UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

access
Corporation

Access Holdings Plc
Index to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the period ended 31 March 2022

Corporate information

This is the list of Directors who served in the entity during the period and up to the date of this report

Directors

Mr. Bababode Olukayode Osunkoya, FCA	Chairman/Independent Non-Executive Director
Dr. Herbert Onyewumbu Wigwe, FCA	Group Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer
Mrs. Ojinika Nkechinyelu Olaghere, FCA	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Olusegun Babalola Ogbonnewo	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Roosevelt Michael Ogbonna, FCA,CFA	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Oluseyi Kolawole Kumapayi, FCA	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Abubakar Aribidesi Jimoh, CFA	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mrs. Fatimah Bintah Bello-Ismail	Independent Non-Executive Director
Ms. Bolaji Olaitan Agbede	Executive Director

Company Secretary
Mr Sunday Ekwochi

Corporate Head Office
Access Holdings Plc
Plot 14/15, Prince Alaba Oniru Street, Oniru Estate, Victoria Island, Lagos
Victoria Island, Lagos.

Telephone: +234 (01) 4619264 - 9
+234 (01) 2773300-99

Company Registration Number: RC1755118

Independent Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Landmark Towers, 5b Water Corporation way, Oniru
Victoria Island, Lagos
Telephone: (01) 271 1700
Website: www.pwc.com/ng
FRC Number: FRC/2013/ICAN/00000000639

Corporate Governance Consultant
Ernst & Young
10th Floor UBA House
57, Marina, Lagos
Telephone: +234 (01) 6314500
FRC Number: FRC/2012/ICAN00000000187

Actuaries
Alexander Forbes Consulting Actuaries Nig. Ltd
Rio Plaza, 2nd Floor , Plot 235, Muri Okunola Street
Victoria Island, Lagos
Telephone: (01) 271 1081
FRC Number: FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000000504

Registrars
Coronation Registrars Limited
9, Amodu Ojikutu Street, Off Saka Tinubu
Victoria Island, Lagos
Telephone: +234 01 2272570

Investor Relations
Access Holdings Plc has a dedicated investors' portal on its corporate website which can be accessed via this link
https://www.accessbankplc.com/pages/investor-relations.aspx

For further information please contact:

Access Holdings Plc.
+234 (1) 236 4365

Statement of Corporate Responsibity for the Consolidated and separate Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2022

In line with the provision of S.405 of CAMA 2020 we have reviewed the unaudited financial statements of the Group for the period ended 31 March, 2022 and based on our knowledge confirm as follows;

I. The unaudited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading under the circumstances they were made

II. The financial statements and other financial information, included in the report fairly present in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Group as of, and for the period presented in the report.

III. We are responsible for maintaining internal controls

IV We have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the company and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to such officers by others within those entities particularly during the period in which the period reports are being prepared

V We have evaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal controls as of date within 90 days prior to the report

VI We have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls based on our evaluation as of that date

VII There were no significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Group record, process, summarize and report financial data. Furthermore, there were no identified material weaknesses in the Group Internal Control system.

VIII We have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their valuation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

There were no fraud events involving Senior Management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control.

27 April, 2022

Taiwo Fowowe	Roosevelt Ogbonna
Head, Finance	Non-Executive Director
FRC/2021/001/00000024694	FRC/2017/ICAN/00000016638

Consolidated and separate statement of comprehensive income

In millions of Naira	*Notes*	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate	8	160,317	125,967	-	-
Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL	8	13,371	17,831	-	-
Interest expense	8	(86,329)	(49,839)	-	-
Net interest income		87,358	93,959	-	-
Net impairment charge on financial assets	9	(13,685)	(12,536)	-	-
Net interest income after impairment charges		73,673	81,424	-	-
Fee and commission income	10 (a)	56,300	38,950	-	-
Fee and commission expense	10 (b)	(13,401)	(8,221)	-	-
Net fee and commission income		42,899	30,730	-	-
Net (loss)/gains on financial instruments at fair value	11a,b	(44,627)	27,067	-	-
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	12 a	85,828	1,079	-	-
Net loss on fair value hedge (Hedging ineffectiveness)	12 b	17,482	5,328	-	-
Other operating income	13	7,065	5,918	24,882	-
Personnel expenses	14	(29,252)	(20,062)	-	-
Depreciation	28	(7,387)	(6,269)	(4)	-
Amortization and impairment	29	(3,289)	(2,671)	-	-
Other operating expenses	15	(77,259)	(62,494)	(428)	-
Share of profit of investment in Associate	27 (a)	-	-	-	-
Profit before tax		65,134	60,052	24,450	-
Income tax	16	(7,735)	(7,503)	-	-
Profit for the period		**57,399**	**52,549**	**24,450**	**-**
Other comprehensive income (OCI) net of income tax :					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the income statement:					
Unrealised foreign currency translation difference		(18,196)	(1,661)	-	-
Changes in fair value of FVOCI debt financial instruments		6,849	(9,393)	-	-
Changes in allowance on FVOCI debt financial instruments		37	272	-	-
Other comprehensive (loss)/gain, net of related tax effects		(11,312)	(10,781)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**46,087**	**41,768**	**24,450**	**-**
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent entity		56,494	51,913	24,450	-
Non-controlling interest	38	905	637	-	-
Profit for the period		**57,399**	**52,549**	**24,450**	**-**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent entity		48,761	41,904	24,450	-
Non-controlling interest	38	(2,673)	(136)	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		**46,087**	**41,768**	**24,450**	**-**
Earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders					
Basic (kobo)	17	163	149	69	-
Diluted (kobo)	17	159	146	69	-

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

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2022

In millions of Naira	*Notes*	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Assets					
Cash and balances with banks	18	1,417,893	1,487,665	24,882	-
Investment under management	19	33,745	34,943	-	-
Non pledged trading assets	20	855,171	892,508	-	-
Derivative financial assets	21	79,087	171,332	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	22	304,570	284,548	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	23	4,285,714	4,161,364	-	-
Pledged assets	24	431,925	344,538	-	-
Investment securities	25	2,280,638	2,270,340	-	-
Investment properties	31a	217	217	-	-
Restricted deposit and other assets	26	2,017,410	1,707,291	10,923	-
Investment in associates	27a	3,518	2,641	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	27b	-	-	251,811	-
Property and equipment	28	252,897	247,733	258	-
Intangible assets	29	69,196	70,329	-	-
Deferred tax assets	30	6,076	13,781	-	-
		12,038,060	11,689,227	287,874	-
Asset classified as held for sale	31b	44,387	42,737	-	-
Total assets		**12,082,447**	**11,731,965**	**287,874**	**-**
Liabilities					
Deposits from financial institutions	32	1,439,294	1,696,521	-	-
Deposits from customers	33	7,494,464	6,954,828	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	21	13,424	13,953	-	-
Current tax liabilities	16	9,075	4,642	-	-
Other liabilities	34	555,632	560,709	11,613	-
Deferred tax liabilities	30	6,228	11,652	-	-
Debt securities issued	35	256,197	264,495	-	-
Interest-bearing borrowings	36	1,207,563	1,171,260	-	-
Retirement benefit obligation	37	4,252	3,877	-	-
Total liabilities		**10,986,129**	**10,681,936**	**11,613**	**-**
Equity					
Share capital and share premium	38	251,811	251,811	251,811	-
Additional Tier 1 Capital	38	206,355	206,355	-	-
Retained earnings		451,425	397,273	24,450	-
Other components of equity	38	165,923	171,113	-	-
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent entity		**1,075,514**	**1,026,551**	**276,261**	**-**
Non controlling interest	38	20,804	23,477	-	-
Total equity		**1,096,318**	**1,050,028**	**276,261**	**-**
Total liabilities and equity		**12,082,447**	**11,731,964**	**287,874**	**-**

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 27 April, 2022 by:

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Roosevelt Ogbonna
FRC/2017/ICAN/00000016638

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Oluseyi Kumapayi
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000000911

HEAD, FINANCE
Taiwo Fowowe
FRC/2021/001/00000024694

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity

In millions of Naira

Group	Share capital	Share premium	Additional Tier 1 Capital	Regulatory risk reserve	Other regulatory reserves	Share scheme reserve	Treasury Shares	Capital reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non Controlling interest	Total Equity
	Attributable to equity holders of the parent													
Balance at 1 January, 2022	17,773	234,039	206,355	6,714	136,728	3,217	(7,513)	3,489	(9,713)	38,191	397,273	**1,026,549**	23,477	**1,050,026**
Total comprehensive income for the period:														
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,494	56,494	905	57,400
												-		-
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax														
Unrealised foreign currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,464)	-	(17,464)	(732)	(18,196)
Actuarial gain on retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in fair value of FVOCI debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,696	-	-	9,696	(2,846)	6,849
Changes in allowance on FVOCI debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	37	-	37
Total other comprehensive (loss)/ income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**	**9,733**	**(17,464)**	**-**	**(7,732)**	**(3,578)**	**(11,312)**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,733**	**(17,464)**	**56,494**	**48,763**	**(2,673)**	**46,089**
Transactions with equity holders, recorded														
Transfers during the period	-	-	-	(3,693)	6,035	-	-	-	-	-	(2,342)	-	-	-
Scheme shares (See Note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	485	51	-	-	-	-	536	-	536
Vested shares	-	-	-	-	-	(339)	-	-	-	-	-	(339)	-	(339)
Dividend paid to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,693)**	**6,035**	**146**	**51**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,342)**	**197**	**-**	**197**
Balance at 31 March 2022	**17,773**	**234,039**	**206,355**	**3,021**	**142,763**	**3,363**	**(7,462)**	**3,489**	**19**	**20,729**	**451,425**	**1,075,507**	**20,804**	**1,096,312**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

In millions of Naira

Group	Share capital	Share premium	Additional Tier 1 Capital	Regulatory risk reserve	Other regulatory reserves	Share scheme reserve	Treasury Shares	Capital reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non Controlling interest	Total Equity
	Attributable to equity holders of the parent													
Balance at 1 January 2021	**17,773**	**234,039**	**-**	**46,426**	**115,575**	**877**	**(5,113)**	**3,489**	**60,107**	**18,132**	**252,397**	**743,702**	**7,339**	**751,039**
Total comprehensive income for the period:														
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,910	51,910	637	52,546
Other comprehensive income, net of tax									-	-	-		-	-
Unrealised foreign currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(259)	-	(259)	(1,402)	(1,661)
Realised foreign currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial loss on retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in fair value of FVOCI debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,023)	-	-	(10,023)	630	(9,393)
Changes in allowance on FVOCI debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	-	-	272	-	272
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,751)	(259)	-	(10,009)	(773)	(10,782)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(9,751)**	**(259)**	**51,910**	**41,901**	**(136)**	**41,765**
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:														
Transfers during the period	-	-	-	(32,155)	5,156	-	-	-	-	-	26,999	-	-	-
Scheme shares (See Note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	368	-	(100)	-	-	-	268	-	268
Vested shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to equity holders	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(32,155)**	**5,156**	**368**	**-**	**(100)**	**-**	**-**	**26,999**	**268**	**-**	**268**
Balance at 31 March 2021	**17,773**	**234,039**	**-**	**14,271**	**120,731**	**1,246**	**(5,113)**	**3,389**	**50,357**	**17,873**	**331,305**	**785,871**	**7,203**	**793,073**

Statement of changes in equity
In millions of Naira

Company	**Share capital**	**Share premium**	**Additional Tier 1 Capital**	**Regulatory risk reserve**	**Other regulatory reserve**	**Share Scheme reserve**	**Capital Reserve**	**Fair value reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total Equity**
Balance at 1 January, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period:										
Profit for the period	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	24,450	24,450
Other comprehensive income, net of tax										
Profit for the period	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in fair value of FVOCI debt financial instruments	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in allowance on FVOCI debt financial instruments					-			-	-	-
Total other comprehensive (loss)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive (loss)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**24,450**	**24,450**
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:										
Transfers for the period	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Share transfer to Holding Company by virtue of change in structure	17,773	234,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251,811
Additional shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheme shares (See Note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested shares	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to equity holders	**17,773**	**234,039**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**251,811**
Balance at 31 March 2022	**17,773**	**234,039**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**24,450**	**276,261**

Statement of changes in equity
In millions of Naira

Company	**Share capital**	**Share premium**	**Additional Tier 1 Capital**	**Regulatory risk reserve**	**Other regulatory reserves**	**Share Scheme reserve**	**Capital Reserve**	**Fair value reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total Equity**
Balance at 1 January, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period:										
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax										
Changes in fair value of FVOCI debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in allowance on FVOCI debt financial instruments					-			-		-
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:										
Dividend paid to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to equity holders	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 March 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Consolidated statement of cash flows

In millions of Naira	Note	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax		65,134	60,050	24,450	-
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation	28	7,387	6,269	4	-
Amortisation	29	3,289	2,671	-	-
(Loss)/Gain on disposal of property and equipment	13	(13)	(42)	-	-
Loss on lease modification	28	105	-	-	-
Fair value gain on financial assets at FVPL	11	2,761	7,560	-	-
Gain on disposal of investment securities	11	(43,942)	1,288	-	-
Impairment on financial assets	9	13,685	12,535	-	-
Additional gratuity provision	14	374	(149)	-	-
Restricted share performance plan expense	14	552	368	-	-
Write-off of property and equipment and intangible assets	28	255	27	-	-
Share of profit from associate	27	-	-	-	-
Non-cash recoveries		-	-	-	-
Bargain purchase from acquisition	44	-	-	-	-
Net interest income	8	(87,357)	(93,959)	-	-
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain on revaluation	12	(85,828)	32,472	-	-
Loss on derecognition of ROU assets	28	3,032	1,491	-	-
Fair value of derivative financial instruments excluding hedged portion	11	85,807	93,987	-	-
Dividend income	13	(2,000)	(2,176)	(24,882)	-
Net loss on fair value hedge (Hedging ineffectiveness)	12(b)	(17,482)	-	-	-
(Loss)/Gain on disposal of investment property	13	-	-	-	-
		(54,239)	122,394	(428)	-
Changes in operating assets					
Changes in non-pledged trading assets		75,920	75,703	-	-
Changes in pledged assets		(329,886)	(74,944)	-	-
Changes in other restricted deposits with central banks		16,311	(44,242)	-	-
Changes in loans and advances to banks and customers		(138,360)	(88,022)	-	-
Changes in restricted deposits and other assets		(227,795)	(96,916)	(10,923)	-
Changes in operating liabilities					
Changes in deposits from banks		(242,942)	183,761	-	-
Changes in deposits from customers		541,063	76,015	-	-
Changes in other liabilities		(3,262)	49,052	11,613	-
		(363,190)	202,800	263	-
Interest paid on deposits to banks and customers		(66,936)	(31,776)	-	-
Interest received on loans and advances to bank and customers		72,791	94,978	-	-
Interest received on non-pledged trading assets		15,389	-	-	-
		(341,946)	266,002	263	-
Income tax paid	16	(3,364)	(2,942)	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		**(345,310)**	**263,059**	**263**	**-**
Cash flows from investing activities					-
Net acquisition of investment securities		(477,435)	(1,094,832)	-	-
Interest received on investment securities		68,703	41,131	-	-
Additional investment to fund managers		1,388	(44)	-	-
Dividend received	13	2,000	2,176	24,882	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	28	(19,750)	(8,563)	(261)	-
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment		836	177	-	-
Proceeds from the sale of investment property	31	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	29	(2,479)	(862)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of asset held for sale		1,376	2,222	-	-
Proceeds from matured investment securities		471,766	282,508	-	-
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		-	774,663	-	-
Additional investment in associate	27 a	(877)	-	-	-
Additional investment in subsidiaries		-	-	-	-
Net cash acquired on business combination	44	-	9,582	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**45,528**	**8,159**	**24,620**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Interest paid on interest bearing borrowings and debt securities issued		(28,695)	(17,091)	-	-
Proceeds from interest bearing borrowings	36	89,942	23,034	-	-
Proceeds from Additional Tier 1 capital issued	38	-	-	-	-
Payments on Issuing cost of Additional Tier 1 capital		-	-	-	-
Repayment of interest bearing borrowings	36	(38,439)	(18,622)	-	-
Repayment of debt securities issued	35	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from debt securities issued	35	-	-	-	-
Lease payments		(4,186)	-	-	-
Purchase of own shares		-	-	-	-
Dividends paid to owners		-	-	-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		**18,621**	**(12,678)**	**-**	**-**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(281,161)	258,539	24,883	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	40	1,528,923	837,847	-	-
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(281,161)	258,539	24,883	-
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(14,647)	15,755	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	40	1,233,115	1,112,141	24,883	-

1.0 General information

Access Holdings Plc ("the company") is domiciled in Nigeria. The address of the company's registered office is No 14/15, Prince Alaba Oniru Road, Oniru, Lagos (formerly Plot 999c, Danmole Street, off Adeola Odeku/Idejo Street, Victoria Island, Lagos). The consolidated and separate financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2022 comprises of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group" and separately referred to as "Group entities"). The Group is primarily involved in the provision of banking services and other financial services to corporate and individual customers . The Company is listed on Nigerian Exchange Limited.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 April 2022. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

As at the time of this report, only the Banking Group is in operation as a subsidiary of the Holding Company.

2.0 Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The consolidated and separate financial statements of the Group and Company respectively, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Additional information required by national regulations are included where appropriate.

3.0 Basis of preparation

This financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. This consolidated and separate financial statement comprise the consolidated and separate statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statement of financial position, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity, the consolidated and separate cash flow statement and the notes.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the historical cost convention, modified to include fair valuation of particular financial instruments: non current assets held for sale and investment properties to the extent required or permitted under IFRS as set out in the relevant accounting policies.

3.1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated and separated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the Group's presentation and 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.
- financial instruments at fair value through OCI are measured at fair value.
- the liability for defined benefit obligations is recognised as the present value of the defined benefit obligation and related current service cost
- non-current assets held for sale measured at lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.
- share based payment at fair value or an approximation of fair value allowed by the relevant standard.
- Investment properties are measured at fair value.

(c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated and separate 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 year in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years, if the revision affects both current and future years.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainties and critical judgments 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 4.

3.2 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Group

A number of new standards became applicable for the current reporting year and the Group had to change its accounting policies and make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the following standards:

(a)Forthcoming requirements

As at March 31, 2022, the following standards and interpretations have been issued but were not mandatory for annual reporting years ending on 31 December 2021.

(i) Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3. Effective date is 1 January 2022

(ii) Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfiling a Contract Amendments to IAS 37. Effective date is 1 January 2022

(iii) Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use – Amendments to IAS 16 Effective date is 1 January 2022

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 – 2020. Effective date is 1 January 2022

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non – Current – Amendments to IAS 1. Effective date is 1 January 2023 (deferred from 1 January 2022)

Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statements 2. Effective date is 1 January 2023

Disclosure of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8. Effective date is 1 January 2023

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12. Effective date is 1 January 2023

Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture – Amendements to IFRS 10and IAS 28. Effective date is to be decided by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

(c) The finance ACT was amended to take effect from 31st December 2021 to include some changes as detailed below.

(i) Introduction of 10% Capital Gains Tax (CGT) rate on the gains from disposal of shares in any Nigerian company where the gross proceeds from such sales in any 12 consecutive months exceed ₦100million - except where the proceeds are reinvested in shares of the same or other Nigerian company within the same year of assessment.

(ii) Provision of an extension to the period within which minimum tax reduced rate (0.25% tax rate) introduced by Finance Act, 2020 by an additional year, to end on 31 December 2021

(iii) Capital Allowance Restriction: Capital allowance is now restricted if the tax exempt income for the year is up to 20% of total income.

3.3 Basis of consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group exercise control.
Control is achieved when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity:

[i] power over the investee;
[ii] exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
[iii] the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor’s returns

The Group reassess periodically whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed. The existence and effect of potential voting rights are considered when assessing whether the group controls another entity.

The Group assesses existence of control where it does not have more than 50% of the voting power i.e. when it holds less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee. The group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not it's voting rights are sufficient to give it power, including:

[i] a contractual arrangement between the group and other vote holders
[ii] rights arising from other contractual arrangements
[iii] the group’s voting rights (including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings)
[iv] potential voting rights

The subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.
Subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment in the separate financial statement.

(b) Business combinations

The Group applies IFRS 3 *Business Combinations (revised)* 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.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; Plus
- the recognized amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the pre-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 gain from a bargain purchase is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in in the income statement.

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 the income statement.

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.

(c) Loss of control

Upon 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 the income statement. 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.

(d) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in income statement. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement.
The gain/loss arising from disposal of subsidiaries is included in the profit/loss of discontinued operations in the statement of comprehensive income, if the disposal subsidiary meets the criteria specified in IFRS 5.
Foreign currency translation differences become realised when the related subsidiary is disposed.

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

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

(f) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from intercompany transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

(g) Non controlling interest

The group recognises non-controlling interests in an acquired entity either at fair value or at the noncontrolling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. This decision is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis.

3.4 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 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.

3.5 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Naira', which is the group and the Company's presentation currency.

The Group in the normal course of business sets up Structured Entries (SEs) for the sole purpose of raising finance in foreign jurisdictions. The SEs raises finance in the currency of their jurisdictions and passes the proceeds to the group entity that set them up. All costs and interest on the borrowing are borne by the sponsoring group entity. These SEs are deemed to be extensions of the sponsoring entity, and hence, their functional currency is the same as that of the sponsoring entity.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the foreign exchange gain or loss in the income statement. Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as Fair value through other comprehensive income are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in the income statement, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, are included in other comprehensive income.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

[i] assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;

[ii] income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and

[iii] all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3.6 Operating income

It is the Group's policy to recognise revenue from a contract when it has been approved by both parties, rights have been clearly identified, payment terms have been defined, the contract has commercial substance, and collectability has been ascertained as probable.
Revenue is recognised when control of goods or services have been transferred. Control of an asset refers to the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits (potential cash inflows or savings in cash outflows) associated with the asset.

Principal versus Agency considerations
The Group is the principal in an arrangement where it obtains control of the goods or services of another party in advance of transferring control of those goods or services to a customer. The Group is the principal in its card arrangements.

The Group is an agent where its performance obligation is to arrange for another party to provide the goods and services. The Group is the agent in its arrangement with mobile network providers, card vendors and insurance companies.

Where the group is acting as an agent, it recognises as revenue only the commission retained by the group (in other words, revenue is recognised net of the amounts paid to the principal). Where the group is the principal, it will recognise as revenue the gross amount paid and allocated to the performance obligation. It will also recognise an expense for the direct costs of satisfying the performance obligation.

(a) Interest income and expense

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant year. 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 year) to the net 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 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 fair value through other comprehensive income investment securities calculated on an effective interest

Interest income on fair value through profit or loss instruments is recognised using the contractual interest rate on investment securities.

(b) Fees and commission income and expense

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.

Fee and commission presented in the income statement includes:

- Credit related fees: This includes advisory, penal and commitment fees. These are fees charged for administration and advisory services to the customer up to the customer's acceptance of the offer letter. The advisory and commitment fees are earned at the point in time where the customer accepts the offer letter which is when the Group recognises its income. These fees are not integral to the loan, therefore, they are not considered in determining the effective interest rate. The penal fee on default also forms part of the items warehoused in this line.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 year.

- Account maintenance fees: These are fees charged to current accounts. N1 on every N1,000 in respect of all customer induced debit transactions is charged on these accounts. These fees are earned by the Group at the time of each transaction and the Group recognises its income accordingly.

- Card maintenance fees: The Group charges these fees to customers for maintaining their cards. The fees are earned and recognised by the Group over the validity year of the card. The Group charges the customers for this service on a monthly basis.
- Other fees and commission income, includes commission on bills and letters of credit, account handling charge, commissions on other financial services, commission on foreign currency denominated transactions, channel and other e-busiess income, and retail account charges. These fees and commissions are recognised as the related services are performed.

Fees and commissions expenses are fees charged for the provision of services to customers transacting on alternate channels platform of the Group and on the various debit and credit cards issued for the purpose of these payments. They are charged to the Group on services rendered on internet banking, mobile banking and online purchasing platforms. The corresponding income lines for these expenses include the income on cards (both foreign and local cards), online purchases and bill payments included in fees and commissions.

(c) Net loss/gains on financial instruments at fair value

Net loss/gains on financial instruments comprise of the following:

- Net gains/losses on financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss: This includes the gains and losses arising both on sale of trading instruments and from changes in fair value of derivatives instruments.

- Net gains on financial instruments held as Fair value through other comprehensive income: This relates to gains arising from the disposal of financial instruments held as Fair value through other comprehensive income as well as fair value changes reclassified from other comprehensive income upon disposal of debt instruments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income

(d) Net Foreign exchange gain and losses

Net foreign exchange gain and losses include realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains or losses on revaluation of the foreign currency denominated transactions

(e) Other operating income

Other operating income includes items such as dividends, gains on disposal of properties, rental income, income from asset management, brokerage and agency as well as income from other investments.

Dividend on Fair value through other comprehensive income equity securities: This is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Dividends are reflected as a component of other operating income in the income statement.

3.7 Income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(a) Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. It is recognized in the current tax liabilities caption in the sattement of financial positions

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the

(b) Minimum Tax

Based on the provisions of The Finance Act, minimum tax will be applicable at 0.25% of gross turnover less franked investment income. This is shown in note 16

(c) Deferred tax

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

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

3.8 Financial assets and liabilities

Investments and other financial assets

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the settlement date, i.e., the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(a) Financial assets

i *Classification*

The group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

● those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and

● those to be measured subsequently at amortised cost.

The classification for debt financial assets depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss. Where the fair value is different from the transaction price, the resulting gain or loss is recognized in trading gains or losses on financial instruments only when the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e. level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets"

ii *Debt instruments*

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the group's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the group classifies its debt instruments:

● Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in Net (loss)/gain on financial instruments at fair value together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

● FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other operating income. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in net gains/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in net impairment charge on financial assets

● FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within net gains/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value in the year in which it arises.

If in a subsequent year, the fair value of an impaired fair value through other comprehensive income debt security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, then the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement; otherwise, any increase in fair value is recognised through OCI.

The Group only measures cash and balances with banks, Loans and advances to banks and customers and other financial investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
• The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
• The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
The details of these conditions are outlined below.

iii *Equity instruments*

The group initially measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss. Where the group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in net gains/(loss) on financial instrument at fair value in the statement of profit or loss as applicable.

iv Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.
The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:
• How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel.
• The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.
• How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).
• The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

v The SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process, the Group assesses the contractual terms of financial instruments to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).
The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the year for which the interest rate is set.
In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

(b) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. A compound financial instrument which contains both a liability and an equity component is separated at the issue date. Interest expense is included in 'Interest expense' in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities that are classified at fair value through profit or loss include derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains and losses attributable to changes in Group's credit risk are recognised in other comprehensive income and the fair value of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.
If recognition of own credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, all fair value gains/losses are recognised in profit or loss.

The table below reconciles classification of financial instruments to the respective IFRS 9 category.

Financial assets	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
	Financial assets at amortised cost
	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
	Financial liabilities at amortised cost

(c) Classification of financial assets

[i] Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises financial assets classified as hold to sell upon initial recognition.

A financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorised measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments. Financial assets held for trading consist of debt instruments, including money-market instruments, as well as financial assets with embedded derivatives. They are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as 'non-pledged trading assets '.

Financial assets included in this category are recognised initially at fair value; transaction costs are taken directly to the consolidated income statement. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included directly in the consolidated income statement and are reported as " Net (loss)/gain on financial instruments at fair value". Interest income and expense and dividend income on financial assets held for trading are included in 'Interest income', "Interest expense' or 'Other operating income', respectively. The instruments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the transfer qualifies for derecognising.

The Group is mandated to classify certain financial assets upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option) when the following conditions are met:

- The asset does not meet the solely principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI) test

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by selling financial assets.

The Group may designate certain financial assets upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option). This designation cannot subsequently be changed. The fair value option is only applied when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise.

[ii] Amortized cost

Amortized cost financial assets are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity and which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, or fair value through other comprehensive income.

These are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs and measured subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Any sale or reclassification of a significant amount of amortized cost investments not close to their maturity would result in a reassessment of the Group's business model for managing the assets. 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.

Interest on amortized cost investments is included in the consolidated income statement and reported as 'Interest income'. In the case of an impairment, the impairment loss is been reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the investment and recognised in the consolidated income statement as 'net impairment loss on financial assets'. Amortised cost investments include treasury bills and bonds.

[iv] Fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are non-derivative investments that are not designated as another category of financial assets. Unquoted equity securities that have been elected as fair value through other comprehensive and other fair vlaue through other comprehensive income investments are carried at fair value.

Interest income is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement when the Group becomes entitled to the dividend. Foreign exchange gains or losses on such investments are recognised in the income statement.

Other fair value changes are recognised directly in other comprehensive income until the debt investment is sold or impaired whereupon the cumulative gains and loses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are recognised to the income statement as a reclassification adjustment.

Fair value through other comprehensive income instruments include investment securities and equity investments that are so elected.

(d) Classification of 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.

[i] Financial liabilities at amortised cost

(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Financial liabilities that are not classified as at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is included in 'Interest expense' in the Statement of comprehensive income.

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 as pledged assets.

The Group classifies debt instruments as financial liabilities in accordance with 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.
On this statement of financial position, other financial liabilities carried at amortised cost include deposit from banks, deposit from customers, interest bearing borrowings, debt securities issued and other liabilities.

[ii] Financial liabilities at fair value

(ii) Financial liabilities at fair value
The Group may enter into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and foreign currency options. Further details of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in Note 21 to the financial statements.
Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance sheet date. A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. Derivatives are presented as financial assets or financial liabilities.
Derivative assets and liabilities are only offset if the transactions are with the same counterparty, a legal right of offset exists and the parties intend to settle on a net basis.

Investment under management

Investment under management are funds entrusted to Asset management firms who acts as agents to the company for safe keeping and management for investment purpose with returns on the underlying investments accruable to the Company, who is the principal.
The investment decision made by the Asset management within an agreed portfolio of high quality Nigerian fixed income and money market instruments which are usually short tenured.
The investments are carried as fair value through OCI and accounting policy (3.9) that relates to measurement through FVOCI applies

(e) Measurement of financial asset and liabilities

[i] 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.

[ii] Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

When available, the 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 the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some cases, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different to its transaction price. If such fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in the income statement on initial recognition of the instrument.

In other cases the difference is not recognised in the income statement immediately but is recognised over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable.

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

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

(f) Reclassification of financial assets

The Group does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Group changes its business model for managing a financial asset; the Group acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

The following are not changes in business model;

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

Financial assets other than loans and receivables are permitted to be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near-term. In addition, the Group may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income categories if the Group has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to amortised cost categories are determined at the reclassification date. Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjust effective interest rates prospectively.

Reclassification date
The first day of the first reporting year following the change in business model that results in an entity reclassifying financial assets.

A change in the objective of the Group's business model must be effected before the reclassification date. For example, if Group decides on 15 February to shut down its Corporate & investment Banking business and hence must reclassify all affected financial assets on 1 April (i.e. the first day of the Group's next reporting year), the Group must not accept new Corporate & investment Banking business or otherwise engage in activities consistent with its former business model after 15 February.

All reclassifications are applied prospectively from the reclassification date.
When the Group reclassifies a financial asset between the amortised cost measurement category and the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the recognition of interest income is not changed and it continues to use the same effective interest rate.
However, when the Group reclassifies a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the effective interest rate is determined on the basis of the fair value of the asset at the reclassification date.

(g) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions
The Group derecognises a financial asset or liability, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The terms and conditions have been renegotiated substantially if the discounted cash flows under the new terms are at least 10 per cent different from the discounted remaining cash flows of the original terms. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI).
When assessing whether or not to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Group considers the following factors:
• Change in currency of the loan
• Introduction of an equity feature
• Change in counterparty
• If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Group records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

(i) Derecognition other than for substantial modification - Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Group also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.
The Group has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:
• The Group has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
• It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass–through' arrangement

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Group retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:
• The Group has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates
• The Group cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients
• The Group has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay.
In addition, the Group is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the year between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:
• The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or
• The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset
The Group considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.
When the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement, in which case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.
Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Group could be required to pay.
If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Group would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

(ii) Derecognition other than for substantial modification - Financial Liabilities
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms such as the beneficiary, tenor, prinicpal amount or the interest rate, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) 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 enforceable 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.

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 Net (loss)/gain on financial instruments at fair value.

(i) Measurement of specific financial assets

(i) Cash and balances with banks

Cash and balances with banks include notes and coins on hand, 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.

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, unrestricted balances with foreign and central banks, money market placements and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(ii) Repossessed collateral

Repossessed collateral are equities, investment properties or other investments repossessed from a customer and used to settle the outstanding obligation. Such investments are classified in accordance with the intention of the Group in the asset class which they belong and are also separately disclosed in the financial statement.
When collaterals are repossessed in satisfaction of a loan, the receivable is written down against the allowance for losses. Repossessed collaterals are included in the financial statement based on how the Group intends to realize benefit from such collateral such as "Non current assets held for sale" and carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value less costs to sell, if the Group intends to sell or cost less accumulated depreciation, if for use in the normal course of business.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets (for example, for exchange-traded options), including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques (for example for swaps and currency transactions), including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.
The Group mitigates the credit risk of derivatives by holding collateral in the form of cash.

(iv) Pledged assets

Financial assets transferred to external parties that do not qualify for de-recognition are reclassified in the statement of financial position from financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss or investment securities to assets pledged as collateral, if the transferee has received the right to sell or re-pledge them in the event of default from agreed terms.
Initial recognition of assets pledged as collateral is at fair value, whilst subsequent measurement is based on the classification of the financial asset. Assets pledged as collateral are either classified as fair value through profit or loss, Fair value through other comprehensive income or Amortized cost. Where the assets pledged as collateral are classified as fair value through profit or loss, subsequent measurement is at fair value through profit and loss, whilst assets pledged as collateral classified as Fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair-value through equity. Assets pledged as collateral are measured at amortized cost.

[v] Investment under management

Investment under management are funds entrusted to Asset management firms who acts as agents to the Company for safe keeping and management for investment purpose with returns on the underlying investments accruable to the Company, who is the principal.

The investment decision made by the Asset management is within an agreed portfolio of high quality Nigerian fixed income and money market instruments which are usually short tenured.

The investments are carried at amortized cost.

3.9 Impairment of financial assets

Overview of the ECL principles

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ('ECL') associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Group recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

• An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
• The time value of money; and
• Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Staging Assessment

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting year, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.
Based on the above process, the Group categorises its financial instruments into Stage 1, Stage 2,Stage 3 , as described below. All POCI (Purchased or originated credit impaired) financial instruments are categorized under stage 3.

• Stage 1: When a financial instrument is first recognised, the Group recognises an allowance based on 12m Expected credit Loss. Stage 1 also includes financial instruments where the credit risk has improved (after review over a period of 90 days) and the financial instruments has been reclassified from Stage 2.

• Stage 2: When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the Lifetime ECLs. Stage 2 financial instruments also include instances, where the credit risk has improved (after review over a period of 90 days) and the financial instrument has been reclassified from Stage 3.

• Stage 3: Financial instruments considered credit-impaired.The Group records an allowance for the Lifetime ECLs.

POCI: Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses.

Change in credit quality since initial

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
(Initial Recognition)	(Initial Recognition)	(Credit-impaired assets)
12-months expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

Measuring the Expected Credit Loss

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

• The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per Definition of default and credit-impaired above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

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

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

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

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

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

• For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a credit conversion factor which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilisation band, based on analysis of the Group's recent default data.

When estimating the ECLs, the Group considers three scenarios (optimistic, best-estimate and downturn) and each of these is associated with different PDs and LGDs. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted loans are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the loans will cure (i.e. be paid in full or no longer credit-impaired) and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.
The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type.

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

• For unsecured products, LGDs are typically set at product level due to the limitation in recoveries achieved across different borrower. These LGDs are influenced by collection strategies, including contracted debt sales and price.

The group has applied IFRS 9 retrospectively, but has elected not to restate comparative information. As a result, the comparative information provided continues to be accounted for in accordance with the group’s previous accounting policy.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

• Stage 1: The 12 month ECL is calculated as the portion of Lifetime ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12 month ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date.
These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast 12 month EAD and multiplied by the expected 12 month LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as explained above.

• Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the Lifetime ECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

• Stage 3: For loans considered credit-impaired, the Group recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

• POCI: Purchase or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. The Group only recognises the cumulative changes in lifetime ECLs since initial recognition, based on a probability-weighting of the three scenarios, discounted by the credit adjusted EIR.

• Loan commitments and letters of credit: When estimating Lifetime ECLs for undrawn loan commitments, the Group estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected
life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down, based on a probability-weighting of the three scenarios. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan.
For credit cards and revolving facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment, ECLs are calculated and presented together with the loan. For loan commitments and letters of credit, the ECL is recognised within net impairment charge on financial assets

• Financial guarantee contracts: The Group’s liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the income statement, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, the Group estimates ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs The shortfalls are discounted by the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The calculation is made using a probability-weighting of the three scenarios. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are recognised within net impairment charge on financial assets

• Sovereign Debt investments at amortised cost and FVOCI are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the year was therefore limited to 12 months’ expected losses. Management considers ‘low credit risk’ for such instruemnts to be an investment grade credit rating with at least one major rating agency. Other instruments are considered to be low credit risk where they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)
The Group considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Quantitative criteria:
The remaining Lifetime PD at the reporting date has increased, compared to the residual Lifetime PD expected at the reporting date when the exposure was first recognised.

Deterioration in the credit rating of an obligor either based on the Group's internal rating system or an international credit rating. However, the downgrade considers movement from a grade band to another e.g. Investment grade to Standard.
The Group also considers accounts that meet the criteria to be put on the watchlist bucket in line with CBN prudential guidelines since they have significantly increased in credit risk.

Qualitative criteria:
For Retail loans, if the borrower meets one or more of the following criteria:
• In short-term forbearance
• Direct debit cancellation
• Extension to the terms granted
• Previous arrears within the last [12] months

For Corporate portfolio, if the borrower is on the watchlist and/or the instrument meets one or more of the following criteria:
• Significant increase in credit spread
• Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates
• Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring
• Actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower
• Significant change in collateral value (secured facilities only) which is expected to increase risk of default
• Early signs of cash flow/liquidity problems such as delay in servicing of trade creditors/loans

The assessment of SICR incorporates forward-looking information and is performed on a quarterly basis at a portfolio level for all Retail financial instruments held by the Group. In relation to Wholesale and Treasury financial instruments, where a Watchlist is used to monitor credit risk, this assessment is performed at the counterparty level and on a periodic basis. The criteria used to identify SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the independent Credit Risk team.

For modified financial assets the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument by comparing the risk of default occurring at the reporting date (based on the modified contractual terms) and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition (based on the original unmodified contractual terms)

Backstop
A backstop indicator is applied and the financial instrument is considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the borrower is more than 30 days past due and 90 days past due on its contractual payments for both stage 2 and stage 3 respectively.

Definition of default and credit-impaired assets
The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria
The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

Qualitative criteria
The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:
• The borrower is in long-term forbearance
• The borrower is deceased
• The borrower is insolvent
• The borrower is in breach of financial covenant(s)
• An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties
• Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty
• It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy
• Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

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

Incorporation of forward looking information and macroeconomic factors
In its ECL models, the Group relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs. The macroeconomic variables considered for the adjustment of the probabilities of default are listed below:

- Crude oil prices,
- Exchange rates (USD/NGN), and
- GDP growth rate

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

The ECLs include forward-looking information which translates into an allowance for changes in macro-economic conditions and forecasts when estimating lifetime ECLs. It is important to understand the effect of forecasted changes in the macro-economic environment on ECLs, so that an appropriate level of provisions can be raised.

A regression model was built to explain and predict the impact of macro-economic indicators on default rates. Such regression models are usually built on a history of default rates and macro-economic variables covering at least one economic cycle, but preferable more.

Historical data on macro-economic indicators from a host of reliable sources, including the International Monetary Fund was gathered. As a proxy for default rates, the Group provided their non-performing loans as a percentage of gross loans ("NPL%") metric. The time series data extended from the first quarter of 2012 to the second quarter of 2020. Quarterly data was used to increase granularity.

The macro-economic model regressed historical NPL% (the target variable) on a list of candidate macro-economic indicators. The Bank's Economic Intelligence currently monitors and forecasts certain macro-economic indicators. These indicators are GDP growth rate, crude oil prices and the foreign exchange rate.The most predictive variables that were selected in the regression model (the most predictive indicators) were determined. The logic of the relationships between the indicators and the target variable was considered and assessed to ensure indicators are not highly correlated with one another.

The model produced best-estimate, optimistic and downturn forecasts of the selected macro-economic indicators, based on trends in the indicators and macro-economic commentary. This was done through stressing the indicator GDP, which in turn stressed the other indicators based on their assumed historical correlation with GDP. The regression formula obtained was applied to the forecasted macro-economic indicators in order to predict the target variable.

The best-estimate, optimistic and downturn scalars of predicted target variables were determined. In order to remove the impact of any historical trends included in the data, the scalar denominator was adjusted based on the estimation year used to derive the PDs. The scalars calculated were applied to the lifetime PDs. This process results in forward-looking best-estimate, optimistic and downturn lifetime PD curves, which are used in the ECL calculations.

Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Group seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Group's statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on a periodic basis.

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

Collateral repossessed

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

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Either the counterparty can no longer pay the obligation or proceeds from the collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the exposure. As directed by CBN guideline on write-off, board approval is required before any write-off can occur. For insider-related loans, CBN approval is required. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount to derecognize the asset. The recovery department continues with recovery efforts and any subsequent recoveries are credited to bad debt recovered under other operating income

Expected credit loss on loans and receivables

The Group considers all loans and advances, financial assets at FVOCI and amortized cost investments at specific level for expected credit loss assessment.

In assessing expected credit loss, the Group uses statistical modeling of historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current and forecasted economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modeling. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate. The ECL on restricted deposits and other assets is calculated using the simplified model approach.

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 the income statement 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.

Expected credit loss on fair value through other comprehensive income securities

Impairment losses on fair value through other comprehensive income investment securities are recognised in profit or loss and the impairment provision is not used to reduce the carrying amount of the investment but recognised in other comprehensive income.

For debt securities, the group uses the criteria referred above to assess impairment.

The Group writes off previously impaired loans and advances (and investment securities) when they are determined not to be recoverable. The Group writes off loans or investment debt securities that are impaired (either partially or in full and any related allowance for impairment losses) when the Group credit team determines that there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

3.10 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 is measured initially at cost including transaction cost and subsequently carried in the statement of financial position at their fair value and revalued yearly on a systematic basis. Investment properties are not subject to periodic charge for depreciation. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the consolidated income statement in the year which it arises as: "Fair value gain/loss on investment property"

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in income statement inside other operating income or other operating expenses dependent on whether a loss or gain is recognized after the measurement

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

3.11 Property and equipment

(a) 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 operating income in the Income statement.

(b) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized 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 Income statement as incurred.

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement 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.

Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognised or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5. 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 years of significant items of property and equipment are as follows:

Freehold Land	Not depreciated
Leasehold improvements and building	Over the shorter of the useful life of the item or lease term
Buildings	60 years
Computer hardware	4.5 years
Furniture and fittings	6 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

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

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.

(d) De-recognition

An item of property and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included within other operating income in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

3.12 Leases

Group as the Lessee:
The Group leases several assets including buildings and land. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different terms and conditions, including extension options as described in the "extension and termination options header" below. The lease year ranges from 1 year to 40 years. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, however, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

Lease liabilities

At commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

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

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the year in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group’s incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right of use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities as at 31 March 2022 was 15.31%

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease year so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each year. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Right of use assets

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low value

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e. low value assets). Low-value assets are assets with lease amount of less than $5,000 or its equivalent in Naira when new. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property leases. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 16: COVID-19-related rent concessions

The amendment is effective for annual reporting years beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment is also available for interim reports. The changes in Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) amend IFRS 16 to

1) provide lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification;

2) require lessees that apply the exemption to account for COVID-19-related rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications;

3) require lessees that apply the exemption to disclose that fact; and require lessees to apply the exemption retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, but not require them to restate prior year figures.

The main change from the proposal in the exposure draft is that the IASB had proposed that the practical expedient should only be available for lease payments originally due in 2020. However, after having considered the feedback to the exposure draft, the IASB decided to extend this year to June 2021 to also capture rent concessions granted now and lasting for 12 months.

However, the Group did not receive rent concessions in the 2022 financial year

- **Critical judgements**

Extension and termination options - Determining the lease term
In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or years after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For leases of properties, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- Otherwise, the Group considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee. During the current financial year, the financial effect of revising lease terms to reflect the effect of exercising extension and termination options was a decrease in recognised lease liabilities and right-of-use assets of N309.19 million.

A group company is the lessor;

When assets are held subject to a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

3.13 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose identified in accordance with IFRS 8.

Goodwill has an indefinite useful life and is tested annually as well as whenever a trigger event has been observed for impairment by comparing the present value of the expected future cash flows from a cash generating unit with the carrying value of its net assets, including attributable goodwill and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(b) Software

Software acquired by the Group is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Expenditure on internally developed software is recognised as an asset when the Group is able to demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits, and can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. The capitalised costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software, and are amortised over its useful life. Internally developed software is stated at capitalised cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

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

Amortisation is recognised in the income statement 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. Software has a finite useful life, the estimated useful life of software is four and half years (4.5). Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

(c) Brand, Customer Relationships and Core Deposits

These are intangible assets related to acquisitions. At acquisition date, they are initially recorded at their fair value and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization expense is recorded in amortization of intangible assets in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss. Intangible assets are amortized over the period during which the Group derives economic benefits from the assets, on a straight-line basis, over a period of 10 years.

The useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually for any changes in circumstances. The assets are tested annually for impairment or at such time where there is an impairment trigger, or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable.

3.14 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 years 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.

3.15 Discontinued operations

The Group presents discontinued operations in a separate line in the consolidated income statement if an entity or a component of an entity has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and:

(a) Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
(b) Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
(c) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale (for example, certain private equity investments).

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

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 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 the income statement. 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.

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

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.
Investment property classified as non-current asset held for sale are measured at fair value, gain or loss arising from a

3.17 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 increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expenses.

(a) 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.

3.18 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees which includes Letters of credit 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).
Letters of credits which have been guaranteed by the Group but funded by the customer is included in other liabilities while those guaranteed and funded by the Group is included in deposit from financial institutions.

3.19 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the income statement when they are due in respect of service rendered before the end of the reporting year.

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 year in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value at the reporting date.

Access Bank Nigeria operates a funded, defined contribution pension scheme for employees. Employees and the Bank contribute 8% and 10% respectively of the qualifying staff salary in line with the provisions of the Pension Reforms Act 2014.

(b) Termination benefits

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

(c) Post employment defined benefit plan

The Group has a non-contributory, un-funded lump sum defined benefit plan for top executive management of the Group from General Manager and above based on the number of years spent in these positions.

Depending on their grade, executive staff of the Group upon retirement are entitled to certain benefits based on their length of stay on that grade. The Group'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 years. 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 Group'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 immediately recognized in the income statement. The Group recognizes all actuarial gains or losses and all expenses arising from defined benefit plan immediately in the balance sheet, with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income (OCI) in the years in which they occur. They are not recycled subsequently in the income statement.

(d) 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.

(e) Share-based payment remuneration scheme

The Group applies IFRS 2 Share Based Payments in accounting for employee remuneration in the form of shares.
Employee incentives include awards in the form of shares . The cost of the employee services received in respect of the shares or share granted is recognised in the income statement over the year that employees provide services, generally the year between the date the award is granted or notified and the vesting date of the shares. The overall cost of the award is calculated using the number of shares and options expected to vest and the fair value of the shares or options at the date of grant.
The number of shares expected to vest takes into account the likelihood that performance and service conditions included in the terms of the awards will be met. Failure to meet the non-vesting condition is treated as a forfeiture, resulting in an acceleration of recognition of the cost of the employee services.
The fair value of shares is the market price ruling on the grant date, in some cases adjusted to reflect restrictions on transferability. The cost recognised as a result of shares granted in the year has been expensed within Personnel expenses, with a corresponding increase in the Share scheme reserve

3.20 Share capital and reserves

(a) Share issue costs

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

(b) Additional Tier 1 Capital

This relates to the Group's issued U.S.$500,000,000 Perpetual Fixed Rate Resettable Non-Callable prior to 5.25 years Additional Tier 1 Subordinated Notes. See note 38(c) for more details

(c) Dividend on the Company’s ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the year when approved by the Group’s shareholders. Dividends for the year that are declared after the end of the reporting year are dealt with in the subsequent events note.

(d) Treasury shares

Where the Company or any member of the Group purchases the Company'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.

(e) 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 and loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. 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.

(f) Regulatory risk reserve
In compliance with the Prudential Guidelines for Licensed Banks, the Group assesses qualifying financial assets using the guidance under the Prudential Guidelines. The guidelines apply objective and subjective criteria towards providing losses in risk assets. Assets are classified as performing or non- performing. Non performing assets are further classed as substandard, doubtful or lost with attendant provisions. There are no restrictions to the distribution of these reserves

Classification	Percentage	Basis
Substandard	10%	Interest and/or principal overdue by 90 days but less than 180 days
Doubtful	50%	Interest and/or principal overdue by 180 days but less than 365 days
Lost	100%	Interest and/or principal overdue by more than 365 days

A more accelerated provision may be done using the subjective criteria. A 2% provision is taken on all risk assets that are not specifically provisioned.

The results of the application of Prudential Guidelines and the expected credit loss determined for these assets under IFRS 9 are compared. The IFRS 9 determined impairment charge is always included in the income statement.

Where the Prudential Guidelines provision is greater, the difference is appropriated from retained earnings and included in a non - distributable 'Statutory credit reserve'. Where the IFRS 9 exected credit loss is greater, no appropriation is made and the amount of IFRS 9 expected credit loss is recognised in the income statement.

Following an examination, the regulator may also require more amounts to be set aside on risk and other assets. Such additional amounts are recognised as an appropriation from retained earnings to regulatory risk reserve.

(g) Capital reserve

This balance represents the surplus nominal value of the reconstructed shares of the Company 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 the creation of 1 ordinary shares previously held.

(h) Fair value reserve
The fair value reserve comprises the net cumulative change in the fair value of investments measured through other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognised or impaired.

(i) Foreign currency translation reserve
This balance appears only in the Group accounts and represents the foreign currency exchange difference arising from translating the results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency.

(j) Retained earnings
Retained earnings are the carried forward recognised income net of expenses plus current year profit attributable to shareholders.

3.21 Levies

The Group recognizes liability to pay levies progressively if the obligating event occurs over a year. However, if the obligation is triggered on reaching a minimum threshold, the liability is recognised when that minimum threshold is reached. The Group recognizes an asset if it has paid a levy before the obligating event but does not yet have a present obligation to pay that levy. The obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the event identified by the legislation that triggers the obligation to pay the levy.

3.22 Derivatives and hedging activities
Access Holdings Plc applies hedge accounting to manage its foreign exchange risk

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into, and they are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting year. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as hedges of the fair value of recognised liabilities (fair value hedges).

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Group documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, including whether changes in the fairvalue of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the fair value of hedged items. The Group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions. The Group uses the actual ratio between the hedged item and hedging instruments to determine its hedge ratio.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments designated in hedge relationships are disclosed in notes to the financial statements. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in profit or loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.The Group uses forward contracts to hedge the fair value changes attributable to foreign exchange risk on the hedged item. The Group generally designates only the change in fair value of the forward contract related to the spot component as the hedging instrument. The change in the forward element of the forward contract is not part of the hedging relationship and is recognised separately in the statement of profit or loss within Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in the spot component of the forward contracts are recognised in the profit or loss within Net Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss) together with the changes in the fair value of the hedged liabilities attributable to foreign exchange risk while the gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised within Net loss on fair value hedge (Hedging ineffectiveness) in the profit or loss.

Hedge effectiveness

The Group determines hedge effectiveness is at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments, to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

3.23

Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. The group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition. In the separate financial statements, investments in associates are carried at cost less impairment.

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

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

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

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

The cost of an associate acquired in stages is measured as the sum of the fair value of the interest previously held plus the cost of any additional consideration transferred as of the date when the investment became an associate. Changes in fair value of previously held interest are recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Assessment of impairment of goodwill on acquired subsidiaries

Goodwill on acquired subsidiaries were tested for impairment by comparing the value-in-use for the cash generating unit to the carrying amount of the goodwill based on cash flow projections. Projected cash flows for Kenya were discounted to present value using a discount rate of 23.53% and a cash flow terminal growth rate of 5.28% while Projected cash flows for Rwanda was discounted using a discount rate of 22.63% and terminal growth rate of 6.21%. The Group determined the appropriate discount rate at the end of the year using the Capital Asset Pricing Model. See note 29b for further details.

(iii) 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 year. 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. See note 37 for the sensitivity analysis.

(iv) Valuation technique unquoted equity:

The investment valuation policy (IVP) of the Group provides the framework for accounting for the Group's investment in unquoted equity securities while also providing a broad valuation guideline to be adopted in valuing them. Furthermore, the IVP details how the group decides its valuation policies and procedures and analysis of changes in fair value measurements from year to year.

In accordance with IFRS 13 fair value measurement, which outlines three approaches for valuing unquoted equity instruments; market approach, the income approach and the cost approach. The Group estimated the fair value of its investment in each of the unquoted equity securities at the end of the financial year using the market approach.

The adjusted fair value comparison approach of EV/EBITDA, P/E ratios and P/Bv ratios was adopted in valuing each of these equity investments taken into cognizance the suitability of the model to each equity investment and the availability of financial information while minimizing the use of unobservable data.

Description of valuation methodology and inputs:

The fair value of the other unquoted equity securities were derived using the Adjusted fair value comparison technique. Adjusted fair value comparison approach of EV/EBITDA, P/E ratios and P/B ratios are used as input data .

The steps involved in estimating the fair value of the Group's investment in each of the investees (i.e. unquoted equity securities) are as follows:

Step 1: Identify quoted companies with similar line of business ,structure and size
Step 2: Obtain the EV/EBITDA or the P/B or P/E ratios of these quoted companies identified from Bloomberg, Reuters or Nigeria Stock Exchange

Step 3: Derive the average or median of EV/EBITDA or the P/B or P/E ratios of these identified quoted companies
Step 4: Apply the lower of average (mean) or median of the identified quoted companies ratios on the Book Value or Earnings of the investment company to get the value of the investment company

Step 5: Discount the derived value of the investment company by applying an Illiquidity discount and size adjustment/haircut to obtain the Adjusted Equity Value

Step 6: Multiply the adjusted equity value by the present exchange rate for foreign currency investment
Step 7: Compare the Adjusted Equity value with the carrying value of the investment company to arrive at a net gain or loss

a. Enterprise Value (EV):

Enterprise value measures the value of the ongoing operations of a company. It is calculated as the market capitalization plus debt, minority interest and preferred shares, minus total cash and cash equivalents of the company.

b. Earnings Before Interest ,Tax Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA):

EBITDA is earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is one of the indicator's of a company's financial performance and is used as a proxy for the earning potential of a business.

EBITDA = Operating Profit + Depreciation Expense + Amortization Expense

c. Price to Book (P/B Ratio):

The price-to-book ratio (P/B Ratio) is used to compare a stock's market value to its book value. It is calculated by dividing the current closing price of the stock by the latest company book value per share or by dividing the company's market capitalization by the company's total book value from its balance sheet.

b. Price to Earning (P/E Ratio):

The price-earnings ratio (P/E Ratio) values a company using the current share price relative to its per-share earnings.

The sources of the observable inputs used for comparable technique were gotten from Reuters, Bloomberg and the Nigeria Stock Exchange

Valuation Assumptions :

i. Illiquidity discount of 25% is used to discount the value of the investments that are not tradable
ii. EPS Hair cut "emerging market" discount of 40% to take care of inflation and exchange rate impact being that the comparable companies are in foreign countries

Basis of valuation:
The assets is being valued on a fair open market value approach. This implies that the value is based on the conservative estimates of the reasonable price that can be obtained if and when the subject asset is offered for sale under the present market conditions.

Method of Valuation
The comparative method of valuation is used in the valuation of the asset. This method involves the analysis of recent transaction in such asset within the same asset type and the size of the subject asset after due allowance have been made for peculiar attributes of the various asset concerned.

The key elements of the control framework for the valuation of financial instruments include model validation and independent price verification. These functions are carried out by an appropriately skilled Finance team, independent of the business area responsible for the products. The result of the valuation are reviewed quarterly by senior management.

4.1 *Valuation of financial instruments*

The table below analyses financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the financial year, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

4.1.1 Recurring fair value measurements

In millions of Naira
Group
March 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Non pledged trading assets				
Treasury bills	760,750	-	-	760,750
Government Bonds	81,101	-	-	81,101
Eurobonds	-	13,320	-	13,320
Derivative financial instrument	-	79,087	-	79,087
Pledged assets				
-Financial instruments at FVPL				
Treasury bills	125,660	-	-	125,660
Government Bonds	-	-	-	-
Investment securities				
-Financial assets at FVOCI				
Treasury bills	543,709	-	-	543,709
Government Bonds	232,866	-	-	232,866
State government bonds	-	40,932	-	40,932
Corporate bonds	-	16,507	-	16,507
Eurobonds	-	16,536	-	16,536
Promissory notes	-	48,058	-	48,058
-Financial assets at FVPL				-
Equity	-	7,135	158,196	165,331
Investment properties			217	217
Assets held for sale	-	-	44,387	44,387
	1,804,033	221,576	202,800	2,228,410
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instrument	-	13,424	-	13,425
	-	13,424	-	13,425

* There are no transfers between levels during the period

Group
December 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Non pledged trading assets				
Treasury bills	802,305	-	-	802,305
Government Bonds	76,677	-	-	76,677
Eurobonds	-	13,526	-	13,526
Derivative financial instrument	-	171,332	-	171,332
Pledged assets				
-Financial instruments at FVPL				
Treasury bills	64,764	-	-	64,764
Government Bonds	419	-	-	419
Investment securities				
-Financial assets at FVOCI				
Treasury bills	434,106	-	-	434,106
Government Bonds	229,097	-	-	229,097
State government bonds	-	42,958	-	42,958
Corporate bonds	-	16,248	-	16,248
Eurobonds	-	26,039	-	26,039
Promissory notes	-	27,608	-	27,608
-Financial assets at FVPL				
Equity	-	13,397	152,105	165,503
Investment properties	-	-	217	217
Assets held for sale	-	-	42,737	42,737
	1,607,369	311,107	195,059	2,113,533
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instrument	-	13,953	-	13,953
	-	13,953	-	13,953

Company
March 2022
In millions of Naira

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Non pledged trading assets				
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-	-	-
Eurobonds	-	-		-
Derivative financial instrument	-	-	-	-
Pledged assets				
-Financial instruments at FVPL				
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-	-	-
Investment securities				
-Financial assets at FVOCI				
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-	-	-
State government bonds	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-
Eurobonds	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-
-Financial assets at FVPL				
Equity	-	-	-	-
Investment properties			-	-
Asset held for sale	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instrument	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

* There are no transfers between levels during the period

Company
December 2021
In millions of Naira

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Non pledged trading assets				
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-	-	-
Eurobonds	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instrument	-	-	-	-
Pledged assets				
-Financial instruments at FVPL				
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-	-	-
Investment securities				
-Financial assets at FVOCI				
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-	-	-
State government bonds	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-
Eurobonds	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-
-Financial assets at FVPL				
Equity	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	-	-	-	-
Asset held for sale	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instrument	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Financial instrument measured at fair value

(a) Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1. Instruments included in Level 1 comprise primarily of government bonds, corporate bonds, treasury bills and equity investments classified as trading securities or fair value through other comprehensive income investments.

(b) Financial instruments in level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

(i) Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;

(ii) The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value;

(iii) Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

(c) Financial instruments in level 3

The Group uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of its financial assets. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

For more complex instruments, the Group uses proprietary valuation models, which are usually developed from recognised valuation models. Some or all of the significant inputs into these models may not be observable in the market, and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions. Examples of instruments involving significant unobservable inputs include certain Investment securities for which there is no active market. Valuation models that employ significant unobservable inputs require a higher degree of management judgement and estimation in the determination of fair value. Management judgement and estimation are usually required for selection of the appropriate valuation model to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued, determination of the probability of counterparty default and prepayments and selection of appropriate discount rates. Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties, to the extent that the Group believes that a third party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Group entity and the counterparty where appropriate.

For level 2 assets, fair value was obtained using a recent market transaction during the year under review. Fair values of unquoted debt securities were derived by interpolating prices of quoted debt securities with similar maturity profile and characteristics.

Transfers between fair value hierarchy

The group's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting year.

4.1 ***Valuation techniques used to derive Level 2 fair values***

Level 2 fair values of investments have been generally derived using the market approach. Below is a table showing sensitivity analysis of material unquoted investments categorised as Level 2 fair values.

Description	Fair value at 31 March 2022	Valuation Technique	Observable Inputs	Fair value if inputs increased by 5%	Fair value if inputs decreased by 5%	Relationship of observable inputs to fair value
Derivative financial assets	70,597	Forward and swap: Fair value through market rate from a quoted market Futures: Fair value through reference market rate	Market rates from quoted market	61,343	60,730	The higher the market rate, the higher the fair value of the derivative financial instrument
Derivative financial liabilities	9,562					
Investment in CSCS	6,844	The market value is obtained from the National Assosciation Of Securities Dealers (NASD) as at the reporting year	Share price from NASD	7,186	6,502	The higher the share price, the higher the fair value
Nigerian Mortgage Refinance Company	291	The market value is obtained from the National Assosciation Of Securities Dealers (NASD) as at the reporting year	Share price from NASD	306	277	The higher the share price, the higher the fair value

4.1 ***Valuation techniques used to derive Level 3 fair values***

Level 3 fair values of investments have been generally derived using the adjusted fair value comparison approach. Quoted price per earning or price per book value, enterprise value to EBITDA ratios of comparable entities in a similar industry were obtained and adjusted for key factors to reflect estimated ratios of the investment being valued. Adjusting factors used are the Illiquidity Discount which assumes a reduced earning on a private entity in comparison to a publicly quoted entity and the Haircut adjustment which assumes a reduced earning for an entity located in Nigeria contributed by lower transaction levels in comparison to an entity in a developed or emerging market.

Description	Fair value at 31 March 2022	Valuation Technique	Observable Inputs	Fair value if inputs increased by 5%	Fair value if inputs decreased by 5%	Fair value if unobservable inputs increased by 5%	Fair value if unobservable inputs decreased by 5%	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Investment in Africa Finance Corporation	127,221	Adjusted fair value comparison approach	Median P/B multiples of comparable companies	133,582	120,860	131,772	132,571	The higher the illiquidity ratio, the control premium and the size adjustment/haircut, the higher the fair value
Investment in Unified Payment System Limited	5,870	Adjusted fair value comparison approach	Median PE ratios of comparable companies	5,618	5,083	5,792	5,947	The higher the illiquidity ratio and the size adjustment/haircut, the lower the fair value
Investment in NIBSS	13,451	Adjusted fair value comparison approach	Median P/B multiples of comparable companies	14,124	12,779	13,274	13,629	The higher the illiquidity ratio and the size adjustment/haircut, the lower the fair value
Investment in Afrexim	96	Adjusted fair value comparison approach	Median P/B multiples of comparable companies	101	92	96	97	The higher the illiquidity ratio and the size adjustment/haircut, the lower the fair value
Investment in FMDQ	6,553	Adjusted fair value comparison approach	Average P/B multiples of comparable companies	6,881	6,226	6,467	6,640	The higher the illiquidity ratio and the earnings per share haircut adjustment the higher the fair value
Investment in CRC Bureau	328	Adjusted fair value comparison approach	Median P/B multiples of comparable companies	344	311	323	332	The higher the illiquidity ratio and the size adjustment/haircut, the lower the fair value
CAPITAL ALLIANCE EQUITY FUND	3,902	Adjusted fair value comparison approach	Median P/B multiples of comparable companies	4,097	3,707	4,097	3,707	The higher the illiquidity ratio and the size adjustment/haircut, the lower the fair value
NG Clearing	447	Adjusted fair value comparison approach	Median P/B multiples of comparable companies	469	425	444	450	The higher the illiquidity ratio and the size adjustment/haircut, the lower the fair value
SANEF	50	Adjusted fair value comparison approach	Fair value of transactions at settlement date	53	48	53	48	The higher the illiquidity ratio and the size adjustment/haircut, the lower the fair value

4.1.5 Reconciliation of Level 3 Investments

The following tables presents the changes in Level 3 instruments for the period ended 31 March 2022

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Equity)	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Opening balance	152,105	141,231	-	-
Acquired from business combination	246,748	247	-	-
Total unrealised gains in P/L	(246,920)	10,628	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	-
Balance, period end	**151,934**	**152,105**	**-**	**-**

Assets Held for Sale	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Opening balance	42,735	28,318	-	-
Acquired from business combination	-	-	-	-
Additions	3,026	15,703	-	-
Disposals	(1,376)	(995)	-	-
Write Off	-	(290)	-	-
Balance, period end	**44,385**	**42,735**	**-**	**-**

Investment under management	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Opening balance	13,045	6,386	-	-
Additions	89	6,659	-	-
Balance, period end	**13,134**	**13,045**	**-**	**-**

(b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

The fair value for financial assets and liabilities that are not carried at fair value were determined respectively as follows:

(i) Cash

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

(ii) Loans and advances to banks and customers

Loans and advances are net of charges for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

(iii) Investment securities and pledged assets

The fair values are based on market prices from financial market dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics.

The fair value comprises equity securities and debt instruments. The fair value for these assets are based on estimations using market prices and earning multiples of quoted securities with similar characteristics.

(iv) Other assets

The bulk of these financial assets have short maturities and the amounts is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(v) Deposits from banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity.

(vi) Other liabilities

The carrying amount of financial liabilities in other liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value. They comprise of short term liabilities which are available on demand to creditors with no contractual rates attached to them.

(vii) Interest bearing borrowings

The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing borrowings not quoted in an active market is based on the market rates for similar instruments for these debts over their remaining maturity.

(viii) Debt securities issued

The estimated fair value of floating interest rate debt securities quoted in an active market is based on the quoted market rates as listed on the irish stock exchange for these debts over their remaining maturity.

Market risk management

The Group trades on bonds, treasury bills and foreign currency. Market risk in trading portfolios is monitored and controlled using tools such as position limits, value at risk and present value of an assumed basis points change in yields or exchange rates coupled with concentration limits. The major measurement technique used to measure and control market risk is outlined below.

The table below sets out information on the exposure to fixed and variable interest instruments.

Exposure to fixed and variable interest rate risk
Group
In millions of Naira

March 2022	**Fixed**	**Floating**	**Non-interest bearing**	**Total**
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with banks	181,435	-	1,236,597	1,418,033
Non pledged trading assets	855,171	-	-	855,171
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	79,087	79,087
Loans and advances to banks	304,570	-	-	304,570
Loans and advances to customers	29,625	4,256,089	-	4,285,714
Pledged assets		-	-	-
Treasury bills	351,717	-	-	351,717
Bonds	28,569	-	-	28,569
Promissory notes	51,655	-	-	51,655
Investment securities:				
-Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-
Treasury bills	543,709	-	-	543,709
Bonds	306,840	-	-	306,840
Promissory notes	48,058	-	-	48,058
-Financial assets at amortised cost				
Treasury bills	428,851	-	-	428,851
Bonds	771,023	-	-	771,023
Promissory notes	16,826	-	-	16,826
TOTAL	**3,918,049**	**4,256,089**	**1,315,685**	**9,489,824**
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from financial institutions	1,439,294	-	-	1,439,294
Deposits from customers	3,215,502	4,278,963	-	7,494,465
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	13,424	13,424
Debt securities issued	256,197	-	-	256,197
Interest-bearing borrowings	1,056,845	150,718	-	1,207,563
TOTAL	**5,967,838**	**4,429,681**	**13,424**	**10,410,943**
December 2021	**Fixed**	**Floating**	**Non-interest bearing**	**Total**
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with banks	102,503	-	1,385,348	1,487,851
Non pledged trading assets	892,508	-	-	892,508
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	171,332	171,332
Loans and advances to banks	284,548	-	-	284,548
Loans and advances to customers	30,196	4,131,167	-	4,161,364
Pledged assets				
Treasury bills	256,265	-	-	256,265
Bonds	36,219	-	-	36,219
Promissory notes	52,076	-	-	52,076
Investment securities:				
-Financial assets at FVOCI				
Treasury bills	434,106	-	-	434,106
Bonds	314,341	-	-	314,341
Promissory notes	27,608	-	-	27,608
-Financial assets at amortised cost				
Treasury bills	642,490	-	-	642,490
Bonds	670,670	-	-	670,670
Promissory notes	15,785	-	-	15,785
TOTAL	**3,759,316**	**4,131,167**	**1,556,678**	**9,447,162**

LIABILITIES				
Deposits from financial institutions	1,696,521	-	-	1,696,521
Deposits from customers	2,895,246	4,059,581	-	6,954,827
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	13,953	13,953
Debt securities issued	264,495	-	-	264,495
Interest-bearing borrowings	1,002,389	168,870	-	1,171,260
TOTAL	**5,858,653**	**4,228,450**	**13,953**	**10,101,053**

Company

March 2022	**Fixed**	**Floating**	**Non-interest bearing**	**Total**
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with banks	-	-	24,882	24,882
Non pledged trading assets	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	-
Pledged assets				
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-
Investment securities:				
-Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-
-Financial assets at amortised cost				
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**24,882**	**24,882**
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-
Interest-bearing borrowings	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

December 2021	**Fixed**	**Floating**	**Non-interest bearing**	**Total**
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with banks	-	-	-	-
Non pledged trading assets	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	-
Pledged assets				
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-
Investment securities:				
-Financial assets at FVOCI				
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-
-Financial assets at amortised cost				
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-
Interest-bearing borrowings	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

Derivative financial instruments include elements of interest rate differential between the applicable underlying currencies. Further details on the fair value of derivatives have been discussed in Note 21 of the financial statement.

(a) Regulatory capital

The regulatory capital requirement for entities within the group are as follows:

Name of Entity	Primary Regulator	Regulatory Requirement
Access Holdings Plc	Central Bank of Nigeria	50billion Naira (see note (i)below)
Access Bank Plc	Central Bank of Nigeria	50billion Naira

(i) The Capital Requirement of Access Holdings Plc represents the sum of the minimum paid up capital of all its subsidiaries.

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) on 29th August 2014 issued Guidelines for Licensing and Regulation of Financial Holding Companies in Nigeria ("Guidelines"). According to the Guidelines, a financial holding company shall have a minimum paid up capital which shall exceed the sum of the minimum paid up capital of all its subsidiaries, as may be prescribed from time to time by the sector regulators. A review of the capital level as at 31 March 2022 shows that Access Holdings Plc complies with paragraphs 7.1 and 7.3 of the regulation, which stipulates that a financial holding company should maintain a minimum paid up capital which exceeds the aggregate of the minimum paid up capital of all its subsidiaries;

Entity	Capital N'm	% Holding	Holdco Share N'm
Access Bank Plc	50,000	100	50,000
Aggregated minimum paid up Capital of Subsidiaries	50,000		50,000
Holdco Company (Share Capital and Reserves)			276,261
Surplus/(Deficit)			**226,261**

(b) Capital adequacy ratio computation under Basel II guidelines

This is the presentation of the capital adequacy ratio under Basel II guidelines for the group

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Tier 1 capital without adjustment				
Ordinary share capital	17,773	17,773	-	-
Additional Tier 1 Capital	206,355	206,355	-	-
Share premium	234,039	234,039	-	-
Retained earnings	451,425	397,273	-	-
Other reserves	165,923	171,113	-	-
Non-controlling interests	20,804	23,477	-	-
	1,096,318	**1,050,029**	**-**	**-**
Add/(Less):				
Fair value reserve for fair value through other comprehensive income instruments	(19)	9,713	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserves	(20,729)	(38,191)	-	-
Other reserves	(3,363)	(3,217)	-	-
Total Tier 1	**1,072,207**	**1,018,334**	**-**	**-**
Add/(Less):				
Deferred tax assets	(6,076)	(13,781)	-	-
Regulatory risk reserve	(3,021)	(6,714)	-	-
Intangible assets	(69,196)	(70,332)	-	-
Adjusted Tier 1	**993,913**	**927,507**	**-**	**-**
50% Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Eligible Tier 1	**993,913**	**927,507**	**-**	**-**
Tier 2 capital				
Debt securities issued	237,359	240,117	-	-
Fair value reserve for fair value through other comprehensive income instruments	19	(9,713)	-	-
		-		
Foreign currency translation reserves	20,729	38,191	-	-
Other reserves	3,363	3,217	-	-
Total Tier 2	**261,470**	**271,811**	**-**	**-**
Adjusted Tier 2 capital (33% of Tier 1)	**261,470**	**271,811**	**-**	**-**

50% Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Eligible Tier 2	**261,470**	**271,811**	**-**	**-**
Total regulatory capital	**1,255,384**	**1,199,317**	**-**	**-**
Risk-weighted assets	**5,340,169**	**4,891,615**	**-**	**-**
Capital ratios				
Total regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets	23.51%	24.52%		
Total tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	18.61%	18.96%		

Capital adequacy ratio computation under Basel III guidelines

According to the recent CBN circular on Basel III implementation guidelines for Banks in Nigeria, the recommendations contained therein will be implemented in a parallel run beginning November 2021 for a six-month period, which could be extended by another three months if supervisory expectations are achieved. According to the CBN, the Basel III Guidelines will run concurrently with the existing Basel II Guidelines during the parallel run, and the Basel Ill Guidelines will become completely effective after the parallel run is over.

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 Committee, which is the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker, based on International Financial Reporting Standards.

Based on the market segment and extent of customer turnover, the group reformed the arrangement of segments from previous years into four operational segments as described below;

- **Corporate and Investment Banking -** The division provides bespoke comprehensive banking products and a full range of services to multinationals, large domestic corporates and other institutional clients. The division focuses on customers in key industry sector with minimum annual turnover of N20Billion. It also 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.

- **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 whose annual turnover is above N1bn. The division also provides financial services to public sector, commercial institutions and oriental corporates.

- **Retail banking** – The retail banking division is the retail arm of the bank which provides financial products and services to individuals (personal and inclusive segments) and private banking segment. The name of this division was recently changed from 'personal banking' to Retail banking' during the year.The private banking segment focuses on offering bespoke services to High Net worth Individuals (HNI) and Ultra High Net worth Individuals (UHNI) by handling their wealth portfolio needs both locally and abroad.

- **Business Banking** - The Business banking division is a hybrid of Commercial and retail Banking Divisions. It focuses on small and medium scale enterprises providing them with business solutions to support their growing business needs. The division delivers commercial banking products and services to SME customers with annual turnover of less than 1billion.

All of the Segments reported at the end of the period had its,

- Reported revenue, from both external customers and intersegment sales or transfers, 10 per cent or more of the combined revenue, internal and external, of all operating segments, or

-the absolute measure of its reported profit or loss 10 per cent or more of the greater, in absolute amount, of
(i) the combined reported profit of all operating segments that did not report a loss and
(ii) the combined reported loss of all operating segments that reported a loss, or

-its assets are 10% or more of the combined assets of all operating segments.

Unallocated Segments represents all other transactions than are outside the normal course of business and can not be directly related to a specific segment financial information.
Thus, in essence, unallocated segments reconcile segment balances to group balances. Material items comprising total assets and total liabilities of the unallocated segments have been outlined below;
Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length. The revenue from external parties reported to the executive committee is measured in a manner consistent with that in the income statement.

Material total assets and liabilities	**Group March 2022**	**Group December 2021**
In millions of Naira		
Other Assets	2,017,410	1,707,290
Deferred tax asset	6,076	13,781
Non Current Assets Held for Sale	44,387	42,737
Goodwill	12,664	12,664
	2,080,539	**1,776,473**
Other liabilities	555,632	560,709
Deferred tax liability	6,228	11,652
Retirement Benefit Obligation	4,252	3,877
Total liabilities	**566,112**	**576,238**

7a Operating segments (continued)
Group
March 2022

In millions of Naira	Corporate & Investment Banking	Commercial Banking	Business Banking	Retail Banking	Unallocated Segments	Total continuing operations	Total
Revenue:							
Derived from external customers	102,807	83,254	17,028	92,646	-	295,735	295,735
Total Revenue	102,807	83,254	17,028	92,646	-	295,735	295,735
Interest Income	47,480	67,692	12,517	45,998	-	173,687	173,687
Interest expense	(27,373)	(37,868)	(5,334)	(15,754)	-	(86,330)	(86,330)
Impairment Losses	(7,465)	(3,727)	(1,393)	(1,100)	-	(13,685)	(13,685)
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before	37,745	9,473	2,488	15,426	-	65,132	65,132
Income tax expense	(4,506)	(1,117)	(293)	(1,819)	-	(7,735)	(7,735)
Profit after tax	33,239	8,356	2,195	13,608		57,397	57,397
Assets and liabilities:							
Loans and Advances to banks and customers	1,919,475	2,260,727	189,555	220,528	-	4,590,284	4,590,284
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	12,664	12,664	12,664
Tangible segment assets	3,544,113	2,100,480	664,879	3,692,436	-	10,001,909	10,001,909
Unallocated segment assets	-	-	-	-	2,080,539	2,080,539	2,080,539
Total assets	3,544,113	2,100,480	664,879	3,692,436	2,080,539	12,082,447	12,082,447
Deposits from customers	2,648,856	1,576,096	498,892	2,770,620	-	7,494,464	7,494,464
Segment liabilities	3,667,842	2,188,138	692,626	3,846,529	-	10,395,135	10,395,135
Unallocated segment liabilities	-	-	-	-	590,993	590,993	590,993
Total liabilities	3,667,842	2,188,138	692,626	3,846,529	590,993	10,986,129	10,986,129
Net assets	(123,728)	(87,658)	(27,747)	(154,094)	1,489,546	1,096,318	1,096,318

The line"Derived from external customers" comprises of interest income, fees and commission income, net gain on investment securities and net foreign exchange income. The basis of accounting of transactions among reportable operating segments is on accrual basis.

March 2021
Operating segments (continued)

In millions of Naira	Corporate & Investment Banking	Commercial Banking	Business Banking	Personal Banking	Unallocated Segments	Total continuing operations	Total
Revenue:							
Derived from external customers	95,161	58,261	11,268	57,450	-	222,141	222,141
Total Revenue	95,161	58,261	11,268	57,450	-	222,141	222,141
Interest Income	45,226	56,115	8,666	33,792	-	143,798	143,798
Interest expense	(20,325)	(19,924)	(2,659)	(6,930)	-	(49,839)	(49,839)
Impairment Losses	(7,057)	(5,734)	924	(669)	-	(12,535)	(12,535)
taxation	31,291	14,628	2,732	11,400	-	60,051	60,051
Income tax expense	(2,222)	(2,972)	(1,007)	(1,302)	-	(7,503)	(7,503)
Profit after tax	29,069	11,656	1,725	10,098		52,548	52,548
December 2021							
Assets and liabilities:							
Loans and Advances to banks and customers	1,927,956	2,196,627	140,062	181,267	-	4,445,912	4,445,912
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	12,664	12,664	12,664
Tangible segment assets	4,034,215	3,206,354	482,376	2,232,548	-	9,955,492	9,955,492
Unallocated segment assets	-	-	-	-	1,776,473	1,776,473	1,776,473
Total assets	4,034,215	3,206,354	482,376	2,232,548	1,776,473	11,731,965	11,731,965
Deposits from customers	2,536,537	1,561,293	454,061	2,402,936	-	6,954,827	6,954,827
	-	-	-	-	-		
Segment liabilities	3,797,086	3,362,327	559,140	2,387,144	-	10,105,698	10,105,698
Unallocated segment liabilities	-	-	-	-	576,238	576,238	576,238
Total liabilities	3,797,086	3,362,327	559,140	2,387,144	576,238	10,681,936	10,681,936
Net assets	237,129	(155,974)	(76,764)	(154,597)	1,200,235	1,050,029	1,050,029

The line"Derived from external customers" comprises of interest income, fees and commission income, net gain on investment securities and net foreign exchange income. The basis of accounting of transactions among reportable operating segments is on accrual basis.

7b Geographical segments

The Group operates in three geographic regions, being:

- Nigeria
- Rest of Africa
- Europe

March 2022

In millions of Naira	**Nigeria**	**Rest of Africa**	**Europe**	**Total Continuing Operations**	**Intercompany elimination**	**Total**
Derived from external customers	261,525	46,493	14,212	322,229	(26,493)	295,736
						-
Total revenue	261,525	46,493	14,212	322,229	(26,493)	295,736
Interest income	132,583	32,255	10,458	175,296	(1,611)	173,686
Impairment losses	(13,609)	(76)	-	(13,685)	-	(13,685)
Interest expense	(73,695)	(11,858)	(2,387)	(87,940)	1,611	(86,329)
Net fee and commission income	33,497	6,017	3,385	42,899	-	42,899
Operating income	187,830	34,634	11,825	234,289		209,407
Profit before income tax	24,450	32,810	7,875	65,134		65,134
Assets and liabilities:						
Loans and advances to customers and banks	3,676,476	456,958	768,017	4,901,452	(311,167)	4,590,284
Total assets	10,268,136	1,438,569	1,425,668	13,132,374	(1,047,814)	12,084,557
Deposit from customers	6,098,906	972,423	423,135	7,494,464	-	7,494,464
Total liabilities	9,097,019	1,200,054	1,248,023	11,545,096	(556,863)	10,988,233
Net assets	1,171,117	238,516	177,646	1,587,278	(490,959)	1,096,319

March 2021	**Nigeria**	**Rest of Africa**	**Europe**	**Total Continuing Operations**	**Intercompany elimination**	**Total**
Derived from external customers	179,533	25,961	12,549	218,043	(1,231)	216,813
Total revenue	179,533	25,961	12,549	218,043	(1,231)	216,813
					-	-
Interest income	117,535	17,973	9,520	145,029	(1,231)	143,798
Impairment losses	(11,924)	(516)	(95)	(12,535)	-	(12,535)
Interest expense	(42,646)	(6,443)	(1,980)	(51,069)	1,231	(49,839)
Net fee and commission income	24,796	5,811	122	30,730	-	30,730
Operating income	136,887	19,518	10,569	166,974	-	166,974
Profit before income tax	43,130	9,922	6,999	60,050	-	60,050

December 2021						
Assets and liabilities:						
Loans and advances to customers and banks	3,578,332	455,333	810,093	4,843,758	(397,846)	4,445,912
					-	-
Total assets	9,660,761	1,510,050	1,318,013	12,488,823	(756,859)	11,731,965
					-	-
Deposit from customers	5,517,069	1,040,884	396,875	6,954,827	-	6,954,827
Total liabilities	8,789,310	1,278,932	1,154,504	11,222,746	(540,868)	10,681,936
Net assets	871,450	231,119	163,509	1,266,078	(216,049)	1,050,029

No revenue from transaction with a single external customer or a group of connected economic entities or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the Group's total revenue in the period ended 31 March 2022 and for the period ended 31 December 2021.

8 Interest income

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Interest income				
Cash and balances with banks	2,735	2,409	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	2,626	3,776	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	91,675	82,095	-	-
Modification loss on loans	-	-	-	-
Investment securities	-	-	-	
-Financial assets at FVOCI	46,437	29,743	-	-
-Financial assets at amortised cost	16,844	7,945	-	-
	160,317	125,968	-	-
-Financial assets at FVPL	13,371	17,831	-	-
	173,688	**143,799**	**-**	**-**
Interest expense				
Deposit from financial institutions	15,510	13,740	-	-
Deposit from customers	53,844	21,028	-	-
Debt securities issued	5,390	5,113	-	-
Lease liabilities	333	195	-	-
Interest bearing borrowings and other borrowed funds	11,253	9,763	-	-
	86,329	**49,839**	**-**	**-**
Net interest income	**87,358**	**93,960**	**-**	**-**

Interest income for the period ended 31 March 2022 includes interest accrued on impaired financial assets of Group: N71.6Mn (31 March 2021: N128.56Mn)

The Group experienced an increase in interest income on investment securities as a result of increase in the volume and improved yield on securities during the period.

The increase in interest income on loans is attributable to the increase in value of loans and advances to customers.

The Group's Interest expense experienced a growth due to increased growth in customer deposits during the period.

9 Net impairment charge on financial assets

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Write Back/(Allowance) for impairment on money market placement (note 18)	45	87	-	-
Write Back/(Allowance) for impairment on loans and advance to banks (note 22)	(61)	353	-	-
Allowance for impairment on loans and advance to customers (note 23)	(12,410)	(12,160)	-	-
Allowance for impairment on pledged assets (note 24)	(0)	(34)	-	-
Allowance for impairment on investment securities	(145)	(270)	-	-
Allowance on impairment on financial assets in other assets (note 26)	(957)	(110)	-	-
Allowance for impairment on Non current asset held for sale	-	-	-	-
Write-back for impairment on off balance sheet items (note 34c)	(156)	(401)	-	-
	(13,685)	(12,536)	-	-

10 (a) Fee and commission income

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Credit related fees and commissions	21,146	11,023	-	-
Account maintenance charge and handling commission	6,043	5,202	-	-
Commission on bills and letters of credit	1,564	1,018	-	-
Commissions on collections	934	120	-	-
Commission on other financial services	5,351	2,616	-	-
Commission on foreign currency denominated transactions	899	860	-	-
Channels and other E-business income	20,127	17,917	-	-
Retail account charges	235	194	-	-
	56,300	**38,950**	**-**	**-**

Credit related fees and commissions are fees charged to customers other than fees included in determining the effective interest rates relating to loans and advances carried at amortized cost. These fees are accounted for in accordance with the Group's revenue accounting policy. The representation of all fees and commission recognised in the period and prior period at a point in time and over a period of time is as shown below.

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	March 2022	**March 2021**	**March 2022**	**March 2021**
Point in Time	52,113	36,043	-	-
Over Time	4,186	2,907	-	-
	56,299	**38,950**	**-**	**-**

Channels and other E-business income include income from electronic channels, card products and related services.

10 (b) Fee and commission expense

In millions of Naira	March 2022	March 2021	March 2022	March 2021
Bank and electronic transfer charges	2,024	1,039	-	-
E-banking expense	11,378	7,182	-	-
	13,401	**8,221**	**-**	**-**

Fees and commissions expenses are fees charged for the provision of services to customers transacting on alternate channels platform of the Group and on the various debit and credit cards issued for the purpose of these payments. They are charged to the Group on services rendered on internet banking, mobile banking and online purchasing platforms. The corresponding income lines for these expenses include the income on cards (both foreign and local cards), online purchases and bill payments included in fees and commissions. Fees and commissions expense includes the cost incurred to the group for providing alternate platforms for the purposes of internet banking, mobile banking and online purchases. It also includes expenses incurred by the Group on the various debit and credit cards issued.

11 Net gains on financial instruments at fair value

a Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Trading gains on Fixed income securities	43,362	(1,288)	-	-
Fair value (loss)/gains on Fixed income securities	(2,761)	(9,711)	-	-
Fair value (loss)/gains on non-hedging derivatives	(85,807)	35,282	-	-
Fair value gains on equity investments	-	2,151	-	-
Total Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**(45,206)**	**26,434**	**-**	**-**

b (i) Net (loss)/gains on disposal of financial instruments held as fair value through other comprehensive income

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Debt instruments at FVOCI				
Fixed income securities	579	633	-	-
	579	**633**	**-**	**-**
Total	**(44,627)**	**27,067**	**-**	**-**

Net gains/(loss) on financial instruments includes the gains and losses arising both on the purchase and sale of trading instruments and from changes in fair value.

Fair value gain on equity investments is from investments in which the Group has interests. Based on IFRS 9, the Group measures changes in fair value of equity investments through profit or loss.

Gain on derivative instruments are from transactions to which the Group is a party in the normal course of business and are held at fair value. Derivative financial instruments consist of forward, swap and future contracts.

12 (a) Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Bank March 2022	Bank March 2021
Realised gain	91,925	-	-	-
Unrealized Foreign exchange Gain on items not hedged	(6,097)	1,079	-	-
Unrealised foreign exchange loss on revaluation	-	-	-	-
Total Net Foreign Exchange Loss	**85,828**	**1,079**	**-**	**-**

12 (b) Net loss on fair value hedge (Hedging ineffectiveness)

Net loss on fair value hedge (Hedging ineffectiveness)	17,482	5,328	-	-
	17,482	**5,328**	**-**	**-**

Mar-22 Fair value hedges	**Average strike price ₦**	**Nominal amount of hedging instrument ₦'m**	**Carrying amount of hedging instrument (Assets) ₦'m**	**Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness ₦'m**
Hedging instrument	419.00	921,950	57,206	(5,068)

*The liabilities are interest bearing loans and deposits from financial institutions denominated in USD.
The hedging instrument is recognised within derivative financial assets on the statement of financial position.

	Carrying amount of hedged item		**Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item**		**Line item in the statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is located**
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	
Mar-22	**₦'m**	**₦'m**	**₦'m**	**₦'m**	
Fair value hedges					
Foreign exchange risk on foreign currency loan - Interest bearing loan	-	518,709	-	(4,422)	Interest bearing borrowings
Foreign exchange risk on foreign currency loan - Deposit from financial institution	-	674,999	-	(20,622)	Deposit from financial institution

Mar-22	**Hedge ratio**	**Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income**	**Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss**	**Line item in profit or loss (that includes hedge ineffectiveness)**
Fair value hedge		₦'m	₦'m	
Hedging reserve - Fair value changes in hedging instrument (forward element)	90%	(5,068)	17,482	

The following table shows the year in which the hedging contract ends:

Mar-22	3 months	6 months	12 months	5 years	More than 5 years
Fair value hedging					
Hedging assets	1,633	-	48,918	6,655	-

For hedges of foreign currency liabilities, the Group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument are closely aligned with the terms of the hedged item. The Group therefore performs a qualitative assessment of effectiveness. Sources of ineffectiveness include timing differences between the settlement dates of the hedged item and hedging instruments, quantity or notional amount differences between the hedged item and hedging instrument and credit risk of the Group and its counterparty to the forward contract.

13 Other operating income

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Dividends on equity securities	2,000	2,176	24,882	-
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	13	42	-	-
Rental income	-	2	-	-
Bad debt recovered	2,441	1,358	-	-
Cash management charges	208	205	-	-
Income from agency and brokerage	624	185	-	-
Income from asset management	211	-	-	-
Income from other investments	1,156	395	-	-
Gain on modification on Leases	191	-	-	-
Income from other financial services	221	1,555	-	-
Income from sale of investment property	-	-	-	-
	7,065	**5,918**	**24,882**	**-**

Included in income from agency and brokerage is an amount of N56.75Mn (Mar 2021: N6.9Mn) representing the referral commission earned from bancassurance products.

The Company's dividend on equity securities of N24.88Bn represents dividend received from its banking subsidiary (Access Bank Nigeria)

	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Point in Time	7,065	5,916	-	-
Over time	-	2	-	-
	7,065	**5,918**	**-**	**-**

14 Personnel expenses

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Wages and salaries	27,679	18,892	-	-
Increase in defined benefit obligation (see note 37 (a) (i))	250	188	-	-
Contributions to defined contribution plans	770	614	-	-
Restricted share performance plan	552	368	-	-
	29,252	**20,062**	**-**	**-**

15 Other operating expenses

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Premises and equipment costs	5,934	3,799	-	-
Professional fees	3,012	1,626	306	-
Insurance	485	796	-	-
Business travel expenses	976	953	-	-
Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) surcharge	26,688	21,042	-	-
Bank charges	1,009	2,047	-	-
Deposit insurance premium	6,269	5,546	-	-
Auditor's remuneration	427	240	-	-
Administrative expenses	7,880	7,471	121	-
Board expenses	827	160	-	-
Communication expenses	1,844	501	-	-
IT and e-business expenses	7,511	5,195	-	-
Outsourcing costs	4,851	4,923	-	-
Advertisements and marketing expenses	1,721	1,127	-	-
Recruitment and training	595	337	-	-
Events, charities and sponsorship	2,382	1,621	-	-
Periodicals and Subscriptions	274	223	-	-
Security expenses	1,497	1,284	-	-
Cash processing and management cost	878	1,861	-	-
Stationeries, postage and printing	619	444	-	-
Office provisions and entertainment	132	93	-	-
Rent expenses	1,450	1,204	-	-
	77,259	**62,494**	**428**	**-**

17 Earnings per share

(a) Basic from continuing operations

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period excluding ordinary shares purchased by the company and held as treasury shares.

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Profit for the period from continuing operations	56,494	51,916	24,450	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	35,545	35,545	35,545	-
Weighted average number of treasury Shares	(978)	(729)	-	-
	34,568	34,816	35,545	-
In kobo per share				
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	163	149	69	-

Diluted EPS

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by considering the impact of the treasury shares in weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group March 2021	Company March 2022	Company March 2021
Profit for the period from continuing operations	56,494	51,916	24,450	
Weighted average number of Total shares in issue	34,568	34,816	35,545	-
Weighted average number of treasury shares in issue	(978)	(729)	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	35,545	35,545	35,545	-
In kobo per share				
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	159	146	69	-

18 Cash and balances with banks

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Cash on hand and balances with banks (see note (i))	1,012,961	1,157,628	24,882	-
Unrestricted balances with central banks	73,407	72,671	-	-
Money market placements	181,435	102,503	-	-
Other deposits with central banks (see note (ii)	150,229	155,049	-	-
	1,418,034	**1,487,851**	**24,882**	**-**
ECL on Placements	(140)	(186)	-	-
	1,417,893	**1,487,665**	**24,882**	**-**

(i) Included in cash on hand and balances with banks is an amount of N67.41Bn (31 Dec 2021: N75.64Bn) representing the Naira value of foreign currencies held on behalf of customers to cover letter of credit transactions. The corresponding liability is included in customer's deposit for foreign trade reported under other liabilities (see Note 34). This has been excluded for cash flow purposes.

(ii) The balance of N150.22bn represents the nominal value of outstanding forward contracts entered by Access Bank Nigeria on behalf of customers, with the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Movement in ECL on Placements

	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Opening balance at beginning of the period	186	205	-	-
-(Write Back)/Charge for the period	(45)	(21)	-	-
Foreign translation reserve	(1)	1	-	-
Closing balance	**140**	**186**	**-**	**-**

19 Investment under management

Amortized cost

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Relating to unclaimed dividends:				
Government bonds	2,880	2,861	-	-
Placements	13,134	13,045	-	-
Commercial paper	5,188	5,153	-	-
Corporate Bond	2,035	2,021	-	-
Nigerian treasury bills	2,592	2,575	-	-
Mutual funds	5,440	5,403	-	-
Eurobonds	2,477	3,885	-	-
	33,745	**34,943**	**-**	**-**

The Group entrusted the sum transferred to it by the Registrars in respect of unclaimed dividends with select Asset Managers who will ensure safekeeping and manage the funds for the benefit of the Group. The investments by the Asset Managers are as listed above (the corresponding liability which is due to the Registrar is reported as "unclaimed dividend" in other liabilities. An impairment test was carried out on the assets under management and the resulting impairments were considered immaterial.

20 Non pledged trading assets

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Government bonds	81,101	76,677	-	-
Eurobonds	13,320	13,526	-	-
Treasury bills	760,750	802,305	-	-
	855,171	**892,508**	**-**	**-**

21 Derivative financial instruments

In millions of Naira	Notional amount	Fair Value Assets/ (Liabilities)	Notional amount	Fair Value Assets/ (Liabilities)
	March 2022		December 2021	
Group				
Foreign exchange derivatives				
Total derivative assets	**1,368,889**	**79,087**	**1,468,049**	**171,332**
Non-deliverable future contracts	-	904	-	1,478
Forward and swap contracts	1,368,889	78,183	1,468,049	169,854
			-	-
Total derivative liabilities	**313,926**	**(13,424)**	**330,206**	**(13,953)**
Non-deliverable future contracts	-	(904)	-	(1,478)
Forward and swap contracts	313,926	(12,519)	330,206	(12,475)

	Notional amount	Fair Value Assets/ (Liabilities)	Notional amount	Fair Value Assets/ (Liabilities)
	March 2022		December 2021	
Company				
Foreign exchange derivatives				
Total derivative assets	-	-	-	-
Non-deliverable future contracts	-	-	-	-
Forward and swap contracts	-	-	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-
Non-deliverable future contracts	-	-	-	-
Forward and swap contracts	-	-	-	-

	March 2022 Fair Value		December 2021 Fair Value	
Derivative Assets	**Group**	**Company**	**Group**	**Company**
Current (Hedging Instruments)	50,551	-	128,921	-
Non- Current (Hedging Instruments)	6,655	-	20,996	-
Current (Non-Hedging Instruments)	21,881	-	21,312	-
Non- Current (Non-Hedging Instruments)	-	-	-	-
Derivative Liabilities				
Current (Non-Hedging Instruments)	-	-	-	-
Non- Current (Hedging Instruments)	-	-	-	-
Current (Non-Hedging Instruments)	(13,424)	-	(13,850)	-
Non- Current (Non-Hedging Instruments)	-	-	-	-

Derivative financial instruments consist of forward, swap and future contracts. These are held for day to day cash management rather than for trading purposes and are held at fair value. The contracts have intended settlement dates of between 30 days and a period. Derivative contracts are valued with reference to data obtained from sources such as Bloomberg and FMDQ.

The movement in fair value is as a result of a depreciation of the reporting currency of the Group (Naira) within the year and volume of transactions.

22 Loans and advances to banks

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Loans and advances to banks	305,066	285,168	-	-
Less allowance for impairment losses	(496)	(620)	-	-
	304,570	**284,548**	**-**	**-**

Group

Impairment allowance for loans and advances to banks

In millions of Naira	March 2022			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Internal rating grade:				
Investment	404	-	-	404
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Non Investment	-	8	84	92
Total	**404**	**8**	**84**	**496**

	March 2022			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total ECL**
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	493	9	116	619
-Charge for the year:			-	
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(79)	79	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	139	(79)	-	61
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange revaluation	(150)	(1)	(33)	(184)
At 31 March 2022	**403**	**8**	**84**	**496**

Impairment allowance for loans and advances to banks

In millions of Naira	December 2021			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Internal rating grade:				
Investment	484	-	-	484
Standard grade	10	9	-	18
Non Investment	-	-	117	117
Total	**493**	**9**	**117**	**620**

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2020	599	-	52	652
Transfers to Stage 2	-	33	(33)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	(256)	(25)	65	(216)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange revaluation	150	1	33	184
At 31 December 2021	**493**	**9**	**116**	**620**

Company

Loans to banks

In millions of Naira	March 2022			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total ECL**
Internal rating grade:				
Investment	-	-	-	-
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Non Investment	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired				-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	March 2022			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total ECL**
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-
-Charge for the period:				-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Impairment allowance for loans and advances to banks

In millions of Naira	December 2021			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Internal rating grade:				
Investment	-	-	-	-
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Non Investment	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	December 2021			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total ECL**
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2021	-	-	-	-
-Charge for the period:	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

23 Loans and advances to customers

a Group

In millions of Naira	March 2022
Loans to individuals	
Retail Exposures	445,262
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(25,582)
	419,681
Loans to corporate entities and other organizations	
Non-Retail Exposures	3,994,888
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(128,855)
	3,866,033
Loans and advances to customers (Individual and corporate entities and other organizations)	4,440,151
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(154,437)
	4,285,714

ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers

Loans to Individuals

In millions of Naira	March 2022			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Internal rating grade				
Investment	3	-	-	3
Standard grade	6,922	1,715	401	9,038
Non-Investment	91	74	16,376	16,541
Sub-standard grade	-	-	-	-
Total	**7,016**	**1,790**	**16,776**	**25,582**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	8,447	2,194	16,492	27,133
- Charge for the period:				
Transfers to Stage 1	(18)	23	(5)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	226	(226)	(0)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	248	(253)	5	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	(1,886)	51	284	(1,551)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Translation difference	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	**7,016**	**1,790**	**16,776**	**25,582**

Loans to corporate entities and other organizations
In millions of Naira

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
Investment	5,886	4	-	5,890
Standard grade	28,897	29,817	6,044	64,758
Non-Investment	4	190	58,013	58,207
Total	**34,787**	**30,011**	**64,057**	**128,855**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	28,756	25,350	68,662	122,767
- Charge for the period:				-
Transfers to Stage 1	(246)	804	(558)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(301)	801	(500)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(296)	117	178	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	6,148	3,744	4,068	13,961
Amounts written off	-	-	(7,794)	(7,794)
Translation difference	726	(805)	-	(79)
At 31 March 2022	**34,787**	**30,011**	**64,057**	**128,855**

Group

In millions of Naira	December 2021
Loans to individuals	
Retail Exposures	
Auto Loan	2,736
Credit Card	15,246
Finance Lease (note 23c)	18
Mortgage Loan	65,929
Overdraft	30,497
Personal Loan	271,702
Term Loan	28,082
Time Loan	1,814
	416,023
Less Allowance for ECL/Impairment losses	(27,133)
	388,890
Loans to corporate entities and other organizations	
Non-Retail Exposures	
Auto Loan (note 23c)	2,839
Credit Card	691
Finance Lease (note 23c)	991
Mortgage Loan	12,002
Overdraft	261,444
Personal Loan	-
Term Loan	3,050,765
Time Loan	566,510
	3,895,242
Less Alowance for ECL/Impairment losses	(122,767)
	3,772,475
Loans and advances to customers (Individual and corporate entities and other organizations)	4,311,264
Less Allowance for ECL/Impairment losses	(149,900)
	4,161,364

ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers

Loans to Individuals

In millions of Naira	December 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
Investment	-	-	-	-
Standard grade				-
Non-Investment	8,447	1,370	539	10,356
Sub-standard grade	-	824	15,953	16,777
Total	**8,447**	**2,194**	**16,492**	**27,133**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2021	630	761	2,621	4,012
Transfers to Stage 1	30	(7)	(23)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	50	252	(302)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(5)	(31)	37	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	7,743	1,219	15,293	24,255
Amounts written off	-	-	(1,134)	(1,134)
Foreign exchange revaluation	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	**8,447**	**2,195**	**16,492**	**27,134**

Loans to corporate entities and other organizations

In thousands of Naira

	December 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
Investment	4,591	4	-	4,595
Standard grade	24,165	25,338	116	49,620
Non-Investment	-	7	68,546	68,552
Total	**28,756**	**25,350**	**68,662**	**122,768**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2021	31,990	58,231	54,830	145,050
Transfers to Stage 1	12,501	(11,540)	(961)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(6,716)	6,092	623	-
Transfers to Stage 3	272	(3,547)	3,275	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	(9,979)	(25,261)	92,240	57,001
Amounts written off	-	-	(84,095)	(84,095)
Translation difference	687	1,375	2,749	4,811
At 31 December 2021	**28,756**	**25,351**	**68,662**	**122,767**

23 Loans and advances to customers

b Company

In thousands of Naira	March 2022
Loans to individuals	
Retail Exposures	-
Less Allowance for Expected credit loss	-
	-
Loans to corporate entities and other organizations	
Non-Retail Exposures	-
Less Allowance for Expected credit loss	-
	-
Loans and advances to customers (Individual and corporate entities and other organizations)	-
Less Allowance for Expected credit loss	-
	-

ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers

Loans to Individuals

In millions of Naira	March 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
Investment	-	-	-	-
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Non-Investment	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-
- Charge for the period:				
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-

Loans to corporate entities and other organizations

In millions of Naira	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
Investment	-	-	-	-
Standard grade	-	-	-	-

Non-Investment	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard grade	-	-	-	
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-
- Charge for the period:				
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange revaluation	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

23 Loans and advances to customers

b Company

In millions of Naira	December 2021
Loans to individuals	
Retail Exposures	
Auto Loan	-
Credit Card	-
Finance Lease (note 23c)	-
Mortgage Loan	-
Overdraft	-
Personal Loan	-
Term Loan	-
Time Loan	-
	-
Less Allowance for ECL/Impairment losses	-
	-
Loans to corporate entities and other organizations	
Non-Retail Exposures	
Auto Loan (note 23c)	-
Credit Card	-
Finance Lease (note 23c)	-
Mortgage Loan	-
Overdraft	-
Term Loan	-
Time Loan	-
	-
Less Allowance for ECL/Impairment losses	-
	-
Loans and advances to customers (Individual and corporate entities and other organizations)	-
Less Allowance for ECL/Impairment losses	-
	-

Impairment allowance on loans and advances to customers

Loans to Individuals

In millions of Naira

	December 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
Investment	-	-	-	-
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Non-Investment	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2021	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Loans to corporate entities and other organizations

In millions of Naira

	December 2021			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Internal rating grade				
Investment	-	-	-	-
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Non-Investment	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard grade	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total ECL**
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2021	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange revaluation	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

24 Pledged assets

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
-Financial instruments at FVOCI				
Treasury bills	57,676	-	-	-
Government bonds	1,136	-	-	-
Promissory note	-	-	-	-
	58,812	-	-	-
-Financial instruments at amortised cost				
Treasury bills	168,380	191,501	-	-
Government bonds	27,433	35,800	-	-
Promissory note	51,655	52,076	-	-
	247,468	279,377	-	-
ECL on financial assets at amortized cost	(15)	(23)	-	-
	247,454	279,354	-	-
-Financial instruments at FVPL				
Treasury bills	125,660	64,764	-	-
Government bonds	-	419	-	-
Promissory note	-	-	-	-
	125,660	65,183	-	-
	431,925	**344,538**	**-**	**-**

The Financial instruments at FVPL have been designated at fair value through profit or loss by the Group

ECL allowance on pledged assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Additional allowance	9	-	-	-
Allowance written back	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ECL on financial assets at fair value through OCI are presented in statement of changes in equity.

ECL allowance on pledged assets at amortized cost

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Opening balance	23	9	-	-
Additional allowance	-	14	-	-
Allowance written back	(9)	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	**15**	**23**	**-**	**-**

The related liability for assets pledged as collateral include:

Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)	516,241	434,530	-	-
Bank of Industry (BOI)	13,342	14,646	-	-
	529,583	**449,176**	**-**	**-**

The other counterparties included in this category of pledged assets include FIRS, Valucard, Interswitch, NIBSS and others.

(i) The assets pledged as collateral include assets pledged to third parties under secured borrowing with the related liability disclosed above. The pledges have been made in the normal course of business. In the event of default, the pledgee has the right to realise the pledged assets. This disclosure in 24(i) is inclusive of only liabilities that actual cash has been received for.

25 Investment securities

At fair value through profit or loss *In millions of Naira*	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Equity securities at fair value through profit or loss (see note (i) below)	165,331	165,337	-	-

At fair value through other comprehensive income *In millions of Naira*	March 2022	December 2021	March 2022	December 2021
Debt securities				
Government bonds	232,866	229,097	-	-
Treasury bills	543,709	434,106	-	-
Eurobonds	16,536	26,039	-	-
Corporate bonds	16,507	16,248	-	-
State government bonds	40,932	42,958	-	-
Promissory notes	48,058	27,608	-	-
	898,607	776,055	-	-
Changes in fair value of FVOCI instruments	6,849	(58,187)	-	-
Changes in allowance on FVOCI financial instruments	37	56	-	-
Net fair value changes in FVOCI instruments	**6,887**	**(58,131)**	-	-

At amortised cost *In millions of Naira*				
Debt securities				
Treasury bills	428,851	642,490	-	-
Total return notes	-	-	-	-
Federal government bonds	550,520	443,682	-	-
State government bonds	6,180	7,334	-	-
FGN Promissory notes	16,826	15,785	-	-
Corporate bonds	7,728	7,592	-	-
Eurobonds	208,702	214,066	-	-
Gross amount	1,218,807	1,330,951	-	-
ECL on financial assets at amortized cost	(2,108)	(2,005)	-	-
Carrying amount	1,216,700	1,328,944	-	-
Total	**2,280,638**	**2,270,340**	-	-

ECL allowance on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Opening balance at 1 January	468	412	-	-
Additional allowance	38	49	-	-
Allowance written back	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(2)	7	-	-
Balance, end of period	**505**	**468**	-	-

ECL on financial assets at fair value through OCI are presented in statement of changes in equity.

ECL allowance on investments at amortized cost

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Opening balance at 1 January 2021	2,005	600	-	-
Acquired from business combination	-	4	-	-
-Charge for the period	107	1,856	-	-
Allowance written back	-	-	-	-
Revaluation difference	(4)	17	-	-
Write off	-	(472)	-	-
Balance, end of period	**2,108**	**2,005**	-	-

(i) Equity securities at FVPL (carrying amount)

Central securities clearing system limited	6,844	6,844	-	-
Nigeria interbank settlement system plc.	13,451	13,451	-	-
Unified payment services limited	5,870	5,870	-	-
Africa finance corporation	127,221	127,221	-	-

African export-import bank	96	96	-	-
FMDQ Holdings	6,553	6,553	-	-
Nigerian mortage refinance company plc.	291	291	-	-
Credit reference company	328	493	-	-
NG Clearing Limited	447	447	-	-
Capital Alliance Equity Fund	3,902	3,902	-	-
Shared agent network expansion facility	50	50	-	-
Others	277	119	-	-
	165,331	**165,337**	**-**	**-**

25 (b) Debt instruments other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss

The table below shows the analysis of the Group's debt instruments measured at FVOCI and amortized cost by credit risk, based on the Group's internal credit rating system and year end- stage classificaton.

Group — **March 2022**

At fair value through other comprehensive income
In millions of Naira

Debt securities	Fair value	ECL
Government bonds	232,866	235
Treasury bills	543,709	64
Eurobonds	16,536	34
Corporate bonds	16,507	76
State government bonds	40,932	89
Promissory notes	48,058	6
Total	**898,607**	**505**

At amortised cost
In millions of Naira

Debt securities	Amortized cost	ECL	Carrying Amount
Government bonds	550,520	965	549,555
Treasury bills	428,851	38	428,813
Eurobonds	208,700	34	208,665
Corporate bonds	7,728	1,052	6,676
State government bonds	6,180	17	6,163
FGN Promissory notes	16,826	2	16,824
Total	**1,218,809**	**2,108**	**1,216,699**

Company

At fair value through other comprehensive income
In millions of Naira

Debt securities	Fair value	ECL
Government bonds	-	-
Treasury bills	-	-
Eurobonds	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-
State government bonds	-	-
Promissory notes	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

At amortised cost
In millions of Naira

Debt securities	Amortized cost	ECL	Carrying Amount
Government bonds	-	-	-
Treasury bills	-	-	-
Eurobonds	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-
State government bonds	-	-	-
Promissory notes	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**

Group

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income — **March 2022**
In millions of Naira

Internal rating grade	stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investment	539,003	-	-	539,003
Standard grade	358,502	-	-	358,502
Non-Investment	1,100	-	-	1,100
Total	**898,605**	**-**	**-**	**898,605**

	stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	468	-	-	468
- Charge for the period	38	-	-	38
Foreign exchange adjustments	(2)	-	-	(2)
At 31 March 2022	**505**	**-**	**-**	**505**

Financial instruments at amortised cost
In millions of Naira

	stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				-
Investment	203,767	-	-	203,767
Standard grade	995,404	-	-	995,404
Non-Investment	12,871	6,762	-	19,633
Total	**1,212,043**	**6,762**	**-**	**1,218,804**

	stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	1,270	735	-	2,005
Acquired from business combination	-	-	-	-
- Charge for the period	842	(735)	-	107
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(4)	-	-	(4)
Write back	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	**2,108**	**-**	**-**	**2,109**

March 2022

Company

Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income
In millions of Naira

	stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				-
Investment	-	-	-	-
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Non-Investment	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-
- Charge for the period	-	-	-	-
Write back	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Financial instruments at amortised cost
In millions of Naira

	stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
Investment	-	-	-	-
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Non-Investment	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-
- Charge for the period	-	-	-	-
Write back	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

26 Restricted deposits and other assets

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Financial assets				
Accounts receivable (see note (a)below)	190,455	95,773	723	-
Receivable on E-business channels (see note (b)below)	56,413	90,853	-	-
Deposit for investment in AGSMEIS (see note (c)below)	17,365	17,365	-	-
Subscription for investment (see note (d)below)	6,500	12,807	10,200	-
Restricted deposits with central banks (see note (e)below)	1,701,323	1,466,414	-	-
	1,972,057	1,683,213	10,923	-
Non-financial assets				
Prepayments	48,023	26,188	-	-
Inventory (see note (e)below)	2,164	2,361	-	-
	50,189	28,550	-	-
Gross other assets	2,022,246	1,711,762	10,923	-
Allowance for impairment on other assets				
Financial assets	(4,756)	(4,407)	-	-
Non-financial assets	(78)	(63)	-	-
	(4,834)	(4,471)	-	-
	2,017,410	**1,707,291**	**10,923**	**-**
Classified as:				
Current	292,299	210,766	723	-
Non current	1,725,112	1,496,525	10,200	-
	2,017,411	**1,707,291**	**10,923**	**-**

Movement in allowance for impairment on other assets:

In millions of Naira	Group	Company
Balance as at 1 January 2021	6,150	-
ECL allowance for the period:		
Acquired from business combination	26	-
- Additional provision	879	-
- Provision no longer required	-	-
Net impairment	905	-
Allowance written back	-	-
Allowance written off	(3,459)	-
-Reclassification	648	-
-Transalation difference	227	-
Balance as at 31 December 2021/1 January 2022	4,471	-
ECL allowance for the period:		
- Additional provision	957	-
- Writeback		
Net ECL allowance	957	-
Acquired from business combination	-	-
Allowance written back	-	-
- Write Off	(505)	-
-Reclassification	-	-
-Translation difference	(89)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	4,834	-

(a) This represents the receivable from debtors to the Group that cuts across several services rendered in different capacities

(b) E-banking receivables represent settlements due from other banks use of our electronic channels by their customers. The Group's payables to other banks is contained in Note 34.

(c) Deposit for investment in AGSMEIS represents the Access Bank Nigeria's deposit as equity investment in Agri-business/Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Scheme. As approved by the Bankers' Committee on 9th February 2017, all Deposit Money Banks are required to invest 5% of prior year's Profit After Tax as equity investment in the scheme.

(d) Subscription for investment balance relates to deposits paid for the acquisition of equity investments for which shares have not been issued to the Group.

(e) Restricted deposits with central banks comprise the cash reserve requirements of the Central Bank of Nigeria and other central banks of jurisdictions that the Group operates in as well as the special intervention fund with the Central Bank of Nigeria of N89.58Bn introduced in January 2016 as a reduction in the cash reserve ratio with a view of channeling the reduction to financing the real sector. These balances are not available for day to day operations of the Group.

(f) Inventory consists of blank debit cards, cheque leaves, computer consumables and other stationery held by the Group. Increase in prepayments resulted from services that have been paid in advance for the period for which the amortization will be over the relevant year of service. These include rents and advertisements.

27a Investments in associates

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Company March 2022
Balance, beginning of period	2,641	-
Acquisition cost of additional interest during the period	877	
Fair value of initial interest in associate	-	
Share of profit for the period	-	-
Balance, end of period	3,518	-

Set out below are the summarised financial information for associates which are accounted for using the equity method.

	E-tranzact December 2021
Assets	
Cash and balances with banks	5,968
Inventories	1,279
Trade and other receivables	954
Other assets	1,251
Deposit for shares	457
Intangible assets	149
Investment property	137
Property, plant and equipment	779
Total Assets	10,972
Financed by:	
Current tax liabilities	333
Trade and other payables	7,802
Long Term Loan	368
Deferred Grant Income	98
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-
Total Liabilities	8,601
Net Assets	**2,371**

Reconciliation to carrying amounts:

	December 2021
Opening Net Assets (1 January 2021)	(1,582)
Additions through right issue	3,540
Profit for the year	413
Other comprehensive income	-
Closing net assets (31 December 2021)	2,371

Summary statement of comprehensive income	**December 2021**
Revenue	23,466
Cost of sales	(20,560)
Selling and marketing costs	(118)
Adminsitrative expenses	(2,368)
Other income	138
Finance cost	(24)
Investment income	74
Taxation	(194)
Profit for the year	413

Reconciliation of net asset in associate

Interest in Associate's net asset - (Etz: 28.79%)	683
Notional goodwill on investment in associate	3,855
Impact of changes in net assets	(1,019)
Carrying amount of investment in associates	3,518
Carrying value	3,518

E-tranzact (ETRAN), a fully integrated fintech platform in Africa was founded in 2003 and is one of the leading independent players in Lagos, Nigeria with a diversified license and product capabilities. The company has enjoyed continuous and consistent growth in top line revenue and subscriber base and activity over the past 5 years and is positioned for continuous growth post Covid.

The Group holds an equity interest of 1,910,323,283 ordinary shares of 50k each in E-tranzact International Plc as at 31 March 2022, representing 28.79% equity participation in the company. No dividend income was received from ETRAN during the period. The group's effective ownership in ETRAN increased from 23.8% in 2021 to 28.79% in 2022 as the Group acquired more shares from the company. The proportion of the Bank's interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights. As at 31st March, the fair value of the Bank's investment was N5.06Bn

There are published price quotations for the associate on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of the associates to transfer funds to the group in the form of cash dividends, or repayments of loans or advances. The associate was accounted for using the equity method at the Group level

The Group exercises significant influence in E-tranzact International Limited by virtue of its more than 20% shareholding in the entity and the representation of one director on the board of the company and significant participation in the company's operating and financial policies.

The exisiting investment the Group had in Etranzact was initially recognized in the books under equity instruments measured at Fair value through profit or loss. At the point of increasing the stakes of the Group in Etranzact by means of the Right issue, the existing shares were reclasified to investment in associates at their fair value.

27(b) Subsidiaries (with continuing operations)

(i) Group entities

Set out below are the group's subsidiaries as at 31 March 2022. Unless otherwise stated, the subsidiaries listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the group and the proportion of ownership interests held equals to the voting rights held by the group. The country of incorporation is also their principal place of business.

There are no significant restrictions on the Group's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of any member of the Group to the extent that regulation does not inhibit the group from having access, and in liquidation scenario, this restriction is limited to its level of investment in the entity.
There are no significant restrictions on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the Group in the form of cash dividends or repayment of loans and advances

Investment in subsidiaries comprises:

	Ownership interest	
	Company March 2022	**Company December 2021**
Access Bank Plc	100%	-

Access Bank Plc has investment in the following subsidiaries:

	Nature of business	**Country of incorporation**	**Ownership interest March 2022**	**Ownership interest December 2021**
Access Bank Gambia Limited	Banking	Gambia	88.00%	88.00%
Access Bank Sierra Leone Limited	Banking	Sierra Leone	99.19%	99.19%
Access Bank Rwanda Limited	Banking	Rwanda	91.22%	91.22%
Access Bank Zambia	Banking	Zambia	80.98%	80.98%
The Access Bank UK	Banking	United Kingdom	100.00%	100.00%
Access Bank R.D. Congo	Banking	Congo	99.98%	99.98%
Access Bank Ghana	Banking	Ghana	93.40%	93.40%
Access Pension Fund Custodian	Custody	Nigeria	100.00%	100.00%
Access Bank Guinea S.A	Banking	Guinea	100.00%	100.00%
Access Bank Mozambique	Banking	Mozambique	99.98%	99.98%
Access Bank Kenya	Banking	Kenya	99.98%	99.98%
Access Bank South Africa	Banking	South Africa	90.35%	90.35%
Access Bank Botswana	Banking	Botswana	78.15%	78.15%
Access Bank Cameroon	Banking	Cameroon	100.00%	0.00%

Access Cameroon has obtained operating license but is yet to commence operations as at period end

(ii) Structured entities:

	Nature of business	**Country of incorporation**	**Ownership interest March 2022**	**Ownership interest December 2021**
Restricted Share Performance Plan (RSPP)	Financial services	Nigeria	100%	100%

27(c)(i) Investment in subsidiaries

	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Access Bank Plc	251,811	-
	251,811	**-**

Access Bank Plc investment value in its subsidiaries are stated below:

In millions of Naira	Bank March 2022	Bank December 2021
Subsidiaries with continuing operations		
The Access Bank, UK	72,870	60,045
Access Bank, Ghana	32,196	32,196
Access Bank Rwanda	5,221	5,221
Access Bank, Congo	13,205	13,205
Access Bank, Zambia	8,411	8,411
Access Bank, Gambia	7,062	7,062
Access Bank, Sierra Leone	3,398	3,398
Access Bank, Guinea	5,441	5,441
Access Bank, Mozambique	15,310	15,310
Access Bank, Kenya	11,615	11,615
Investment in RSPP scheme	6,433	6,433
Access Bank Pension Fund Custodian	2,000	2,000
Access Bank, South Africa	21,571	11,412
Access Bank Botswana*	34,028	34,028
Access Bank, Cameroon	10,392	-
Balance, end of period	**249,151**	**215,775**

Based on the contractual arrangements between the Company and the shareholders in each of the entities, the Company has the power to appoint and remove the majority of the board of Directors of each entity.

The relevant activities of each of the listed subsidiaries are determined by the Board of Directors of each entity based on simple majority shares. Therefore, the directors of the Company concluded that the Company has control over each of the above listed entities and were consolidated in the Bank financial statements.

* Included in the investment amount for Access Bank Botswana is a sum of N11.33Bn representing a deferred payment which is due in April 2022 according to the purchase agreement signed off on by the parties to the acquisition. The corresponding liability has been recognized in note 34 under other liabilities.

All investment in subsidiaries have been classified as non current with a closing balance of N249.15Bn

27 (d) Condensed results of consolidated entities

(i) The condensed financial data of the consolidated entities as at March 2022 are as follows:

Condensed profit and loss *In millions of naira*	**Access Bank Nigeria**	**The Access Bank UK**	**Access Bank Ghana**	**Access Bank Rwanda**	**Access Bank (R.D. Congo)**	**Access Bank Zambia**	**Access Bank Gambia**	**Access Bank Sierra Leone**	**Access Bank Guinea**	**Access Bank Mozambique**	**Access Bank Kenya**	**Access Bank South Africa**	**Access Bank Botswana**	**Access Bank PFC**	**Access Bank Investment in RSPP**
Operating income	151,033	11,786	14,350	1,287	3,081	2,630	458	1,042	237	3,081	1,328	1,582	3,893	215	-
Operating expenses	(92,929)	(3,913)	(4,545)	(751)	(1,850)	(1,623)	(250)	(587)	(424)	(2,766)	(933)	(2,772)	(3,289)	(129)	-
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(13,609)	-	(193)	2	-	13	1	(26)	-	24	-	(218)	327	(6)	-
Profit before tax	44,494	7,871	9,613	538	1,231	1,019	209	429	(187)	340	395	(1,408)	931	82	-
Income tax expense	(5,176)	(1,846)	-	(71)	-	(306)	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	39,317	6,025	9,613	467	1,231	714	190	429	(187)	340	395	(1,408)	931	82	-
Assets															
Cash and cash equivalents	2,662,196	307,487	82,649	23,555	102,960	31,130	14,178	5,669	9,095	33,501	14,170	24,945	38,936	3,796	-
Non pledged trading assets	791,328	-	61,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	812	-	1,454	-	-
Pledged assets	431,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	61,035	36	1,420	4,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	270,307	345,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	3,406,169	422,331	71,828	15,127	17,963	20,052	1,293	2,754	582	30,840	12,444	46,991	237,083	-	-
Investment securities	1,536,335	327,709	211,795	25,125	1,898	46,660	7,272	12,990	4,134	17,813	18,483	43,804	27,971	-	-
Investment properties	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other assets	261,488	10,217	13,273	1,914	2,949	5,030	7,310	735	1,092	6,072	1,540	1,921	5,379	118	-
Investment in associates	3,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiary	249,151	1,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,462
Property and equipment	205,360	2,291	19,481	1,622	4,589	2,361	1,134	873	877	6,308	1,471	1,894	3,576	803	-
Intangible assets	57,128	1,421	79	690	173	516	272	307	355	1,189	664	2,361	3,318	67	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	2,983	-	-	397	-	-	-	2,220	476	-	1,019	-	-
Non - current assets held for sale	44,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-
Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9,980,262	1,418,206	465,084	72,145	130,531	106,147	31,460	23,328	16,135	97,944	50,061	121,915	318,847	4,973	7,462
Financed by:															
Deposits from banks	1,092,974	806,538	35,554	-	-	332	8,271	3,194	5,836	0	8,730	334	397	-	-
Deposits from customers	6,098,906	423,135	263,881	54,285	98,106	76,580	18,563	13,561	3,097	74,876	32,563	91,369	245,543	-	-
Derivative Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	251,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,567	-	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	4,231	1	18	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities	8,308	-	-	500	2,060	1,115	-	-	-	-	688	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	501,914	10,676	26,036	2,058	4,884	7,230	558	1,818	1,448	7,385	2,148	2,435	10,506	146	-
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	1,122,725	-	49,630	4,204	4,602	5,632	-	-	-	-	-	1,614	19,156	-	-
Contingent settlement provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	4,374	210	1,962	177	-	-	34	19	9	436	-	-		29	-
Equity	894,856	177,648	88,004	10,920	20,879	15,255	4,034	4,738	5,745	15,246	5,932	19,546	43,248	4,799	7,462
	9,980,262	1,418,206	465,084	72,145	130,530	106,148	31,461	23,331	16,135	97,943	50,061	121,917	318,849	4,974	7,462

27 (e) Condensed results of consolidated entities

(i) The condensed financial data of the consolidated entitie December 2021 are as follows:

Condensed profit and loss *In millions of naira*	The Access Bank UK	Access Bank Ghana	Access Bank Rwanda	Access Bank (R.D.	Access Bank Zambia	Access Bank Gambia	Access Bank Sierra	Access Bank Guinea	Access Bank Mozambique	Access Bank Kenya	Access Bank South Africa	Access Bank Botswana	Access Bank PFC	Access Bank Investment	Diamond Finance B.V.
Operating income	49,794	59,126	4,877	13,217	11,424	1,664	2,703	596	9,987	4,652	4,540	16,532	751	-	-
Operating expenses	(12,469)	(15,309)	(3,318)	(6,061)	(5,349)	(1,190)	(1,578)	(1,044)	(9,078)	(3,827)	(7,821)	(15,202)	(508)	-	-
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(14,699)	(9,576)	(198)	(1,438)	(2,218)	1	(81)	-	(413)	(5)	(19)	(767)	1	-	-
Profit before tax	22,626	34,241	1,361	5,719	3,858	476	1,044	(448)	496	819	(3,301)	562	244	-	-
Income tax expense	(4,974)	(12,040)	(659)	(1,675)	(1,194)	(140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	17,652	22,201	702	4,044	2,663	334	1,044	(448)	496	819	(3,301)	562	244	-	-
Assets															
Cash and cash equivalents	226,904	66,508	23,620	90,236	46,034	14,711	4,685	8,203	36,809	13,649	24,598	59,018	3,531	-	-
Non pledged trading assets	-	86,344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	910	-	1,448	-	-	-
Pledged assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,782	4,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383	111	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	360,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	449,958	71,236	13,025	21,555	22,599	1,784	2,537	763	31,983	12,006	42,938	234,906	-	-	-
Investment securities	257,647	250,208	24,172	1,944	57,043	6,700	13,512	4,182	18,796	18,395	46,440	18,861	208	-	-
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	11,037	10,557	1,525	1,961	4,738	7,997	743	150	5,023	1,844	1,780	1,322	72	-	-
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	1,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,513	-
Property and equipment	2,602	24,653	1,706	4,426	2,643	1,216	961	867	6,689	1,641	1,771	3,675	811	-	-
Intangible assets	1,136	88	709	194	604	287	371	389	1,334	817	2,232	2,706	75	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	3,743	-	2,025	438	-	-	-	2,263	328	-	-	-	-	-
Non - current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-
Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,310,500	515,121	68,868	122,341	134,098	32,695	22,809	14,554	102,897	49,590	120,143	322,048	4,887	7,513	-
Financed by:															
Deposits from banks	738,867	39,509	-	-	13,136	7,849	1,864	5,135	0	5,316	(0)	1	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	396,875	310,920	52,206	91,159	90,457	19,997	13,446	2,654	76,676	34,385	99,726	249,259	-	-	-
Derivative Liability	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,078	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	5	22	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities	-	-	479	-	1,227	-	-	-	-	712	-	(555)	-	-	-
Other liabilities	10,637	14,475	2,477	7,140	7,073	749	2,483	686	8,133	3,165	3,422	7,386	66	-	-
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	54,290	4,186	5,408	6,496	-	-	-	1,904	-	1,993	24,547	-	-	-
Contingent settlement provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	102	2,478	179	-	-	36	20	32	444	-	-	(1,030)	34	-	-
Equity	163,509	93,427	9,340	18,635	15,705	4,065	4,996	6,047	15,741	6,012	9,924	42,440	4,788	7,513	-
	1,310,499	515,121	68,868	122,341	134,100	32,696	22,808	14,554	102,898	49,590	120,143	322,048	4,887	7,513	-
Net cashflows from investing activities	(107,805)	(114,131)	(2,386)	(1,218)	(36,006)	(2,733)	(7,726)	-	(3,325)	(1,272)	-	-	(202)	-	-
Net cashflows from financing activities	-	14,564	(1,456)	(743)	(33,003)	-	382	-	289	1,978	-	-	-	-	-
Net cashflows from operating activities	264,159	118,230	43,585	22,247	89,747	12,077	8,079	-	6,870	3,221	-	-	285	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	156,354	18,662	39,743	20,285	20,739	9,344	735	-	3,835	1,449	-	-	83	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent, beginning of period	70,736	66,823	98,338	50,194	13,407	6,913	1,496	-	1,759	-	-	-	3,435	-	-
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	(180)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,978	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent, end of period	226,910	85,485	138,081	70,478	34,146	16,257	2,230	-	5,594	3,427	-	-	3,519	-	-

28 (a) Property and equipment
Group
In millions of Naira

	Leasehold improvement and building	Land	Computer hardware	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicles	Capital Work-in - progress	Total
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2022	137,621	32,985	45,393	86,838	30,367	21,462	354,666
Acquired from business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	1,965	155	2,979	3,118	608	10,924	19,750
Disposals	(182)	-	(116)	(212)	(1,740)	-	(2,250)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	(128)	(128)
Transfers	54	-	127	445	-	(626)	-
Translation difference	(2,555)	(2)	(666)	(916)	(456)	(2,111)	(6,707)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**136,904**	**33,137**	**47,717**	**89,273**	**28,780**	**29,520**	**365,331**
Balance at 1 January 2021	119,160	32,973	40,059	76,481	27,203	13,970	309,845
Acquired from business combination	5,608	-	780	1,408	74	67	7,937
Acquisitions	7,703	152	3,850	7,706	3,871	17,556	40,837
Disposals	(2,612)	(143)	(605)	(1,339)	(2,321)	(632)	(7,652)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	(38)	-	(52)	(165)	-	(17)	(273)
Transfers	5,333	-	805	1,776	1,280	(9,194)	-
Translation difference	2,466	3	557	971	260	(288)	3,970
Balance at 31 December 2021	137,621	32,985	45,393	86,838	30,367	21,462	354,665

Depreciation and impairment losses	Leasehold improvement and building	Land	Computer hardware	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicles	Capital Work-in - progress	Total
Balance at 1 January 2022	21,063	-	33,920	62,536	19,448	-	136,966
Charge for the period (a)	1,081	-	1,231	2,825	1,125	-	6,262
Impairment Charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	(124)	-	(74)	(157)	(1,070)	-	(1,427)
Write-Offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation difference	(203)	-	(647)	(838)	(268)	-	(1,955)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**21,816**	**-**	**34,429**	**64,364**	**19,234**	**-**	**139,846**

Balance at 1 January 2021	16,311	-	28,791	51,977	15,824	-	112,903
Charge for the period	4,073	-	5,178	10,800	4,603	-	24,653
Impairment Charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	(903)	-	(208)	(490)	(1,157)	-	(2,758)
Write-Offs	(13)	-	(48)	(153)	-	-	(214)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation difference	1,594	-	207	402	178	-	2,381
Balance at 31 December 2021	21,063	-	33,920	62,536	19,448	-	136,966
Carrying amounts	**115,088**	**33,137**	**13,288**	**24,907**	**9,546**	**29,519**	**225,486**
Right of use assets (see 28(b) below)	**27,411**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,412**
Balance at 31 March 2022	**142,498**	**33,137**	**13,288**	**24,907**	**9,546**	**29,519**	**252,897**
Balance at 31 December 2021	146,593	32,985	11,474	24,301	10,919	21,461	247,733

Depreciation charge on property plant and equipment and right of use assets

Total Depreciation charge (a+b)	**2,207**	**-**	**1,231**	**2,825**	**1,125**	**-**	**7,387**

(a) Estimates of useful life and residual value, and the method of depreciation, are reviewed at a minimum at each reporting period. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(b) The leasehold improvements do not represent lessor's asset

The total balance for non current property and equipment for the period is N252.9Bn

Classified as:							
Current	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Non current	**115,088**	**33,137**	**13,288**	**24,907**	**9,546**	**29,519**	**225,483**
	115,088	**33,137**	**13,288**	**24,907**	**9,546**	**29,519**	**225,486**

28 (b) Leases
Group

This note provides information for leases where the Bank is a lessee.

i Right-of-use assets

	Building N'm	Total N'm
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022	42,405	42,405
Acquired from business combination (Note 44)	-	-
Additions during the period	1,882	1,882
Disposals during the period	(3,032)	(3,032)
*Derecognition due to lease modifications	(216)	(216)
Translation difference	(225)	(225)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	**40,816**	**40,815**
Opening balance as at 1 January 2021	37,376	37,376
Acquired from business combination (Note 44)	682	682
Additions during the period	5,584	5,584
Disposals during the period	(356)	(356)
*Derecognition due to lease modifications	(410)	(410)
Translation difference	(470)	(470)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021	42,405	42,405
Depreciation		
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022	12,371	12,371
Charge for the period (b)	1,125	1,125
Disposals during the period		-
*Derecognition due to lease modifications	(111)	(111)
Translation difference	18	18
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	**13,403**	**13,403**
Net book value as at 31 March 2022	**27,413**	**27,411**
Opening balance as at 1 January 2021	7,839	7,839
Charge for the period	4,518	4,518
Disposals during the period	-	-
*Derecognition due to lease modifications	-	-
Translation difference	14	14
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021	12,371	12,371
Net book value as at 31 December 2021	30,034	30,034

ii Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

	N'm
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	1,125
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	333
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other operating expenses)	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in other operating expenses)	-
Total cash outflow for leases as at March 2022	2,047

*This relates to lease contracts that were modified during the period, subsequently derecognized and new contracts were drawn up to represent the new leases

28 (c) Property and equipment
Company

In millions of Naira	Leasehold improvement and buildings	Land	Computer hardware	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicles	Capital work-in - progress	Total
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-	26	98	138	-	262
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification from(to) others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-Offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	**-**	**-**	**27**	**98**	**138**	**-**	**262**
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-Offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Depreciation and impairment losses	Leasehold improvement and buildings	Land	Computer hardware	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicles	Capital work-in - progress	Total
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period (a)	-	-	1	1	2	-	4
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**4**
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amounts	**-**	**-**	**26**	**97**	**136**	**-**	**258**
Right of use assets (see 28(d) below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	**-**	**-**	**26**	**97**	**136**	**-**	**258**
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Depreciation charge on property and equipment and right of use assets

Total Depreciation/Impairment charge (a+b)	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**4**

(a) Estimates of useful life and residual value, and the method of depreciation, are reviewed at a minimum at each reporting period. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

The total balance for non current property, plant and equipment for the period is N259Mn

Classified as:							
Current	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Non current	**-**	**-**	**26**	**97**	**136**	**-**	**258**
	-	**-**	**26**	**97**	**136**	**-**	**258**

28 (d) Leases
Company

This note provides information for leases where the Bank is a lessee.

i) Right-of-use assets

	Building N'm	Total N'm
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022	-	-
Additions during the period	-	-
Disposals during the period	-	-
*Reversals due to lease modifications	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**-**
Opening balance as at 1 January 2021	-	-
Additions during the period	-	-
Disposals during the period	-	-
*Reversals due to lease modifications	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021	-	-
Depreciation		
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022	-	-
Charge for the period (b)	-	-
Disposals during the period	-	-
*Reversals due to lease modifications	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**-**
Net book value as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**-**

Opening balance as at 1 January 2021	-	-
Charge for the period (b)	-	-
Disposals during the period	-	-
*Reversals due to lease modifications	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021	-	-
Net book value as at 31 December 2021	-	-

ii) **Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss**

	N'm
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets (buildings)	-
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	-
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other operating expenses)	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in other operating expenses)	-
Total cash outflow for leases as at March 2022	-

*This relates to lease contracts that were modified during the period, subsequently derecognized and new contracts were drwan up to represent the new leases

29 Intangible assets
Group

In millions of Naira	Goodwill	WIP	Purchased Software	Core deposit intangible	Customer relationship	Brand	Total Intangible
Cost							
March 2022							
Balance at 1 January 2022	12,664	3,487	51,360	28,665	12,652	4,725	113,552
Arising from business combination (See note 44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions		1,712	767	-	-	-	2,479
Reclassification	-	(387)	387	-	-	-	-
Write off	-	-	(129)	-	-	-	(129)
Translation difference	-	197	(631)	-	-	-	(434)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**12,664**	**5,009**	**51,755**	**28,665**	**12,652**	**4,725**	**115,469**
December 2021							
Balance at 1 January 2021	11,782	1,601	41,009	28,665	12,652	4,725	100,433
Arising from business combination (See note 44)	882	332	4,732	-	-	-	5,947
Acquisitions	-	2,807	5,224	-	-	-	8,031
Reclassification	-	(1,092)	1,092	-	-	-	-
Write off	-	(168)	(41)	-	-	-	(210)
Translation difference	-	7	(656)	-	-	-	(648)
Balance at 31 December 2021	12,664	3,487	51,360	28,665	12,652	4,725	113,553
Amortization and impairment losses							
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	-	30,559	7,883	3,479	1,299	43,219
Amortization for the period	-	-	2,138	717	316	118	3,289
Write off	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Translation difference	-	-	(235)	-	-	-	(235)
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-	32,460	8,599	3,795	1,417	**46,271**
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	-	23,186	5,016	2,214	827	31,243
Amortization for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment charge	-	-	8,370	2,866	1,265	472	12,974
Write off	-	-	(355)	-	-	-	(355)
Translation difference	-	-	(643)	-	-	-	(643)
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	-	30,559	7,883	3,479	1,299	43,219
Net Book Value							
Balance at 31 March 2022	**12,664**	**5,009**	**19,295**	**20,065**	**8,855**	**3,307**	**69,197**
Balance at 31 December 2021	12,664	3,487	20,801	20,782	9,171	3,425	70,330

Intangible assets
Company

In millions of Naira	Goodwill	WIP	Purchased Software	Core deposit intangible	Customer relationship	Brand	Total
Cost							
March 2022							
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-				-
Write off	-	-	-				-
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December 2021							
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization and impairment losses							
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amounts							
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Amortization method used is straight line.

	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Classified as:				
Current	-	-	-	-
Non current	69,197	70,330	-	-

29(b) Intangible assets

(i) **Goodwill is attributable to the acquisition of Diamond Bank Plc and the following subsidiaries:**

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Diamond Bank Plc (see (a) below)	4,555	4,555	-	-
Access Bank Rwanda (see (b) below)	681	681	-	-
Access Bank Kenya (see (c) below)	6,547	6,546	-	-
Access Bank Botswana (see (d) below)	883	882	-	-
	12,666	**11,782**	**-**	**-**

(a) Diamond bank:
The recoverable amount of Goodwill as at 31 March 2022 is greater than its carrying amount and is thus not impaired. The recoverable amount was determined using a value-in-use computation as N125.8bn.

Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently when there are indications that impairment may have occurred. Impairment assessment has been performed for the year and no losses on goodwill were recognized as at 31 March 2022 (31 December 2021: Nil)

Goodwill is monitored by the Group on cash generating units (CGU) basis. For the purpose of impairment testing, the goodwill has been allocated to Retail (Personal) Banking.
Goodwill impairment test was done by comparing the value-in-use for the CGU to the carrying amount of the goodwill based on cash flow projections. The approach is based on estimating the free cash flow to equity to determine the value in use. Cash flows were projected for the first 5 years based on operating results, expected future financial performance and past experience. Beyond 5 years, cash flows were assumed to grow at terminal growth rate of of 3.15%. A discount rate of 22.45% was applied based on estimate of cost of capital. This was estimated using the Capital Asset Pricing Model. There were no write-downs of goodwill due to impairment during the year. All assumptions are subject to market and economic conditions. However, we do not see possible changes in these assumptions adversely causing the recoverable amounts of the CGU's declining below their carrying amounts.

The key assumption used in computing the value-in-use for goodwill in during the period are as follows:

Terminal growth rate (i)	3.15%
Discount rate (ii)	22.45%

(i) Weighted average growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget year.
(ii) Pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections.

Cash Flow Forecast
Cash flows were projected based on past experience and actual operating results. These cashflows are based on the expected revenue growth for the entity over this 5-year period.

Discount Rate
Pre-tax discount rate of 22.45% was applied in determining the recoverable amounts for Diamond Bank Plc. This discount rate was estimated using the Bank's beta, the risk-free rate and the equity risk premium of Access Bank.

Terminal growth rate
The terminal growth rate applied was based on the long term growth rate in GDP of Nigeria.

The key assumptions described above may change as economic and market conditions change. The Group estimates that reasonably possible changes in these assumptions are not expected to cause the recoverable amount of the entity (from which the goodwill arose) to decline below their carrying amount.

Sensitivity analysis of key assumptions used

	10% increase	10% decrease
Impact of change in discount rate on value-in-use computation (increase/(decrease)	(7,607)	26,218
Impact of change in growth rate on value-in-use computation (increase/(decrease)	163,652	(62,284)

There were no write-downs of goodwill due to impairment during the period

(b) Access Bank Rwanda:
The recoverable amount of Goodwill as at 31 March 2022 is greater than its carrying amount and is thus not impaired. The recoverable amount was determined using a value-in-use computation as N11.64bn.
Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently when there are indications that impairment may have occurred. Impairment assessment has been performed for the period and no losses on goodwill were recognized as at 31 March 2022 (31 December 2021: Nil)

Goodwill is monitored by the Group on cash generating units (CGU) basis. For the purpose of impairment testing, the goodwill has been allocated to Access Bank Rwanda.

Goodwill impairment test was done by comparing the value-in-use for the CGU to the carrying amount of the goodwill based on cash flow projections. The approach is based on estimating the free cash flow to equity to determine the value in use. Cash flows were projected for the first 5 years based on operating results, expected future financial performance and past experience. Beyond 5 years, cash flows were assumed to grow at terminal growth rate of of 6.21%. A discount rate of 22.63% was applied based on estimate of cost of capital. This was estimated using the Capital Asset Pricing Model. There were no write-downs of goodwill due to impairment during the year. All assumptions are subject to market and economic conditions. However, we do not see possible changes in these assumptions adversely causing the recoverable amounts of the CGU's declining below their carrying amounts.

The key assumption used in computing the value-in-use for goodwill in during the period are as follows:

	March 2022
Terminal growth rate (i)	6.21%
Discount rate (ii)	22.63%

(i) Terminal growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.
(ii) Pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections.

Cash Flow Forecast
Cash flows were projected based on past experience and actual operating results. These cashflows are based on the expected revenue growth for the entity over this 5-year period.

Discount Rate
Pre-tax discount rate of 22.63% was applied in determining the recoverable amounts for the goodwill of Access Bank Rwanda. This discount rate was estimated using beta, risk-free rate and the equity risk premium for Rwanda.

Terminal growth rate
Terminal growth rate applied was based on the long term growth rate in GDP of Rwanda.

The key assumptions described above may change as economic and market conditions change. The Group estimates that reasonably possible changes in these assumptions are not expected to cause the recoverable amount of the subsidiaries (from which the goodwill arose) to decline below their carrying amount.

Sensitivity analysis of key assumptions used

	10% increase	10% decrease
Impact of change in discount rate on value-in-use computation (increase/(decrease)	(309)	313
Impact of change in growth rate on value-in-use computation (increase/(decrease)	549	(544)

(c) Access bank Kenya:

The recoverable amount of Goodwill as at 31 March 2022 is greater than its carrying amount and is thus not impaired. The recoverable amount was determined using a value-in-use computation as N81.7bn.

Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently when there are indications that impairment may have occurred. This is the first impairment assessment.

Goodwill is monitored by the Group on cash generating units (CGU) basis. For the purpose of impairment testing, the goodwill has been allocated to Access Bank Kenya.

Goodwill impairment test was done by comparing the value-in-use for the CGU to the carrying amount of the goodwill based on cash flow projections. Cash flows were projected for the first 5 years based on operating results, expected future financial performance and past experience. Beyond 5 years, cash flows were assumed to grow at terminal growth rate of of 5.28%. A discount rate of 23.53% was applied based on estimate of cost of capital. This was estimated using the Capital Asset Pricing Model. There were no write-downs of goodwill due to impairment during the year. All assumptions are subject to market and economic conditions. However, we do not see possible changes in these assumptions adversely causing the recoverable amounts of the CGU's declining below their carrying amounts.

The key assumption used in computing the value-in-use for goodwill in during the period are as follows:

Terminal growth rate (i)	5.28%
Discount rate (ii)	23.53%

(i) Terminal growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.
(ii) Pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections.

Cash Flow Forecast
Cash flows were projected based on past experience and actual operating results. These cashflows are based on the expected revenue growth for the entity over this 5-year period.

Discount Rate
Pre-tax discount rate of 23.53% was applied in determining the recoverable amounts for the goodwill of Access Bank Kenya. This discount rate was estimated using the Bank's beta, the risk-free rate and the equity risk premium of Access Bank Kenya.

Terminal growth rate

The terminal growth rate applied was based on the long term growth rate in GDP of Kenya.

The key assumptions described above may change as economic and market conditions change. The Group estimates that reasonably possible changes in these assumptions are not expected to cause the recoverable amount of the entity (from which the goodwill arose) to decline below their carrying amount.

Sensitivity analysis of key assumptions used

In thousands of Naira	10% increase	10% decrease
Impact of change in discount rate on value-in-use computation (increase/(decrease)	(1,056)	33,930
Impact of change in growth rate on value-in-use computation (increase/(decrease)	11,254	(19,400)

There were no write-downs of goodwill due to impairment during the period.

(d) Access bank Botswana:

Goodwill represents the value derived from a larger branch network and combined synergies of operations. The Goodwill recognized from former BancABC Bank as at 8th October 2021 is provisional as the Bank is yet to complete all assessments as relates to the acquisition . Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

The goodwill N882.23Mn arising from the acquisition of BancABC (now Access Bank Botswana) is provisional.

31a Investment properties

	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Balance at 1 January	217	217	-	-
Acquired from business combination	-	-	-	-
Additions for the period	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the period	-	-	-	-
Valuation gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	**217**	**217**	**-**	**-**

Investment property of N217 million for the Group, represents the value of landed properties which are carried and measured at fair value. There was no rental income from such properties during the year and no restrictions on the realisability of the property.

Valuation technique used for fair valuation of investment properties
Investment properties are stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuations performed by various Estate Surveyors and Valuers . The valuers are industry specialists in valuing these types of investment properties. The fair value is supported by market evidence and represents the amount that would be received to sell the properties in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal market to which the Group has access at the date of valuation, in accordance with standard issued by the International Valuation Standards Committee. Valuations are performed on an annual basis and the fair value gains and losses are reported in valuation gain on investment properties under other operating income (see note 13) . The profits or losses on disposal are also reported in the profit or loss as they occur.

The professional valuers engaged for the preparation of the valuation reports is Paul Osaji and Company (FRC/2013/00000000001098)

All investment properties have been classified as non current with a carrying amount of N217 million for Group and Nil for Company

31b Assets classified as held for sale

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Balance at 1 January	42,737	28,318	-	-
Additions	3,026	15,703	-	-
Disposals	(1,376)	(995)	-	-
Impairment	-	(290)	-	-
	44,387	**42,737**	**-**	**-**

The total balance for non current financial assets held for sale for the period is N44.39Bn for Group and Nil for Company

Classified as:				
Current	44,387	42,737	-	-
Non current	-	-	-	-

The professional valuers engaged for the preparation of the valuation reports are: Ubosi Eleh and Company (FRC/2014/00000003997), Odudu and Company (FRC/2012/NIESV/00000000198), Paul Osaji and Company (FRC/2013/00000000001098), Banjo Adeleke and Company (FRC/2013/NIESV/00000003314); and Osas and Oseji (FRC/2012/000000000522). This largely comprises of Land and buildings. The items in non-current asset held for sale are repossessed collateral and this is seen in Note 5.1.3 (g)

32 Deposits from financial institutions

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Money market deposits	340,052	623,104	-	-
Trade related obligations to foreign banks	1,099,242	1,073,417	-	-
	1,439,294	**1,696,521**	**-**	**-**
Current	1,438,043	1,695,772	-	-
Non-current	1,251	749	-	-

33 Deposits from customers

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Term deposits	3,215,502	2,895,246	-	-
Demand deposits	2,756,392	2,567,799	-	-
Saving deposits	1,522,570	1,491,782	-	-
	7,494,464	**6,954,828**	**-**	**-**
Current	7,476,005	6,943,800	-	-
Non-current	18,460	11,027	-	-

34 Other liabilities

In millions of Naira		Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Financial liabilities					
Certified and bank cheques		4,603	3,414	-	-
E-banking payables	(see (a) below)	73,673	68,731	-	-
Collections account balances	(see (b) below)	228,098	292,296	-	-
Due to subsidiaries		-	-	-	-
Accruals		41,531	8,719	-	-
Contribution to Industrial Training Fund (ITF)		188	457	-	-
Creditors		44,951	29,242	11,612	-
Payable on AMCON		861	861	-	-
Customer deposits for foreign exchange	(see (c) below)	69,517	83,902	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	(see (d) below)	17,278	17,278	-	-
Lease liabilities		12,799	15,306	-	-
Other financial liabilities		38,742	34,005	-	-
ECL on off-balance sheet	(see (e) below)	2,010	1,932	-	-
		534,251	556,144	11,612	-
Non-financial liabilities					
Litigation claims provision	(see (f) below)	2,693	2,537	-	-
Other non-financial liabilities		18,688	2,028	-	-
Total other liabilities		**555,632**	**560,709**	**11,612**	**-**
Classified as:					
Current		544,806	545,403	11,612	-
Non current		10,826	15,306	-	-
		555,632	**560,709**	**11,612**	**-**

(a) E-banking payables represent settlements due to other banks use of their electronic channels by the Group's customers. The Group's Receivables from other banks is contained in Note 26.

(b) Collections are balances held in trust on behalf of customers for various transactions. These include escrows, collection for remittances, payments, etc.

(c) Customer deposits for foreign exchange represents deposits that customers have made to fulfil foreign currency obligations. The Group's process requires that customers with foreign currency obligations deposit foreign currency to back the transactions. The corresponding balance is in Other deposits with central banks - Cash and balances with banks.

(d) Unclaimed dividend is the balance of dividend declared by the Company but yet to be claimed by shareholders. The amount relates to the portion that has been transferred to the Company by the Registrar in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines on Return of Unclaimed Dividends (See Note 19) for the corresponding assets with Asset Managers. The amount is payable on demand to shareholders.

***Restated**: The contribution to the Industrial training fund scheme is being shown as a separate line under other liabilities. This has been stripped out of the accrual line where it was previously warehoused. The amount here represents 1% of the personnel cost of the employer according to the ITF amendment ACT 2011 , Act No 19 section 6, subsection 1

(e) Movement in ECL on contingents	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Opening balance at 1 January 2022/31 December 2021	1,933	2,740	-	-
Charge for the period	156	(893)	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-
Revaluation difference	(79)	85	-	-
Balance, end of period	2,010	1,933	-	-

(f) Movement in litigation claims provision	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Opening balance	2,536	1,920	-	-
Additions	157	617	-	-
Closing balance	**2,693**	**2,536**	**-**	**-**

ii Lease liabilities

	Group N'm	Company N'm
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022	15,306	-
Acquired from business combination	-	-
Additions	279	-
Interest expense	333	-
Lease payments	(2,583)	-
*Derecognition due to lease modifications	(296)	-
Translation difference	(241)	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	**12,799**	**-**

Current lease liabilities	1,972	-
Non-current lease liabilities	10,826	-
	12,799	**-**

ii **Lease liabilities**

	Group N'm	Company N'm
Opening balance as at 1 January 2021	13,588	-
Acquired from business combination	830	-
Additions	1,612	-
Interest expense	1,215	-
Lease payments	(2,560)	-
Leases terminations in the period	-	-
*Derecognition due to lease modifications	(719)	-
Translation difference	1,341	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021	**15,306**	**-**
Current lease liabilities	3,832	-
Non-current lease liabilities	11,475	-
	15,306	**-**

iii) **Liquidity risk (maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities)**

	Group N'm	Company N'm
Less than 6 months	970	-
6-12 months	1,679	-
Between 1 and 2 years	3,256	-
Between 2 and 5 years	3,661	-
Above 5 years	2,713	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	**12,279**	**-**
Carrying amount	12,799	-

*This relates to lease contracts that were modified during the period, subsequently derecognized and new contracts were drawn up to represent the new leases

35 **Debt securities issued**

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Debt securities at amortized cost:				
Eurobond debt security (see (i) below)	206,490	213,609	-	-
Green Bond (see (ii) below)	14,958	15,468	-	-
Local Bond (see (iii) below)	30,898	31,567	-	-
Debentures (see (iv) below)	3,851	3,851	-	-
	256,197	**264,495**	**-**	**-**

Movement in Debt securities issued:

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Company March 2022
Net debt as at 1 January 2022	264,495	-
Debt securities issued	-	-
Repayment of debt securities issued	-	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	264,496	-
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(3,713)	-
Other changes		
Interest expense	5,390	-
Interest paid	(9,971)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**256,201**	**-**

In millions of Naira	Group December 2021	Company December 2021
Net debt as at 1 January 2021	169,160	-
Arising from business combination	-	-
Debt securities issued	208,961	-
Repayment of debt securities issued	(123,972)	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	254,149	-
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	8,506	-
Other changes		
Interest expense	21,734	-
Interest paid	(19,894)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**264,495**	**-**

(i) This refers to US$500,000,000 notes of 6.125% interest issued on 21 September 2021 with a maturity date of 21 September 2026. It represents an amortized cost of N213.6bn..

(ii)The Group issued an unsecured green bond on March, 18, 2019 with a coupon rate of 15.5% payable semi-annually. The bond has a tenor of 5 years and is due on March, 2024.

(iii) The Group issued a local bond on July, 4, 2019 with a coupon rate of 15.5% payable semi-annually. The bond has a tenor of 7 years and is due on July, 2026.
The principal amount on the notes are payable at maturity, whilst interest is payable on a semi-annual basis at their respective interest rates.

(iv) Access South Africa issued a Tier II subordinated convertible debenture of 183Mn South African Rand on June, 30, 2021 with a coupon rate of 2% above 6 months JIBAR payable semi-annually. The bond has a tenor of 5 years and is due on September, 2026. The Bonds have a call option date of 1st July, 2026 and the issuer's call is subject to supervisory's approval.

36 Interest bearing borrowings

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
African Development Bank (see note (a))	10,470	13,437	-	-
Netherlands Development Finance Company (see note (b))	131,106	140,460	-	-
French Development Finance Company (see note (c))	-	-	-	-
European Investment Bank (see note (d))	32,105	32,502	-	-
Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG) (see note (e))	3,454	3,454	-	-
International Finance Corporation (see note (f))	57,440	58,767	-	-
French Development Agency (see note (g))	11,736	11,851	-	-
Mashreq Bank PSC Syndicated Trade Finance Facility (see note (h))	262,585	269,932	-	-
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) (see note (i))	6,600	8,457	-	-
Botswana Development Corporation Limited (see note (j))	4,188	5,367	-	-
Microfinance Enhancement Facility SA, SICAV-SIF (MEF) (see note (k))	3,362	4,308	-	-
Botswana Building Society - long term loan (see note (l))	117	149	-	-
Société De Promotion Et De Participation Pour La Coopératio Économique S.A. (	3,329	4,266	-	-
Kgori Capital Proprietary Limited (see note (n))	624	800	-	-
Central Bank of Rwanda (see note (o))	4,204	4,186	-	-
Central Bank of Nigeria under the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (see note (p))	5,229	6,002	-	-
Central Bank of Nigeria - Shared Agent Network Expansion Facility (SANEF) (se	1,947	2,027	-	-
Bank of Industry-Power & Airline Intervention Fund (see note (r))	1,519	1,892	-	-
Special Refinancing & Restructuring Intervention fund (SRRIF) (see note (s))	2,161	2,380	-	-
Central Bank of Nigeria - Salary Bailout facilities (see note (t))	61,609	61,358	-	-
Central Bank of Nigeria - Excess Crude Account (see note (u))	111,251	110,798	-	-
Real Sector And Support Facility (RSSF) (see note (v))	13,445	13,884	-	-
Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN) (see note (w))	72,046	73,892	-	-
Real Sector Support Facility (RSSF) Differentiated Cash Reserve Requirement Sc	294,716	211,804	-	-
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC) (see note (y))	5,517	5,564	-	-
Africa Export and Import Bank (AFREXIM) (see note (z))	22,696	30,848	-	-
Diamond finance B V (Anambra State Government) (see note (aa))	-	-	-	-
BOI Power and steel (PAIF) (see note (ab))	9,662	10,374	-	-
Creative Industry Financing Initiative Fund (CIFI) (see note (ac))	1,519	1,625	-	-
Accelerated Agricultural Development Scheme (AADS) (see note (ad))	1,718	2,085	-	-
Non-Oil Export Stimulation Facility (NESF) (see note (ae))	4,021	4,022	-	-
Health Sector Intervention (HSI) Differentiated Cash Reserve Requirement Sche	16,582	16,739	-	-
Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LESTF) W Initiative (see note (ag))	1,014	1,001	-	-
ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID) (see note (ah))	2,129	2,329	-	-
Standard Chartered Bank GH. Ltd (see note (ai))	11,496	12,575	-	-
Bunge SA (see note (aj))	3,744	4,096	-	-
Cargill, Inc (see note (ak))	3,310	3,621	-	-
JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. (see note (al))	7,556	8,265	-	-
FCC Securities (see note (am))	11,334	12,398	-	-
Norsad Finance Limited (see note (an))	1,614	1,993	-	-
Bank of Zambia - (TMTRF) (see note (ao))	5,252	6,057	-	-
ABC Holdings Ltd (see note (ap))	-	1,904	-	-
Other loans and borrowings	3,157	3,789	-	-
	1,207,563	**1,171,260**	**-**	**-**

There have been no defaults in any of the borrowings covenants during the period

(a) The amount of N10,470,126,408 (USD 25,163,129) represents the outstanding balance in the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by AFDB (Africa Development Bank) in two tranches. The first tranche of USD35 million has matured and was fully paid out in August 2016. The second tranche was disbursed in August 2014 (USD 90m) for a period of 10years, while the third tranche came in June 2016 for (USD 10m) for a period of 9 years. The principal amount is repayable semi-annually starting from February 2017 for both tranches. Interest is paid semi annually at 3% above 6 months LIBOR. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(b) The amount of N131,105,786,444 (USD 315,089,972) represents the outstanding balance in the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by the Netherlands Development Finance Company effective from March 2018 (USD 100m), Feb 2019 (USD 162.5m) and 2020 (USD 93.8m)for a period of 5 years, 10 years and 10 years respectively. The principal amount is repayable semi-annually from July 2019, quarterly from May 2019 and January 2026 respectively while interest is paid semi annually at 5.5% above 6 months LIBOR, quarterly at 7.83% above 3 months LIBOR for the first 5 years and 12% above 3 months LIBOR for the last 5 years and quarterly at 9.61%. It also includes the facility granted to Ghana in July 2018 for a period of 7 years at 6.88% with interest and principal (starting June 2023) payable semi-annually. Two facilities were also granted to Congo in Dec 2019 for a period of 5 and 3 years respectively with the principal amount repayale semi-annually from Jan 2022 and Jan 2021 respectively while interest is paid semi annually at 4.2% above LIBOR and 4% above LIBOR respectively. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(c) This on-lending facility was granted to Ghana by the French Development Finance Company effective from 30 December 2014 for 7 years to support lending to the private sector at 5.98% with principal and interest repayable semi annualy. The Group had no defaults of principal or interest with respect to its subordinated liabilities during the life of the facility. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(d) The amount of N32,105,406,197 (USD 77,159,764) represents the outstanding balance on five on-lending facilities granted to the Bank by the European Investment Bank (EIB) in May 2013(USD 25m), September 2013 (USD 26.75m), June 2014 (USD 14.7m), September 2015 (USD 27.9m), March 2016 (USD 27.1m) and July 2020 (USD 68.7m) for a period of 6 years each for the first three, a period of 8 years each for the next two and a period of 5 years for the last one. Interest is paid semi-annually at 2.6%, 2.6% , 2.93%, 2.6%, 2.6% respectively above 6 months LIBOR and 3.04% for the last one. It also includes the facility granted to Ghana in Oct 2016 for a period of 7 years. Principal and interest are paid semi-annually at 4.57%. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(e) The amount of N3,453,755,248 (USD 8,300,500) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility of USD 15mn granted to the Bank by the Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG) in December 2017 (USD 15m) for a period of 7 and a half years. The principal amount will be repayable semi-annually from May 2019 while interest is paid semi annually at 7.69% above 6months LIBOR. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(f) The amount of N57,440,030,583 (USD 138,047,131) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility of USD 87.5mn and USD 50mm granted to the Bank by International Finance Corporation for a period of 10 years and 1 year respectively. The principal amount will be repayable quarterly from September 2019 and October 2020 respectively, while interest is paid semi annually at 7.69% above 3 months LIBOR for the first 5 years and 12% above 3 months LIBOR for the last 5 years and 4.25% above 6 months LIBOR for a year. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(g) The amount of N11,736,116,853 (USD 28,205,717) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility of USD 30mn granted to the Bank by French Development Agency for a period of 8 years. The principal amount will be repayable semi annually from November 2020 while interest is paid quarterly at 3.57%. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(h) The amount of N262,585,172,331 (USD 631,077,825) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility of USD 634.5mn granted to the Bank by the MashreqBank PSC in July 2021 for a year. The principal amount will be bullet at maturity July 2022 while interest is paid semi annually at 3.00% above 6months LIBOR. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(i) The amount of N6,599,796,299 (USD 15,861,463) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility of USD 40mn granted to Access Bank Botswana by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) in March 2017 for 7 years with a 3 year moratorium on principal. The principal amount will be paid in 16 equal installments upon expiration of the moratorium while interest is paid quarterly at 4.45% above 3 months LIBOR. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(j) The amount of N4,188,409,332 (USD 10,066,114) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility of BWP 150mn granted to Access Bank Botswana by the Botswana Development Corporation Ltd (BDC) in 2021 for 10 years. The principal amount will be bullet at maturity in 2031 while interest is paid semi-annually at 7.75%. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(k) The amount of N3,361,667,685 (USD 8,079,184) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility of USD 10mn granted to Access Bank Botswana by the Microfinance Enhancement Facility SA, SICAV-SIF in January 2019 for 3 years. The principal amount will be bullet at maturity in January 2022 while interest is paid semi annually at 4.25% above 6 months LIBOR. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(l) The amount of N116,546,389 (USD 280,099) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to Access Bank Botswana by the Botswana Building Society in January 2008 for 14 years. The principal amount is paid monthly and interest is also paid monthly at 4.5%. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(m) The amount of N3,328,959,083 (USD 8,000,575) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility of USD 10mn granted to Access Bank Botswana by the Société De Promotion Et De Participation Pour La Coopératio Économique S.A. ('Proparco') in 2020 for 10 years. The principal amount will be bullet at maturity in April 2030 while interest is paid semi annually at 6.65% above 6 months LIBOR. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(n) The amount of N624,128,836 (USD 1,499,985) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to Access Bank Botswana by the Kgori Capital Proprietary Limited, Botswana Insurance fund Management Proprietary Limited, Vunani Fund Managers and Morula Capital Partners in October 2016 for 7 years. The principal amount will be bullet at maturity in October 2022 while interest is paid semi annually at 8%. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(o) The amount of N4,204,172,059 (USD 10,103,997) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to Access Bank Rwanda by the Central Bank of Rwanda in 2021 for a year. The principal amount will be bullet at maturity in 2022 while interest is paid at maturity at 8%. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(p) The amount of N5,229,170,086 represents the outstanding balance on 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 year of 7 years at a zero percent interest rate to the Bank. The Bank did not provide security for this facility. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(q) The amount of N1,946,566,672 represents an outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by Central Bank of Nigeria, to facilitate the rapid rollout of agent networks across Nigeria supporting the expansion of a shared Agent Network to deepen financial inclusion in Nigeria. The total facility has a tenor of 10 years at a 5% interest rate and the facility is meant for CBN Licensed Mobile Money Operators and Super Agents. The principal amount will be repayable quarterly after the 1 year interest moratorium and the 2 years principal moratorium. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(r) The amount of N1,518,517,529 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 13.5 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. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(s) The amount of N2,160,747,257 represents the outstanding balance on intervention credit granted to the bank by the Bank of Industry (BOI) under the Special refinancing and Restructuring intervention fund, with a 10 year tenor which is due on the 31 August 2024. The bank has a 36 months moratorium on the facility after which principal repayment will be charged quarterly. 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. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(t) The amount of N61,608,929,143 represents the outstanding balance on the state salary bailout facilities granted to the bank by the Central Bank of Nigeria for onward disbursements to state governments for payments of salary of workers of the states. The facility has a tenor of 20 years with a 2% interest payable to the CBN. The Bank is under obligation to on-lend to the states at an all-in interest rate of 9% per annum. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(u) The amount of N111,250,599,775 represents the outstanding balance on the excess crude account loans granted to the bank by the Central Bank of Nigeria for onward disbursements to state governments. The facility has a tenor of 20 years with a 2% interest payable to the CBN. The Bank is under obligation to on-lend to the states at an all-in interest rate of 9% per annum. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(v) The amount of N13,444,668,087 represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by Central Bank of Nigeria in respect of the Real Sector Support Facility (RSSF) established by CBN. The facility tenor is for a range of 7 to 10 years inclusive of 24 months moratorium at a 3% interest rate to the Bank. An additional facility of NGN2bn was disbursed under the scheme for a period of 7 years inclusive of 1 year moratorium at a 3% interest rate to the Bank. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(w) The amount of N72,046,169,148 represents the outstanding balance on four on-lending facilities granted to the Bank by the Development Bank of Nigeria in two series in respect of the Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) and Small Corporates. The facilities are for a maximum of 3 years at a 9.6% interest rate to the Bank. A third series of about 1.68bn was disbursed for a period of 10 years. The fourth facility of about 70bn was disbursed for a period of 10 years at an interest rate of 10%. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(x) The amount of N211,803,820,679 represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by Central Bank of Nigeria in respect of the Real Sector Support Facility (RSSF) Differentiated Cash Reserve Requirement scheme (DCCR) established by CBN supporting Reddington Multi-specialist Hospital, Dana Motors, Lafarge Africa PLC. The facility is for a maximum period of 7 years inclusive of 12 months moratorium for Reddington and Dana and a 24 months moratorium for Lafarge at a 0% interest rate to the Bank. Additional amounts were disbursed between July 2019 and November 2019 in favor of 5 other beneficiaries amounting to 34.58bn for a period of 7 years with 2 years moratorium at 2% interest rate on a quarterly basis for the first 4 counterparties and 10 years with no moratorium at 1% interest rate on a quarterly basis for the last counterparty.

(y) The amount of N5,517,328,609 represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company. The facility is for a maximum period of 15 years commencing from the date of execution of this agreement at a 14.5% interest rate to the Bank. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(z) The amount of N22,695,818,182 (USD 54,545,455) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility of USD 25mn granted to the Bank by Africa Export and Import Bank (AFREXIM) in May 2018 for a period of 3 years. The principal amount will be repayable semi-annually from November 2018 while interest is paid quaterly at 7% above 3 months LIBOR. In December 2019, AFREXIM disbursed a USD200mn for a period of 3 years to be paid quarterly with a 6 months moratorium with Interest also paid quarterly at 3.64% and LIBOR. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(aa) This on-lending facility granted to the Bank under the Group's issued dollar denominated loan particpatory notes of $50 million (N9.95 billion) through a structured entity, Diamond Finance BV, Netherlands, on 27 March 2014, which is due on 27 March 2021. The principal amount is payable at the end of the tenor while interest on the notes is payable semi-annually at 7% per annum. The net proceeds from the issue of the Loan Participatory Notes, was used by the Issuer (Diamond Finance BV) for the sole purpose of providing a loan to Diamond Bank, which was in turn used by the Bank to support its business expansion and development. Diamond Bank (now Access Bank Plc), unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed the due payment of all sums by the Issuer (Diamond Finance BV) in respect of the Notes. The Group had no defaults of principal or interest with respect to its subordinated liabilities during the life of the facility. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(ab) The amount of N9,662,346,284 represents the outstanding balance on intervention credit granted to the Bank by the Bank of Industry (BOI), a company incorporated in Nigeria. 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%. 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. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022

(ac) The amount of N1,519,400,253 represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by the Central Bank of Nigeria under the Creative Industry Financing Initiative established by the CBN. The initiative is on a request by request basis. The tenor of the facilities granted ranges from 3 to 10 years inclusive of a maximum of 24 months moratorium. There are currently 14 beneficiaries under the initiative. The Bank is under obligation to on-lend to customers at an all-in interest rate of 9% with 2% remitted to CBN. The Bank remains the primary obligor to CBN and therefore assumes the risk of default of customers. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(ad) The amount of N1,718,313,672 represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by Central Bank of Nigeria in respect of the Accelerated Agricultural Development Scheme (AADS) on behalf of Bayelsa State Government. The facility is for a period of 3 years inclusive of 24 months moratorium at a 4% interest rate repayable on a monthly basis. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(ae) The amount of N4,020,730,970 represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by Central Bank of Nigeria in respect of the Non-Oil Export Stimulation Facility (NESF) supporting Leaf Tobacco and Commodities Nigeria Limited in acquiring additional machinery for expansion of their facilities. The facility is for a period of 6 years inclusive of 12 months moratorium at a 1% interest rate repayable on a quarterly basis which will increase to 2% effective March 1, 2022. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(af) The amount of N16,581,904,052 represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by Central Bank of Nigeria through the Health Sector Intervention Facility (HSIF) window of the Real Sector Support Facility (RSSF) Differentiated Cash Reserve Requirement scheme (DCCR) supporting 8 beneficiaries (N7.6bn). The tenor of the facility ranges from 4 to 10 years inclusive of maximum moratorium of 12 months. The interest is set at 1% repayable on a quarterly basis which will increase to 2% effective March 2022. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(ag) The amount of N1,013,561,644 represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Bank by Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LESTF) to support financial inclusion of women in Lagos state. The tenor of the facility is 2 years. The interest is set at 5% repayable on a monthly basis. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(ah) The amount of N2,129,370,376 (USD 5,117,572) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Group's Subsidiary in Ghana by ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID) which attracts an interest rate of 2.75% for 60 days with two different facilities disbursed on 30 November 2021 and 23 December 2021 all with principal and interest are payable at maturity. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 December 2021.

(ai) The amount of N11,495,984,174 (USD 27,628,600) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Group's Subsidiary in Ghana by Standard Chartered Bank GH. Ltd. Two tranches were disbursed on 29 June 2021 and 3 June 2021 at an interest rate of 2.97% for 9 months and 1 year respectively where principal and interest is payable at maturity. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(aj) The amount of N3,743,979,312 (USD 8,998,004) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Group's Subsidiary in Ghana by Bunge SA which attracts an interest rate of 2.99% for 176 days was disbursed on 9 September 2021. The principal and interest are payable at maturity. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(ak) The amount of N3,310,389,565 (USD 7,955,946) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Group's Subsidiary in Ghana by Cargill, Inc. which attracts an interest rate of 3.16% for 357 days was disbursed on 15 October 2021. The principal and interest are payable semi-annually. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(al) The amount of N7,555,865,189 (USD 18,159,209) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Group's Subsidiary in Ghana by JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. which attracts an interest rate of 3.18% for 374 days was disbursed on 26 November 2021. The principal and interest are payable at maturity. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(am) The amount of N11,333,740,860 (USD 27,238,676) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Group's Subsidiary in Ghana by FCC Securities which attracts an interest rate of 3.18% for 371 days was disbursed on 29 November 2021. The principal and interest are payable at maturity. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(an) The amount of N1,614,247,165 (USD 3,879,563) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Group's Subsidiary in South Africa by Norsad Finance Limited which attracts an interest rate of 5.5% plus 3 months JIBAR for 3 years with interest and principal paid quarterly. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(ao) The amount of N5,251,516,398 (USD 12,621,107) represents the outstanding balance on the on-lending facility granted to the Group's Subsidiary in Zambia by Bank of Zambia - (TMTRF) which attracts an interest rate ranging from 7% to 10% with tenors ranging from 30 days to 7 years with eight different facilities disbursed on 31 July 2020, 10 March 2021, 3 December 2021 and 15 December 2021. Interest is payable quarterly after 12 months moratorium and principal is paid at maturity. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

(ap) The on-lending facility was granted to the Group's Subsidiary in Mozambique by ABC Holdings Ltd for two facilities disbursed on 1 Dec 2017 and 31 Dec 2016 for a period of 5 and 10 years respectively which attracts an interest rate of 8.5% and 14.25% respectively with Semi- annual repayment of interest and Principal on maturity. From this creditor, the bank has nil undrawn balance as at 31 March 2022.

Reconciliation of interest bearing borrowings

In millions of Naira	**Group** **March 2022**	**Company** **March 2022**
Balance as at 1 January 2022	1,171,260	-
Proceeds from interest bearing borrowings	89,942	-
Arising from business combination	-	-
Repayment of interest bearing borrowings	(38,439)	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	1,222,763	-
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(7,728)	-
Other changes		
Interest expense	11,253	-
Interest paid	(18,724)	-

Balance as at 31 March 2022	**1,207,564**	**-**

	Group December 2021	Company December 2021
Balance as at 1 January 2021	791,455	-
Proceeds from interest bearing borrowings	429,362	-
Arising from business combination (Note 44)	31,567	-
Repayment of interest bearing borrowings	(114,479)	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	1,137,906	-
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	23,697	-
Other changes		
Interest expense	45,620	-
Interest paid	(35,963)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**1,171,260**	**-**

37 Retirement benefit obligation

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Recognised liability for defined benefit obligations (see note (a) below)	4,231	3,846	-	-
Liability for defined contribution obligations	22	31	-	-
	4,252	**3,877**	**-**	**-**

(a) Defined benefit obligations

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Post employment benefit plan (see note (i) below)	4,230	3,846	-	-
Recognised liability	**4,230**	**3,846**	**-**	**-**

(i) Post employment benefit plan

The Group operates a non-contributory, unfunded lump sum defined benefit post employment benefit plan for top executive management of the Group 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 Group's long-term growth objectives.

There is no funding arrangement with a trustee for the Post employment benefit plan as the Group pays for all obligations from its current year profit as such obligations fall due. Depending on their grade, executive staff of the Group 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:

In thousands of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Defined benefit obligations at 1 January	3,846	4,584	-	-
Charge for the period:				
-Interest costs	130	354	-	-
-Current service cost	120	406	-	-
-Benefits paid	-	-	-	-
-Pension under the scheme	134			
Net actuarial gain/(loss) for the period remeasured in OCI:	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements - Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements - Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in salary increases	-	(52)	-	-
Remeasurements - Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in promotions	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements - Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumption	-	(1,125)	-	-
Remeasurements - Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demograhic experience	-	(321)	-	-
Balance, end of period	**4,230**	**3,846**	**-**	**-**
Expense recognised in income statement:				
Current service cost	120	406	-	-
Interest on obligation	130	354	-	-
Total expense recognised in profit and loss (see Note 14)	**250**	**761**	**-**	**-**

All retired benefit obligations have been classified as non current with a closing amount of N4.23 billion for Group

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 4 years. The information on the maturity profile of the defined benefit plan includes the maturity analysis and the distribution of the timing of payment.

Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit pension plan, the group is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

i) Changes in bond yields - A decrease in government bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings.

ii) Inflation risks - Some of the group's pension obligations are linked to salary inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities.

iii) Life expectancy - The majority of the plans' obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plans' liabilities

The sensitivities below relates to Group and Company.

March 2022

In millions of Naira	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Decrease in assumption by 1%	**Liability changes to**	**Total comprehensive income**
Effect of changes in the assumption to the discount rate	Increase in liability by 4.4%	4,013	(167)
Effect of changes in assumption to the salary growth	Decrease in the liability by 4.1%	3,689	157
Effect of changes in assumption to the mortality rate	Decrease in liability by 0.1%	3,842	3

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Increase in assumption by 1%	**Liability changes to**	**Total comprehensive income**
Effect of changes in the assumption to the discount rate	Decrease in liability by 4.1%	3,689	157
Effect of changes in assumption to the salary growth	Increase in the liability by 4.3%	4,012	(166)
Effect of changes in assumption to the mortality rate	Increase in the liability by 0.01%	3,850	(4)

December 2021

In milions of Naira	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Decrease in assumption by 1%	**Liability changes to**	**Total comprehensive income**
Effect of changes in the assumption to the discount rate	Increase in liability by 5.6%	4,013	(167)
Effect of changes in assumption to the salary growth	Decrease in liability by 4.9%	3,689	157
Effect of changes in assumption to the mortality rate	Decrease in liability by 0.02%	3,842	3

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Increase in assumption by 1%	**Liability changes to**	**Total comprehensive income**
Effect of changes in the assumption to the discount rate	Decrease in liability by 5.2%	3,689	157
Effect of changes in assumption to the salary growth	Increase in the liability by 5.2%	4,012	(166)
Effect of changes in assumption to the mortality rate	Increase in the liability by 0.1%	3,850	(4)

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the year) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

Actuarial assumptions:
Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):
The most recent valuation was performed by Alexander Forbes as at 31 March 2022.

	March 2022	December 2021
Discount rate	12.80%	12.80%
Future salary increases	5.00%	5.00%
Retirement age for both male and female	60 years	60 years
Retirement rate: 50 – 59 (average rate)	1.70%	1.70%
Withdrawal rate: 18 – 29	4.50%	4.50%
Withdrawal rate: 30 – 44	6.00%	6.00%
Withdrawal rate: 45 – 50	5.00%	5.00%
Withdrawal rate: 51 – 59 (average rate)	1.70%	1.70%

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 12.8% as at 31 March 2022. 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.

38 Capital and reserves

A Share capital

In millions of Naira	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
(a) Issued and fully paid-up :		
35,545,225,622 Ordinary shares of 50k each	17,773	-

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 Company. All ordinary shares rank pari-passu with the same rights and benefits at meetings of the Company.

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 Company 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 period

The movement on the issued and fully paid-up share capital account during the period was as follows:

In millions of Naira	Company March 2022
Balance, beginning of the period	-
Additions through Share transfer to Holding Company by virtue of change in structure	17,773
Balance, end of the period	17,773

In millions of Naira	Company December 2021
Balance, beginning of the period	-
Balance, end of the period	-

(b) The movement on the number of shares in issue during the period was as follows:

In millions of units	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Balance, beginning of the period	-	-
Additions through Share transfer to Holding Company by virtue of change in structure	35,545	
Balance, end of the period	35,545	-

B Share premium

Share premium is the excess paid by shareholders over the nominal value for their shares.

In millions of Naira	Company March 2022
Balance, beginning of the period	-
Additions through Share transfer to Holding Company by virtue of change in structure	234,039
Balance, end of the period	234,039

In millions of Naira	Company December 2021
Balance, beginning of the period	-
Balance, end of the period	-

C Additional Tier 1 Capital

Access Bank Nigeria issued a U.S.$500,000,000 Perpetual Fixed Rate Resettable Non callable prior to 5.25 years Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Subordinated Notes under its U.S.$1,500,000,000 Global Medium Term Note Programme listed on the London Stock Exchange.

The principal terms of the issue are described below:

1) The AT1 security will rank in claim behind all present and future Senior Obligation; pari passu without any preference among themselves with all present and future parity obligations and in priority to all payments in respect of all present and future Junior Obligations

2) The AT1 security is undated and are redeemable, at the option of the company in whole at (i)any time from 7 October 2026 up to and including the First Reset Date of January 7, 2027 and (ii)every Interest Payment Date thereafter (Issuer Call Date). In addition,the AT1 security is redeemable, at the option of the Bank, in whole in the event of certain changes in the tax or regulatory treatment of the securities

3) AT1 security will bear a fixed rate of interest of 9.125 percent until the initial call date or the initial reset date, as the case may be. After the initial call date or the initial reset date, as the case may be, in the event that they are not redeemed, the AT1 security will bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the aggregate of (i) the Reset Margin of 8.07 per cent. per annum and (ii) the then prevailing U.S. Treasury Rate

4) Interest on the AT1 security will be due and payable only at the sole discretion of the company, and it has sole and absolute discretion at all times and for any reason to cancel (in whole or in part) any interest payment that would otherwise be payable on any interest payment date. Interest on the Notes will be payable semi-annually in arrears commencing on 7 July 2022

In millions of Naira	Initial call date	Group March 2022	Group December 2021
U.S.$500,000,000 Perpetual Fixed Rate Resettable NC 5.25 Additional Tier 1 Subordinated Notes	2026	206,355	206,355
Balance, end of the period		**206,355**	**206,355**

D Retained earnings

	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Retained earnings	451,425	397,273	24,450	-

E Other components of equity

	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Other regulatory reserves (see i(a) below)	142,763	136,728	-	-
Share Scheme reserve	3,363	3,217	-	-
Treasury Shares	(7,462)	(7,513)	-	-
Capital Reserve	3,489	3,489	-	-
Fair value reserve	19	(9,713)	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	20,729	38,191	-	-
Regulatory risk reserve	3,021	6,714	-	-
	165,922	**171,114**	**-**	**-**

(i) Other reserves

Other regulatory reserves

Statutory reserves

Nigerian banking regulations require Access Bank Nigeria 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.

SMEEIS Reserves

The Small and Medium Enterprises Equity Investment Scheme (SMEEIS) reserve is maintained to comply with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)/ Banker's committee's requirement that all licensed deposit money banks in Nigeria set aside a portion of the profit after tax in a fund to be sued to finance equity investment in qualifying small and medium scale enterprises. Under the terms of the guideline (amended by a CBN letter dated 11 July 2006), the contributions will be 10% of profit after tax and shall continue after the first 5 years but banks' contribution shall thereafter reduce to 5% of profit after tax

However, this is no longer mandatory. Therefore, no additional appropriation has been done during the period.

The small and medium scale industries equity investment scheme reserves are non-distributable.

i(a)

	Statutory reserves		SMEEIS Reserves		Total	
	March 2022	December 2021	March 2022	December 2021	March 2022	December 2021
Group						
In millions of Naira						
Opening	103,216	82,063	827	827	104,043	82,890
Transfers during the period	6,035	21,153	-	-	6,035	21,153
Closing	109,252	103,216	827	827	110,078	104,043
Company						
In millions of Naira						
Opening	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing	-	-	-	-	-	-

(ii) Share scheme reserve

This represents the total expenses incurred in providing the Company's shares to its qualifying staff members under the RSPP scheme.

(iii) Treasury shares

This represents the shares held by the new RSPP scheme which have not yet been allocated to staff based on the pre-determined vesting conditions.

(iv) Capital reserve

This balance represents the surplus nominal value of the reconstructed shares of the Company 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 company in issue to 6,978,160,860 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each by the creation of 1 ordinary shares previously held.

(v) Fair value reserve
The fair value reserve comprises the net cumulative change in the fair value of investments measured through other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognised or impaired.

(vi) Foreign currency translation reserve
This balance appears only in the Group accounts and represents the foreign currency exchange difference arising from translating the results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency.

(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 IFRS.

(viii) Retained earnings
Retained earnings are the carried forward recognised income net of expenses plus current year profit attributable to shareholders.

F Non-controlling interest
This represents the Non-controlling interest's (NCI) portion of the net assets of the Group

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021
Access Bank, Gambia	539	592
Access Bank, Sierra Leone	34	49
Access Bank Zambia	2,701	4,253
Access Bank, Rwanda	953	919
Access Bank, Congo	6	5
Access Bank, Ghana	5,045	7,772
Access Bank, Mozambique	5	4
Access Bank, Kenya	1	1
Access Bank, South Africa	1,982	365
Access Bank, Botswana	9,540	9,517
	20,806	**23,477**

This represents the NCI share of profit/(loss) for the period

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group March 2021
Access Bank, Gambia	23	40
Access Bank, Sierra Leone	3	8
Access Bank Zambia	136	507
Access Bank, Rwanda	41	62
Access Bank, Congo	1	1
Access Bank, Ghana	634	1,465
Access Bank, Mozambique	0	0
Access Bank, Kenya	0	0
Access Bank, South Africa	(136)	(318)
Access Bank, Botswana	203	123
	906	**1,888**

	Group March 2022	Group December 2021
Proportional Interest of NCI in subsidiaries	%	%
Access Bank, Gambia	12%	12%
Access Bank, Sierra Leone	1%	1%
Access Bank Zambia	19%	19%
Access Bank, Rwanda	9%	9%
Access Bank Congo	0%	0%
Access Bank, Ghana	7%	7%
Access Bank, Mozambique	0.02%	0.02%
Access Bank, Kenya	0.02%	0.02%
Access Bank, South Africa	9.65%	9.65%
Access Bank, Botswana	21.85%	21.85%

39 Contingencies

Claims and litigation

The Group is a party to numerous legal actions arising out of its normal business operations. The Directors believe that, based on currently available information and advice of counsel, none of the outcomes that result from such proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Group, either individually or in the aggregate. N2.62Bn provision has been made as at 31 March 2022.

Contingent liability and commitments

In common with other banks, 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 undertaken by a Group 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 custom and performance bonds and are generally short term commitments to third parties which are not directly dependent on the customer's credit worthiness. 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 year, 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 table below summarises the fair value amount of contingent liabilities and commitments off-financial position risk:
Acceptances, bonds, guarantees and other obligations for the account of customers:

a. These comprise:

In millions of Naira	**Group March 2022**	**Group December 2021**	**Company March 2022**	**Company December 2021**
Contingent liabilities:				
Transaction related bonds and guarantees	495,591	518,560	-	-
Commitments:				
Clean line facilities for letters of credit, unconfirmed letters of credit and other commitments	780,500	618,809	-	-
	1,276,092	**1,137,369**	**-**	**-**

40 Reconciliation to the Cash and cash equivalents

(a) *Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the statement of cash flows:*

In millions of Naira	Group March 2022	Group December 2021	Company March 2022	Company December 2021
Cash on hand and balances with banks	945,553	1,078,727	24,882	-
Unrestricted balances with central banks	73,407	72,671	-	-
Money market placements	181,435	102,503	-	-
Investment under management	28,389	28,197	-	-
Treasury bills with original maturity of less than 90days	4,328	246,825	-	-
	1,233,112	**1,528,923**	**24,882**	**-**

Cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of the preparation of the statement of cash flows excludes cash collaterals held for letters of credit and the mandatory cash deposit held with the Central Bank of Nigeria.

(b) *Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities*

	Debt securities issued		Interest bearing borrowings	
	Group March 2022	Company March 2022	Group March 2022	Company March 2022
Net debt	264,495	-	1,171,260	-
Acquired from business combinations	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from interest bearing borrowings	-	-	89,942	-
Repayment of interest bearing borrowings	-	-	(38,439)	-
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-
Repayment of debt securities issued	-	-	-	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	264,496	-	1,222,763	-
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(3,713)	-	(7,728)	-
Other changes				
Interest expense	5,390	-	11,253	-
Interest paid	(9,971)	-	(18,724)	-
Balance	**256,200**	**-**	**1,207,570**	**-**

	Debt securities issued		Interest bearing borrowings	
	Group December 2021	Company December 2021	Group December 2021	Company December 2021
Net debt	169,160	-	791,455	-
Proceeds from interest bearing borrowings	-	-	429,362	-
Arising from business combination	-	-	31,567	-
Repayment of interest bearing borrowings	-	-	(114,479)	-
Debt securities issued	208,961	-	-	-
Repayment of debt securities issued	(123,972)	-	-	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	254,149	-	1,137,906	-
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	8,506	-	23,697	-
Other changes				
Interest expense	21,734	-	45,620	-
Interest paid	(19,894)	-	(35,963)	-
Balance	**264,494**	**-**	**1,171,259**	**-**

(C) *Non-cash investing activities and financing activities:*
The following activities as listed below are the items that have been identified as non cash investing and financing activities arising from the merger

Acquisition of Right of use assets-(see note 28 (b)
Partial settlement of a business combination through the issuance of shares (see note 44(a)i

44 Business Combination

(a) Business Combination with Grobank South Africa

The Bank recently acquired Grobank in South Africa with effect from 4th May 2021. As part of the acquisition, Grobank issued additional units of shares to the Bank. The acquisition involved the Bank acquiring 90.35% of the net assets in exchange for cash of N11,411,682,891 (Eleven billion, four hundred and eleven thousand, six hundred and eighty two thousand, eight hundred and ninety one Naira). The cash consideration is considered as the fair value of the shares acquired and the bargain purchase is considered provisional as at the reporting year. This will be concluded within the 12months window as allowed by IFRS 3.

In millions of Naira	**Bank** **April 2021**
Considerations:	
Cash payment	11,412
Total Consideration	**11,412**
Fair value of NCI (non-controlling interests) at acquisiton	1,329
Fair Value of Net assets/ (liabilities) acquired from business combination (see note 44 (f) below)	13,771
Fair value adjustment	-
Bargain Purchase	**(1,031)**

The fair value of the net assets/(liabilities) acquired include:

	Group **April 2021**
(b) Assets	
Cash and balances with banks	34,738
Non pledged trading assets	-
Derivative financial assets	-
Pledged assets	-
Loans to banks	-
Loans and advances to customers	49,302
Investment securities	8,007
Investment properties	-
Other assets	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-
Investment in associates	-
Property and equipment	288
Intangible assets	1,682
Deferred tax assets	-
	94,018
Asset classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	-
Total assets	**94,018**

Liabilities	
Deposits from financial institutions	3,516
Deposits from customers	70,230
Derivative Liabilities	90
Current tax liabilities	-
Other liabilities	6,410
Deferred tax liabilities	-
Debt securities issued	-
Interest-bearing borrowings	-
	80,247
Liabilities classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	-
Total liabilities	**80,247**
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**13,771**
Non controlling interest	1,329
Owners of the Bank equity	**12,442**

(c) Business Combination with Cavmont Bank Zambia

Access Bank Zambia recently acquired Cavmont Bank in Zambia with effect from 4th January 2021. The acquisition involved the Bank acquiring 100% issued share capital of Cavmont Bank. The net asset acquired has been recognized as a bargain purchase and is shown as a separae line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

In millions of Naira	**Bank January 2021**
Considerations:	
Cash payment	-
Total Consideration	**-**
Net assets/ (liabilities) acquired from business combination (see note 44	1,454
Fair value adjustment	-
Bargain Purchase	**(1,454)**

The fair value of the net assets/(liabilities) acquired include:

		Group January 2021
(d)	**Assets**	
	Cash and balances with banks	9,582
	Non pledged trading assets	-
	Derivative financial assets	-
	Pledged assets	-
	Loans to banks	-
	Loans and advances to customers	12,963
	Investment securities	10,457
	Investment properties	-
	Other assets	1,846
	Investment in subsidiaries	-
	Investment in associates	-
	Property and equipment	793
	Intangible assets	-
	Deferred tax assets	-
		35,640
	Asset classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	-
	Total assets	**35,640**
	Liabilities	
	Deposits from financial institutions	10,302
	Deposits from customers	22,813
	Derivative Liabilities	-
	Current tax liabilities	-
	Other liabilities	1,070
	Deferred tax liabilities	-
	Debt securities issued	-
	Interest-bearing borrowings	-
		34,185
	Liabilities classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	-
	Total liabilities	**34,185**
	Net assets/ (liabilities)	**1,454**
	Non controlling interest	-
	Owners of the Bank equity	**1,454**

(e) Business Combination with ABC Mozambique

Access Bank Mozambique recently acquired BancABC Bank in Mozambique with effect from 14th May 2021. The acquisition involved the Bank acquiring 99.997% issued share capital of BancABC in exchange for cash of N9,259,068,053 (Nine billion, two hundred and fifty nine million, sixty eight thousand and fifty three naira) used to pay off the shareholders of former BancABC.

The consideration for the acquisition comprises of (i) a cash consideration payment of N5,171,476,925 (Five billion, one hundred and seventy one million, four hundred and seventy six thousand, nine hundred and twenty five Naira) (ii) a deferred payment of N5,164,813,558 (Five billion one hundred and sixty-four million, eight hundred and thirteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-eight naira) to be made to shareholders at the expiration of 2 years. For the purpose of the goodwill computation , this deferred consideration has been carried at its present value of N4,087,591,127 using a discount rate of 12.4% . This discount rate was estimated using a financial instrument close to cash in liquidity and the country risk premium for Mozambique. The goodwill has been computed by comparing the fair value of the nest asset of former BancABC to the present value of the cash consideration paid for the acquisition. The goodwill computation is provisional at the time of this report.

In millions of Naira	Bank May 2021
Considerations:	
Cash payment	5,171
Consideration deferred	3,645
Total Consideration	**8,817**
Net assets/ (liabilities) acquired from business combination (see note 44	9,070
Fair value adjustment	-
Adjusted Net assets/(liabilities) acquired from business combination (see note 44 (h) below)	9,070
Bargain Purchase	**(253)**

The fair value of the net assets/(liabilities) acquired include:

		Bank May 2021
(f)	**Assets**	
	Cash and balances with banks	19,195
	Non pledged trading assets	-
	Derivative financial assets	-
	Pledged assets	-
	Loans to banks	19,638
	Loans and advances to customers	37,517
	Investment securities	8,607
	Investment properties	2,567
	Other assets	2,122
	Investment in subsidiaries	-
	Investment in associates	-
	Property and equipment	3,350
	Intangible assets	171
	Deferred tax assets	1,838
		95,004
	Asset classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	-
	Total assets	**95,004**
	Liabilities	
	Deposits from financial institutions	765
	Deposits from customers	79,068
	Derivative Liabilities	-
	Current tax liabilities	-
	Other liabilities	3,338
	Deferred tax liabilities	-
	Debt securities issued	-
	Interest-bearing borrowings	2,763
		85,934
	Liabilities classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	-
	Total liabilities	**85,934**
	Net assets/ (liabilities)	**9,070**
	Non controlling interest	-
	Owners of the Bank equity	**9,070**

(g) Business Combination with ABC Botswana

Access Bank Plc recently acquired BancABC Bank in Botswana with effect from 7th OCtober 2021. The acquisition involved the Bank acquiring 78.15% issued share capital of BancABC in exchange for cash of N34,341,408,120 (Thirty four billion, three hundred and forty one million, four hundred and eight thousand, one hundred and twenty naira) used to pay off the shareholders of former BancABC.

The consideration for the acquisition comprises of (i) an upfront cash consideration payment of N22,699,050,000 (Twenty two billion, six hundred and ninety-nine million and fifty thousand Naira) (ii) a second tranche payment of N11,642,358,120 (Eleven billion, six hundred and forty-two million, three hundred and fifty-eight thousand, one hundred and twenty naira) to be made to shareholders in April, 2022. The goodwill has been computed by comparing the fair value of the net asset of former BancABC to the present value of the cash consideration paid and payable for the acquisition. The goodwill computation is provisional at the time of this report.

In millions of Naira	Bank October 2021
Considerations:	
Cash payment	22,699
Consideration payable at a future date	11,329
Total Consideration	**34,028**
Net assets/ (liabilities) acquired from business combination (see note 44 (j) below)	33,145
Fair value adjustment	-
Adjusted Net assets/(liabilities) acquired from business combination (see note 44 (j) below)	33,145
Goodwill	**883**

The fair value of the net assets/(liabilities) acquired include:

		Bank October 2021
(h)	**Assets**	
	Cash and balances with banks	34,830
	Non pledged trading assets	-
	Derivative financial assets	2,414
	Pledged assets	-
	Loans to banks	-
	Loans and advances to customers	231,423
	Investment securities	18,669
	Investment properties	-
	Other assets	2,931
	Investment in subsidiaries	19,643
	Investment in associates	-
	Property and equipment	3,882
	Intangible assets	2,944
	Current tax assets	580
	Deferred tax assets	1,161
		318,476
	Asset classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	-
	Total assets	**318,476**
	Liabilities	
	Deposits from financial institutions	7,068
	Deposits from customers	235,731
	Derivative Liabilities	2,337
	Current tax liabilities	-
	Other liabilities	5,606
	Deferred tax liabilities	-
	Debt securities issued	-
	Interest-bearing borrowings	25,321
		276,063
	Liabilities classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	-
	Total liabilities	**276,063**
	Net assets/ (liabilities)	**42,413**
	Non controlling interest	9,267
	Owners of the Bank equity	**33,145**

45 Director-related exposures

Access Bank Nigeria Plc has some exposures that are related to its Directors. It 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 authorizing the Group 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 Group'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 Article 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 12months."

The Group's principal exposure to all its directors as at 31 March 2022 is N315.93Mn. However, the relevant obligors under this category also have credit balances and deposits maintained in their bank accounts which mitigate the risks to the Group.

Below is a schedule showing the details of the Bank's director-related lending:

S/N	Name of borrower	Relationship to reporting institution	Name of related Directors	Facility type	Outstanding Principal	Status	Nature of security
					N'm		
1	Paul Usoro & Company	Non-executive director	Mr Paul Usoro	Overdraft	293	Performing	Cash collateral
2	Paul and Mfon Usoro	Non-executive director	Mr Paul Usoro	Credit Card	12	Performing	Cash collateral
3	Okey Nwuke	Non-executive director	Mr Okey Nwuke	Overdraft	-	Performing	Cash collateral
				Credit Card	7	Performing	Cash collateral
4	Ajoritsedere Josephi Awosika	Non-executive director	Ajoritsedere Awosika	Term Loan	4	Performing	Cash collateral
	Balance, end of period				**316**		

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Value Added Statement

In millions of Naira

	Group March 2022	%	Group March 2021	%
Gross earnings	295,736		222,141	
Interest expense				
Foreign	(15,038)		(12,493)	
Local	(54,649)		(22,471)	
	226,049		187,178	
Net impairment (loss) on financial assets	(13,685)		(11,806)	
Net impairment loss on non financial assets	-		(729)	
Bought-in-materials and services				
Foreign	(13,591)		(1,481)	
Local	(77,069)		(69,233)	
Value added	**121,704**		**103,927**	
Distribution of Value Added				
To Employees:				
Employees costs	29,252	24%	20,062	19%
To government				
Government as taxes	7,735	6%	7,503	7%
To providers of finance				
Interest on borrowings	16,642	14%	14,875	14%
Dividend to shareholders	-	0%	-	0%
Retained in business:				
For replacement of property and equipment and intangible assets	10,676	9%	8,940	9%
For replacement of equipment on lease	-	0%	-	0%
Retained profit (including Statutory and regulatory risk reserves	57,400	47%	52,547	51%
	121,704	**100%**	**103,927**	**100%**

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

Value Added Statement

In millions of Naira	Company March 2022	%	Company March 2021	%
Gross earnings	24,882		-	
Interest expense				
Foreign	-		-	
Local	-		-	
	24,882		-	
Net impairment (loss) on financial assets	-		-	
Net impairment loss on other financial assets	-		-	
Bought-in-materials and services				
Foreign	(16,513)		-	
Local	16,086		-	
Value added	**24,454**		**-**	
Distribution of Value Added				
To Employees:				
Employees costs	-	0%	-	0%
To government				
Government as taxes	-	0%	-	0%
To providers of finance				
Interest on borrowings	-	0%	-	0%
Dividend to shareholders	-	0%	-	0%
Retained in business:				
For replacement of property and equipment	4	0%	-	0%
For replacement of equipment on lease	-	0%	-	0%
Retained profit (including Statutory and regulatory risk reserves	24,450	100%	-	0%
	24,454	**100%**	**-**	**0%**

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

Other financial Information
Five-year Financial Summary

Group	March 2022	December 2021	December 2020	December 2019	December 2018
In millions of Naira					
Assets					
Cash and balances with banks	1,417,893	1,487,665	723,873	723,064	740,926
Investment under management	33,745	34,942	30,451	28,292	23,839
Non pledged trading assets	855,171	892,508	207,952	129,819	38,817
Pledged assets	431,925	344,537	228,546	605,556	554,053
Derivative financial instruments	79,087	171,332	251,113	143,521	128,440
Loans and advances to banks	304,570	284,548	392,821	152,825	142,490
Loans and advances to customers	4,285,714	4,161,364	3,218,107	2,911,580	1,993,606
Investment securities	2,280,638	2,270,338	1,749,549	1,084,604	501,072
Investment properties	217	217	217	927	-
Other assets	2,017,410	1,707,290	1,548,891	1,055,510	704,327
Investment in associates	3,518	2,641	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment	252,897	247,734	226,479	211,214	103,669
Intangible assets	69,196	70,332	69,190	62,480	9,752
Deferred tax assets	6,076	13,781	4,240	8,808	923
Assets classified as held for sale	44,387	42,737	28,318	24,958	12,242
Total assets	12,082,447	11,731,964	8,679,748	7,143,157	4,954,154
Liabilities					
Deposits from financial institutions	1,439,294	1,696,521	958,397	1,186,356	994,573
Deposits from customers	7,494,464	6,954,827	5,587,418	4,255,837	2,564,908
Derivative financial instruments	13,424	13,953	20,881	6,886	5,206
Current tax liabilities	9,075	4,643	2,160	3,531	4,058
Other liabilities	555,632	560,709	379,417	324,334	246,439
Deferred tax liabilities	6,228	11,652	14,877	11,273	6,457
Debt securities issued	256,197	264,495	169,160	157,988	251,251
Interest-bearing borrowings	1,207,563	1,171,260	791,455	586,603	388,417
Retirement benefit obligations	4,252	3,877	4,941	3,609	2,336
Total liabilities	10,986,129	10,681,935	7,928,707	6,536,416	4,463,644
Equity					
Share capital and share premium	251,811	251,811	251,811	251,811	212,439
Additional Tier 1 Capital	206,355	206,355	-	-	-
Retained earnings	451,425	397,273	252,397	221,666	155,593
Other components of equity	165,923	171,113	239,494	124,734	114,610
Non controlling interest	20,804	23,477	7,339	8,529	7,870
Total equity	1,096,318	1,050,028	751,041	606,741	490,513
Total liabilities and Equity	12,082,447	11,731,964	8,679,748	7,143,157	4,954,154
Gross earnings	295,736	971,885	764,717	666,754	528,745
Profit before income tax	65,134	176,701	125,922	111,926	103,188
Profit from continuing operations	57,399	160,216	106,010	94,057	94,981
Profit for the period	57,399	160,216	106,010	94,057	94,981
Non controlling interest	905	1,888	1,327	1,008	963
Profit attributable to equity holders	56,493	158,328	104,683	93,049	94,018
Dividend declared	0k	100k	80k	65k	50k
Earning per share - Basic	164k	459k	300k	173k	330k
- Adjusted	158k	445k	294k	169k	325k
Number of ordinary shares of 50k	35,545,225,622	35,545,225,622	35,545,225,622	35,545,225,622	28,927,971,631

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

Other financial Information
Five-year Financial Summary

Company	March 2022	December 2021	December 2020	December 2019	December 2018
In millions of Naira					
Assets					
Cash and balances with banks	24,882	-	-	-	-
Investment under management	-	-	-	-	-
Non pledged trading assets	-	-	-	-	-
Pledged assets	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	10,923	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiary	251,811	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment	258	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-
Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	287,874	-	-	-	-
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	11,613	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Interest-bearing borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	11,613	-	-	-	-
Equity					
Share capital and share premium	251,811	-	-	-	-
Additional Tier 1 Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings	24,450	-	-	-	-
Other components of equity	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity	276,261	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities and Equity	287,874	-	-	-	-
Gross earnings	24,882	-	-	-	-
Profit before income tax	24,450	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	24,450	-	-	-	-
Dividend declared	0k	-	-	-	-
Earning per share - Basic	69k	-	-	-	-
- Adjusted	69k	-	-	-	-
Number of ordinary shares of 50k	35,545,225,622	-	-	-	-