



UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA PLC

**Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the
period ended 30 September 2019**

United Bank for Africa Plc

Condensed Consolidated and Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	Group		Group	
		9 months to		3 months to	
		Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018	Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>					
Interest income	5	297,903	268,937	93,018	81,643
Interest income on amortised cost and FVOCI securities		291,373	266,599	90,509	81,639
Interest income on FVTPL securities		6,530	2,338	2,509	4
Interest expense	6	(138,989)	(118,239)	(44,227)	(42,021)
Net interest income		158,914	150,698	48,791	39,622
Fees and commission income	7	86,530	68,756	34,186	22,911
Fees and commission expense	8	(23,236)	(18,226)	(6,947)	(4,978)
Net fee and commission income		63,294	50,530	27,239	17,933
Net trading and foreign exchange income	9	35,720	32,401	2,974	11,945
Other operating income	10	8,066	4,735	4,351	412
Total non-interest income		107,080	87,666	34,564	30,290
Operating income		265,994	238,364	83,355	69,912
Net impairment loss on loans and receivables	11	(6,663)	(10,674)	(3,543)	(3,942)
Net operating income after impairment loss on loans and receivables		259,331	227,690	79,812	65,970
Employee benefit expenses	12	(55,204)	(53,254)	(18,026)	(18,040)
Depreciation and amortisation	13	(11,606)	(8,610)	(3,653)	(2,951)
Other operating expenses	14	(94,811)	(87,221)	(30,355)	(24,390)
Total operating expenses		(161,621)	(149,085)	(52,034)	(45,381)
Share of profit /(loss) of equity-accounted investee	23(b)	523	506	181	382
Profit before income tax		98,233	79,111	27,959	20,971
Taxation charge	15	(16,605)	(17,413)	(3,071)	(3,065)
Profit for the period from continuing operations		81,628	61,698	24,888	17,906
Profit for the period from discontinued operations		-	-	-	-
Profit for the period		81,628	61,698	24,888	17,906
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will be reclassified to income statement:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(10,123)	(15,435)	1,227	(489)
Fair value changes on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income(FVOCI):					
Net fair value gains during the period		5,255	1,378	(7,379)	2,408
Net amount transferred to the income statement		1,758	(758)	-	49
		(3,110)	(14,815)	(6,152)	1,968
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement:					
Fair value changes on equity investments at FVOCI		3,472	3,472	-	-
		3,472	3,472	-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		362	(11,343)	(6,152)	1,968
Total comprehensive income for the period		81,990	50,355	18,736	19,874
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of Parent		79,319	58,914	24,023	17,157
Non-controlling interest		2,309	2,784	865	749
Profit for the period		81,628	61,698	24,888	17,906
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of Parent		82,134	48,103	18,449	19,125
Non-controlling interest		(144)	2,252	287	749
Total comprehensive income for the period		81,990	50,355	18,736	19,874
Basic and diluted earnings per share expressed in Naira	16	2.32	1.72	0.70	0.50

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial

United Bank for Africa Plc

Condensed Consolidated and Separate Statements of Financial Position

As at	Notes	Group	
		Sep. 2019	Dec. 2018
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>			
ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances	17	1,242,260	1,220,596
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	58,528	19,439
Derivative assets	24	39,655	34,784
Loans and advances to banks	19	49,201	15,797
Loans and advances to customers	20	1,936,012	1,715,285
Investment securities:			
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	21	852,265	1,036,653
- At amortised cost	21	543,910	600,479
Other assets	22	75,038	63,012
Investment in equity-accounted investee	23	4,368	4,610
Property and equipment		120,953	115,973
Intangible assets		15,505	18,168
Deferred tax assets		23,200	24,942
TOTAL ASSETS		4,960,895	4,869,738
LIABILITIES			
Derivative liabilities	24	574	99
Deposits from banks	25	167,490	174,836
Deposits from customers	26	3,372,903	3,349,120
Other liabilities	27	122,112	120,764
Current tax liabilities	15	4,876	8,892
Borrowings	28	706,117	683,532
Subordinated liabilities	29	31,250	29,859
Deferred tax liabilities		45	28
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,405,367	4,367,130
EQUITY			
Share capital		17,100	17,100
Share premium		98,715	98,715
Retained earnings		212,249	168,073
Other reserves		208,469	199,581
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT		536,533	483,469
Non-controlling interests		18,995	19,139
TOTAL EQUITY		555,528	502,608
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		4,960,895	4,869,738

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

Approved by the board of directors on 18 October, 2019



Ugo A. Nwaghodoh
Group Chief Finance Officer
FRC/2012/ICAN/0000000272



Kennedy Uzoka
Group Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2013/IODN/0000015087



Tony O. Elumelu, CON
Chairman, Board of Directors
FRC/2013/CIBN/00000002590

United Bank for Africa Plc
Condensed Consolidated and Separate Statements of Changes in Equity
Group
In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent										
	Share Capital	Share premium	Translation reserve	Regulatory credit risk reserve	Fair value reserve	Treasury shares	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
For the nine months ended 30 September 2019											
At 1 January 2019	17,100	98,715	18,178	21,521	69,099	-	90,783	168,073	483,469	19,139	502,608
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,319	79,319	2,309	81,628
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(7,670)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,670)	(2,453)	(10,123)
Fair value change in financial assets classified as FVOCI	-	-	-	-	8,727	-	-	-	8,727	-	8,727
Net amount transferred to income statement	-	-	-	-	1,758	-	-	-	1,758	-	1,758
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(7,670)	-	10,485	-	-	79,319	82,134	(144)	81,990
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	6,073	-	-	-	(6,073)	-	-	-
Transactions with owners											
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29,070)	(29,070)	-	(29,070)
At 30 September 2019	17,100	98,715	10,508	27,594	79,584	-	90,783	212,249	536,533	18,995	555,528
For the nine months ended 30 September 2018											
At 1 January 2018 (IFRS 9)	17,100	98,715	37,102	44,850	81,108	-	84,626	106,269	469,770	18,231	488,001
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,914	58,914	2,784	61,698
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(14,903)	-	-	-	-	-	(14,903)	(532)	(15,435)
Fair value change in (available-for-sale) financial assets	-	-	-	-	4,850	-	-	-	4,850	-	4,850
Net amount transferred to income statement	-	-	-	-	(758)	-	-	-	758	-	758
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(14,903)	-	4,092	-	-	58,914	48,103	2,252	50,355
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,369	(5,369)	-	-	-
Transactions with owners											
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29,070)	(29,070)	-	(29,070)
At 30 September 2018	17,100	98,715	22,199	44,850	85,200	-	89,995	130,744	488,803	20,483	509,286
At 31 December 2018	17,100	98,715	18,178	21,521	69,099	-	90,783	168,073	483,469	19,139	502,608

United Bank for Africa Plc
Condensed Consolidated and Separate Statements of Cash Flows

<i>For the nine months ended 30 September</i>	Notes	Group	
		Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		98,233	79,111
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation of property and equipment	13	8,979	7,441
Amortisation of intangible assets	13	1,260	1,169
Allowance for credit loss on loans to customers	11	11,183	10,618
Allowance for credit loss / reversals on loans to banks	11	(900)	82
Write-off of loans and advances	11	1,310	2,101
Impairment charge/(reversal) on other assets	11	248	1,555
Net fair value (gain)/loss on derivatives		(4,396)	(29,525)
Dividend income	10	(5,911)	(2,986)
Origination and reversal of temporary difference		1,759	6,420
Foreign currency revaluation loss/(gain)	9	(440)	20,045
Net interest income		(158,914)	(150,698)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investee		(523)	(506)
		(48,112)	(55,173)
Change in financial assets measure at FVTPL		(40,467)	(13,121)
Change in cash reserve balance		(9,890)	(85,334)
Change in loans and advances to banks		(32,504)	(10,871)
Change in loans and advances to customers		(233,221)	(6,381)
Change in money market placements		(96,008)	(63,715)
Change in other assets		39,276	(24,479)
Change in deposits from banks		(7,346)	(759)
Change in deposits from customers		23,783	443,970
Change in other liabilities and provisions		1,348	31,946
Interest received		297,903	268,937
Interest paid		(136,588)	(117,947)
Income tax paid		(20,621)	(24,213)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		(262,447)	342,860
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities		251,442	(368,011)
Purchase of property and equipment		(13,959)	(12,657)
Additional investment in in equity-accounted investee		-	(945)
Dividend received		5,911	2,986
(Sale)/Purchase of intangible assets		1,403	4,274
Net cash used in investing activities		244,797	(374,353)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		85,215	88,345
Repayment of borrowings		(33,781)	(106,848)
Redemption of subordinated liabilities		-	(35,000)
Dividend paid to owners of the parent		(29,070)	(29,070)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		22,364	(82,573)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		4,714	(114,066)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(90,327)	34,250
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	17	662,245	428,428
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	576,632	348,612

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

Notes to the financial statements

1 General Information

United Bank for Africa Plc (the "Group") is a Nigerian registered company with address at 57 Marina, Lagos, Nigeria. The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the period ended 30 September 2019 comprise the Bank (Parent) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually referred to as "Group entities"). The Bank and its subsidiaries are primarily involved in corporate, commercial and retail banking, trade services, cash management, treasury and custodial services.

2 Basis of preparation

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The interim consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial statements as at 31 December 2017.

The same accounting policies and methods of computation were followed in preparation of these interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements. Details of changes in accounting policies, where applicable during the period are disclosed in note 3.27.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of measurement

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

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

3.2 Functional and presentation currency

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

3.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the directors to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, incomes and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods. There were no material changes in management's estimates during the period.

3.4 Basis of consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

3.4 Basis of consolidation - continued

(b) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method.

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

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

When this total is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised in the income statement.

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

Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

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

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

(c) Disposal of subsidiaries

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

(d) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and any unrealised gains or losses or incomes and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

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

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

(f) Associates

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

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.

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.

Dilution gains and losses arising on investments in associates are recognised in the income statement.

3.5 Foreign currency

(a) Foreign currency transactions

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

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

(b) Foreign operations

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

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

3.6 Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense for all interest bearing financial instruments, except for those classified at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all transaction costs and fees paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

3.7 Fees and commissions income and expenses

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

Notes to the financial statements

Other fees and commission expenses relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

3.8 Net trading and foreign exchange income

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

3.9 Dividend income

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

3.10 Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

3.11 Cash and bank balances

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

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

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

3.12 Trading assets

Trading assets are those assets that the Group acquires principally for the purpose of selling in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Notes to the financial statements

Trading assets are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised as part of net trading and foreign exchange income in profit or loss.

3.13 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

3.14 Property and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

(b) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognised or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

(d) De-recognition

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

3.15 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration over the Group's interest in net fair value of net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiaries at the date of acquisition. When the excess is negative, it is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. Goodwill is tested annually as well as whenever a trigger event has been observed for impairment by comparing the present value of the expected future cashflows from a cash generating unit with the carrying value of its net assets, including attributable goodwill. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

(b) Software

Software acquired by the Group is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life not exceeding five years, from the date that it is available for use. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date. Changes in the expected useful life, or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, which are then treated as changes in accounting estimates.

3.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

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

Notes to the financial statements

3.17 Repossessed collateral

Repossession collateral represents financial and non-financial assets acquired by the Group in settlement of overdue loans. The assets are initially recognised at fair value when acquired and included in the relevant assets depending on the nature and the Group's intention in respect of recovery of these assets; and are subsequently remeasured and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets. Where repossession collateral results in acquiring control over a business, the business combination is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting with fair value of the settled loan representing the cost of acquisition (refer to the accounting policy for consolidation). Accounting policy for associates is applied to repossession shares where the Group obtains significant influence, but not control. The cost of the associate is the fair value of the loan settled by repossessing the pledged shares.

3.18 Deposits and debt securities issued

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

Debt securities issued are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, except where the Group chooses to carry the liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

3.19 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating costs are not provided for.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

3.20 Financial guarantee contracts

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

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

3.21 Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Group operates defined contribution pension scheme. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group makes fixed contributions on contractual basis. The group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

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

Notes to the financial statements

Termination benefits

The Group recognises termination benefits as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. The Group settles termination benefits within twelve months and are accounted for as short-term benefits.

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term employee benefits if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.22 Share capital and reserves

(a) Share issue costs

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

(b) Dividend on ordinary shares

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

(c) Treasury shares

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

3.23 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3.24 Fiduciary activities

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

3.25 Stock of consumables

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

Notes to the financial statements

3.26 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Executive Officer of the Group, 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. All costs that are directly traceable to the operating segments are allocated to the segment concerned, while indirect costs are allocated based on the benefits derived from such cost.

3.27 IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, effective for periods beginning on 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted. IFRS 15 defines principles for recognising revenue and will be applicable to all contracts with customers. However, interest and fee income integral to financial instruments and leases will continue to fall outside the scope of IFRS 15 and will be regulated by the other applicable standards (e.g., IFRS 9, and IFRS 16 Leases).

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

Adoption of this standard does not have any significant impact on the Group.

3.28 IFRS 9: Financial instruments

Effective 1 January 2018, the Group adopted *IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments*. Subsequent upon adoption of IFRS 9, The Group's accounting policies were changed in the areas outlined below, and these new policies became applicable from 1 January 2018.

a. Classification and measurement of financial assets

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

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

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

All other debt instruments are measured at FVTPL.

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

Notes to the financial statements

b. Business model assessment

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

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

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

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

c. SPPI assessment

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

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

d. Investment securities

Investment securities include all securities classified as FVOCI and amortised cost. All investment securities are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured according to the respective classification. Prior to our adoption of IFRS 9, Investment securities were comprised of available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities.

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

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

e. Fair value option

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

Financial assets designated as FVTPL are recorded at fair value and any unrealized gains or losses arising due to changes in fair value are included in net trading and foreign exchange income, depending on our business purpose for holding the financial asset.

Financial liabilities designated as FVTPL are recorded at fair value and fair value changes attributable to changes in our own credit risk are recorded in OCI. Own credit risk amounts recognized in OCI are not reclassified subsequently to net income. The remaining fair value changes not attributable to changes in our own credit risk are recorded in Other operating income, depending on our business purpose for holding the financial liability. Upon initial recognition, if we determine that presenting the effects of own credit risk changes in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in net income, the full fair value change in our debt designated as at FVTPL is recognized in net income. To make that determination, we assess whether we expect that the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk will be offset in profit or loss by a change in the fair value of another financial instrument measured at FVTPL. Such an expectation is based on an economic relationship between the characteristics of the liability and the characteristics of the other financial instrument. The determination is made at initial recognition and is not reassessed. To determine the fair value adjustments on our debt instruments designated as at FVTPL, we calculate the present value of the instruments based on the contractual cash flows over the term of the arrangement by using our effective funding rate at the beginning and end of the period.

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

f. Loans

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

Interest on loans is recognized in interest income using the effective interest method. The estimated future cash flows used in this calculation include those determined by the contractual term of the asset and all fees that are considered to be integral to the effective interest rate. Also included in this amount are transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Fees that relate to activities such as originating, restructuring or renegotiating loans are deferred and recognized as Interest income over the expected term of such loans using the effective interest method. Where there is a reasonable expectation that a loan will be originated, commitment and standby fees are also recognized as interest income over the expected term of the resulting loans using the effective interest method. Otherwise, such fees are recorded as other liabilities and amortised into Other operating income over the commitment or standby period.

Impairment losses on loans are recognized at each balance sheet date in accordance with the three-stage impairment model outlined below.

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g. Allowance for credit losses

An allowance for credit losses (ACL) is established for all financial assets, except for financial assets classified or designated as FVTPL and equity securities designated as FVOCI, which are not subject to impairment assessment. Assets subject to impairment assessment include loans, overdrafts, debt securities and accrued interest receivable. These are carried at amortised cost and presented net of ACL on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. ACL on loans is presented in Allowance for credit losses - loans and advances. ACL on debt securities measured at FVOCI is presented in Fair value reserve in equity.

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

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

1) Performing financial assets:

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

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

2) Impaired financial assets

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

The ACL is a discounted probability-weighted estimate of the cash shortfalls expected to result from defaults over the relevant time horizon. For loan commitments, credit loss estimates consider the portion of the commitment that is expected to be drawn over the relevant time period. For financial guarantees, credit loss estimates are based on the expected payments required under the guarantee contract.

Increases or decreases in the required ACL attributable to purchases and new originations, derecognitions or maturities, and remeasurements due to changes in loss expectations or stage migrations are recorded in Provision for credit losses. Write-offs and recoveries of amounts previously written off are recorded against ACL.

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

h. Measurement of expected credit losses

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

An expected credit loss estimate is produced for each individual exposure. Relevant parameters are modelled on a collective basis using portfolio segmentation that allows for appropriate incorporation of forward looking information.

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

Notes to the financial statements

i. Expected life

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

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

j. Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

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

The following are considered as exception:

1. Outstanding obligation is a result of an amount being disputed between the bank and obligor where the dispute is not more than 90 days.
2. Outstanding obligation is an insignificant amount compared to the total amount due. Any amount not more than 10% is considered insignificant. Only applicable where there is no significant increase in credit risk and analysed on a case by case basis.

The assessment is generally performed at the instrument level and it is performed at least on quarterly basis. If any of the factors above indicate that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, the instrument is moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2. The assessments for significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition and credit-impairment are performed independently as at each reporting period. Assets can move in both directions through the stages of the impairment model. After a financial asset has migrated to Stage 2, if it is no longer considered that credit risk has significantly increased relative to initial recognition in a subsequent reporting period, it will move back to Stage 1 after 90 days. Similarly, an asset that is in Stage 3 will move back to Stage 2 if it is no longer considered to be credit-impaired after 90 days. An asset will not move back from stage 3 to stage 1 until after a minimum of 180 days, if it is no longer considered to be credit impaired. This is in line with Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) IFRS 9 guidelines.

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

k. Use of forward-looking information

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

k. Use of forward-looking information(continued)

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

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

l. Definition of default

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

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

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

- The bank sells the credit obligation at a material credit-related economic loss.
- The bank consents to a distressed restructuring of the credit obligation where this is likely to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by the material forgiveness, or postponement, of principal, interest or (where relevant) fees.
- The bank has filed for the obligor's bankruptcy or a similar order in respect of the obligor's credit obligation to the banking group.

The following are considered as exceptions:

- a. Outstanding obligation is a result of an amount being disputed between the bank and obligor where the dispute is not more than 150 days;
- b. In the case of specialized loans, default is defined as where the obligor is past due more than 180 days on any material credit obligation to the bank (principal or interest). This is consistent with CBN guidelines on IFRS 9. In addition, it is consistent with the Bank's historical default pattern on this category of loans. The specialized loans to which this is applicable are Project Financing, Object Financing, Income Producing Real Estate, Commercial Real Estate and Mortgage Loans;
- c. Outstanding obligation is an insignificant amount compared to the total amount due. Any amount not more than 10% of amount due is considered insignificant. Only applicable where there is no significant increase in credit risk and analysed on a case by case basis.
- d. Exposure is still in default due to a new debit when the initial debit has been cleared. Usually occurs when the debit that initiated the initial days past due has been paid but the days past due continues to reflect a debit.

m. Credit-impaired financial assets (Stage 3)

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

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

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

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

Transfer from Stage 2 to 1:- 90 days

Transfer from Stage 3 to 2:- 90 days

Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1:- 180 days

Notes to the financial statements

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

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

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

n. Write-off of loans

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

o. Modifications

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

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

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

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

The following will be applicable to modified financial assets:

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

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

- Change in interest rate arising from a change in MPR which is the benchmark rate that drives borrowing rates in Nigeria;
- Change in financial asset's tenor (increase or decrease);
- Change in installment amount to higher or lower amount;
- Change in the annuity repayment pattern, for example, from monthly to quarterly, half-yearly or yearly
- Change in the applicable financial asset fee

Modification gain or loss is included as part of allowance for credit loss for each financial year.

p. Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

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

Under IFRS 9, financial liabilities are either classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost or financial liabilities at FVTPL.

The Group classifies its financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost, except for:

i. Financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in the trading booking) and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses from financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the Group's own credit risk, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the Group's credit risk are also presented in profit or loss;

ii. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments.

Borrowings and subordinated liabilities are included as part of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Notes to the financial statements

3.29 Changes in accounting policies

Except for the following new standards, the Group has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in Notes 3.1 - 3.28 to all periods presented in these consolidated and separate financial statements. The Group has adopted this new standard with initial date of application of January 1, 2019.

a) IFRS 16 Leases

The Group has adopted the use of IFRS 16 as a new standard with effective date of application January 1, 2019.

The IASB issued the new standard for accounting for leases - IFRS 16 Leases in January 2017. The new standard does not significantly change the accounting for leases for lessors. However it requires lessees to recognise most leases on their balance sheets as lease liabilities, with the corresponding right-of-use assets. Lessees are expected to apply a single model for all recognised leases, but will also have the option not to recognise 'short-term' leases and leases of 'low-value' assets. Generally, the profit or loss recognition pattern for recognised leases will be similar to today's finance lease accounting, with interest and depreciation expense recognised separately in the statement of profit or loss.

The group has adopted IFRS 16 retrospectively from 1 January 2019, but has not restated comparatives for the 2018 reporting period, as permitted under the specific transitional provisions in the standard. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are therefore recognised in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019.

The Group has consequently reclassified the existing operating leases as of January 1, 2019 to Right-of-Use Assets without consideration of corresponding lease liabilities; because those leases had been prepaid. However, in discounting operating leases with renewal options in the Group's books, the transition date to the next renewal dates were identified as lease terms in determining the lease liability. Meanwhile, associated amortisation of the ROU assets would commence for those period for which the Group has the right to use an underlying asset.

Notes to the financial statements

3.30 Impact of adoption of IFRS 16

Adjustments recognised on adoption of IFRS 16

On adoption of IFRS 16, the group recognised right-of-use assets in relation to leases which had previously been classified as operating leases¹ under the principles of IAS 17 Leases. On transition date January 1,2019, no lease liabilities were recognised with respect to existing operating leases as they had been prepaid.

However, for leases for which the group was reasonable certain to exercise renewal or extension options, those lease liabilities were measured as the present value of the payments made at next respective renewal dates, discounted using the corresponding FGN Bond/Bill yields of similar maturity (risk premium inclusive) with their respective lease terms as of 1 January 2019. The weighted average discount rates applied to the lease liabilities on 1 January 2019 was 16.17%.

The group has adopted IFRS 16 retrospectively from 1 January 2019, but has not restated comparatives for the 2018 reporting period, as permitted under the simplified approach in the standard.

Group

For the period ended 30 September,2019

In millions of Nigerian Naira

		IFRS 16	
		Existing Leases	Leases with extension options
Total Operating Leases:			
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2018		3,098	-
Reclassification from operating lease as at 1 January 2019		3,098	-
Book value of leases probable of renewal/extension 1		-	1,285
Additions/Renewal during the period		4,239	-
Matured leases during the period		(24)	-
Amortisation during the period		(1,343)	-
Right-of-use assets as at September 30,2019		5,970	1,285
Total Right of Use assets		7,255	
Operating Leases highly probable of renewal:			
Discounted using FG Bond yields of similar maturity at the date of initial application			
Total current lease liabilities as at 30 September 2019			1,285

The change in accounting policy for the group affected the following items in the balance sheet of the Group on 30 September 2019:

- Right-of -use assets rose by ₦4.2bn
- Prepaid rent decreased by ₦3.1bn
- Lease liability increased by ₦1.3bn

¹The associated right-of-use assets for operating leases were measured on a retrospective basis as if the new rules had always been applied.They were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability discounted to present value; relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018.

¹¹Right-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 Bank is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Practical Expedients applied:

- (i) Implicit borrowing rate (IBR) used for discounting was determined using the corresponding FGN Bond/Bill yields of similar maturity (risk premium inclusive) with their respective lease terms(16.45% +1%). Hence,there was application of single lease rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics but matched with their relevant lease terms.
- (ii) There were no onerous lease contracts that would have required an adjustment to the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application.
- (iii) The Group measured its right-of-use asset as an amount equal to the lease liability while excluding other initial direct costs of measurement at the date of initial application.
- (iv) Existing leases for which had been prepaid were not discounted but reclassified from other assets to right of use assets.
- (v)The Group also considered use of hindsight in determining lease term where the contract contains option to extend or terminate the lease
- (vi) Right of use assets amortisation is computed over the relevant lease terms.
- (vii)For the purpose of discounting, the lease liability only exists on leases for which the Group was reasonably certain to be renewed and only those of which with maturity of not more than 12 months.

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). There was no lease with low-value assets recognition exemption as this was not determinable as at this reporting date. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements

For the nine months ended 30 September

8 Fees and commission expense

In millions of Nigerian Naira

E-Banking expense
Trade related expenses
Funds transfer expense

Group 9 months to		Group 3 months to	
Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018	Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018
19,920	15,643	6,728	4,934
982	2,469	219	44
2,334	114	-	-
23,236	18,226	6,947	4,978

9 Net trading and foreign exchange income

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Fixed income securities
Foreign exchange trading income
Foreign currency revaluation gain/(loss)
Fair value gain/(loss) on derivatives (note 24(c))

Group 9 months to		Group 3 months to	
Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018	Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018
11,312	5,363	82	1,506
19,572	17,242	5,146	10,908
440	(20,045)	(671)	(17,699)
4,396	29,841	(1,583)	17,230
35,720	32,401	2,974	11,945

10 Other operating income

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Dividend income
Rental income
Income on cash handling

Group 9 months to		Group 3 months to	
Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018	Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018
5,911	2,986	2,806	30
316	295	104	80
1,839	1,454	1,441	302
8,066	4,735	4,351	412

11 Impairment loss on loans and receivables

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Allowance for credit losses on loans and advances to customers:
- Allowance for credit loss
Allowance for credit losses on loans and advances to banks:
- Allowance for credit loss / (reversal)
Write-off on loans and advances
Recoveries on loans written-off
Impairment (reversal)/ charge on investment securities
Impairment (reversal)/ charge on off-balance sheet items
Impairment charge/(reversal) on other assets

Group 9 months to		Group 3 months to	
Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018	Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018
11,183	10,618	9,183	3,629
(900)	82	(1,351)	6
1,310	2,101	1,310	793
(3,273)	(3,682)	(1,041)	(1,840)
(2)	-	(216)	-
(1,903)	-	(3,667)	-
248	1,555	(675)	1,354
6,663	10,674	3,543	3,942

12 Employee benefit expenses

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Wages and salaries
Defined contribution plans

Group 9 months to		Group 3 months to	
Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018	Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018
53,357	51,418	17,490	17,434
1,847	1,836	536	606
55,204	53,254	18,026	18,040

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements

For the nine months ended 30 September

13 Depreciation and amortisation

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Depreciation of property and equipment

Amortisation of intangible assets

Right of use amortisation

Group 9 months to		Group 3 months to	
Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018	Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018
8,979	7,441	2,964	2,558
1,260	1,169	422	393
1,367	-	267	-
11,606	8,610	3,653	2,951

For the nine months ended 30 September

14 Other operating expenses

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Banking sector resolution cost

Deposit insurance premium

Non-deposit insurance costs

Occupancy and premises maintenance cost

Business travels

Advertising, promotion and branding

Contract services

Communication and IT related expenses

Printing, stationery and subscriptions

Security and cash handling expenses

Fuel, repairs and maintenance

Training and human capital development

Loan recovery expenses

Loss on disposal of property and equipment

Penalties

Group 9 months to		Group 3 months to	
Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018	Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018
19,992	14,659	-	-
7,437	5,635	2,462	1,816
1,773	1,636	955	575
9,370	10,176	4,180	3,388
4,666	4,980	1,909	870
5,686	4,881	2,594	1,085
10,451	10,425	5,347	3,566
8,228	7,077	3,341	3,754
3,815	4,368	1,516	946
5,316	4,161	2,103	938
14,836	15,458	4,151	6,066
3,036	2,374	1,681	1,294
110	1,383	44	86
14	-	-	-
81	8	72	6
94,811	87,221	30,355	24,390

15 Taxation

For the three months ended 31 March

In millions of Nigerian Naira

(a) **Current tax expense**

Current period

Adjustment for current tax of prior period

Origination and reversal of temporary differences

Group 9 months to		Group 3 months to	
Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018	Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018
16,605	17,413	3,071	9,547
-	-	-	(5,360)
16,605	17,413	3,071	4,187
-	-	-	(1,122)
16,605	17,413	3,071	3,065

(b) **Current tax liabilities**

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Balance, beginning of period

Tax paid

Income tax charge

Balance, end of period

Group Sep. 2019	Group Dec. 2018
8,892	7,668
(20,621)	(21,822)
16,605	23,046
4,876	8,892

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements

16 Earnings per share

	Group 9 months to		Group 3 months to	
	Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018	Sep. 2019	Sep. 2018
<i>For the nine months ended 30 September</i>				
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	79,319	58,914	24,023	17,157
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	34,199	34,199	34,199	34,199
Basic and diluted earnings per share expressed in Naira	2.32	1.72	0.70	0.50

17 Cash and bank balances

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group Sep. 2019	Group Dec. 2018
Cash	83,923	101,609
Current balances with banks	281,288	344,123
Unrestricted balances with central banks	149,209	202,714
Money market placements	154,267	8,467
Restricted balances with central banks (note (i) below)	573,573	563,683
	1,242,260	1,220,596

(i) Restricted balances with central banks comprise:

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Mandatory reserve deposits with central banks (note (a) below)	518,855	508,965
Special Intervention Reserve (note (b) below)	54,718	54,718
	573,573	563,683

(a) This represents amounts held as cash reserve requirement with central banks of the countries in which the Bank and its subsidiaries operate, and is not available for use in the Group's day-to-day operations.

(b) This represents the Bank's contribution to the Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) Real Sector Support Facility (RSSF), warehoused in the Special Intervention Reserve held with the CBN. The Real Sector Support Facility is to be channeled towards increasing credit to priority sectors of the Nigerian economy. As stipulated by the CBN, the Bank's contribution is 5% of its total naira deposits.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statements of cash flows include the following :

	Group Sep. 2019	Group Dec. 2018
Cash and current balances with banks	365,211	445,732
Unrestricted balances with central bank	149,209	202,714
Money market placements (less than 90 days)	58,259	8,467
Financial assets at FVTPL (less than 90 days)	3,954	5,332
	576,632	662,245

18 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group Sep. 2019	Group Dec. 2018
Government bonds	35,148	696
Treasury bills (less than 90 days maturity) (note (i) below)	3,954	5,332
Treasury bills (above 90 days maturity)	19,426	13,411
	58,528	19,439

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements

(i) This represents treasury bills held for trading, with maturity within three months from the date of purchase. They are highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. They are included as cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

(ii) Fixed income trading activities are restricted to the parent alone.

19	Loans and advances to banks	Group	Group
	<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Sep. 2019	Dec. 2018
	Term loans:		
	Gross amount	49,426	16,147
	Less: Allowance for credit losses	(225)	(350)
		49,201	15,797
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>
20	Loans and advances to customers	Group	Group
	<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Sep. 2019	Dec. 2018
	Loans to individuals, corporate entities and other organisations		
	Gross amount	2,015,944	1,807,393
	Less: Allowance for credit losses	(79,932)	(92,108)
		1,936,012	1,715,285
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>
21	Investment securities	Group	Group
	<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Sep. 2019	Dec. 2018
	(a) At fair value through other comprehensive income		
	Treasury bills	645,365	790,292
	Bonds	100,007	143,608
	Equity investments	106,893	102,753
		852,265	1,036,653
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	(b) At amortised cost		
	Treasury bills	322,863	321,131
	Bonds	221,504	279,658
		544,367	600,789
	Allowance for credit losses	(457)	(310)
		543,910	600,479
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements

22 Other assets

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group	Group
	Sep. 2019	Dec. 2018
Electronic payments receivables	12,911	20,001
Accounts receivable	39,605	28,148
Dividends receivable	394	-
Pension custody fees receivable	493	744
Prepayments	16,757	14,387
Recoverable taxes	324	1,565
Stock of consumables	3,836	3,477
Right-of-use assets	7,255	-
Gross amount	81,575	68,322
Impairment loss on other assets	(6,537)	(5,310)
Carrying amount	75,038	63,012

23 Investment in equity-accounted investee

Set out below, is information on the Group's investment in equity accounted investee as at 30 September 2019. The Associate Company (UBA Zambia Limited) has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Group. The proportion of the Group's ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held.

There are no published price quotations for the Group's investment in the Associate Company. There are no restrictions on the ability of the Associate Company to transfer funds to the Group in the form of cash dividends or repayment of loans and advances neither are there any contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interest in the Associate Company.

(a) Nature of investment in associates

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest	Nature of the relationship	Measurement method
UBA Zambia Bank Limited	Zambia	Zambia	49	Associate	Equity method

(b) Movement in investment in equity-accounted investee

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group	Group
	Sep. 2019	Dec. 2018
Balance, beginning of period	4,610	2,860
Additional investment	-	945
Share of current period result	523	419
Share of foreign currency translation differences	(765)	386
Balance, end of period	4,368	4,610

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements

24 Derivative financial instruments

The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments recorded as assets or liabilities together with their notional amounts. The notional amount which is recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year end and are indicative of neither the market risk nor the credit risk.

<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep. 2019	Group Dec. 2018
Derivative assets		
Carrying value	39,655	34,784
Notional amount	307,455	318,172
Derivative liabilities		
Carrying value	574	34
Notional amount	24,116	18,815

(a) Derivative assets

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Instrument type:

Cross-currency swaps	39,655	34,776
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	8
	39,655	34,784

The movement in derivative assets is as follows:

Balance, beginning of period	34,784	8,227
Fair value of derivatives derecognised in the period	(34,784)	(8,227)
Fair value of derivatives acquired and remeasured in the period	39,655	34,784
Balance, end of period	39,655	34,784

(b) Derivative liabilities

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Instrument type:

	Group Sep. 2019	Group Dec. 2018
Cross-currency swaps	574	34
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	65
	574	99

The movement in derivative liability is as follows:

Balance, beginning of period	99	123
Fair value of derivatives derecognised in the period	(99)	(123)
Fair value of derivatives acquired and remeasured in the period	574	99
Balance, end of period	574	99

Derivative assets and liabilities are current.

(c) Fair value gain on derivatives

Derivative assets :

	Group Sep. 2019	Group Sep. 2018
Fair value gain on additions in the period	39,655	37,629
Fair value loss on maturities in the period	(34,784)	(7,911)
Net fair value loss on derivative assets	4,871	29,718

Derivative liabilities:

Fair value loss on additions in the period	(574)	-
Fair value gain on maturities in the period	99	123
Net fair value gain on derivative liabilities	(475)	123
Net fair value loss on derivative assets and liabilities	4,396	29,841

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements

	Group Sep. 2019	Group Dec. 2018
25 Deposits from banks		
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>		
Money market deposits	166,390	153,419
Due to other banks	1,100	21,417
	167,490	174,836
Current	167,490	174,836
26 Deposits from customers		
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>		
<i>Retail customers:</i>		
Term deposits	496,766	353,247
Current deposits	703,876	663,514
Savings deposits	769,303	701,980
	1,969,945	1,718,741
<i>Corporate customers:</i>		
Term deposits	325,481	419,230
Current deposits	1,077,477	1,211,149
	1,402,958	1,630,379
Total	3,372,903	3,349,120
Current	3,372,887	3,348,933
Non-current	16	187
	3,372,903	3,349,120
27 Other liabilities		
<i>In millions of Nigerian Naira</i>		
Financial liabilities		
Creditors and payables	73,819	61,762
Managers cheques	6,296	5,233
Unclaimed dividends	7,508	7,076
Customers' deposit for foreign trade	15,357	27,793
Lease Liabilities	1,285	-
	104,265	101,864
Non-financial liabilities		
Provisions for litigation claims	255	252
Allowance for credit loss for off-balance sheet items *	2,819	3,264
Deferred income	322	319
Accrued expenses	14,451	15,065
	17,847	18,900
Total other liabilities	122,112	120,764
*This represents allowance for credit loss for off-balance sheet loan commitments and financial guarantees recognised upon adoption of IFRS 9.		
Current	122,112	120,764

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements

28 Borrowings

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Long term borrowings

	Group Sep. 2019	Group Dec. 2018
	706,117	683,532
	706,117	683,532

Movement in borrowings during the year:

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Opening balance

Additions

Interest expense

Interest paid

Repayments(principal)

Exchange difference

	683,532	502,209
	85,215	261,526
	30,125	35,151
	(29,116)	(37,167)
	(33,781)	(116,117)
	(29,858)	37,930
	706,117	683,532

29 Subordinated liabilities

In millions of Nigerian Naira

Medium term notes maturing 2021

	31,250	29,859
	31,250	29,859
Current	1,377	5,017
Non-current	29,873	24,842
	31,250	29,859

Movement in subordinated liabilities:

Opening balance

Interest accrued

Interest paid

Principial redemption

	29,859	65,741
	3,923	9,032
	(2,532)	(9,897)
	-	(35,017)
	31,250	29,859

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements

30 Capital and reserves

(a) **Share capital**

Share capital comprises:

	Group Sep. 2019	Group Dec. 2018
(i) Authorised - 45,000,000,000 Ordinary shares of 50k each	22,500	22,500
(ii) Issued and fully paid - 36,279,526,321 Ordinary shares of 50k each	17,100	17,100

There was no repurchase of shares during the period, and the Bank did not issue any equity instrument during the period.

(b) **Share premium**

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

(c) **Retained earnings**

Retained earnings is the carried forward recognised income net of expenses plus current year profit attributable to shareholders.

(d) **Other Reserves**

Other reserves include the following:

In millions of Nigerian Naira

	Group Sep. 2019	Group Dec. 2018
Translation reserve	10,508	37,102
Statutory reserve	90,783	84,626
Fair value reserve	79,584	73,897
Regulatory (Credit) risk reserve	27,594	45,236
	208,469	240,861

31 Dividends

The Bank paid interim dividend of N0.20 per share from retained earnings as at 30 June 2019.

32 Contingencies

(i) **Litigation and claims**

The Bank, in the ordinary course of business is currently involved in 834 legal cases (2018: 714). The total amount claimed in the cases against the Bank is estimated at N618.3 billion (2018: N745.45 billion). The directors having sought the advice of professional legal counsel, are of the opinion that no significant liability will crystallise from these cases beyond the provision made in the financial statements. There were no material litigation settlements during the period.

(ii) **Contingent liabilities**

In the normal course of business, the Group conducts business involving acceptances, performance bonds and indemnities. Contingent liabilities and commitments comprise acceptances, endorsements, guarantees and letters of credit.

The following tables summarise the nominal principal amount of contingent liabilities and commitments with off-balance sheet risk. There are no guarantees, commitments or other contingent liabilities arising from related party transactions.

In millions of Nigerian naira

	Group Sep. 2019	Group Dec. 2018
Performance bonds and guarantees	361,313	303,400
Allowance for credit losses	(2,511)	(2,075)
Net carrying amount	358,802	301,325
Letters of credits	618,739	323,347
Allowance for credit losses	(308)	(604)
Net carrying amount	618,431	322,743
Gross amount	980,052	626,747
Total allowance for credit losses	(2,819)	(2,679)
Total carrying amount for performance bonds and guarantees	977,233	624,068

The possibility of outflows in settlement of the contingent liabilities is considered remote.

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements

(iii) Loan commitments

Loan commitments are irrevocable commitments to provide credits under pre-specified terms and conditions. The Group's loan commitments are usually conditioned on the maintenance of a satisfactory financial standing by the customer and absence of defaults on other covenants. At the balance sheet date, the Group had loan commitments amounting to N125 billion (2018: N159 billion) in respect of various loan contracts.

(iv) Capital commitments

Capital commitments are irrevocable contractual commitments for the acquisition of items of property and equipment or intangible assets. At the balance sheet date, the Group had capital commitments amounting to N7.552 billion (2018: N8.130 billion) in respect of authorised and contracted capital projects.

In millions of Nigerian naira

Property and equipment
Intangible assets

	Group Sep. 2019	Group Dec. 2018
	6,079	6,118
	1,473	2,012
	<u>7,552</u>	<u>8,130</u>

33 Significant event after the end of the interim period

There were no significant events that have post-balance sheet adjustment effect, after the period ended 30 September, 2019.

34 Related party transactions

Some of the Bank's Directors are also directors of other companies with whom the Bank does business. All such transactions are in normal course of business, and agreed terms which are comparable to other customers of the Bank.

35 Compliance with banking regulations

The Bank did not contravene any regulation of the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act CAP B3 LFN 2004 or relevant circulars issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

36 Comparatives

The Bank applied the provisions of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in preparing the comparative information included in these un-audited interim results. Also, there were no prior period errors identified during the period.