga Road
Idi-Araba
Lagos State

Agbara Branch
Bank Road
Agbara Industrial Estate
Agbara
Lagos State

Adeyemo Alakija Branch
Commerce House
1, Idowu Taylor Street
Victoria Island
Lagos State

Lekki Chevron Branch
Beside Chevron Roundabout
Along Lekki-Epe Expressway
Lagos State

Marina BoI Branch
Bank of Industry Building
23B, Broad Street
Marina
Lagos State

Awolowo Road Branch
58, Awolowo Road
Ikoyi
Lagos State

Alausa Branch
183, Obafemi Awolowo Road
Alausa
Ikeja
Lagos State

Creek Road Branch,
39, Creek Road
Apapa
Lagos State

Idejo Branch
Plot 161E
Idejo Street
Off Adeola Odeku
Victoria Island
Lagos State

Agudosi Branch
4, Agudosi Street
Off Ojo Road
Alaba International Market
Lagos State

Toyin Branch
54, Toyin Street
Ikeja
Lagos State

Matori Branch
125, Ladipo Street
Mushin
Lagos State

Alfred Rewane Road Branch
1, Kingsway Road
Ikoyi
Lagos State

Adeniran Ogunsanya Branch,
71, Adeniran Ogunsanya Street
Surulere
Lagos State

Maza Maza Branch,
17, Sikiru Otunba Street
Old Ojo Road
Lagos-Badagry Expressway
Lagos State

Adeola Hopewell Branch
Plot 1697
Adeola Hopewell
Victoria Island
Lagos State

Marina Branch
48, Marina Street
Lagos State

Issa Williams Branch
27/29, Issa Wiliams Street
Lagos Island
Lagos State

Ikorodu Branch
32, Lagos Road
Ikorodu
Lagos State

Atiku Abubakar Hall Branch
ICC, Lagos International TFC
Lagos-Badagry Expressway
Lagos State

Tejuosho Branch
31, Tejuosho Street
Yaba
Lagos State

Dopemu Branch
92, Lagos-Abeokuta Expressway
Dopemu
Lagos State

Festac Branch
4th Avenue
Festac
Lagos State

Oba Akran Branch
23-25, Oba Akran Avenue
Ikeja
Lagos State

Awolowo Road Branch
87, Awolowo Road
Lagos State

Moloney Branch
34, Moloney Street
Lagos Island
Lagos State

Isolo Branch
113, Okota Road
Okota
Lagos State

Ilupeju Branch
11, Town Planning Way
Ilupeju
Lagos State

Adeniyi Jones Branch
65, Adeniyi Jones
Ikeja
Lagos State

Gbagada Branch
Plot 286
Oshodi-Apapa Expressway
Gbagada Phase I
Lagos State

Lekki 1 Branch
Plot 7, Blk 2
Oniru Private Estate
By Maroko Bus Stop
Lagos State

Ajose Adeogun Branch
287, Ajose Adeogun Street
Victoria Island
Lagos State

Ikorodu Road Branch
38/40, Ikorodu Road
Jibowu
Lagos State

Nahco Branch
Nahco Complex 1
Murtala Mohammed International Airport
Ikeja
Lagos State

Wharf Road Branch
13-15, Wharf Road
Apapa
Lagos State

Opebi Branch
23, Opebi Road
Ikeja
Lagos State

Ketu Branch
533, Ikorodu Road
Ketu
Lagos State

Orile Coker Branch,
3, Alhaji Owokoniran Street
Orile Coker
Lagos State

Alaba Branch
44/45, Alaba International Market Road
Lagos State

Agege Branch
653, Abeokuta Express Road
Abule Taylor
Abule-Egba
Lagos State

Obafemi Awolowo Way Branch
77, Obafemi Awolowo Way
Lagos State

Kosoko Branch
52/54, Kosoko Street
Lagos Island
Lagos State

Ojota Branch
1A, Ogudu Road
Ojota
Lagos State

Corporate Directory
continued

Lagos
continued

Adetokunboh Ademola Branch,
Plot 1408A, Adetokunbo Ademola Street
Victoria Island
Lagos State

Nnamdi Azikwe Branch
68, Nnamdi Azikwe Street
Idumota
Lagos State

Egbeda Branch
35, Akowonjo Road
Egbeda
Lagos State

Ojuelegba Branch
78, Ojuelegba Road
Tejuosho
Lagos State

Oyingbo Branch
7, Coates Street
Lagos State

Ikotun Branch
4, Ikotun Junction
Ikotun
Lagos State

Shomolu Branch
47, Market/Odunlami Street
Shomolu
Lagos State

Old Alaba Motor Park Branch
Old Alaba Motor Park
Off Ojo Igbede
Alaba International Market
Lagos State

Oroyinyin Branch
3, Oroyinyin Street
Idumota
Lagos State

Olodi-Apapa Branch
Plot 24
Opposite Ibru Jetty
Apapa
Lagos State

Iddo Branch
Iddo Shopping Complex
Iddo
Lagos State

Allen Branch
13, Allen Avenue
Ikeja
Lagos State

Adeola Odeku Branch
44, Adeola Odeku Street
Victoria Island
Lagos State

Trade Fair Branch
Opposite Zone F
Block 1
Aspamda
Lagos State

Bode Thomas Branch
42, Bode Thomas Street
Surulere
Lagos State

Ijeshatedo Branch
Ijeshatedo
Surulere
Lagos State

Mushin Branch
279, Agege Motor Road
Mushin
Lagos State

Unilag Branch
University of Lagos
Akoka, Lagos State

Oregun Branch
51, Kudirat Abiola Way
Oregun
Lagos State

Ire Akari Branch
1, Godwin Omonua Street
Ire Akari Estate
Lagos State

Sabo Yaba Branch
290, Herbert Macaulay Way
Sabo-Yaba
Lagos State

Muri Okunola Branch
211, Muri Okunola Street
Victoria Island
Lagos State

Saka Tinubu Branch
44A, Saka Tinubu Street
Off Adeola Odeku Street
Lagos State

Lawanson Branch
87, Itire/Lawanson Road
Surulere
Lagos State

Iju Branch
134, Water Works Road
Iju-Ishaga
Lagos State

Oshodi Branch
Olorunsogo
Oshodi
Lagos State

Ojodu Berger Branch
Plot 101
Isheri Road
Ojodu
Lagos State

Ajao Estate Branch,
Airport Road
Ajao Estate
Lagos State

Broad Street Ii Branch
32, Broad Street
Lagos Island
Lagos State

Ifako-Gbagada Branch
6, Diya Street
Ifako-Gbagada
Lagos State

St. Finbarrs Branch
67, St. Finbarrs Road
Chemist Bus Stop
Yaba
Lagos State

Aguda Branch
5, Enitan Street
Surulere
Lagos State

Ikota Branch
Suite E 79-81 and 116-118
VGC
Ikota Shopping Complex
Lagos State

Satellite Town Branch
Opposite Tantalizers
Old Ojo Road
Abule Ado
Satellite Town
Lagos State

Lasu Branch
Lagos State University
Ojo
Lagos State

Alagbado Branch
Daniel Farm
Km32, Lagos-Abeokuta Expressway
Agege
Lagos State

Odogunyan Branch
Opposite 2nd Gate
Lagos Polytechnic
Lagos State

Ayobo Branch
Along Ayobo/Ipaja Road
Opposite Deeper Life Bible Church
Ayobo
Lagos State

Ejigbo Branch
Along Ejigbo/Ikotun Road
Opposite NNPC Junction
Ejigbo
Lagos State

Idimu Branch
71, Egbeda/Idimu Road
Idimu
Lagos State

Daleko Branch
Daleko Market Complex
Daleko
Lagos State

Adeniji Adele Branch
Oba Adeniji Adele Plaza
Adeniji Adele Road
Lagos Island
Lagos State

Adeola Odeku Branch
11A, Adeola Odeku Street
Victoria Island
Lagos State

Ilupeju Branch
25A, Ilupeju By-Pass
Ilupeju
Lagos State

Nasarawa

Lafia Branch
Jos Road
Lafia
Nasarawa State

Mararaba Branch
Plot 3316
Abuja Keffi Expressway
Mararaba
Nasarawa State

Niger

Suleja Branch
NNPC/PPMC Depot
Suleja
Niger State

Minna Branch
2, Old Airway Road
Off Boso Road
Minna
Niger State

Suleja Branch
Suleman Barau Road
Opposite Gamco Motors
Niger State

Bida Branch
Along BCC Road
Niger State

Ogun

Oke Ilewo Branch
1, Lilubu Street
Oke Ilewo
Ibara
Ogun State

RCCG Camp Branch,
Redemption Camp
Km 46/85
Lagos-Ibadan Expressway
Mowe
Ogun State

Fajuyi Road Branch
1-5, Fajuyi Road
Sapon
Ogun State

Otta Branch
145, Lagos-Abeokuta Expressway
Sango Otta
Ogun State

Ijebu-Ode Branch
19, Ibadan Road
Ijebu Ode
Ogun State

Sagamu Branch
71, Akarigbo Road
Sagamu
Ogun State

Covenant Branch
Opposite Covenant University
Otta
Ogun State

Ilaro Branch
Ona Ola Quarters
Opposite Fire Station
Ilaro
Ogun State

Ondo

Ado Owo Road Branch
11, Ado Owo Road
Ondo State

Oba Adesida Road Branch
126, Oba Adesida Road
Akure
Ondo State

Ondo Branch
Yaba Ondo
Ondo State

Adekunle Ajasin University Campus
Branch
Adekunle Ajasin University Campus
Ondo State

Osun

Oshogbo Branch
2, Obafemi Awolowo Road
Igbonna
Osun State

Ile Ife Branch
26, Aderemi Road
Ile Ife
Osun State

Oau Branch
Obafemi Awolowo University Campus
Ile Ife
Osun State

Ilesha Branch
107A, Orinkiran Street
Oshogbo Road
Osun State

Oyo

Dugbe Market Branch
1, Jimoh Odutola Street
Dugbe Market
Ibadan
Oyo State

Iwo Road Branch
37, Iwo Road
Ibadan
Oyo State

New Court Branch
34, New Court Road
Dugbe
Oyo State

Bodija Branch
Plot 6
University Crescent Ui Second Road
Ibadan
Oyo State

Ogbomoso Branch,
Apake Area
Ogbomoso
Oyo State

Iwo Road Branch
4, Iwo Road
Ibadan
Oyo State

Ekotedo Branch
50, Adekunle Fajuyi Road
Ekotedo
Iya-Olobe
Oyo State

UCH Ibadan Branch,
Beside Blood Bank
UCH
Ibadan
Oyo State

Challenge Branch
Challenge Roundabout
Ibadan
Oyo State

Oyo Branch
Beside Conoil Filling Station
Ilorin-Ogbomosho Expressway
Oyo State

Ojoo Branch
Old Ibadan-Oyo Road
Besides Olona Filling Station
Oyo State

Ring Road Branch
Opposite Mobil Filling Station
Ring Road
Ibadan
Oyo State

Bodija Branch
Plot 32
Bodija Ui Road
Bodija
Ibadan
Oyo State

Corporate Directory
continued

Plateau
Bank Road Branch
37, Beach Road
Plateau State

Jos 2 Branch
1, Murtala Mohammed Way
Jos
Plateau State

Bukuru Branch
Bukuru-Jos Road
Bukuru
Jos South Local
Plateau State

Rivers
Agip Road Branch
No 1, Agip Road
Mile 4
Rumueme
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Bank Road Branch
10A, Bank Road
Rivers State Judiciary
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Bonny Cash Centre,
64, Hospital Road
Bonny Island
Rivers State

Trans Amadi Branch
Plot 10
Trans Amadi Industrial Layout
Near Erijoy Hotel
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Olu Obasanjo Branch
329, Olu Obasanjo Road
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Azikiwe Road Branch
12, Azikiwe Road
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Rumuokoro Branch
679, Ikwerre Road
Rumuokoro
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Eleme Branch
PPMC Depot
Eleme
Rivers State

Olu Obasanjo Branch 2
Plot 9
Olu Obasanjo Road
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Trans Amadi Branch
41, Trans Amadi Industrial Layout
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Rumukurishi Branch
Plot 382, Port Harcourt-Aba Expressway
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Uniport Branch
University of Port Harcourt
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Ikokwu Branch
Ikowku
Rivers State

Obigbo Branch
Obigbo
Rivers State

Woji Branch
Woji
Rivers State

Garrison Branch
82/88, Aba Road
Beside MTN Building
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Eastern Bulkcement Branch
By Eastern Bulkcement Company Ltd
Wofe Road
Rivers State

Azikiwe Road Branch
5, Azikiwe Road
Near Government House
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Rsust Branch
River State University Science
and Technology
Port Harcourt
Rivers State

Sokoto
Sokoto Branch
Opposite Afribank Plc
Maiduguri Road
Sokoto
Sokoto State

Sokoto Branch
20, Abdullahi Fodio Road
Sokoto
Sokoto State

Usman Danfodio University Branch
Main Campus
Usman Danfodio University
Sokoto
Sokoto State

Taraba
Jalingo Branch
57B, Hammaruwa Way
Jalingo
Taraba State

Jalingo Branch
240, Hammaruwa Way
Jalingo
Taraba State

Yobe
Damaturu Branch
12B, Maiduguri Road
Along Potiskum Damaturu Road
Damaturu
Yobe State

Biu Branch
I, Damaturu Road
Biu
Yobe State

Zamfara
Gusau Branch
Canteen Road
Beside Fbn
Gusau
Zamfara State

Talata Mafara Branch
Sokoto Road
Opposite LGA Office
Zamfara State

ATM locations

Access Bank Plc,15 Azikiwe Road Aba, Abia, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 2, Library Way Umuahia Abia, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 132, Faulks Road Aba Abia State, Abia, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Duke House 45 Azikwe Road Abia State, Abia, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 69 Azikwiwe Road Aba, Abia, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 6 Trading/Residential Area Umuahia, Abia, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 207 Cadastral Zone Federal Capital Territory Abuja, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 2401 Cadastrals Zone A7, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, National Assembly White House Basement Abuja, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Zone B2.582, Dei Dei Building Material Intl Market Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Erisco Bonpet Plaza Wuse Market, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Block B NNPC Towers Hm Way CBD Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Tofa House Plot 770 Central Business District Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 619, Gana Street Cadastral Zone A05 Cadastral Zone A0 Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 356, Special Hospital Road Gwagwalada Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Federal Secretariat Complex, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 903 Obafemi Awolowo Way Federal Capital Territory,, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, along Akintola Boulevard Garki Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Federal Ministry of Justice Complex Federal Capital Territory Abuja, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Federal Mortgage Bank Building Central Business Area Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 6 Jos Street opposite Sharon Ultimate Hotel Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 599, Cadastral Zone A3 Gwarjo Close off Gimbiya Street, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 81 Ralph Shodeinde Str Opp Fed Min of Finance Central Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot Number 312, Nyanya Sports Centre Layout, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Obasanjo Space Village Airport Road Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 1037, Shafa Shopping Centre by Old Federal Secretariat, Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 13/15 Atiku Abubakar (Mubi) Road, Adamawa, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Along Oron Road Etiema Street, Akwa Ibom State, Akwa Ibom, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 1 Abak Road, Akwa Ibom, Branch

Access Bank Plc, PPMC Depot, Akwa Ibom, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 45 Muritala Mohammed Way, Akwa Ibom, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 32, Aka Road opposite Gulf Bank Akwa Ibom State, Akwa Ibom, Branch

Access Bank Plc, along Grace Bill Road Akwa Ibom State, Akwa Ibom, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 30 Nnewi Road Anambra State Onistha 1, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Block 015 Zone 1 Edo Ezemewi Road, Nnewi, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 222 Zik Avenue, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 48 Port Harcourt Road Bridge Head Anambra State, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Uga Road, Ekwulobia Ekwulobia Aguata Lga, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 62 New Market Road, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Umunze Ogbunka Road Orumba North Local Govt Anambra State, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 1 Ajaekwe Street Odoagba, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Ihiala Branch Anambra State, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Up Iweka Onitsha (Electronic Mkt Branch), Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Building Material Market, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka Anambra State, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Nigeria Stock Exchange Complex Onitsha Anambra State, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, University of Agriculture Umudike Main Campus Abia State, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 1 Ajaekwe Street Odoagba, Anambra, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 24 Muritala Mohammed Way Bauchi, Bauchi, Branch

Access Bank Plc, along Kano-Duara Rd, Bauchi, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 3, Onopa Commercial Layout Onopa, Bayelsa, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Km 6, Mbiama/Yenagoa Road, Bayesla, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 5 Ogiri Oko Road G.R.A, Benue, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Benue Cement Factory Km 72, Makurdi-Gboko Road, Benue, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 19, Federal Road Oturkpo Benue State, Benue, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 5/7 J.S. Tarka Way NUM Intl Bank, Katsina State, Benue, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Y-Junction Katsina Ala Road Zaki Ibiam Benue State, Benue, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 45 Muritala Mohammed Way, Cross, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Hospital Road Ogoja Cross River State, Cross, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 45 Muritala Mohammed Way, Cross River, Branch

Offsite, Unicem Factory, Calabar, Cross River, Offsite

Access Bank Plc, 16/18 Bogobiri Road, Cross Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 304 Nnebisi Road, Delta, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 126, Old Asaba Road Asaba Road, Delta State, Delta, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Robson Shopping Complex Deco Road Delta State, Delta, Branch

Access Bank Plc, I Damaturu Road Biu Yobe/Borno, Delta, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Warri Road Sapele Delta State, Delta, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 44 Ogoja Road, Ebonyi, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 41 Ogoja Road, Ebonyi, Branch

Access Bank Plc,135 Akpapava Road, Edo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 74 Edo Textile Mill Road, Edo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Alumni Centre University of Benin Ugbowo Benin City, Edo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 23 Airport Road Benin Edo, Edo, Branch

Offsite, 3, Oroyinyin Street Idumota Lagos, Edo, Offsite

Access Bank Plc, New Site Igbinedion University Campus Edo State, Edo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, beside Fed Poly Auchi I Iyekhei /Polytechnic Road, Edo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 6 Akhere Lane Edo State, Edo, Branch

ATM locations continued

Access Bank Plc, 45 Akpakpava Street, Edo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 164 Sapele Road, opposite NPDC, Sapele Road, Edo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 170 Uselu Lagos Road, Edo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 5, Commercial Block A Along New Iyin Road, Ekiti, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 5 Okpara Avenue, Enugu State Enugu 1, Enugu, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 12 Enugu Road, Enugu, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 42 Kenyatta Street, Enugu State, Enugu, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Enugu State University Agbani Town Enugu State, Enugu, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Agbani Road Agbani Main Town Enugu, Enugu, Branch

Access Bank Plc, University of Nigeria Nsukka Enugu State, Enugu, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Abakpa Nike Enugu Enugu State, Enugu, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 67 Ogui Road by Nnamdi Azikiwe Stadium, Enugu, Branch

Access Bank Plc, University of Nigeria Enugu Campus, Enugu, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 1195 Aminu Kano Crescent Wuse Ii (opp. Amal Court), Fct, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 833 Adetokunbo Ademola Crsnt. Wuse 2, Fct, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 247 Herbert Macaulay Way, Fct, Branch

Access Bank Plc, National Assembly White House Basement Abuja, Fct, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Ahmadu Bello Way Garki Ii Abuja, Fct, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 87 Yakubu Gowon Crescent Asokoro, Fct, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 59, Gado Nasko Road Kubwa, Fct, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Erisco Bonpet Plaza Wuse Market, Fct, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 256 Herbert Macaulay Way behind Unity Bank Head Office Abuja Nigeria, Fct, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 8 New Market Road, Gombe, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Dukku Local Government Secretariat, Gombe State, Gombe, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Deba Gra, Yamaltu Deba Lga, Gombe, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Ashaka Cement Factory, Gombe, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 18 Wetheral Road, Imo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Federal Polytechnic Nekede Imo State, Imo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Eke-Ahiara Junction Mbaise, Imo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 10/11 Sani Abacha Way Dutse, Jigawa, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 26D Ali Akilu Road Kaduna State, Kaduna, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 16, River Road, Zaria, Kaduna, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 314 Kachia Road Kaduna Kaduna State, Kaduna, Branch

Access Bank Plc, A2 Ahmadu Bello Way Kaduna State, Kaduna, Branch

Access Bank Plc, NNPC Kaduna Kaduna State, Kaduna, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Gumi Main Market, Kaduna, Branch

Offsite, Kafanchan, Kaduna, Offsite

Access Bank Plc, 7, Kwato Road Ungwan Rimi Gra Kaduna State, Kaduna, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 16/20 Bida Road, Kaduna, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 146 Murtala Mohmd Way Kano State, Kano, Branch

Offsite, 26D Ali Akilu Road Kaduna State, Kano, Offsite

Access Bank Plc, 24 Bello Road Kano Kano State, Kano, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 3B Bank Road Kano State, Kano, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Ibrahim Taiwo Road by Aib Kano State, Kano, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Main Campus Bayero University Kano State, Kano, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital Kano State, Kano, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Zaria Road, Katsina State, Kano, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Kafanchan, Kano, Branch

Access Bank Plc, along Katsina Road by Bichi Junction Kano State, Kano, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 17/18 France Road Kano Kano State, Kano, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 12B Post Office Road, Kano, Branch

Offsite, 13/15 Atiku Abubakar (Mubi) Road, Katsina, Offsite

Access Bank Plc, Ibb Way opp. NUM Intl Bank, Katsina, Branch

Access Bank Plc, along Funtua Road near Total Filling Station Katsina, Katsina, Branch

Access Bank Plc, along Kano Road besides Nitel Office Katsina State, Katsina, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 106 Ibb Way, Katsina, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 1 Jos Road G.R.A, Kebbi, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Obajana Cement Factory, Kogi, Branch

Access Bank Plc, along Kogi Road, Kogi, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 82 Lokoja Kabba Road Lokoja, Kogi, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 24 Wahab Folawiyo Unity Road, Kwara, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 29A Reservation Road Gra Ilorin, Kwara, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Stadium Shopping Complex Taiwo Road Ilorin, Kwara, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 183, Obafemi Awolowo Road Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 24A Creek Road Apapa, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 1617, Damole/Idejo Street Victoria Island, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 4 Agudosi St, off Ojo Road Alaba Intl Market Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 54 Toyin Street Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 125 Ladipo Street Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 1, Kingsway Road Ikoyi, Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 71 Adeniran Ogunsanya Street Surulere, Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 17 Sikiru Otunba St Old Ojo Road Lagos Badagry Expressway, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 1697 Adeola Hopewell Victoria Island, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 48, Marina Street, Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 16 Apongbon Street, Apongbon, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 32 Lagos Road, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Conia House opposite Kano Plaza Trade Fair Complex, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Teju Osho Street, Yaba, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 92 Lagos/Abeokuta Expressway, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 650A 32 Road 3rd Avenue Festac Town, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 23-25 Oba Akran Avenue, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 87, Awolowo Road, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 34, Moloney Street, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 113, Okota Road, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 11, Town Planning Way Ilupeju Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 286, Oshodi Apapa Expressway Gbagada Phase I Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 7, Blk 2, Oniru Private Estate by Maroko Bus Stop Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 287, Ajose Adeogun Street Victoria Island, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 38/40 Ikorodu Road Jibowu Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Offsite, Nahco Complex 1 Murtala Mohammed International Airport Road, Ikeja Lagos State, Lagos, Offsite

Access Bank Plc, 13-15 Wharf Road Apapa Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 23, Opebi Road, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 533, Ikorodu Road Ketu, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 3, Alhaji Owokoniran Street Orile Coker Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Shop A65 Alaba Intl Market Ojo, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 653 Abeokuta Express Road Abule Taylor Abule-Egba Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 77 Obafemi Awolowo Way (Man House), Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 52/54 Kosoko Street Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 1A Ogudu Road, Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 1408A Adetokunbo Ademola Street Victoria Island, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 68 Nnamdi Azikwe Road Street Idumota Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 35 Akowonjo Road Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 78 Ojuelegba Road Tejuosho Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Iddo Shopping Complex Iddo, Lagos, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 4 Ikotun Junction Ikotun Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 47, Mkt/Odunlami Street Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Old Alaba Motor Park Off Ojo Igbede Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 3, Oroyinyin Street Idumota Lagos, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 8 Apapa Express Way Ibafon Coconut, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Muritala Mohamed Way Oyingbo Ebute-Metta, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 13, Allen Avenue Ikeja Lagos, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 44, Adeola Odeku Street, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Opposite Zone F Block 1, Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Ijeshatedo Surulere Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 279, Agege Motor Road Mushin Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, University of Lagos Akoka Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 51, Kudirat Abiola Way Oregun Road Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 1 Godwin Omonua Street Ire Akari Estate Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 290, Herbert Macaulay Way Sabo Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 211 Muri Okunola Street Victoria Island Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 44A Saka Tinubu Street off Adeola Odeku Street Victoria Island Lagos, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 87 Itire/Lawanson Road Surulere, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 134 Water Works Road Iju-Ishaga, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Olorunsogo Oshodi, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 101, Isheri Road Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 18 Osolo Way Ajao, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 32, Broad Street, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 6 Diya Street, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 67 St Finbarrs Road Chemist Bus Stop, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 1/3 Enitan Street Surulere, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Ikota Shopping Complex Lekki, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, opposite Tantalizers Old Ojo Road Abule Ado Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Lagos State University Ojo Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Daniel Farm Km32 Lagos Abeokuta Agege Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, opp. 2nd Gate Lagos Polytechnic Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, along Ejigbo/Ikotun Road Opp NNPC Junction Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 71 Egbeda/Idimu Road Idimu Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Daleko Market Complex Daleko Market, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Oba Adeniji Adele Plaza Adeniji Adele Road Lagos State, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 4 Burma Road Apapa, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 6 Obun Eko Street Idumota, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 134/136 Broad Street, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 1/3 Enitan Street Surulere, Lagos, Branch

Offsite, Bagco Factory, Iganmu, Surulere, Lagos, Offsite

Access Bank Plc, 7 Ayangburen Road Ikorodu, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 84 Allen Avenue Ikeja, Lagos, Branch

Offsite, Newco Factory Oba Akran, Lagos, Offsite

Offsite, Unico Factory, Oba Akran, Lagos, Offsite

Access Bank Plc, Plot 1665 Oyin Jolayemi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Branch

Offsite, Oko Awo Street, Karim Kotun Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Offsite

Offsite, Oladele Olashore Street, Off Oyin Jolayemi, Victoria Island, Lagos, Offsite

Access Bank Plc, 30 King George V Road Onikan, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 1617, Damole/Idejo Street Victoria Island, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 8/10 Commercial Road, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 53 Adeniyi Jones Street Ikeja, Lagos, Branch

Offsite, Dangote Adstart Factory, Oba Akran, Lagos, Offsite

Offsite, Dangote Agrosack Factory, Oba Akaran, Lagos, Offsite

Access Bank Plc, Kirikiri Lighter Terminal 2 Tincan Island, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 153 Old Ojo Road Kuje-Amuwo Agboju, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 171 Abeokuta Expressway Iyana Ipaja Ipaja, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 4 Palm Avenue Mushin, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 20 Simbiat Abiola Road Ikeja, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 30A Adetokunbo Ademola Victoria Island, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Zone B R4 Mercy Cafe Aspamda Plaza Trade Fair Complex, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 6 Mobolaji Bank-Anthony Way Ikeja, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 150 Ogunlana Drive Surulere, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 650A 32 Road 3rd Avenue Festac Town, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 15 Ligali Ayorinde, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 25A Ilupeju Bye-Pass Ilupeju, Lagos, Branch

Corporate Directory
continued

ATM locations continued

Access Bank Plc, I Point Road, Apapa, Lagos, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 40A/40B Ogba Ijaiye Road Ogba, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 18 Osolo Way Ajao, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, College of Medicine Ishaga Road Idi-Araba, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Commerce House 1 Idowu Taylor Street, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Idowu Taylor, Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Offsite

Access Bank Plc, beside Chevron Round About along Lekki-Epe Expressway, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Bank of Industry Building Broad Street, Marina, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 11A, Adeola Odeku Street Victoria Island, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 58 Awolowo Road Ikoyi, Lagos, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 32 Jos Road, Nasarawa, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 3316, Abuja Keffi Expressway Mararaba Nasarawa State, Nasarawa, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 2 Old Airway Road off Boso Road, Niger, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Suleman Barau Road Opposite Gamco Motors, Niger, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Along BCC Road Niger State, Niger, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Nicon Building 1 Bank Road Minna, Niger, Branch

Access Bank Plc, NNPC Suleja Depot, Niger, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Redemption Camp Km 46/85 Lagos/Ibadan Express Way Ogun State, Ogun, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 14 Lalubu Street Oke – Ilewo Abeokuta, Ogun, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 145, Lagos-Abeokuta Express Way Ogun State, Ogun, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 19, Ibadan Road Ogun State, Ogun, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 71, Akarigbo Rd Sagamu Ogun State, Ogun, Branch

Access Bank Plc, opposite Covenant University Otta Ogun State, Ogun, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Ona Ola Quarters opposite Fire Station Ogun State, Ogun, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Wempco Factory, Ibafo, Ogun, Offsite

Access Bank Plc, Bank Road Agbara Industrial Estate, Ogun, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 11 Ado Owo Road, Ondo State, Ondo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 5, Commercial Block A along New Iyin Road, Ondo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, No 17 Oyemekun Road Akure, Ondo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Yaba Ondo, Ondo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Adekunle Ajasin University Campus, Ondo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 2 Aiyedun Layout Gbongan, Osun, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 26 Aderemi Road Osun State Ile Ife, Osun, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Obafemi Awolowo University Campus Osun State, Osun, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 107A, Orinkiran Street Oshogbo Road, Osun, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 34 New Court Road Dugbe, Oyo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 6 University Crescent, Oyo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Apake Area, Ogbomoso Oyo State, Oyo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 4, Iwo Road Ibadan Oyo State, Oyo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 50 Adekunle Fajuyi Road Eko Tedo Iya-Olobe, Oyo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, beside Blood Bank UCH Ibadan, Oyo State Oyo State, Oyo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Challenge Roundabout Ibadan Oyo State, Oyo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Old Ibadan/Oyo Road besides Olona Filling Station Oyo State, Oyo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, opposite Mobil Filling Station Ring Road Oyo State, Oyo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 1 Jimoh Odutola Street Dugbe Market, Oyo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 37 Iwo Road, Oyo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 32 Bodija Ui Road Bodija, Oyo, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 37, Beach Road, Jos, Plateau, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 28A Rwang Pam Road, Plateau, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Yelwa Junction Bukuru, Plateau, Branch

Access Bank Plc, PPMC Depot, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 9 Olu Obasanjo Road PHC Rivers State, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 446/447 Trans Amadi Industrial Layout Port Harcourt, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 382, Port Harcourt-Aba Expres Port Harcourt Rivers State, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, University of Port-Harcourt Port-Harcourt Rivers State, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Ikowku Rivers State, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Obigbo, Rivers State, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Woji, Rivers State, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 82/88 Aba Road beside Mtn Building Opp. Tarpaulin House Rivers State, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, by Eastern Bulkcement Coy Ltd Wofe Road Rivers State, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 5, Azikiwe Road near Government House Rivers State, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, River State University of Science and Technology Rivers State, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Plot 10 Trans Amadi Industrial Layout near Erijoy Hotel, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 329A Olu Obasanjo Road Port-Harcourt, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 12 Azikiwe Road, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 64 Hospital Road, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, No 1 Agip Road beside Kilimanjaro Mile 4 Rumueme, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Bank Road opposite High Court, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 679 Ikwerre Road Rumuokoro Round About, Rivers, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 20 Abdullahi Fodio Road, Sokoto, Branch

Access Bank Plc, Main Campus Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto, Branch

Access Bank Plc, opp. Afribank Plc Maiduguri Road Sokoto, Sokoto, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 57B Hammaruwa Way Jalingo, Taraba, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 12B Maiduguri Road along Potiskum Damaturu Road, Yobe, Branch

Access Bank Plc, 10 Sani Abacha Way, Zamfara, Branch

Subsidiaries' addresses

Access Bank Côte d'Ivoire
Immeuble Woodin Center
Avenue Nogues
Abidjan Plateau, 01 BP 6928 Abidjan 01
T: (+225) 20 31 58 30
F: (+225) 20 22 56 41
E: info.cotedivoire@accessbankplc.com
W: www.accessbankplc.com/ci

Access Bank (D.R. Congo) Sárl
158, Avenue de la Démocratie
Kinshasa, Gombe
Democratic Republic of the Congo
T: (+243) 81 22 22 111–14
F: (+243) 81 22 22 116
E: info.rdcongo@accessbankplc.com
W: www.accessbankplc.com/cd

Access Bank (Gambia) Limited
Head Office
47, Kairaba Avenue
Fajara, K.S.M.D.
P.O. Box 3177
Serrekunda
The Gambia
T: (+220) 4398227, 4399022
F: (+220) 4396640
E: info.gambia@accessbankplc.com
W: www.accessbankplc.com/gm

Access Bank (Ghana) Limited
Starlets '91 Road
Opposite Accra Sports Stadium
P.O. Box GP 353
Osu, Accra
Ghana
T: (+233) 302 684 860
E: info.ghana@accessbankplc.com
W: www.accessbankplc.com/gh
T: (+233) 302 200 868

Access Bank (Rwanda) Limited
3rd Floor, UTC Building
Avenue de la Paix
P.O. Box 2059
Kigali, Rwanda
T: (+250) 252 500089/90-94
F: (+250) 252 575761, 572501
E: info.rwanda@accessbankplc.com or
rwandacontactcenter@accessbankplc.com
W: www.accessbankplc.com/rw

Access Bank (Sierra Leone) Limited
Head Office
30, Siaka Stevens Street
Freetown
Sierra Leone
T: (+232) 25 334933
F: (+232) 22 220119
E: info.sierraleone@accessbankplc.com
W: www.accessbankplc.com/sl

Access Bank (Zambia) Limited
Plot 682, Cairo Road Northend
P.O. Box 35273
Lusaka
Zambia
T: (+260) 211 227941
F: (+260) 211 22996, 227956
E: info.zambia@accessbankplc.com
W: www.accessbankplc.com/zm

The Access Bank UK Limited
Head Office
1, Cornhill
London
EC3V 3ND
United Kingdom
E: info@theaccessbankukltd.co.uk
W: www.theaccessbankukltd.co.uk

Mailing Address
The Access Bank UK Limited
4, Royal Court
Gadbrook Park
Northwich
Cheshire
CW9 7UT
United Kingdom

FinBank SA
16, Boulevard de La Liberté
Place de l'Indépendence
B.P. 2998 Bujumbura-Burundi
Burundi
T: (+257) 22 24 32 06
F: (+257) 22 24 32 07
E: info@finbankburundi.com
W: www.finbankburundi.com

Non-banking subsidiaries' addresses

Intercontinental Properties Limited
274, Murtala Mohammed Way
Herbert Macaulay Street
Alagomeji, Yaba, Lagos
E: info@intercontinentalproperties
limited.com
W: www.intercontinentalproperties
limited.com
T: 01-2771459

Wapic Insurance Plc
119, Awolowo Road
Ikoyi, Lagos
E: info@intercontinentalwapic.com
W: www.intercontinentalwapicinsplc.com
T: 01-4615153, 01-4611637,
01-8119857
F: 01-4613433

Intercontinental Life Assurance Company Limited
6, Hughes Avenue
Alagomeji, Yaba, Lagos
T: 01-4611637, 01-8119857,
01-4615153
F: 01-4630754
W: www.intercontinentallifeng.com

Intercontinental Homes Savings & Loans Limited
26, Adeola Hopewell Street,
Victoria Island, Lagos
T: 01-2771127, 01-2770037
E: customercare@intercontinentalhomes.com
W: www.intercontinentalhomes.com

Corporate Directory
continued

Correspondent banks

Bank of Beirut
Nig. Rep Office 5
Alfred Rewane Street
Ikoyi, Lagos

Bank of China
No. 1, Fuxingmen Nei Da Jie
Beijing
P. R. China
100818

BNP PARIBAS Paris
37, Place du Marché Saint-Honoré-75031
Paris Cedex 01 France

Byblos Bank, London
Suite 5, Berkeley Square House
Berkeley Square
London W1J 6BS, UK

CitiBank London
Citigroup Center, Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London E14 5LB, UK

CitiBank New York
111, Wall Street
19th Floor/Zone 1
New York NY 10043 USA

CommerzBank AG
Corporate Banking Structured Export
and Trade Finance Kaiserplatz 60311
Frankfurt am Main
Germany

Credit Suisse AG
Giesshübelstrasse 30
P.O. Box 100
CH-8070 Zurich

Danske Bank
2-12, Holmens Kanal
DK-1092 Copenhagen K
Denmark

Deutsche Bank
6, Bishopsgate
London EC2N 4DA, UK

FBN UK
28, Finsbury Circus
London EC2M 7DT, UK

Handelssbanken Int. (Svenska)
SE-106 70 Stockholm
Sweden

HSBC Bank
Johannesburg Branch
2, Exchange Square
85, Mauder Street
Sandound, Sandton, 2196. S.A.

IFC
2121, Pennsylvania Av. NW
Washington DC 20433 USA

ING
24, Avenue Marmix, B – 1000
Brussels, Belgium

J.P. Morgan
Trinity Tower
9, Thomas More Street
London E1W 1YT, UK

KBC Bank Belgium
KBC Bank NV
Havenlan 12
1080 Brussels, Belgium

Mashreq Bank
Post Box 1250
Dubai, U.A.E.

Nordea Bank
Hamngatan
10, SE-105 71
Stockholm
Sweden

Standard Bank of South Africa
25, Saver Street
Johannesburg 2001, S.A.

Standard Chartered Bank, London
22, Billiter Street
London EC3M 2RY, UK

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe Limited
99, Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4EH, UK

The Access Bank UK Limited
1, Cornhill
London EC3V 3ND, UK

UBS
P.O. Box CH – 8098
Zurich

Union Bank UK
14-18, Copthall Avenue
London EC2R 7DJ, UK

United Bank for Africa
40, East 52nd Street
New York 10022-5911, USA

WESTLB AG, Germany
Herzogstrasse 15, 40217 Dusseldorf
Post Office 40199
Dusseldorf, Germany

Zenith Bank (UK) Limited
39, Cornhill
London EC3V 3ND, UK

Designed and produced by MerchantCantos, www.merchantcantos.com

Printed by Empress Litho Limited
Printed on Greencoat 55 Silk which is carbon balanced paper. This means the carbon intensity has been measured through the production process and an equivalent carbon credit (offset) has been purchased. It is made from 55% recovered fibre, diverting waste from landfill, and contains material sourced from responsibly managed forests together with recycled fibre, certified in accordance with the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council). It is manufactured to the ISO 14001 international standard, minimising negative impacts on the environment.

FSC www.fsc.org MIX From responsible sources FSC® C008198

ISO 14001

Access Bank Plc
The Plaza
Plot 999c, Danmole Street
Off Adeola Odeku/Idejo Street
PMB 80150
Victoria Island
Lagos
Nigeria
T: (+234) 1-2773300,
(+234) 1-2805628-9

www.accessbankplc.com