Ecobank
The Pan African Bank

ECOBANK GHANA PLC
ANNUAL REPORT 2022

BUILDING ON PROGRESS

Ecobank Ghana Branches

ECOBANK ACCRA MAIN
2 Morocco Lane,
off Independence Avenue
(233) 0302-610400
(233) 0302-680866
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box AN 16746 Accra-North

ECOBANK A AND C SHOPPING MALL
No.783, Jungle Road, East Legon
(233) 028 9109407/(233) 0302 518890/91
(233) 0302 518890
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. BOX 17506, East Legon

ECOBANK GH ELUBO
Western Region,
(233) 03122-2054/95/83
(233) 03122-22567
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box 48 Elubo

ECOBANK LABONE
Block No. B56, Labone
(Opposite Coffee Shop)
(233) 0302-933509/768132
(233) 0302-768133
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO, Accra

ECOBANK EAST AIRPORT
Dede Plaza Near Action Chapel
(233) 0302-81706/12
(233) 0302-817071
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK TEMA
Town Center, Plot No. TC/MKT/A/76
(233) 0303-201053 - 6
(233) 0303-201057
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box C0 3207 Tema

ECOBANK LEGON
Off Nuguchi Road, Near Legon Mosque
(233) 0302 519835/6
(233) 0302 519837
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box PMB GPO, Accra

ECOBANK GH WEIJA
Ground Floor, Aplaku Building, Old Weija
Barrier, (Opposite NIB), Winneba Road.
(233) 0302-853202/3
(233) 0302-853204
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO, Accra

ECOBANK TAMALE
Plot No. 84, Rice City Res. Area, Tamale
North East Tamale/Bolgatanga Trunk Rd.
(233) 03720-27933/34
(233) 03720-27936
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK KWABENYA
Adjacent Champion Oil
near Kwabenya Roundabout
(233) 0302-409241
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK RING ROAD
Fidelity House, 20 Ring Road Central
PMB 43, Cantonments, Accra
(233) 0302-244007/8/9
(233) 0302-237745
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB 43, Cantonment Accra

ECOBANK TAKORADI
Plot No. 34 Axim Road,
Harbour Commercial Area
(233) 03120-23870/21250/21258
(233) 03120-21913
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB Takoradi

ECOBANK GH ABREPO MAIN
Ike 'O' Plaza,
opp. Neoplan Bus Assembly Plant
233 03220-83835 I 83836/ 83837
233 03220-83838
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO Kumasi

ECOBANK BURMA CAMP
Opposite Burma Camp Post Office
(233) 0302-767414/ 767645
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK OKPONGLO
Okponglo towards La Bawlashie
Traffic Light, Legon
P.O. Box 1862, Accra
(233) 030-2922401/030-7008757
(233) 277-900125
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK TUDU
Kimbu Road, (opp. Accra Central MTTU)
(233) 03026-85587/6 85559
(233) 03026-685585
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box 16746 Accra North

ECOBANK MARKET CIRCLE TAKORADI
Adjacent Arvo Hotel
P.O. Box TD 114, Takoradi
Tel: (233) 312024158, 24190
Fax: (233) 312024173
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK GH HAATSO
Ebenezer Plaza, Atomic Road, Haatso,
North Legon Residential Area
0302-520834/ 520831
021-520833
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO, Accra

ECOBANK REINSURANCE HSE.
Reinsurance House
68 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue
P.O. Box 1862 Accra
(233) 0302-240049
(233) 0302-240056/9
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK ASHAIMAN
Plot No. Ash/b58 Ashaiman Market
(233) 03027051141
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK SILVER STAR TOWER
Ground Floor, Silver Star Tower, Airport City
(233) 0302-767404/ 778277
(233) 0302-787167
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB KA 92, Kotoka Int. Airport, Accra

ECOBANK TARKWA
Ground Floor, SIC Office Complex, Tarkwa
(233) 03123 22022/4
(233) 03123 22025
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box 100 Tarkwa

ECOBANK GH WESTLANDS
Ground Floor, building situated at Christain
village opposite Golf Channell, Kisseman
0302-920849
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO, Accra

ECOBANK TESANO
Tesano, Off the Circle Nsawam Road
P.O. Box 1862 Tesano
(233) 0302-237317
(233) 0302-237 316
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK TWIFO
Twito Oil Palm Plantation Estate
Twifo Praso
0332 195513
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK ABEKA LAPAZ
Meacham House Annex,
Mallam-Abeka Lapaz Highway
(233) 0302-230061
(233) 0302-231736
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB, GPO, Accra

ECOBANK OSU
Osu Oxford Street,
adjacent SSNIT Hospital.
(233) 0302 912782/4/5/6
(233) 0302 763120
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB CT 443, Cantonments, Accra

ECOBANK TEMA MOTORWAY
Ground Floor, Gyau Towers
Plot No.LI//5A/13A, Accra, Tema Light
Industrial Area
0303-305510/11/12/14 • 0303-305513
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box CO 3207 Tema

ECOBANK HOSPITAL ROAD
Hospital Road, Com 11 Junction
(233) 0303-300973
(233) 0303-308460
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK BENSO
Benso oil Plam Plantation (BOPP) Estate,
Adum-Benso, Western Region
0322 092185/032209 02055
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK MCCARTHY HILL
Kaneshie-Mallam Highway,
Lower Mccarthy Hill, Gbawe South
(233) 0302-275375/0289 100691
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB, GPO, Accra

ECOBANK KUMASI
Harper Rd, Prempeh II Roundabout,
Adum, Kumasi
PMB Kumasi
(233) 03220 37804
(233) 03220 37333
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK MADINA
Agrimat Building, Plot No.389
North Legon Residential Area
(233) 0302 521876
(233) 0302 521878
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO, Accra

ECOBANK KASOA
Bawjiase Road
(233) 0302-862887
(233) 0302-862886
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK NEW ABEKA
H/N 88/27 Flat Top
George Walker Bush Highway,
Akweteman
0289559780
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK DANSOMAN
Plot No. 1A, High Street,
Dansoman Estate
(233) 0302-326580/326582
(233) 0302-326595
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB, GPO, Accra

ECOBANK KUMASI, ADUM
Oak Arcade, opposite Agyekum Building
Adum, Kumasi
(233) 03220-47948, 47959, 47969
(233) 03220-45872
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO, Kumasi

ECOBANK MILE 7 ACHIMOTA
Ground Floor, House No.ATA/39,
New Achimota
(233) 0302 416904/5
(233) 0302 413807
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO, Accra

ECOBANK KANTAMANTO
Tarzan House near Hotel De Horses
(233) 0302-678243
(233) 0302-678246
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK NEW ABIREM
No. 52 New Abirem Main Road
(233) 0263-016719
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK SOUTH INDUSTRIAL AREA
Old KBL Depot,
near Agbogbloshie Market
(233) 0302-670770, 670745, 670752
(233) 0302-670738
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB, GPO, Accra

ECOBANK TEMA MALL
Ground Floor, Tema Shopping Mall,
Heavy Industrial Area, Tema
(233) 0305-305175,305182,305183
(233) 0305-22305174
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box CO 3207, Tema

ECOBANK KOTOBABI
Opp. Ayawaso Municipal Assembly
Kotobabi-New Town Road, Accra, Ghana
(233) 0302 250325/7
(233) 0302 250330
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO, Accra

ECOBANK MADINA CENTRAL
Old Road Taxi Rank Near
Randy Pharmacy, Accra
(233) 0302-513321/2
(233) 0302-513321
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK ESIAMA
Opposite Sunny Corner Lodge, Esiama
(233) 0504753270I 0504753267
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK ACCRA MALL
Ground Floor, Accra International Mall
Tetteh Quarshie Interchange, Accra
(233) 0302-823053/4/5
(233) 0302-823056
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO, Accra

ECOBANK KENYASE
Newmont Bypass Road, Kenyasi
Brong Ahafo Region
(233) 024 2209099/03220 47034
(233) 03220 47034
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box 91, Kenyasi

ECOBANK BANTAMA
Ground and First Floors of building
situated on Plot No.20, Bantama
High Street Kumasi
(233) 03220 49006
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO, Kumasi

ECOBANK SUAME
Suame - Offinso Road, Kumasi
(233) 03220-44414
(233) 03220-30229
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK DOME ST. JOHN'S AGENCY
Ground Floor, Twyford House, Accra
Nsawam Road, St. John's.
(233) 0307010208
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK SPINTEX ROAD
Hse, No. 56, Baatsona Highway Extension
Spintex Road, Accra
(233) 0302-815860
(233) 0302-815861
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box SR 112, Tema

ECOBANK LONG ROOM
Ghana Ports and Harbours Head Office,
Long Room, Tema
(233) 0303-202125/206789
(233) 0303-202125
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box CO 3207, Tema

ECOBANK STADIUM AMAKOM
Ground floor, former Edward Nassar
Building Kumasi Sports Stadium
(223) 03220-83841
(233) 03220 83844
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO Kumasi

ECOBANK SAKUMONO
Sakumono Estates Junction
near the Traffic Light
(233) 0303-413617
(233) 0302-41361/87
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK BUDUBURAM
BuduburamB ranch
P.O. Box1862, Accra
(233) 233-30220184
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK ROMAN RIDGE
Hse. No. C1222,
Olusegun Obasanjo Highway
(233) 0302-241883
(233) 0302-241889
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB, GPO, Accra

ECOBANK TEMA COMM 6
Vertical Plaza, Hospital Road, Comm 6
(233) 0303 216605
(233) 0303 205822
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box CO 3207, Tema

ECOBANK TANOSO
First Floor of property on site with Petrol
Filling Station, No. 6 Tanoso/Dekyemso
Sunyani-Kumasi Highway
(233) 03220-52043/52045/52056/52094
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO Kumasi

ECOBANK KWAME NKRUMAH AVE.
Ground Floor, Okofo House,
Kwame Nkrumah Avenue Adabraka
(233) 0302-244835
(233) 0302-254693
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK DARKUMAN
Ground Floor, Ideal Hse. Darkuman Junc.
Kaneshie-Mallam Highway
(233) 0302-321950
(233) 0302-321940
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB, GPO, Accra

ECOBANK KNUST
Commercial Area, KNUST, Kumasi
(233) 03220 63051/2/3
(233) 03220 63050
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB, GPO, Kumasi

ECOBANK SAFE BOND
Ground floor, Safe bond Car Park Building
(233) 0302 200946/7
(233) 0302 200979
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box CO 3207 Tema

ECOBANK ASHTOWN EAST
Dr. Mensah Traffic Light, Kumasi
(233) 03220-80552/6
(233) 03220-80699
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

ECOBANK TAFO
Tafo Mampoteng Road,
Tafo, Kumasi
(233) 03220-40890
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB GPO, Kumasi

ECOBANK SUNYANI
Plot No.5 Block B House No. B5/2
Sunyani Central
(233) 03520-25498, 25495
(233) 03520-25490
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
PMB Ecobank Sunyani

ECOBANK AFLAO
Hse No. ASI-B-489 Aflao,
Along Aflao Boarder Road
(233) 03625-30890, 30893
(233) 03625-31028
ecobankgh@ecobank.com
P.O. Box CO 3207 Tema

ECOBANK KWASHIEMAN
Kwashieman Road,
P.O. Box 1862, Accra
(233)0302-7008751
ecobankgh@ecobank.com

Ecobank
The Pan African Bank

BUILDING ON PROGRESS

ECOBANK GHANA PLC
ANNUAL REPORT
2022

Ecobank
The Pan African Bank

CONTENTS

BUILDING ON PROGRESS

Our Vision
To build a world-class pan-African bank and contribute to the **economic development and financial** integration in Ghana

Our Mission
To provide all our customers with convenient and **reliable financial products** and services

Ecobank Values

These values define what Ecobank stands for and are expected to shape the behaviours of all employees in every engagement that they have with customers, colleagues, communities, shareholders, regulators and all other stakeholders.

R A C E I T

RESPECT | ACCOUNTABILITY | CUSTOMER CENTRICITY | EXCELLENCE | INTEGRITY | TEAMWORK

RESPECT

I respect every Ecobanker and all our stakeholders.

I respect and value other people's opinions.

I create an environment where Africa's talents can deliver its best work.

I value and respect the communities in which I live and work.

EXCELLENCE

I go the extra mile.

I strive for excellence.

I am resilient.

I keep learning and delivering results.

I innovate and provide solutions.

ACCOUNTABILITY

I do my work and own the outcomes.

I accept responsibility.

I am not afraid to be honest, own up to my mistakes and stand corrected.

I speak up and encourage others to do the same.

INTEGRITY

I preserve my integrity.

I do what I say I will do.

I am transparent, honest and trustworthy.

CUSTOMER CENTRICITY

I strive to exceed our customers' expectations.

I am empathetic.

I am proactive and responsive.

I place customers at the centre of everything I do.

I build positive and trusted relationships with our customers.

TEAMWORK

I value teamwork and collaboration in making a positive difference.

I win with others and not alone.

I support other Ecobankers.

Our diversified business model

Manufacture financial products and services centrally and distribute them locally

Corporate and Investment Bank

Products

- Fixed income, currencies and commodities (FICC)
- Cash management
- Trade finance and services
- Loans and liquidity
- Securities, Wealth and Asset Management (SWAM)
- Investment banking

Customers

- Governments
- Regional & global corporations
- Financial institutions
- International organisations

Commercial Bank

Products

- Working capital financing
- Asset financing
- Gender financing
- Business prepaid cards
- Digital products and collections
- Trade finance

Customers

- SMEs
- Local corporates
- Local NGOs
- Local government agencies
- Faith-based organisations
- Educational institutions
- Healthcare institutions

Consumer Bank

Products

- Liability products
- Loans
- Payments
- Remittances
- Cards (pre-paid, debit, credit)
- Bancassurance
- Wealth solutions

Customers

- Affluent
- Emerging Affluent
- Mass Market
- Microfinance

1 NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice of Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Ecobank Ghana PLC will be held in person as well as virtually and streamed live on **https://www.ecobankghAGM.com** from the Head Office of Ecobank Ghana PLC, 2 Morocco Lane, Off Independence Avenue, Ministerial Area, Accra on the 8th day of June, 2023 at 2.30pm to transact the following business of the company.

AGENDA
(Ordinary Business)
1. **TO CONSIDER AND ADOPT** the Statement of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st day of December, 2022 together with the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. **TO RE-ELECT** Directors
3. **TO AUTHORISE** the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.

DATED AT ACCRA THIS 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 2023.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
AWURAA ABENA ASAFO-BOAKYE (MRS.)
(COMPANY SECRETARY)

NOTES
A. Hybrid AGM

1. Attendance and participation by all members and/or their proxies in the Annual General Meeting of the company this year, may be either in-person or virtual/by electronic means (online participation).

2. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his/her/ its stead in-person or via electronic means (online participation). A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

3. The appointment of a proxy will not prevent a member from subsequently attending and voting at the meeting in person or via electronic means (online participation). The proxy appointment shall be deemed revoked in this event.

4. A proxy form can be downloaded from the website of the Company **(www.ecobank.com)** and should be completed and sent via email to shareregistry@gcb.com.gh .or deposited with the Registrars at GCB Bank PLC, Registrar's Office, No. 2 Thorpe Road, P. O. Box 134, Accra no later than 3.00pm on 6th June, 2023.

B. Accessing, Participating and Voting at the AGM - Online Participation

1. A unique token number shall be sent to all members by email, SMS or by post from 18th May, 2023 to allow for access to the virtual meeting platform: **https://www.ecobankghAGM.com.**

2. Members who do not receive their unique token numbers may, between 18th May, 2023 to 6th June, 2023, contact the Registrars of the Company at GCB Bank PLC, Registrar's Office, No. 2 Thorpe Road, High Street, Accra, on telephone number 0302 668712 / 0244-338508 / 0244-358514 / 0244-318079 or via email to **shareregistry@gcb.com.gh** to obtain their unique token numbers.

3. Members shall be required to visit **https://www.ecobankghAGM.com** on 8th June, 2023 and input their unique token number in order to be able to gain access and participate in the virtual AGM.

4. Members who do not submit proxy forms to the Registrar of the Company before the AGM can vote via electronic means using their unique token numbers.

5. Members are encouraged to submit their questions ahead of the AGM via email to **EGHAGM@ecobank.com**

C. Further Information
The Annual Report of the Company and further information on accessing, participating and voting at the AGM are available at **https://www.ecobankghAGM.com**

For further information, please contact the Registrar
GCB Share Registry
GCB Bank PLC
No. 2 Thorpe Road,
P. O. Box 134,
Accra
Telephone No. 0302 668712 / 0244-338508 / 0244-358514 / 0244-318079
Email to **shareregistry@gcb.com.gh**

BE YOUR BEST WITH **ECOBANK**

Thank you all for making Ecobank one of Africa's Best Places to Work!

BEST PLACES TO WORK AFRICA

ecobank.com

Ecobank

The Pan African Bank

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Mr. Samuel Ashitey Adjei (Chairman)
Daniel Nii Kwei-Kumah Sackey (Managing Director)
Edward Nartey Botchway
Henry Dodoo-Amoo
John Ofori-Tenkorang
Ohene Aku-Kwapong
Patience Enyonam Akyianu
Terence Ronald Darko (Chairman, Resigned)

SECRETARY
Awuraa Abena Asafo-Boakye (Mrs.)
2 Morocco Lane
Off The Independence Avenue
Ministerial Area, Accra

REGISTERED OFFICE
Ecobank Ghana PLC
2 Morocco Lane
Off Independence Avenue
Ministerial Area, Accra

REGISTRAR
GCB Bank PLC
Thorpe Road
High Street
Accra

AUDITORS
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants
PwC Tower
A4 Rangoon Lane
Cantonments City
PMB CT 42
Accra

Board of Directors

Chairman

Samuel Ashitey Adjei

Managing Director

Daniel Nii Kwei-Kumah Sackey

Non Executive Director

Patience Enyonam Akyianu

Non Executive Director

Henry Dodoo-Amoo

Non Executive Director

John Ofori-Tenkorang

Non Executive Director

Ohene Aku-Kwapong

Executive Director

Edward Nartey Botchway

Company Secretary

Awuraa Abena Asafo-Boakye

Board Profile

Samuel Ashitey Adjei

Chairman

Daniel Nii Kwei-Kumah Sackey

Managing Director

An accomplished Banker with more than 29 years of banking experience, 25 years of which was in executive positions spanning various areas of banking within the Ecobank Group in Africa. A proven track record of accomplishments in strategically growing bank assets, revenues, and profitability. Experience in bank acquisition and integration and stock exchange listing. A highly effective professional with great team-building and people skills, strong leadership, problem solving, decision making and execution abilities and an eye for the bottom-line, delivering multi-million dollar profits.

Mr. Samuel Ashitey Adjei holds a BSc (Hons) Mathematics & Statistics and a Masters in Business Administration in Finance from the University of Ghana Legon.

Mr. Daniel Nii Kwei-Kumah Sackey was appointed as the Managing Director of Ecobank Ghana PLC and Regional Executive for Anglophone West Africa (AWA) region with effect from 1st September 2016. He is an accomplished banker with extensive banking experience across East, West and Southern Africa.

He has played various key roles within the Ecobank Group since he joined the Bank in 1995. He previously served as Managing Director of Ecobank Zimbabwe and Cluster Head of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) zone comprising Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Democratic Republic of Congo. Other positions he has occupied include Managing Director of Ecobank Rwanda, Deputy Group Risk Manager and Regional Risk Manager.

Mr. Sackey holds a Masters in Business Administration with specialization in International Banking and Finance from the University of Birmingham, U.K and a Bachelor of Science degree in Administration (Accounting Option) from the University of Ghana.

Board Profile

Henry Dodoo-Amoo

Non-Executive Director

Mr. Henry Dodoo-Amoo is the Chief Executive Officer of IAF Management Consultancy with a focus on the areas of Governance, Risk and Compliance Management. He has held this position from 2013 to date. He is a seasoned former banker with over 30 years banking experience, having served in various capacities at the Standard Chartered Bank from 1978 to 2013.

The positions he held included Corporate Banking Training Manager, West Africa; Senior Relationship Manager, Global and Multinational Corporates; Head of Sales and Credit Support; Credit Officer, Africa Regional Office; Area Credit Officer, West Africa; Senior Credit Officer in a number of African Countries, and Country Chief Risk Officer in Nigeria and South Africa.

Mr. Dodoo- Amoo holds an MBA from the University of Reading, Henley Business School and a certificate from Oxford University, Said Business School for executive education in leadership.

Dr. Ohene Aku-Kwapong

Non-Executive Director

Dr. Ohene Aku-Kwapong is a Chemical / Financial Engineer by profession, currently with the Songhai Group in Sarasota Florida, a corporate development company focused on strategy implementation, sales and operational excellence. Over the years, he has served in various capacities, including, Senior Applications Engineer from 1991 to 1997 at Exxon Research and Engineering, Florham Park and Associate, Structured Credit Financing at Deutsche Bank, London. He later rose to become Vice President, Credit Trading, Structured Products at Deutsche Bank between the year 2010 and 2012. He also worked with Park Street Advisors, London, formerly in the capacity of Head, e-Trading Strategy & Business Development from 2012 to 2014, and then as the Chief Restructuring Officer.

He has served on several boards such as the Nordicom A/S, Denmark and the New York City Economic Development Corporation, New York. Dr. Kwapong obtained a Bachelor of Science Degree and Masters Degree in Chemical Engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) as well as a PhD in Chemical Engineering from Columbia University, New York. He also holds an MBA in Financial Engineering from the MIT Sloan School of Management.

Board Profile

Dr. John Ofori-Tenkorang

Non-Executive Director

Dr. Ofori-Tenkorang is a seasoned Investment Banker and Engineer. He is currently the Director General of the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT). Prior to his appointment, he was working in the office of the Vice President as a technical advisor. He has held various positions including serving as an instructor at MIT, Vice President with AIG Financial Products Corporation and subsequently as an Executive Director at Banque AIG. In this capacity, he was posted to South Africa, where he was responsible for AIGFP's investment banking activities in Africa.

Dr. Tenkorang attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), where he was awarded a Bachelor of Science and Master of Science in Engineering, and a PhD in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science. He is a member of Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Xi Engineering Honor societies. He has also been the Chairman of the Ghanaian National Committee of United World Colleges since 2009.

Patience Enyonam Akyianu

Non-Executive Director

Mrs. Patience E. Akyianu is currently the Chief Executive Officer of the Hollard Group in Ghana and is a director of both the Boards of Hollard Insurance Ghana (General Insurance) and Hollard Life Assurance Ghana. Patience is a very experienced and well-rounded business leader with strong commercial acumen and has over 26 years experience in Banking and Finance having spent 17 years in the banking industry before joining the Insurance Industry in October 2018. She previously served as Managing Director of Barclays Bank Ghana (now ABSA) for 5 years where she built a high performing and more diverse leadership team. Prior to that, she was the Finance Director of Barclays Bank Ghana. Under her strong leadership, the performance of the bank consistently exceeded expectations, culminating in its position as the most profitable bank in Ghana.

She holds an MBA (Finance) and a Bsc in Business Administration (Accounting Option, First Class Honours), both from the University of Ghana Business School. She is a certified professional accountant and a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana. Patience is also an honorary member of the Ghana Institute of Directors. She is a founding member of both the Executive Women Network and the International Women's Forum, Ghana.

Board Profile

Dr. Edward Nartey Botchway

Executive Director

Dr. Edward Nartey Botchway joined Ecobank Ghana in November 2004. He was appointed Executive Director of Ecobank Ghana PLC (EGH) on 1st December 2016. Edward is the Head of Consumer banking. He is also the Regional Consumer head for Anglophone West Africa comprising of Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia. He previously held the position of Regional Chief Finance Officer for AWA, Central, Eastern, and Southern Africa in Ecobank. Outside of Ecobank Ghana, Edward has held the positions of Executive Director Finance of GCB Bank PLC, Finance Manager Citi Savings and Loans and Head of Group Loans Citi Savings and Loans. Edward has had over 19 years in the banking sector and was voted best Chief Finance Officer in Ghana for 2015 and 2016 by Instinct Magazine.

Dr. Botchway is a Fellow of Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA – United Kingdom), a member of Institute of Chartered Accountants (ICA) Ghana.He holds a Doctorate in Business Administration, Masters in Applied Business Research from the Swiss Business School – Zurich Switzerland, Postgraduate degree in Contemporary Management from the Nobel Business School Accra and a BA Economics from the University of Ghana.

Awuraa Abena Asafo-Boakye

Company Secretary

Awuraa Abena Asafo-Boakye is the General Counsel and Company Secretary of Ecobank Ghana PLC. She has additional responsibility for the Ecobank Anglophone West Africa (AWA) region comprising Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia. She served previously as the Head of Human Resources of the Bank with oversight responsibility for the AWA region. Prior to this, she worked as a legal practitioner at Sena Chambers, a leading law firm in Ghana. An accomplished lawyer, Awuraa Abena was recognized in 2015 by Legal 500 as one of the top 100 in-house counsels in Africa.

She is a member of the Ghana Bar Association as well as the International Bar Association. She serves on the board of Ecobank Venture Capital Fund 1 and the board of trustees for the Underwriters Tier 3 Master Trust Pension Scheme. Awuraa Abena holds an LLB degree as well as an Executive MBA (finance) degree from the University of Ghana, Legon. She has also obtained executive education from the Harvard Business School, Boston MA and Columbia Business School, New York .

Executive Committee

Daniel Nii Kwei-Kumah Sackey
Managing Director

Edward Nartey Botchway
Executive Director &
Head, Consumer Banking

Awuraa Abena Asafo-Boakye
Company Secretary & Head, Legal

Newlove Kwame Adjei
Chief Finance Officer

Isaac Baah
Business Manager

Joana Mensah
Head, Risk Management

Patrick Bleboo
Head, Operations &
Information Technology

Albert Bartlett-Mingle
Head, Internal Control

Charlotte Amanquah
Head, Commercial Banking

Henry Ampong
Head, Corporate Banking

Rolland Djang Jnr
Head, Compliance

Josephine Ameyaw
Acting Head, Human Resource

John Nyaaba
Head, Treasury

Philip Baabereyir Bertino
Head, Internal Audit

Daniel Kasser Tee
Acting Head, Corporate Communication & Marketing

3

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
At 31 December	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
Total assets	**25,908,025**	17,925,529	**25,774,085**	17,856,679
Loans and advances to customers	**8,866,042**	5,693,754	**8,802,239**	5,634,861
Customer deposits	**20,423,861**	13,228,449	**19,590,418**	12,877,525
Shareholders' equity	**2,705,795**	2,683,342	**2,660,628**	2,656,416
For the year ended 31 December				
Revenue	**2,968,058**	2,115,181	**2,893,512**	2,070,556
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(27,218)**	893,732	**(53,093)**	886,318
(Loss)/profit after tax	**(15,304)**	581,897	**(33,545)**	579,442
Dividend per share (Ghana pesewas)	**-**	62	**-**	62
Earnings per share (Ghana pesewas):				
- Basic	**(5)**	180	**(10)**	180
- Diluted	**(5)**	180	**(10)**	180
Return on average equity (%)	**(1%)**	23	**(1%)**	22
Return on average assets (%)	**(0.1%)**	3.4	**(0.2%)**	3.4
At 31 December				
Number of staff	**1,578**	1,611	**1,272**	1,303
Number of branches	81	83	65	67

Corporate Banking

Corporate Bank

Our business provides tailor-made financial solutions to a broad spectrum of corporate clients, largely categorized into five (5) segments to enhance Relationship Management, Customer Experience, and service delivery. The nature of our clients across all these segments requires that, among others, we genuinely understand their business, operating context, macroeconomic environment, and industry. Our strategy is one that focuses principally on the customer, resulting in the cultivation of an excellent client base, development of a diversified business model and enhanced market competitiveness.

The broad categorizations of our corporate customers are summarized below:

- **Global Corporates** segment serves Global Conglomerates and Multinational Corporations with parents headquartered out of Middle Africa.

- **Regional Corporates** segment encompasses businesses with regional presence and headquartered in Middle Africa with operations coordinated regionally.

- **Public Sector** segment broadly captures Parastatals (SOEs) and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of Government.

- **Financial Institutions and International Organizations** business segment provides world class banking solutions to Financial Institutions, Multinational & Bilateral Institutions, Embassies, and international NGOs.

- **High Local Corporates category** offers tailor-made financial solutions to local corporates with annual turnover exceeding $20million.

The year under review was characterized by weakening local currency, sovereign downgrades, rising inflation, tightening monetary policy, downward revisions of GDP forecasts, widening fiscal deficits among others. Despite the challenging market fundamentals, Corporate Bank's performance was quite resilient and notable.

Our Market Offering

Our route to market is hinged on four (4) key products namely Loans & Liquidity, Cash Management, Trade and Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities (FICC).

- **Loans & Liquidity** – We nurture and support the growth of our corporate clients through a variety of customized short and medium to long-term funding options: working capital loans, asset financing, acquisition, expansion, and development loans, borrowing base loans, letters of credit among others. We work with our clients to structure loans that are fit-for-purpose to meet business needs.
In the year under review, our Loans and Liquidity product recorded revenues of GHS135m, constrained by instability in the interest rate regime.

- **Cash Management** – We are experts in providing Collections, Disbursement and Liquidity Management solutions to our customers. We design solutions to fit the needs of our customers' business operations and focus on achieving process visibility, speed, control, and cost reduction in treasury management. We do these by leveraging varied digital platforms which include Ecobank OMNIPlus, Ecobank OMNILite, Internet Banking, Bank Collect, SWIFT for Corporates, Ecobank Mobile App and EcobankPay. We have the capability to seamlessly integrate our banking systems to customers' operating platforms to ensure all banking activities are initiated and completed from the comfort of our customers' offices and even on-the-go.

Our Cash Management product drove segment revenue, growing by 110% year on year to GHS553m.

- **Trade Finance** – Our team of Trade experts is specialized in providing technical support in structuring complex trade deals, advisory services and originating bridge financing solutions. Our electronic trade platforms namely e-Trade, Trade Flux and Finance Supply Chain provide speed-to-market support to our clients. Leveraging our wide footprints in the sub-region and Africa, we provide unparalleled advantage in the Regional Trade business for both traditional trade products (i.e., Letters of Credit, Bills for Collections and Guarantees) as well as non-traditional and innovative solutions.

Trade finance recorded revenue of GHS66m in 2022, softened by COVID-19 resurgence in China and the consequent supply chain disruptions. There are several initiatives geared towards leveraging our regional presence to take advantage of opportunities under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). This is expected to improve product revenue.

- **Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities (FICC)** – Our Treasury provides integrated solutions tailored to meet the foreign currency needs of our corporate clients within Africa and beyond. The team is specialized in offering timely conversions and liquidity management solutions.

Client sales resulted in total revenue of GHS127m, an uptick of 133% year on year. This growth is commendable, given the harsh exchange rate regime driven by weakening local currency that characterized the greater part of 2022.

2022 Key Financial Performance Snapshots

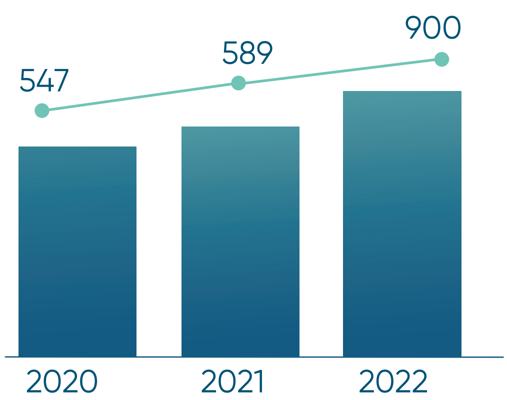
Corporate Bank business revenue for 2022 closed at GHS900m, posting a growth of 53% year on year over revenue of GHS589m recorded in 2021. Revenue performance for the year under review was underpinned by growth in Cash Management, FICC and Investment Banking products.

Profit before Tax (PBT) improved significantly to GHS456m in 2022 compared to GHS138m recorded in 2021. PBT performance was largely on the back of cost efficiency measures and renewed recovery efforts embarked on by the team in 2022.

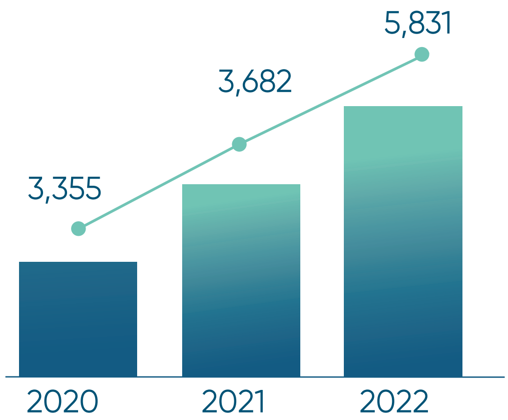
Loans and advances to customers improved by 58% year on year to GHS5.8bn, showing our commitment to support the businesses of our clients despite challenging economic environment. Deposits improved from GHS4.8bn in 2021 to GHS6.9bn in 2022, an indication of the confidence our clients reposed in us in the year under review to safeguard their deposits and other investments.

2022 Key Financial Performance Snapshots

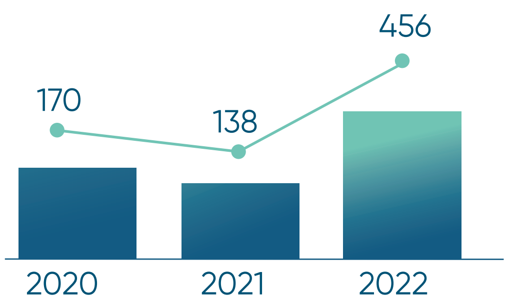
Revenue



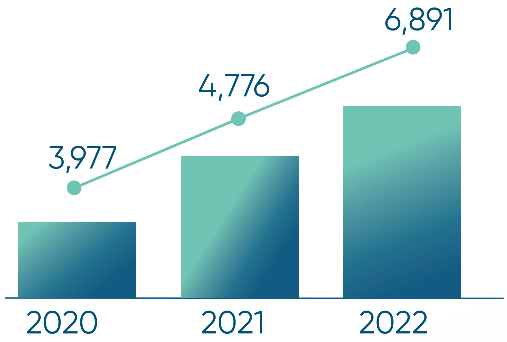
Loans



PBT



Deposits



The Treasury Business

Treasury provides a core capability that allows the various Business segments to deepen banking relationships with clients while also generating sustainable income and liquidity in a capital efficient manner. This is made possible through the support of the various units under the Treasury Business.

The Treasury Business of Ecobank Ghana PLC is categorized under four business lines namely Client sales, Trading, Balance Sheet Management or Asset and Liability Management (ALM) and Custody Services.

Client sales and Trading fall largely under the broad business lines of Fixed Income and Currencies (FICC). The FICC and ALM functions mainly provide support by offering integrated and tailor-made solutions to meet the investment, financial and foreign exchange needs of the Bank's client portfolio across the African continent and beyond.

The Custody desk is well resourced to provide both domestic and cross border processing of trades in securities and safekeeping. All these services are also made possible due to the cross selling of the Banks other products and services and through the support of other businesses in the Corporate Banking unit. The Ecobank Ghana PLC FICC business continues to be a reputable force in Ghana's currency market with a strong focus on meeting broader coverage demands in the banking industry.

FOCUS FOR 2023

While we are very proud of our financial performance in 2022, we are even more enthusiastic about the opportunities and possibilities ahead, despite the complex and uncertain macroeconomic environment that we will have to collectively navigate to deliver in 2023. Our business is poised to succeed and prepared for a range of economic outcomes on the back happenings in Q42022 notably, the Government's Domestic Debt Exchange Program (DDEP) and Staff Level Agreement (SLA) reached with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Our customers will continue to remain at the centre of our operations in 2023. We are mindful of the fact that our clients will rely on us for financial support and advise to steer their businesses amidst a complex and uncertain macroeconomic environment that is anticipated to pertain in 2023. We have positioned our Corporate Bank business to provide such support to our clients. Our unique combination of stability and continued innovation, together with our enduring culture of collaboration and of putting our clients first, gives us great confidence in the years ahead.

Commercial Banking

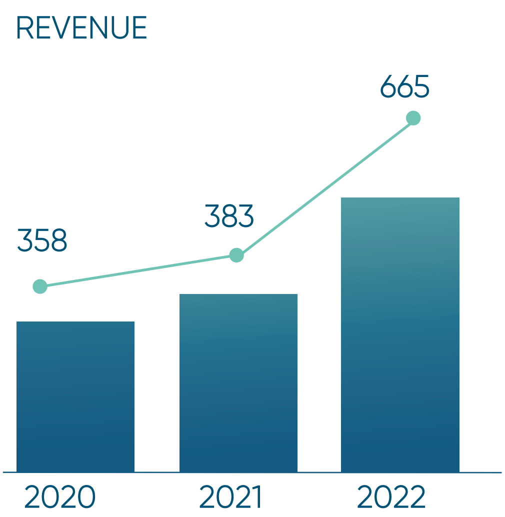
2022 - Remarkable Growth Despite a Challenging Environment

2022 proved to be a year of great change and challenges characterized by the longtail effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, macroeconomic volatility and geopolitical disruptions which impacted several fundamental business assumptions and threatened a decade of relative stability in the Ghanaian economy and the growth of the private sector. This notwithstanding, the Commercial Banking (CMB) business segment remained resilient with strong revenue and balance sheet growth. The remarkable growth we achieved was underpinned by our continued commitment towards a diversified and resilient business, and sustainable growth as a market leader in Ghana through three specialized CMB Business Units; namely Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), Medium Local Corporate (LCM) and Non-Governmental Public Sector (PSC).

Financial Highlights

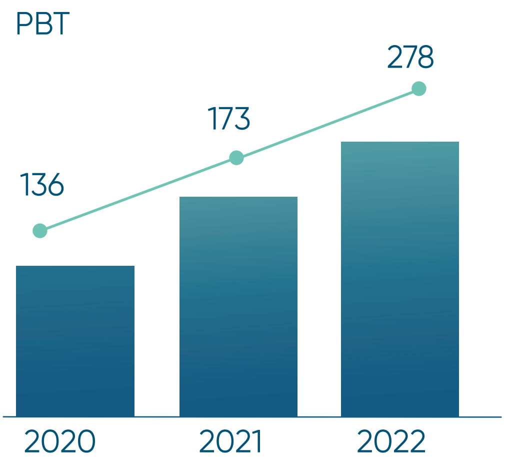
Revenue

Headline revenue grew by 73.6% year on year to GHc665 million. Particularly refreshing was the strengthening of funded and transactional revenues, as Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities (FICC) saw a 118% increase compared to prior year and the contribution from funded income increased from 64% at the end of 2021 to 66% in 2022, a reflection of diversifying revenues and increasing margins on assets. CMB's contribution to total bank revenue increased from 19% in the prior year to 23% in 2022.



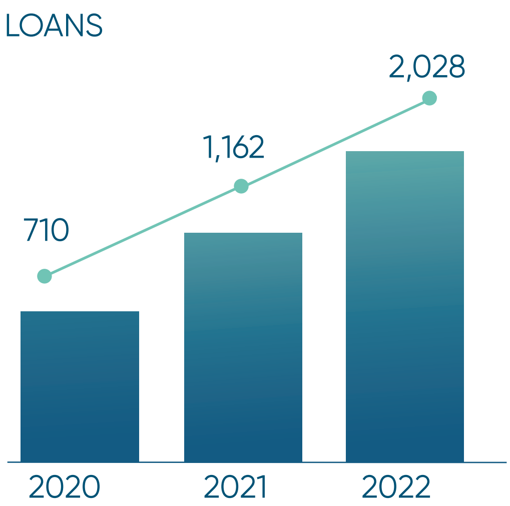
Profit Before Tax

Profit before tax witnessed a bullish growth of GHc278 million from GHc173 million in 2021 anchored on a strong topline growth of 73.6% muting the 33% expansion in operating expenses.



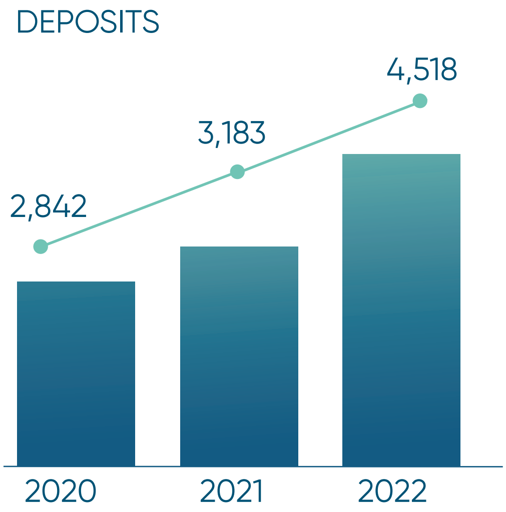
Loans

The Commercial Banking business witnessed a healthy growth in its financial position as at the end of 2022. The Asset portfolio of GHc 2 billion reflected a 75% expansion year on year with a non-performing loan (NPL) ratio of 2.7%, depicting the quality of the portfolio.



Deposits

Customer deposit saw a notable growth of 42%, ending the year at GHc4.5 billion. Deposit mix was composed of 88% non-interest bearing, thus giving the Business a strong leverage to competitively price its earning assets. The composition of CMB's deposits reflects the effectiveness of the Collection Solutions deployed by the Business to its clients. Overall, CMB's financial performance confirmed the Business' resilience in an extremely challenging year.



2022 In Retrospect

At the onset of 2022, the world was rebounding from the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The gains made were however impacted by new geopolitical challenges due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine leading to global economic shocks with soaring inflation and disruptions in energy, food supply, and global supply chains. The combination of adverse external shocks exposed Ghana to a surge in inflation, significant exchange rate depreciation and stress on the financing of government budget, ultimately placing the sustainability of the country's debt at risk. Ghana's total debt as of October 2022 was GHS467.4 billion or 84% of GDP with external and domestic debts accounting for GHS203.4 billion (i.e., 40.5% of GDP) and GHS190 billion (i.e., 37.8% of GDP). As of November 2022, the Ghana Cedi had depreciated 60% against the major trading currencies, inflation hit an all-time high of 50.3%, the Ghana Reference Rate was pegged at 32.83% and the Monetary Policy rate at 27%.

Despite rising inflation and currency volatility militating against their survival, SMEs, the bedrock of the Ghanaian economy, are striving to thrive. These Enterprises continue to leverage the support from Ecobank CMB such as providing access to finance and facilitating integration into value chains to guarantee critical market access for the businesses, enabling them to boost their growth and scale up to benefit from the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) and to promote sustainable job creation. During the year under review, Ecobank CMB pursued key strategic initiatives and interventions to anchor critical support towards the resilient and sustainable growth of our SME, LCM, and PSC customers through:

1. Partnering GoG to implement key Initiatives

As part of efforts to address the high rate of youth unemployment in Ghana, Government announced an entrepreneurial program in the 2022 budget statement known as the YouStart Program with the objective of building an entrepreneurial nation and creating 1 million jobs for the youth over the next three years (2022-2024). The YouStart Program under the Ghana CARES Obaatanpa program is aimed at providing access to capital, technology and market to youth-led businesses and nascent entrepreneurs to assist them to start, build and grow their own businesses. The implementation and funding of the YouStart Program will be anchored on two key models, the Social Model and the Commercial Model.

The Social Model primarily focuses on the disbursement of concessionary loans and provision of technical assistance to nascent entrepreneurs and micro businesses through the Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA) and the National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP). On the other hand, the Commercial Model focuses on the disbursement of funds and the provision of technical assistance to beneficiaries through standardized loan products administered by Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs). Ecobank as one of the PFIs committed to provide funding under the Commercial Model. This commitment was premised on the Bank's belief that the growing level of youth unemployment is a clear and pressing danger that needs to be mitigated, with the ultimate goal of reducing the unemployment rate in Ghana.

2. Collaborating with the AfCFTA Hub to position SMEs for AfCFTA

AfCFTA Hub and Ecobank signed an agreement in 2022 to pursue joint marketing campaigns on the AfCFTA Hub Initiatives which include the AfCFTA Hub Network, BOMA of Africa, AfCFTA Number, AfCFTA Readiness Webinar, and AfCFTA Brand Hackathon. This partnership also seeks to simplify technically complex AfCFTA rules in ways that relate well to SMEs, tariffs, rules of origin, Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs), African customs rules, African standards board's policies, and trade finance focusing on:

- Market access for Ecobank SMEs through the AfCFTA Hub platform
- Roadshows where indigenous products of Ecobank SMEs will be showcased at prominent shopping malls across the continent.

- Support Ecobank SMEs with packaging through the AfCFTA Brand Equity module to enable Ecobank support its SME customers incorporate African creative arts and cultural heritage elements into branding their products.

Key initiatives sponsored under this Agreement in 2022 include:

- The launch of the AfCFTA Hub Digital Platform for use by SMEs to accelerate free trade for Africa's economic transformation. The platform will enable SMEs and Startups to secure a unique AfCFTA number to identify businesses under the Trade Pact, which would serve a critical anti-fraud and crime fighting purpose domestically and regionally.

- The July 2022 Boma of Africa Event. The Event assembled Africa's decision makers across politics, business, technology, and the technocracy to commit to major actions to accelerate Africa's attainment of the Agenda 2063 goal of unity and continental prosperity.

- Held a Seminar in September 2022 together with DHL on the theme "Creating Access to New Markets – Making the AfCFTA Work for Women". The Seminar with over 3,000 participants across the continent discussed how women business leaders and entrepreneurs can take advantage of the AFCFTA and access new markets.

3. Deepening financial inclusion and building resilient SME businesses

Aligned to Ecobank Ghana's commitment to playing an important role in our communities as a meaningful contributor to the development of Ghana, we recognize that financial literacy and financial inclusion are life changing matters. As the bank celebrated its 11th Ecobank Day, which is a flagship annual corporate and social responsibility event that gives back to local communities, we focused on the theme "Financial Inclusion: Leave No One Behind." Ecobank Ghana held a training on financial literacy for Women-led SMEs addressing essential everyday financial decisions, such as bookkeeping, basic accounting, budgeting, savings, and investments to draw public attention to their management and awareness. 68% of sub-Saharan Africans are not financially literate, and 62% of the unbanked lived in the rural areas with 40% of them young adults aged 15-24, whiles 74% of the unbanked have at most primary education. As part of the bank's contribution to reduce these statistics, Ecobank Ghana held four simultaneous events in Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale to equip people in SME sector with knowledge and skills to manage their finances effectively. We are aware that financial inclusion is having access to useful and affordable financial products and services to meet one's needs – payments, savings, personal and small business loans, and insurance.

4. Launch of the Ellevate Leadership Training Program

This year Ecobank's Ellevate Leadership Training Program was launched with a first cohort of 35 women entrepreneurs from 9 African countries including Ghana successfully completing the Program. This Program is an innovative impact-driven program, designed to equip women entrepreneurs with valuable leadership skills to be better empowered, and to equip them to empower their businesses and communities. The participants benefited from globally recognized faculty from the Global Business Schools Network (GBSN) including the Lagos Business School, MIT Sloan Global Programs, INSEAD Africa Initiative and INSEAD Gender Initiative, The American University of Cairo School of Business, Stanford SEED, University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business.

The faculty delivered modules focused on:

- Emotional Intelligence
- Leading with Authenticity
- Defining your Strategic & Leadership approach
- The Three Lenses: Mastering Influencing and Decision-Making Skills
- Negotiating for Results
- Leaders as Coaches
- Sustainability and Leadership and
- Innovative Partnership and Collaboration

Each of the women entrepreneurs received a certificate of completion from the Ecobank Group and GBSN at their graduation ceremony.

5. Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board Approval as a co-Executing Entity for the AFAWA program

During the year under review, Ecobank in collaboration with AfDB secured GCF Board Approval for a US$20million Funding Proposal to improve access to affordable financing for women-led MSME Agribusinesses as well as Farmer Based Associations (FBAs) in the most vulnerable agro-ecological zones in Ghana and empower them to participate in low-emission climate resilient agricultural

(CRA) practices. These measures are geared towards enhancing the resilience capacity of the targeted beneficiaries to address potential climate risks and uncertainties with regard to their investment activities within the agricultural value chain. The programme will benefit 400 MSMEs and FBAs with a total direct beneficiary of about 50,800 (8,800 females at the firm level and about 42,000 family members at the female employee household level); 60% of beneficiaries should be based in the Northern and the remaining 40% in the Southern half of Ghana.

The programme will deploy US$13.25 million in loan and US$6.75 million grant financing from the GCF to the targeted beneficiaries in Ghana. The GCF loan proceeds of US$13.25 million will be used by EGH to on lend to the women-led MSMEs and FBAs involved in low-emission and CRA practices with a longer tenor to enhance access to credit, and at an interest rate in local currency which is below market rate underpinning its affordability. The US$5.25 million grant financing will be used to provide, manage, and coordinate the climate technologies for the most vulnerable FBAs and US$1.5 million for technical assistance (TA) to support the effective implementation of CRA practices in Ghana.

6. Risk Sharing Participation Agreements signed with EIB

EIB and The European Commission signed the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) Guarantee which was established to support financing and investment operations in partner countries in Africa and the European Neighborhood. The EFSD Guarantee targets SMEs, underserved entrepreneurs with a particular focus on young entrepreneurs, female entrepreneurs, start-ups, and other groups in certain target countries and with the overriding objective of addressing some of the root causes of migration. In order to address the recent COVID-19 pandemic crisis, the Programme and the EFSD Guarantee also cover liquidity and contingency lines to the Guaranteed Subsidiary for working capital and liquidity to support businesses in shoring up payments to suppliers, salaries, and other emergency needs. EIB entered into a contract with ETI in December 2021 and subsequently with its affiliates including Ecobank Ghana (EGH) in December 2022 to join the risk sharing agreement framework.

This scheme will therefore enable EGH to increase access to finance for viable SMEs and Ellevate businesses with insufficient tangible collateral. The EFSD complements our efforts at providing tailored solutions to meet the specific needs of SMEs and women-led businesses who are challenged particularly due to the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic coupled with shocks from the macroeconomic and geopolitical happenings globally.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Consumer Banking

Introduction

Our main goal is to support each of our customers in achieving their ambitions while enabling them to improve their financial security by offering financial solutions that are customized to their individual banking needs. We have emphasized convenient banking and we have sought to be the Bank of choice. To do this, we continue to concentrate on providing top-quality services that give clients financial independence. As a leading financial institution in Ghana, we remain committed to providing innovative and customer-centric banking solutions that empower individuals and businesses to achieve their financial goals.

At Ecobank Ghana, "Consumer Banking" offers a broad range of services that are each specifically designed to cater for the needs of the individual clientele. Deposit accounts, loans, mortgages, credit cards, electronic banking services etc are all part of our wide range of goods and solutions, all of which are intended to offer our devoted clients convenience, flexibility, and value.

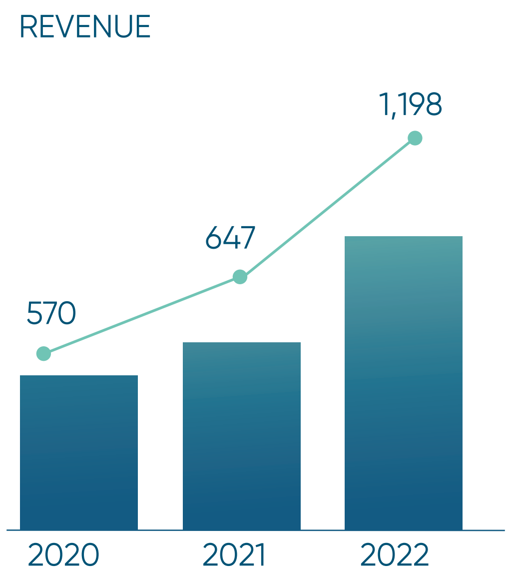
Performance Highlights

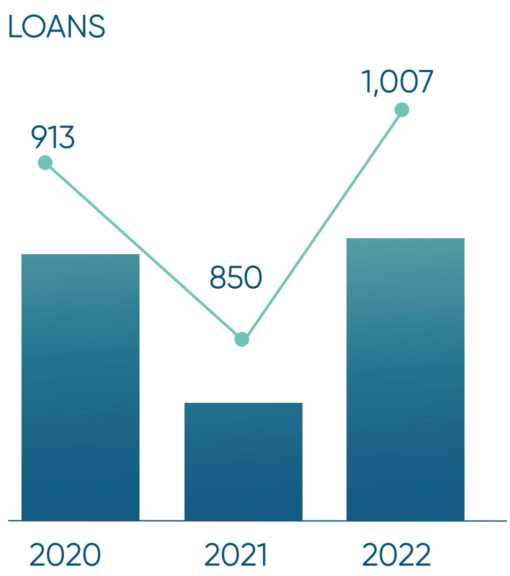
Ghana was not exempt from the global economic challenges in 2022. The COVID-19 pandemic gradually faded away and economies recovered, travel picked up, and consumer spending rose. The unanticipated Russia-Ukraine war, which produced market volatility and spiraling inflationary pressures that negatively impacted consumer spending power and perspective, cut short this recovery at the beginning of the year.

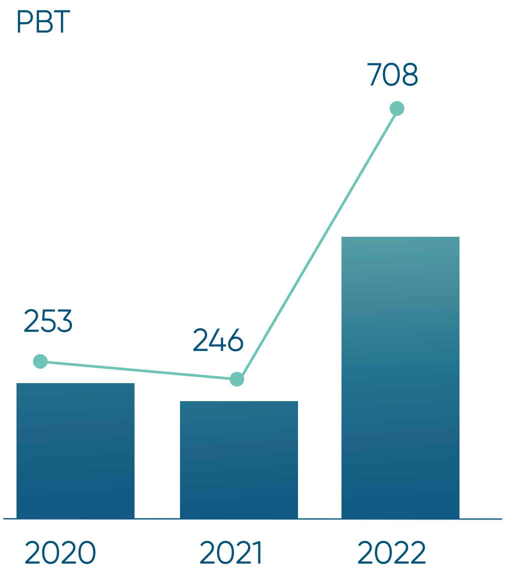
Despite these difficulties we are thrilled to have supported our clients overcome these challenges and recorded a strong performance. The achievement of the Business Unit in generating GHS 1.2 billion in revenue is truly impressive, as it marks the first time a business unit within the bank has surpassed the billion Ghana Cedi revenue milestone. Non-interest income experienced an impressive annual growth of 58%. The business' pre-tax profit almost tripled year on year from GHS 246m to GHS 708m and exceeded budget by 183%. Customer deposits surged by 71%, from GHS 5.3bn in 2021 to GHS 9bn in 2022.

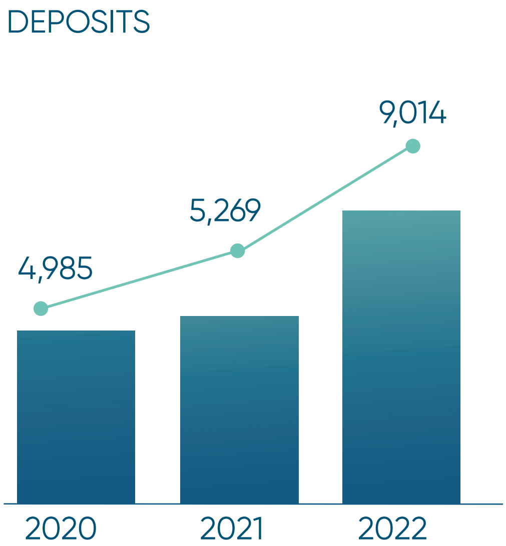
The Consumer Banking division played a significant role in the bank's overall performance, contributing 40% to the total revenue and accounting for 44% of the total bank deposits and continues to be the largest business unit of the Bank.

Consumer bank caters for more than 2.1 million customers by offering a diverse range of products and services designed to fulfill their everyday banking, financing, investment, and transactional requirements. We manage these services through our three customer segments: Premier, Advantage, and Direct Banking. Our unwavering focus, remains on fulfilling our promise of continued relevance in the consumer financial services franchise in Ghana.









Digitalization: Transforming Banking Services in the Digital Age

To enhance the user experience and offer additional functionalities, we upgraded our Internet Banking Service, Ecobank Online. This service is now also accessible through a dedicated app, the Ecobank Online app. Our customers have warmly welcomed this innovative solution, and we remain committed to further innovations that enable us to consistently deliver exceptional customer experiences.

The Ecobank mobile app continued to be the most utilized distribution channel for all Ecobank products. The platform allowed for opening of medium KYC accounts – over 120,000 new onboards in 2022, instant payment for goods and services, bill payments for utilities, travel, donations, government collections, school fees, airtime top up, data bundle purchase etc.

In 2022, we enhanced the functionality of the USSD channel *770# to provide smooth and uninterrupted banking services. This upgrade ensures that all customers have convenient access to a wide range of services, including purchasing airtime, tokenized cash withdrawal, bill payments, accessing Ecobank Pay, and locating Xpress Points from anywhere and at any time.

Broadening Financial Service Accessibility:

We have maintained a steadfast commitment to extend the reach of our financial products throughout the country. We are actively reinforcing and expanding our digital channels, Agency Banking network (Xpress Point), and partnerships to ensure the broader distribution of our products to a wider audience. With a notable presence of more than 5,000 agents, Agency Banking remains a pivotal strategy in realizing our goal of financial inclusion. It plays a vital role in granting communities throughout Ghana access to essential banking services. 2022 recorded over 100% growth in both volumes and values of transactions processed at Ecobank Xpress points. The channel through partnerships was a key driver in customer acquisition.

As part of our efforts to promote financial inclusion among the Mass Market, we implemented a significant digitization initiative for salary and allowance payments of informal workers, replacing the traditional cash-based method. This initiative benefited thirty (30) companies, resulting in more than 1,600 employees gaining instant lite KYC Accounts, debit cards, and access to mobile apps and Xpress Points. Through the utilization of the omni platform for processing bulk salary payments, this initiative facilitated an increase in monthly salary inflows into the Bank.

The Xpressloan, a digital microlending product created in collaboration with Jumo Ghana and Mobile Money Limited (MTN), surpassed a Ghs5.4 billion milestone in total disbursements for the year. After providing 14.7 million loans to 2.92 million customers, the product is still essential for adding value for the mass market and changing many lives. It is important to note that 66% of all clients were under 35 years and over 33% of them were women. Rural residents made up 39% of all patrons, and 54% of them used the loan to cover urgent expenses including healthcare bills, school fees, food, and utility payments.

The Consumer Banking Unit also launched a partnership with People's Pension Trust (PPT) to avail their micro pension product on the Ecobank Mobile and Agency Banking Applications to the Mass Market base. This partnership has made it possible for the informal base to sign up for personal pension plans creating additional value for the Mass Market.

Emphasis on the youth

In 2022, we introduced the MX (Mobile Xpress) brand in Ghana with the objective of strengthening our brand presence, attracting young customers, and promoting transactions through Ecobank Mobile and card usage. MX (Mobile Xpress) specifically targets individuals aged 18 to 25, providing them with a faster, more intelligent, and fully mobile banking experience. The brand offers the youth segment a comprehensive package, including an MX Account, MX card, and Mobile App, while also encouraging the use of Xpress Points.

The Consumer Banking Unit representing Ecobank Ghana, is currently partnering the United Nations Development Fund (UNCDF) on their Green C4W (cash-for-work) Project targeted at rural communities of the Ashanti and Western regions of Ghana. The purpose of the project is to create financial services with integrated financial education for youth and women in the two regions.

The initiative is expected to provide three outcomes.
First, to boost local economies via green and climate resilient investments conducted through cash-for-work modalities and support to local small and medium-sized enterprises, therefore providing short-term employment possibilities for adolescents and women.

Second objective is to enhance the employability of youth and women through orientation support and assistance.
Third, to facilitate targeted recipients' access to and use of financial services, with an emphasis on remittances and digital channels.

The focus of Ecobank Ghana in this partnership is to lead the provision of financial education, bank accounts, and digital products and channels for the beneficiaries. At the end of 2022, over 18,000 people have received financial education training with 10,500 accounts opened for beneficiaries and a total of 29 Xpress points have also been setup in 10 rural communities selected for the project in the respective regions. It is anticipated that by the time the initiative ends in 2023; 20,000 active account holders, 50 Xpress points, and an enhanced savings culture would have been attained within the selected communities.

Looking ahead

In the coming year, Ecobank Ghana remains committed to delivering excellence in consumer banking. We will continue to leverage technology to enhance our digital offerings, streamline processes, and improve overall customer experience. Additionally, we will explore new partnerships and collaborations to expand our reach and bring banking services to more communities across Ghana.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to our esteemed shareholders for their continued support and trust in Ecobank Ghana. Together, we will navigate the evolving financial landscape, seize opportunities, and achieve sustainable growth.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

Samuel Ashitey Adjei

Dear Esteemed Shareholders,

It is with great pleasure that I address you in my first letter as the Board Chairman of Ecobank since assuming office in June 2022. With my entire career spent in this esteemed institution, I take immense pride in what Ecobank represents, including the vision of its founders and the strong foundations laid by those who came before me. We have inherited a unique legacy, and I feel a deep sense of responsibility to continue driving the business forward, building on the achievements of the past.

Over the past few months, I have dedicated time to gaining a deeper understanding of our business and engaged with my fellow board members, management, and staff of the bank. I continue to be inspired by their unwavering passion and dedication to creating sustainable value for our esteemed shareholders.

As we reflect on the past year, it is undeniable that 2022 presented unprecedented challenges, both for our company and country. The economic distress we faced was significant, and the uncertainties surrounding ongoing debt restructuring and related financial difficulties persist. The impact on the banking industry cannot be overstated, especially as it comes closely after the financial services sector cleanup carried out between mid-2017 to 2020.

However, as a leading African regional bank operating in Ghana for over 30+ years, Ecobank has built resilience into our operations to weather such challenging times. Even during the financial sector cleanup and the current domestic debt restructuring situation, we have remained a pillar of strength and stability for our valued customers and shareholders. Rest assured, your board has worked closely with our executive management to confront these challenges head-on, and we remain steadfast in our commitment to create value for our shareholders through the ebbs and flows of the business cycle.

As we move forward, we will continue to navigate the evolving landscape with prudence, adaptability, and a keen focus on our shareholders' interests. We remain committed to upholding the values and principles that define Ecobank and driving the business towards sustainable growth. We are confident in the resilience and potential of our institution, and we look forward to a bright future together.

There are **three key themes** that have become critical determinants of our success both as Ecobank Ghana PLC and as part of the broader banking sector. These themes are outlined below.

The increasing importance of technology

In recent years, the Ghanaian banking sector has faced intense competition from the growing number of FinTech companies leveraging technology to offer similar products and services to the same retail and micro customers we serve. While competition can be healthy and spur innovation, we must not overlook the fact that retail customers are the foundation of our business models and provide stable deposits that are essential for our operations. Therefore, it is crucial that we prioritize their needs as well as those of our corporate and commercial customers.

At Ecobank, we recognize the significance of technology in our industry and have made, and will continue to make, significant investments in this area. Our aim is not only to compete with other players in the market but also to provide convenience and innovation that anticipates and exceeds our customers' needs. Our offerings in mobile and online banking, coupled with our physical branch networks that provide personal engagement, ensure that we remain competitive and well-prepared for any disruptions in the market.

As we move forward, we will remain committed to leveraging technology to enhance customer experience, streamline our operations, and stay ahead of the evolving demands of the banking industry. We believe that our investments in technology, combined with our dedication to delivering exceptional customer service, will position us for sustainable growth and success in the future.

Building a sustainable business and world

Ecobank also looks towards building a sustainable business and contributing to a sustainable world. It is therefore important to acknowledge the growing importance of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations in the global regulatory landscape. In November 10, 2022, the European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) was adopted, requiring companies with business interests in Europe and meeting certain revenue thresholds to disclose ESG matters in their annual reports. Similarly, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has proposed new climate-related rules in 2022, aimed at requiring companies to disclose their climate-related risks and impacts on their financial statements.

At the country level, the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) in collaboration with partners such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) launched the ESG Disclosures Guidance Manual on November 2, 2022, providing guidance for listed companies on ESG reporting.

So, why has ESG integration become so important and what role does it play in building a sustainable financial system? Firstly, changing regulations, along with the rise of sustainable investment and conscious consumerism, are putting pressure on financial sector players to be more transparent in measuring their ESG-related risks. Secondly, in an environment where raising capital is a top priority, ESG integration is crucial for attracting long-term investments. Lastly, ESG-related opportunities and risks are becoming increasingly relevant for financial institutions, as sustainable operations are linked with better economic performance.

At Ecobank, we have embedded sound Environmental and Social (E&S) policies in our daily banking operations. We conduct E&S assessments and due diligence for qualifying transactions, particularly for projects financed by the bank. In March 2022, we established a 25-member Sustainability Taskforce, led by the Country Chief Risk Officer, to spearhead the development of strategies and frameworks for implementing the required actions under the Central Bank's Guidance Notes for the Sustainable Banking Principles. Creating awareness of these principles among our staff and customers has been a key focus for us.

We are proud to report our progress in our Financial Statements, with further details available in our ESG report. We remain committed to ensuring that the business we are building is sustainable for today and able to serve future generations as well.

Supporting our regulators to build a resilient industry

Esteemed shareholders, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to our regulators, the Bank of Ghana, for their invaluable guidance and support throughout the years.

The recent economic challenges have underscored the fact that systemic importance is not solely determined by size or business focus, but rather by a transparent structure built on conservative liquidity management and the ability to provide diversified services to customers. As one of the leading banks in the sector and a market maker, I believe we have a greater role to play in supporting the activities of our regulators. Through collaborative efforts with other key players in the industry, working through the Ghana Association of Bankers we can ensure that all players adhere to the best practices required by our regulators and international standards. We cannot afford to turn a blind eye, as the saying goes, "one bad nut spoils the entire soup."

At Ecobank Ghana, we have developed robust stress testing models that have prepared us to withstand adverse impacts from crisis. Our risk management professionals are well-trained to identify potential issues before they escalate. These and other best practices contribute to building resilience into our business. I strongly believe that if we come together as an industry and keep each other accountable, we can build a banking sector where customer deposits are safe, shareholder returns are guaranteed, and our employees are happy to come to work.

I want to express my gratitude for your attention, and I will now share with you some of the economic highlights from the past year.

Economic Outlook

The global economy has experienced a significant slowdown, with higher inflation levels than seen in decades. Factors such as rising interest rates, a cost-of-living crisis, tightening financial conditions, supply chain disruptions, and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are all weighing heavily on the economic outlook. As a result, global growth is projected to decline from 6.0% in 2021 to 3.2% in 2022 and 2.7% in 2023.

In Ghana, fiscal and debt vulnerabilities persist in the face of a challenging external environment. Despite efforts by the government to preserve debt sustainability, these measures have not been seen as sufficient by investors, leading to sovereign credit rating downgrades, exit of non-resident investors from the domestic bond market, lack of confidence among local investors, and loss of access to international capital markets. These adverse developments, along with price and supply-chain shocks, have resulted in a significant depreciation of the local currency, a surge in inflation (54.1% as of December 2022; 41.2% in April 2023), and pressure on foreign exchange reserves.

In an effort to restore macroeconomic stability, debt sustainability, financial stability, the government has requested assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and after reaching the staff-level agreement in 2022, Ghana obtained the IMF Executive Board approval in May 2023.

The Bank of Ghana has also implemented regulatory reliefs for banks participating in the debt exchange program to manage the potential impact on financial stability.

Interest rates on the money markets trended upwards across the spectrum of the yield curve, in line with the tightening of monetary policy stance of the central bank. Rates on Treasury bills and bonds have almost doubled over the past year, with the interbank weighted average rate also experiencing an increase. For example, at the short-end of the market, the 91-day and 182-day Treasury bill rates had increased to 31.53% and 32.61% respectively, in October 2022 relative to 12.46% and 13.16% respectively in the same period of 2021. Similarly, the rate on the 364-day bill had also increased to 32.32% from 16.24% over the review period. On the secondary market for instance, the interbank weighted average rate on bonds as of October 2022 elevated to 23.9% relative to 12.66% in October 2021. The Ghana cedi at year end 2022 depreciated by 30.0% against the US dollar, varying widely from the 4.1% depreciation in 2021. The Monetary Policy Rate has been raised by 1,250 basis points since the beginning of the year, from 14.5% to 27% at year-end 2022 and elevated to 29.5% as at April 2023. Additionally, mandatory cash reserve requirements have been increased to 14% on local currency deposits and 12% on foreign currency deposits as at April 2023.

Now let me tell you about your bank's performance during these challenging times.

Financial Highlights

Fellow Shareholders, despite operating under such challenging economic conditions as described above, Ecobank Ghana has demonstrated resilience and achieved a healthy performance.

Income Statement Highlights

Total revenue increased by 40.3% to GHS2.97 billion, reflecting our income generating capabilities in difficult economic circumstances. This growth was mainly driven by increases in net interest income and fee-based income, as well as successful implementation of our trade and cash management initiatives.

Net interest income remained the largest revenue contributor at 85%, while non-interest income accounted for 15%.

Interest income grew by 63%, supported by higher loan volumes and increased lending rates. However, the interest expense increased by 108.7%, reflecting the disruptive operating environment. Our treasury business was also impacted by the current crisis, resulting in a decline of 82.5% in trading income compared to the previous year.

Operating expenses increased by 37% due to unprecedented inflationary pressures and exchange rate depreciation. The impairment charge on our government bonds due to domestic debt restructuring at the end of 2022 resulted in a net impairment charge of GHS1.7 billion and a loss of GHS27.2 million before tax payment.

Balance Sheet Highlights

Our balance sheet remained strong with total assets of GHS25.9 billion, a growth of 44.5% from the previous year. Customer deposits reached GHS20.4 billion, up by 54.4%, driven by improved product offering and increased customer confidence in the Ecobank brand. Our supportive digital channels and active customer engagements also contributed to the deposit growth.

Despite the economic challenges, we continue to support business growth, as evidenced by our net loan book of GHS8.9 billion, which is one of the largest in the industry. Our capital adequacy ratio of 14.63% in December 2022 was above the regulatory requirement of 10%, reflecting our healthy capital position.

Dividend

To ensure the continued sustainability of our business, we have elected not to pay a dividend for the calendar year under review, in line with the Central Bank's expectations on dividend payment.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Our Bank is deeply grateful to the communities that we operate in for their unwavering support and encouragement throughout our journey of growth.

In line with our commitment to corporate social responsibility (CSR), the Bank undertook various activities in 2022. Our flagship CSR event, the Ecobank Day celebration, was held in partnership with strategic partners such as The University of Professional Studies (UPSA), Complementary Education Agency (CEA), and Dressmakers Association of Ghana. The celebration was centered around the theme “Financial Inclusion for all, Leave no one Behind”, intensifying our efforts to improve financial inclusion in Ghana.

You will find the full details of all our activities to support our communities in our Corporate Social Responsibility report on pages 64 - 67 of the annual report.

Awards

As a testament to our unwavering commitment to global best practices and market leadership, our bank has been honored with numerous awards and recognitions in 2022, showcasing our success and achievements. Some of the notable awards include:

- CIMG Hall of Fame for the 5th consecutive time
- Bank of the Year 2022 at the 5th Ghana Business Awards
- Company of the Year (Private Sector) at the 5th Ghana Business Awards
- Leader in Mobile Banking App at the Global Banking and Finance Awards
- Best Bank for Digital Banking Services Ghana at the Global Banking and Finance Awards
- Best SME Bank Ghana at the Global Banking and Finance Awards
- Most Innovative Retail Banking App Ghana at the Global Banking and Finance Awards
- Best Bank for Youth and Students Ghana at the Global Banking and Finance Awards
- Best Retail Bank Ghana at the Global Banking and Finance Awards
- Banking CEO of the Year Ghana at the Global Banking and Finance Awards

These awards are a source of immense pride for us, as they signify the success of our bank and the recognition of our efforts. We dedicate these accolades to our loyal shareholders and customers, whose unwavering support has been instrumental in our achievements. We express our deepest gratitude for their faith in Ecobank, and we pledge to continue giving our best in serving them and our communities.

Board Changes

In June 2022, Mr. Terence Ronald Darko, the former Board Chairman, retired, and I had the honor of taking over the position. We would like to express our deepest appreciation to Mr. Darko for his distinguished leadership, particularly during challenging times. His invaluable contributions and unwavering commitment to the bank's success are truly commendable. We wish him all the best in his future endeavors, and his legacy of exemplary leadership will always be remembered with gratitude.

Conclusion

I take great pride in our company's resilience and the remarkable achievements of our employees, both collectively and individually. Despite the challenges we have faced in the past year, we have remained steadfast in serving our clients and communities. We have implemented robust business models and strategies to achieve sustained business growth, prioritizing profitability, asset quality, a resilient loan book, a strong retail liability portfolio, an appropriate organizational structure, and the latest digital technology to attain our goals.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to our regulators, the Bank of Ghana, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Ghana Stock Exchange for their unwavering support and guidance throughout the year. I also extend my appreciation to our esteemed shareholders and customers for their continued support and goodwill. Special thanks to PricewaterhouseCoopers (Ghana) Limited, our statutory auditors, for their invaluable services.

We acknowledge that our staff are the backbone of our institution, and we recognize the exemplary leadership of our Managing Director, Daniel Sackey, and the entire team for their dedication, diligence, devotion, and loyalty during these challenging times. We take this opportunity to announce that Mr. Sackey will be retiring during the course of the year and his replacement will be announced in due course.

Dear Shareholders, the discussions and decisions made during this annual meeting will shape our bank's strategic direction, building on our long-standing success. We remain committed to being an integral part of the solution to the economic turbulence and changes in Ghana and the region.

We count on your continued support as we embark on this journey. With gratitude, we give glory to God for another fruitful year. God bless you all. Thank you.


Ecobank
is Africa's
Best Bank!
EUROMONEY
AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE
AFRICA
2022

MD's ADDRESS

Daniel Nii Kwei-Kumah Sackey

Fellow Shareholders

I welcome you to our Annual General Meeting for the 2022 financial year. As I approach the end of my tenure as Managing Director of your bank in August 2023, I would like to take the opportunity to reflect on our achievements over the years and share with you my thoughts on the future of the Bank.

When I assumed this role in August 2016, I was confident that we had the potential not only to become the leading financial institution in Ghana but also to play a significant role in helping to build the economy of Ghana. I was right. Our team of excellent professionals and dedicated staff have demonstrated utmost commitment to delivering on the mandate given to us by our shareholders. Not only is your Bank resilient, but it is also built on a solid foundation and well positioned for the future. Ecobank has an proven track record of ensuring a smooth transition from one leadership to the next and I am confident that the processes currently underway to select my successor will be completed on time to facilitate a seamless handover of the bank to a new Managing Director.

Operating Environment

During my tenure, the operating environment witnessed three significant challenges.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic, which began in late 2019, has been the most significant global shock in in the operating environment. One of the striking fallouts of this pandemic was the widespread disruption it caused to the global supply chains. Our valued customers, many of whom rely heavily on these networks for their business operations, felt the effects. Unexpected delays and a general state of unpredictability began to permeate these once-reliable structures.

Like other countries, Ghana experienced a marked deceleration in its economic activities. Key sectors such as tourism, hospitality, and transportation, often considered the lifeblood of the country's economy, were particularly hard hit. As global travel slowed, hotels, restaurants and other related sectors struggled with reduced patronage.

An acute sense of fear accompanied the pandemic's onset, primarily centred around the risk of contracting the virus. This led to the widespread implementation of shutdown measures and the establishment of stringent social distancing and mask-wearing guidelines. While these steps were crucial for mitigating the spread of the virus, they also presented a significant challenge for the bank in providing service to our clients.

As face-to-face interactions became limited and, in some instances, entirely prohibited, businesses had to adapt to these new conditions swiftly. For many organizations, including ours, this meant reimagining traditional methods of service delivery and developing innovative ways to continue meeting our client's needs. Courtesy of the heavy investment in technology, your bank was able to adapt very well to this new normal.

The good news is that the COVID-19 pandemic reshaped our world and made it possible for Ecobank to accelerate the pace of digitization.

> The good news is that the COVID-19 pandemic reshaped our world and made it possible for Ecobank to accelerate the pace of digitization.

Russia-Ukraine Conflict

Just as the world began to find its footing amidst the socio-economic aftershocks of the COVID-19 pandemic, another major global event unfolded. The war between Russia and Ukraine sent ripples across the globe and added a new layer of complexity to an already challenging situation. The conflict led to a substantial increase in the prices of commodities, particularly those dependent on the two countries. As an oil exporter, Russia plays a significant role in global energy markets, and Ukraine is often referred to as the "breadbasket of Europe" due to its extensive agricultural output. The disruption of these markets resulted in soaring prices that had a cascading effect on the Ghanaian economy. This resulted in higher costs for everyday goods and services, placing additional strain on households and businesses. Notwithstanding the increased stress on our customers' businesses, the already challenging business environment, was further strained by accelerated inflation and currency depreciation.

Domestic Debt Exchange Program

While grappling with the widespread effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine war, yet another significant challenge arose during the year under review: the introduction of the Domestic Debt Exchange Program (DDEP). This program was a governmental initiative aimed at restructuring and refinancing the country's debt to ensure debt sustainability.

The purpose of the DDEP was to lighten the national debt burden and restore some measure of financial stability. This was to be achieved via the lengthening of the maturity profile of the country's debt and the lowering of the cost of servicing the debt by negotiating reduced interest rates on the outstanding amount. However, this restructuring and refinancing initiative had adverse implications for our Bank. Like many other leading players In the financial sector, our institution held a substantial portion of these government securities. The adjustment in the terms and conditions of these securities, including reduced interest rates and extended repayment periods, led to significant impairment losses.

One immediate fallout of the DDEP has been the urgent need for financial institutions, your bank included, to reassess their investment and risk management strategies. We need to recalibrate our asset portfolio, balancing the need for profitability with the heightened financial risks we now face. The successful navigation of these complexities, while challenging, has confirmed our commitment to resilience, adaptability, and prudent financial management during a time of significant economic instability.

Delivering on our Strategic Mandate

Notwithstanding the shocks, I am pleased to report to our valued shareholders that your Bank, Ecobank PLC, which you entrusted me with in 2016, is very strong and resilient, remains a significant player in the market and is well positioned for strong growth going forward.

Our ability to handle the fallout from the global shocks and the DDEP can largely be attributed to the robust and resilient strategy we have diligently pursued and upheld over the years. This strategy, meticulously designed and executed, is firmly grounded in a balanced and diversified approach to growth and sustainability. It embodies our commitment to financial performance, high standards of corporate governance, unwavering customer-centricity, and keen sense of Corporate Social Responsibility.

Financial Performance in 2022

The investments made in the past years to intentionally build and grow the business, especially in digitization, helped to deliver strong financial performance in 2022.

Net Interest Income grew year on year by 63% to GHS2.5 billion. Overall, your Bank delivered total revenues of GHS2.97 billion in 2022, 40.3% higher than the prior year. The net impairment charge of GHS1.7 billion arising from the debt restructuring announcement, significantly affected our year-end profit, leading to a loss of GHS27.2 million before tax assessment.

We made significant strides in improving our asset quality, with the percentage of gross non-performing loans (“substandard to loss”) reducing to 9.47% at the end of the year compared to 12% in 2021.

Our balance sheet remained strong throughout 2022. Loans and advances increased by 56%, although there was a significant slow down of the asset expansion drive at the latter stages of the year as both banks and businesses grappled with the impact of the economic and financial crisis.

Deposits grew year on year by 54.4% to GHS20.4 billion. Our capital and liquidity levels remained well above regulatory minimums. The Common Equity Tier 1 of 12.10% and the 2.53% Tier 2 ratio made us achieve an overall Capital adequacy ratio of 14.63% above the prudential requirement of 10% as of 31st December 2022. Periodic stress tests, carried out during the crisis, still confirmed our strong capital position. The Bank has taken appropriate measures to maintain a strong capital base given the economic uncertainty and the tight regulatory measures imposed by the Central Bank.

Investing in Technology for the Future

As I indicated earlier, one of the major global shocks during my tenure was the COVID-19 Pandemic. The virus threatened the basic foundations of our business. Ecobank's ability to survive the Pandemic and serve our clients was, amongst other things, primarily attributed to its foresight in investing heavily in technology and digital innovation. Our convenient and accessible digital solutions helped us stay ahead of the curve. The launch of our flagship mobile banking application in 2016, when many were still hesitant to embrace digital banking, proved a game-changer.

Today, Ecobank's suite of digital banking channels, including the Ecobank Mobile App, OMNIPlus, and OMNILite, has positioned the Bank as the go-to option for customers seeking convenience. These channels allow customers to access banking services at any time and from any location without the need to visit a physical branch. Moreover, Ecobank's digital banking channels offer lower transaction costs than traditional banking methods, further enhancing the Bank's appeal to customers.

To maintain its technological edge, Ecobank continues to invest in technology. In 2022, the Bank upgraded its mobile app, improving security and accessibility by hosting it in the public cloud. Ecobank also updated its Internet banking platform for its Commercial and Consumer banking customers, providing more features and a better user experience. The upgraded platform includes a refreshed look and feel and new payment options, such as mobile payments, contactless payments, and digital wallets. Users can personalize their dashboard, add, or remove accounts, set up account alerts, and manage their contact details, making the platform more user-friendly.

Ecobank Ghana PLC also upgraded its USSD mobile banking channel, aligning its service offerings with its peers and enhanced its Agency Banking application to support its growing Agency Banking network. These upgrades provide additional features for bank transfers, e-money transfers, remittances, and bill payments.

Our strategic investment in technology and digital advancement has enormously benefited our customers, business operations, and shareholders. Consequently, Ecobank's digital platforms have emerged as the primary touchpoints for our customers, accounting for 93% of all transactions. This trend demonstrates a growing preference among customers for the convenience of conducting transactions from their homes and offices. Ecobank believes that the future of banking will continue to be digital and will continue to invest in the right technology to support our clients.

A Culture of Customer Centricity

Ecobank has had a profound impact on the lives of our customers, many of whom have continued to entrust us with their financial needs and goals. In the past year, we processed approximately 65 million transactions through our branches and digital platforms. I am particularly proud to announce that 83% of our customers reported satisfaction with our customer experience in 2022, up from 80% in the previous year. Furthermore, 86% of our customers expressed the willingness to recommend Ecobank to their friends and relatives, up 4% from 2021. These outstanding results are a testament to our unwavering commitment to customer centricity, which is at the core of our business strategy. Our customer-centric service model, which is rooted in our RACEIT work culture, empowers all employees across all channels to see issues from customers' point of view, personalize services and products for them, take ownership of customer engagements, and resolve any issues on first contact. We also keep customers informed of our products, offers, and regulatory requirements, ensure accessibility and efficiency in handling their transactions, and always go the extra mile to exceed their expectations. In a changing world, delivering excellent service, is the only way to keep and grow our business.

People

The success of any organization ultimately rests on the people who work within it. Ecobank is no exception to this rule, and I am proud to have a team of talented and dedicated individuals committed to our mission and values. Over the years, we have consistently emphasized our employees' welfare by fostering a productive and encouraging workplace. We have allocated resources towards providing training and development opportunities to aid our team members in their personal and professional growth. Additionally, we have taken measures to advocate for diversity, equity, and inclusivity in the Bank. Our female workforce constitutes approximately 54% of our total employee population.

Our employees have risen to the challenges in the past years, demonstrating resilience, creativity, and a commitment to excellence. Their hard work and dedication have enabled us to adapt to changing circumstances and continue to deliver exceptional products and services to our customers. As we look to the future, we recognize the importance of investing in our people. We will remain committed to creating a supportive and empowering work environment and providing opportunities for our team members to grow and thrive. In line with Ecobank's commitment to promote gender equity across the bank, we will to work hard to systematically increase the female ratio at the executive level.

Governance

Corporate Governance is a critical aspect of our organization, and we remain committed to upholding the highest standards of transparency, accountability, and integrity in all our operations. We have established robust policies and procedures to ensure that our business practices align with legal and regulatory requirements and adhere to ethical principles. Our Board of Directors is composed of experienced professionals with diverse backgrounds, and they provide invaluable guidance and oversight to our organization. We value their insights and expertise and work closely with them to develop strategies that promote sustainable growth and long-term success. We also recognize the importance of engaging with our shareholders and other stakeholders and regularly seek their input and feedback. We strive to maintain open and transparent relationships with all our stakeholders through investor relations activities and other communication channels. As we continue to grow and evolve, we are committed to maintaining a strong corporate governance culture and acting in the best interests of our shareholders, customers, and communities.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an integral part of our organization, and we recognize our responsibility to give back to the communities where we operate. It is part of our mission to help develop our communities. We have implemented various CSR initiatives to promote sustainable development, support local communities, and protect the environment. Through our CSR programs, we have contributed to the well-being of our communities by supporting education, health, and social welfare initiatives. We have also reduced our environmental footprint by implementing sustainable practices and investing in renewable energy sources. We have aligned our CSR initiatives with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and are committed to positively impacting society while delivering long-term value to our stakeholders. We recognize that CSR is an ongoing process, and we will continue to evolve our practices and strategies to ensure that we are making a meaningful contribution to society. We remain committed to being a responsible corporate citizen and promoting sustainable development in everything we do.

Awards

Our commitment, dedication, diligence, and efficiency earned the Bank several awards and recognitions. Notable among them are the following:

- CIMG Hall of Fame for the 5th consecutive time
- 5th Ghana Business Awards: Bank of the Year 2022
- 5th Ghana Business Awards: Company of the Year (Private Sector)
- Global Banking and Finance Awards: Leader in Mobile Banking app
- Global Banking and Finance Awards: Best Bank for Digital Banking Services Ghana
- Global Banking and Finance Awards: Best SME Bank Ghana
- Global Banking and Finance Awards: Most Innovative Retail Banking App Ghana
- Global Banking and Finance Awards: Best Bank for Youth and Students Ghana
- Global Banking and Finance Awards: Best Retail Bank Ghana
- Global Banking and Finance Awards: Banking CEO of the Year Ghana We dedicate these awards to our loyal customers.

We dedicate these awards to our loyal customers. We thank them for choosing Ecobank.

Looking Ahead

As part of the requirements for eligibility for an International Monetary Fund (IMF) bailout package, Ghana managed to reach a Staff Level Agreement with the IMF in December 2022. The IMF program will come with some conditionalities, key amongst which will be the need for the Government to implement additional revenue enhancement measures while keeping its expenditures under control. Expenditure containment measures and the implicit need to phase out subsidies will result in a gradual push for full cost recovery for utilities leading to a surge in the prices of water, electricity, and fuel.

Inflationary pressures still persist despite a slow-down in the rate of growth. We expect the regulatory authority to continue with its monetary tightening measures which is likely to lead to policy rate hikes in the immediate short term, limited interventions on the FX market and a gradual unification of the exchange rates. The possibility of further debt restructuring cannot be ruled out as discussions on the restructuring of the country's foreign currency debts are yet to be concluded.

The revenue enhancement measures, referred to above, will impose additional tax burden on an already stressed business environment, put pressure on our customers, potentially affecting loan repayments and deposits growth. Going forward, we will need to carefully monitor these changes, adapt our strategies, and continuously strive to provide the best services to our customers.

Notwithstanding the challenging business environment outlined above, your bank is well positioned to take advantage of opportunities that these changes are likely to create. The drive towards fiscal stability may stimulate investment and business activity, leading to opportunities for Ecobank to support new and existing businesses. Looking ahead, we expect the performance momentum to continue with increased focus on revenue expansion and cost containment while keeping an eye on other downside risks. We remain committed to prioritizing digital services, efficient collections, prudent liquidity management, and risk-adjusted credit expansion and recovery. These strategic initiatives will position us to navigate the challenges ahead and emerge stronger in the long run.

In pursuit of sustainable revenue growth, we will focus on driving staff productivity and accelerating digital adoption to expand our payment wallet size across our network. We also recognize the importance of maintaining a robust risk, control, and compliance environment, especially given the anticipated changes in regulatory measures. The Bank remains steadfast in its commitment to upholding the highest standards of governance and accountability.

I want to acknowledge the impact of the Domestic Debt Exchange Program on our financial performance in 2022. Although the DDEP has resulted in significant impairment losses, this is a temporary setback. I remain confident in our capacity to recover and return to profitability by the end of 2023. The Bank will prioritize the rebuilding of its capital base and liquidity buffers. We aim to continue with the delivery of superior return on equity (ROE) for our valued shareholders.

Looking ahead, I am very optimistic about the future of Ecobank Ghana PLC. The next leadership should take the Bank to new heights and consolidate its market leadership position.

Conclusion

Let me take the opportunity to acknowledge and express my sincere gratitude to our shareholders, customers, the board, management, staff, our regulators, and our partners for their support during my tenure as Managing Director.

I am grateful for the opportunity and the tremendous given to me by the Board of Directors. They have provided guidance, oversight, and support to the Bank, ensuring that we remain focused on our core strengths and delivering value to our shareholders. Their vision and leadership have been critical to the success of the Bank.

The management team has been a critical partner in driving the Bank's strategic objectives and ensuring operational excellence. Their commitment to delivering remarkable banking experience to our customers and creating value for our shareholders has been unwavering.

I would also like to thank the employees of Ecobank Ghana PLC for their hard work, dedication, and commitment to delivering exceptional customer experience. Indeed, our employees are our most important asset, and their contribution to the Bank's success is appreciated.

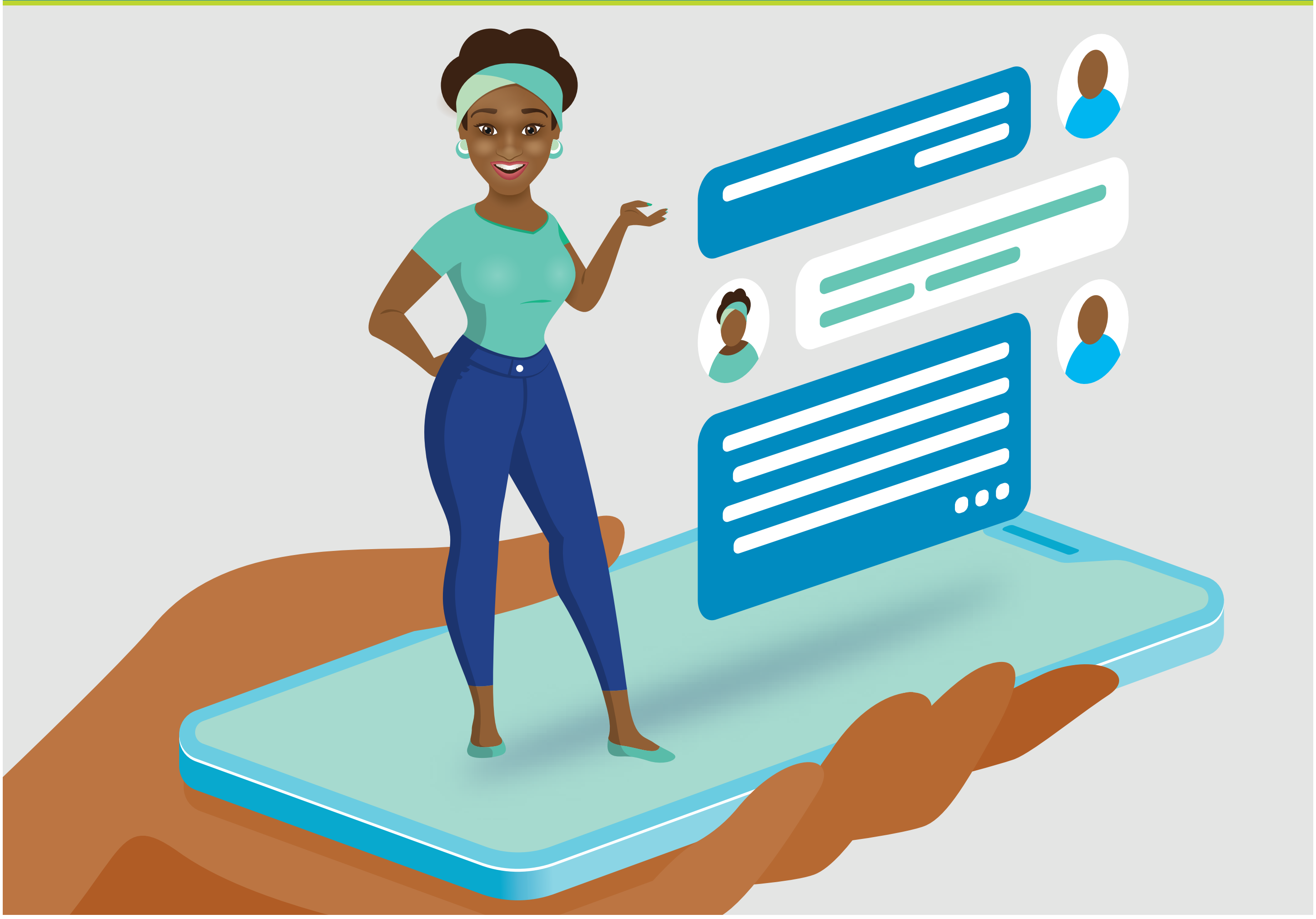
I also want to thank our valued customers for their unwavering loyalty and confidence in our institution. We remain steadfast in our commitment to providing an exceptional banking experience tailored to meet the ever-changing needs of our clientele.

Most importantly, to the Almighty God, I am grateful.

Thank you all.

Long Live Ecobank

Long Live Ghana



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4

DIRECTORS REPORT

The Directors submit their report together with the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of Ecobank Ghana PLC standing alone and its subsidiaries (together called “the Group”) comprising the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended and the notes to the financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management. The Directors have made an assessment of the ability of the Bank to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be a going concern.

Principal Activities

The Bank is registered to carry on the business of banking under the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930). Its principal activities comprise corporate, investment and retail banking. It also engages in investment and advisory services, management of investments on behalf of customers and provision of operating and finance lease facilities through its subsidiaries. There was no change in the nature of the Bank's or the subsidiaries' business during the year.

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Financial results and dividend

The highlights of the financial results of the Bank and Group for the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out below:

	Group GH¢'000	Bank GH¢'000
Loss after tax (attributable to equity holders)	**(15,322)**	**(33,545)**
to which is added the balance brought forward on retained earnings of	**1,463,241**	**1,442,569**
	1,447,919	**1,409,024**
out of which is transferred to the statutory reserve fund in accordance with Act 930 an amount of;	**(185)**	**-**
and transfers from the credit risk reserve of;	**(48,123)**	**(48,123)**
from which is deducted approved dividend of;	**(199,982)**	**(199,982)**
	(248,290)	**(248,105)**
leaving a balance to be carried forward on the retained earnings of	**1,199,629**	**1,160,919**

The Directors do not recommend dividend payment for the year (2021: GH¢199.98 million).

The Directors consider the state of the Bank's and the Group's affairs to be satisfactory.

Objectives of the Bank

The objective of the Bank is to build a world-class bank seeking to provide its customers with convenient and reliable banking and financial products and services both locally and regionally.

Subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries

The Bank has the following subsidiaries, which are incorporated in Ghana and provide the following services:

■ Ecobank Investment Managers Limited	Management of investments
■ Ecobank Leasing Company Limited	Finance lease facilities
■ Ecobank Venture Capital Fund 1 Limited	Venture capital
■ Pan African Savings and Loans Company Limited	Savings and loans

Related party transactions

Information regarding Directors' interests in ordinary shares of the Bank is disclosed in Appendix I of the financial statements. Other than service contracts relating to appointment agreements, no Director had a material interest in any contract to which the Group was a party during the year. Related party transactions and balances are also disclosed in note 40 to the financial statements.

Auditor

The Audit & Compliance Committee has a responsibility delegated by the Board of Directors for making recommendations on the appointment, reappointment, removal and remuneration of the external auditor. Messrs PricewaterhouseCoopers will continue in office in accordance with Section 139 (5) of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and Section 81 of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930). Professional fees agreed in respect of the audit of the financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022 has been disclosed in note 15 to the financial statements.

Board of Directors Profile

Non-Executive	Qualification	Outside Board and Management position	Position
Terence Ronald Darko (Resigned)	BA (HONS) Business Studies	Mechanical Lloyd PLC State Interests and Governance Authority	Chairman Chairman
Samuel Ashitey Adjei	MBA (Finance) BSc (Hons) Mathematics & Statistics	Sheman Energy Ltd Sheman Impact Ltd Presbyterian University Ghana	Chairman Chairman Director
Patience Enyonam Akyianu	MBA (Finance) BSc Administration (Accounting) ICA (Ghana)	Hollard Ghana Holdings Limited Hollard Life Assurance Ghana Hollard Insurance Ghana Hubtel Ghana	Group Managing Director Director Director Director
Henry Dodoo-Amo	MBA	IAF Management Consultancy	Managing Partner
John Ofori-Tenkorang	BSc. Engineering MSc. Engineering Sc. D Electrical Engineering & Computer Science	National Identification Authority Ghana International Bank (UK) Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)	Director Director Director
Ohene Aku Kwapong	BSc. Chemical Engineering MSc. Chemical Engineering MBA, Finance/Financial Engineering PhD Chemical Engineering	Park Street, Pulse Taastrup Pulse Glostrup Songhai	Director Director Director Director

Executive

Daniel Nii Kwei-Kumah Sackey	BSc. Administration (Accounting) MBA	eProcess International SA Ecobank Guinea EBI-SA Group	Chairman Director Director
Edward Nartey Botchway	Doctor of Business Admin M Phil (Applied Business Research) BA (Hons) Economics ICA (Ghana) FCCA (UK)	Ecobank Investment Managers Ltd Ecobank Venture Capital Fund 1 Ltd Ecobank Leasing Company Ltd Ecobank Sierra Leone Limited	Chairman Chairman Chairman Director

Biographical information of Directors

Age category	Number of directors
41 – 60	4
Above 60 years	4

DIRECTORS			BOARD OF DIRECTORS	
	Role	Year appointed	Number of meetings in the year	Attendance
Mr. Terence Darko (Resigned)	Chairman	2012	2	2
Mr. Samuel Ashitey Adjei	Chairman	2022	3	3
Mr. Daniel Sackey	Managing Director	2016	4	4
Mr. Henry Dodoo-Amoo	Non-Executive	2017	4	4
Dr. Ohene Aku Kwapong	Non-Executive	2017	4	4
Dr. John Ofori-Tenkorang	Non-Executive	2017	4	4
Dr. Edward Nartey Botchway	Executive	2016	4	4
Mrs. Patience Enyonam Akyianu	Non-Executive	2019	4	4

DIRECTORS			GOVERNANCE & ETHICS COMMITTEE	
	Role	Year appointed	Number of meetings	Attendance
Dr. John Ofori-Tenkorang	Committee Chairperson	2022	4	4
Mr. Samuel Ashitey Adjei	Non-Executive	2022	2	2
Mr. Henry Dodoo-Amoo	Non-Executive	2017	4	4
Mr. Terence Darko (Resigned)	Non-Executive	2012	2	2

DIRECTORS			RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	
	Role	Year appointed	Number of meetings	Attendance
Mr. Henry Dodoo-Amoo	Committee Chairperson	2017	4	4
Dr. Ohene Aku Kwapong	Non-Executive	2017	4	4
Mrs. Patience Akyianu	Non-Executive	2019	4	4

DIRECTORS			AUDIT & COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE	
	Role	Year appointed	Number of meetings	Attendance
Mrs. Patience Akyianu	Committee Chairperson	2019	4	4
Dr. John Ofori-Tenkorang	Non-Executive	2022	3	3
Dr. Ohene Aku Kwapong	Non-Executive	2017	4	4

Overall Attendance Score: 100%

Role of the Board

The Directors are responsible for the long-term success of the Bank. They determine the strategic direction of the Bank and review operating, financial and risk performance. There is a formal schedule of matters reserved for the Board of Directors, including approval of the Bank's annual business plan, strategy, acquisitions, disposals and capital expenditure projects above certain thresholds, treasury policies, the financial statements, the Bank's dividend policy, transactions involving the issue or purchase of shares, borrowing powers, appointments to the Board, alterations to the regulations, legal actions brought by or against the Bank and the scope of delegations to the Board and Board committees. Responsibility for the development of policy and strategy and operational management is delegated to an executive management committee, which as at the date of this report includes two (2) executive directors and thirteen (13) senior managers.

Internal control systems

The Directors have overall responsibility for the Bank's internal control systems. The Directors annually review the effectiveness of internal controls, including a review of financial, operational, compliance and risk management controls. The implementation and maintenance of the risk management and internal control systems are the responsibility of the Executive Committee. The systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Directors have reviewed the effectiveness of the internal control systems, including controls related to financial, operational and reputational risks identified by the Bank as of the reporting date and no significant failings or weaknesses were identified during this review

Directors' performance evaluation

The Board has adopted standard evaluation tools that help assess the performance of the Board, its committees and individual members on an annual basis.

The Board and all Directors are also periodically evaluated by an independent external firm in order to assess the effectiveness of the Board as well as the contribution of the individual Directors. Overall, it was noted that the Board of Directors and its committees were operating in an effective manner and performing satisfactorily.

Professional development and training

On appointment to the Board, Directors are provided with a full, formal and tailored programme of induction to familiarise them with the Bank's businesses, the risks and strategic challenges the Bank faces, as well as the economic, competitive, legal and regulatory environment in which the Bank operates. A programme of strategic and other reviews, together with the other training provided during the year, ensures that Directors continually update their skills and knowledge of the Bank's businesses, and the sectors in which the Bank operates and familiarises themselves with risk, regulatory, legal, financial and other developments to enable them to fulfil effectively their role on the Board and its committees.

Conflicts of interest

The Bank has established appropriate conflicts authorisation procedures, whereby actual or potential conflicts are regularly reviewed, and authorisations sought as appropriate. During the year, no such conflicts arose, and no such authorisations were sought.

Board balance and independence

The composition of the Board of Directors and its committees is regularly reviewed to ensure that the balance and mix of skills, independence, knowledge, and experience is maintained. The Board considers that the Chairman is independent on appointment and all non-Executive Directors are independent as it pertains to the management of the Bank. The continuing independent and objective judgement of the non-Executive Directors has been confirmed by the Board of Directors.

Corporate social responsibility

Corporate social responsibility activities can be found at note 45.

Holding company

The Bank is a subsidiary of Ecobank Transnational Incorporated (ETI), a company incorporated in the Republic of Togo. ETI owns 68.93% of the issued ordinary shares of the Bank.

Approval of the consolidated and separate financial statements

The consolidated and separate financial statements of Ecobank Ghana PLC were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 March 2023 and signed on their behalf by:

………Signed………………	………Signed………………
CHAIRMAN	MANAGING DIRECTOR

5 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance is important to the Bank as it seeks to implement the ideals of fairness, transparency, accountability and responsibility in its dealings with all stakeholders. Ecobank also recognises, as a banking group, the critical nature of its relationships with its Regulators in executing its vision and safeguarding the deposits of the general public and other lenders. To this end, the Bank ensures that the interests of stakeholders are taken into account in a balanced and transparent manner. Ecobank believes that only good governance can deliver sustainable good business performance. The Ecobank Group Corporate Governance Charter sets out the structures and processes that are followed by the Group to build credibility, ensure transparency and accountability across the Ecobank Group.

As members of the Ecobank Group, Ecobank Ghana and its subsidiaries operate according to Corporate Governance Directives issued by the Bank of Ghana as well as the Ecobank Transnational Incorporated (ETI) Group principles and practices on corporate governance. The principles and practices therein are based on the Basel Committee standards on corporate governance, which constitute the best of international practice in this area.

The Board certifies that the Bank is compliant with the requirements of the Corporate Governance Directive, 2018. The Board has independently assessed and documented that the corporate governance process of the Bank is effective and has successfully achieved its objectives. Directors are aware of the responsibilities to the Bank as persons charged with governance.

The Board has a formal written conflicts of interest policy and an objective compliance process for implementing the policy. The policy includes:

a) the duty of the director to avoid possible activities that could create conflicts of interest;

b) a review or approval process for directors to follow before they engage in certain activity so as to ensure that such activity will not create a conflict of interest;

c) the duty of the director to disclose in addition to section 59 of the Banks and Specialized Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), any matter that may result, or has already resulted in a conflict of interest;

d) the responsibility of the director to abstain from voting as prescribed under section 59 of the Act and on any matter where the director may have conflict of interest; e) adequate procedures for transactions with related parties to be made on a non-preferential basis; and f) the way in which the Board will deal with any non-compliance with the policy.

The independent non-executive Board Chairman is responsible for relations with minority shareholders.

The Board of Directors

The Board is responsible for setting the institution's strategic direction, leading and controlling the Bank and monitoring activities of executive management. As of 31 December 2022, the Board of Directors of Ecobank Ghana consisted of seven (7) members made up of an independent Non-executive Chairman, four (4) Non-executive Directors, three (3) of whom are independent and two (2) Executive Directors. These Board members have wide experience and in-depth knowledge of management, industry and the financial and capital markets, which enable them to make informed decisions and valuable contributions to the Bank's business.

Regarding term limits, a non-executive director shall be elected for a period of three (3) years at a time and shall be eligible for re-election provided that no individual shall serve as a director for a cumulative period of more than nine (9) years. A person who is more than 70 years old shall, subject to local laws retire at the next Annual General Meeting following their 70th birthday. An Executive Director shall retire as Director upon attaining the mandatory retirement age for employees or on termination of their employment for whatever reason. The term of the Chairman shall not exceed six (6) years.

The Board has adopted standard evaluation tools that help assess the performance of the Board, its committees and individual members on an annual basis. The Board and all Directors are also periodically evaluated by an independent external firm in order to assess the effectiveness of the Board as well as the contribution of the individual Directors. The Board met four (4) times during the year. The Board has delegated various aspects of its work to the Governance, Audit and Compliance, Credit and Risk Management Committees.

Governance and Ethics committee

This Committee is chaired by Dr. John Ofori-Tenkorang (an independent non-executive Director) and has as its members, Mr. Samuel Ashitey Adjei and Mr. Henry Dodoo-

Amoo. The Committee met four times in the year ended 31 December 2022.
The role of the Committee includes:

- Handling relationships with regulators and third parties.
- Handling relationships with shareholders.
- Evaluating the performance of board members and various committees.
- Reviewing all issues relating to governance.
- Reviewing and recommending the appointment of Directors.
- Reviewing the organisational structure of the Bank to ensure it conforms to the standard Group structure.
- Setting criteria, in line with Group policies, for recruitment of staff.
- Ensuring human resource management policies align with the Group Human Resource policies.
- Evaluating the performance of management staff and making recommendations for approval by the Board.
- Recommending disciplinary actions against erring management staff;
- Recommending appropriate levels of remuneration and packages for staff;
- Reviewing succession plan for key positions; and
- Any other responsibilities as may be assigned by the Board.

Audit and compliance committee

The Audit and Compliance Committee has as its Chairperson, Mrs. Patience Akyianu, an independent non-executive Director. This Committee includes two (2) other non-executive members of the Board; Dr. Ohene Aku Kwapong and Dr. John Ofori-Tenkorang. The Managing Director, Chief Finance Officer, Chief Internal Auditor and if need be, a representative of the external auditors, sit in attendance. The Committee met four (4) times in the year ended 31 December 2022.

The role of the committee includes:

- Reviewing the internal audit function, its mandate and audit activities.
- Reviewing internal and external audit reports, particularly reports of regulatory and monetary authorities and supervising the implementation of recommendations.
- Facilitating dialogue between auditors and management on the outcome of audit activities.
- Proposing external auditors and their remuneration.
- Working with the external auditors to finalise the annual financial statements for Board approval.
- Reviewing the dividend policy and issues relating to the constitution of reserves.
- Reviewing quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial results before the Board's review and approval
- Setting up procedures for selecting suppliers, consultants and other service providers and ensuring compliance therewith.
- Organising periodic discussions with the Internal Audit and Finance departments.
- Defining appropriate measures to safeguard assets of the Bank.
- Ensuring compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and operating standards.
- Reviewing, approving, and following up major contracts, procurement and capital expenditures.
- Reviewing actual spending against budget; and
- Reviewing and approving proposals for extra-budgetary spending.

External auditors

External auditors are appointed through a bidding process on a rotational basis for a period outlined by the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act 2016, (Act 930). The external auditors present and discuss their audit findings with the Board and Audit & Compliance Committee.

Internal auditors

The Internal Audit function of the Bank reports directly to the Board Audit Committee. Internal Audit provides independent, objective audit assurance designed to add value and improve the Bank's operations while ensuring the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes.

The Internal Audit department presents its reports to the Board Audit and Compliance Committee.

Risk management committee

The Committee has Mr. Henry Dodoo-Amoo as its Chairman. Other members are Dr. Ohene Aku Kwapong and Mrs. Patience Akyianu. The role of the committee includes:

- Reviewing and approving risk policy changes initiated by Management;
- Ensuring compliance with the Bank's risk policies and statutory requirements prescribed by the regulatory or supervisory authorities;
- Reviewing periodic risk management portfolio reports and assess portfolio performance;
- Reviewing operational, market, reputational and legal risk management;
- Approving all credits within limits defined in Group Credit Policy and within the statutory requirements set by the respective regulatory and supervisory authorities;
- Reviewing and endorsing credits approved by executive management;
- Reviewing and recommending to the full Board, credit policy changes initiated by executive management;
- Ensuring compliance with the Bank's credit policies and statutory requirements prescribed by the regulatory and supervisory authorities;
- Reviewing periodic credit portfolio reports and assessing portfolio performance; and;
- Approving exceptions, write-offs and discounts of non-performing credit facilities.
- Determining the institution's cyber and information security risk management strategy.
- Approving institutional policies of cyber and information security, outsourcing, survivability, backup and recovery from cyber incidents and attacks, and disaster events.
- Approving the annual and other work plans for cyber and information security, business continuity and disaster recovery.
- Receiving quarterly and/or immediate reports, as required, about significant cyber and information security incidents.
- Ensuring effective internal controls and risk management practices are implemented to achieve security, reliability, availability, resiliency, and recoverability.

Business continuity plan

The Bank has a business continuity and disaster recovery plan that will enable it respond to unplanned significant interruptions in essential business functions that can lead to the temporary suspension of operations. It provides guidelines to fully recover operations and ensure coordinated processes of restoring systems, data and infrastructure to enable essential client needs to be met until normal operations are resumed. The plan is tested at least three times every year to assess the readiness of the Bank to respond to unplanned interruptions of operations.

Systems of internal control

The Bank has a well-established internal control system for identifying, managing and monitoring risks. These are designed to provide reasonable assurance that risks faced by the Bank are reasonably controlled. The corporate internal audit and compliance function of the Bank plays a key role in providing an objective view and continuing assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control systems in the business. The systems of internal control are implemented and monitored by appropriately trained personnel, with clearly defined duties and reporting lines.

Code of business ethics

Management has communicated principles in the Bank's Code of Conduct to its employees to provide guidance in the discharge of their duties. This code sets the standards of professionalism and integrity required for the Bank's operations. It covers compliance with applicable laws, conflicts of interest, environmental issues, reliability of financial reporting, bribery and strict adherence to laid down principles, so as to eliminate the potential for illegal practices.

Whistleblowing policy

The Bank believes in and has adopted the highest standards of ethical behaviour to ensure that any form of malpractice is dealt with and mitigating action taken. Employees are therefore encouraged to uphold these virtues by always acting in good faith and also alerting the appropriate authority of any identified malpractice, concern or suspicious activity or behaviour within the Bank. In all cases, employees who blow the whistle in good faith about perceived malpractices or concerns within the Bank shall be protected by the Bank. The Bank shall blow the whistle whenever its business relationships or customers act in breach of local laws and regulations, or they do not adopt the required ethics required in conducting banking activities. The process for whistleblowing is well documented in a policy established by the Bank and made available to all staff.

Anti-money laundering

The Bank also has an established anti-money laundering system in place in compliance with requirements of Ghana's Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044).

These include due diligence for opening new accounts, customer identification, monitoring of high risk accounts, record keeping and training and sensitisation of staff on money laundering, which assist in reducing regulatory and reputational risks to its business. Staff members receive training on anti-money laundering policies and practices.

Other Disclosures

The Board certifies that the Bank is largely compliant with the requirements of the Corporate Governance Directive, 2018. The Board has independently assessed and documented that the corporate governance process of the Bank is effective and has successfully achieved its objectives. Directors are aware of the responsibilities to the Bank as persons charged with governance.

6

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REPORT 2022

Introduction

This report covers the key Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities embarked on by Ecobank Ghana from January 2022 to December 2022. The programmes are generally designed to guide the bank in its quest to requite the love and kindness of society, particularly the communities we operate in. As part of its commitment to providing value for all stakeholders, the bank engages in various CSR activities across many local communities in Ghana. This is usually done along the four key CSR pillars of Education, Health, Financial Inclusion, and Environmental Sustainability, as enshrined in the CSR policy of the Ecobank Group.

Key Activities Undertaken in 2022

Ecobank Day 2022

Ecobank intensified its drive to improve financial inclusion during the 2022 Ecobank Day, which was celebrated under the theme Financial Inclusion for all, Leave no one Behind. The day was marked with training sessions for women and youth in marginalized communities in four centres across Ghana. Topics treated included bookkeeping, basic accounting, budgeting, savings and investments and basic banking tools for promoting financial inclusion. The sessions were organized in 4 centres, reaching over 1,500 participants in Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi and Tamale. The day was also marked with the donation of 150 sewing machines to vulnerable persons within the groups in three of the centres, namely Kumasi, Takoradi and Tamale. The 2022 Ecobank Day was held in collaboration with three strategic partners, the University of Professional Studies, Accra (UPSA), Complementary Education Agency (CEA) and Dressmakers Association of Ghana.

Other Activities Included:

- **Donation to Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology**

Ecobank Ghana donated 100 computers to provide support for underprivileged students to ensure an all-inclusive digital and ICT education at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST). This donation is part of the 300 laptops pledged by

Ecobank to the University to be redeemed over a three-year period, starting from 2021. This is, therefore, the second batch of laptops donated by the bank in two years. The last 100 laptops are expected to be delivered in 2023.

- **Scholarships for children through National Partnership for Children's Trust**

Ecobank provided educational scholarships for 37 needy but brilliant students to enable them enrol for tertiary level education to study various disciplines, including medicine. The students were selected from deprived communities through the National Partnership for Children's Trust (NPCT) with the aim of enabling the beneficiaries have access to quality education and to realise their full potential, which may not have been possible due to socio-economic impediments.

- **Ecobank Blood Donation Exercise**

Ecobank collaborated with the National Blood Services (NBS) to organize community-based blood donation exercises in Accra, Kumasi, Sunyani, Takoradi and Kibi (5 centres), all across Ghana. This was aimed at supporting the efforts of the NBS to stock up the National Blood Bank. Through this exercise, the blood bank was able to raise about 960 pints of blood, which will help save the lives of many individuals requiring blood at the various hospital in Ghana. This initiative underscores Ecobank's resolve to support the building of resilient health systems in Ghana, which it demonstrates through many of its CSR initiatives in the health sector.

- **Support for Journalist for Business Advocacy**

Ecobank facilitated and organized a capacity-building training for business journalists, in partnership with the Bank of Ghana (BOG) and the Journalist for Business Advocacy (JBA) with the aim of promoting effective business reporting within the Ghanaian business journalism landscape. Journalists were equipped with knowledge and skills to enable them advocate for good policies for business and national development. This underscores Ecobank's commitment to contribute to the economic development and financial integration of Africa, in line with the bank's corporate vision.

- **Educational support for Medical Professionals**

Ecobank supported top medical practitioners from the National Cardiothoracic Centre and the University of Ghana Respiratory Therapy programme to participate in capacity-building and knowledge enrichment programmes to enhance the skills that are required to provide advanced medical support in their related fields of endeavour.

- **Refurbishment of ward at Pantang Hospital**

Ecobank, as part of its 2021 Ecobank Day celebrations, committed to the refurbishment of a female ward (ward 11) at the Pantang Hospital to support the hospital in providing quality healthcare for patients. This formed part of activities to help create awareness about Mental Health, under the theme “Mental Health, Time to Talk and Act”.

Come 2022, Ecobank has duly completed this project, thus, delivering on its promise to carry out refurbishment works at ward 11. The project, which comprised civil works, provision of metal trusses and long span roofing sheets, replacement of mosquito nets, fixing of joinery (door and door frames, windows, furniture, etc.), plumbing installations, complete electrical works, painting, etc., was valued at GHS580,869.02. Patients and health care workers of the facility now enjoy a conducive environment with no more leakages due to the completion of the refurbishment of the ward.

- **Financial support to Appiatse Support Fund**

Ecobank made a financial contribution of GHS100,000.00 to the Appiatse Support fund to support the reconstruction of the Appiatse township, following the catastrophic explosion which caused deaths and displacement of many homes. The fund was set up by Government to solicit financial assistance to reconstruct the township and to create new homes for the displaced inhabitants. Ecobank therefore, provided financial support to help raise the needed amount to execute this noble project.

- **Educational scholarship for students of Village of Hope Orphanage**

Ecobank Ghana admitted 20 new underprivileged students enlisted with the Village of Hope to its scholarship scheme. They will receive educational support for their tertiary education. These new admissions, in addition to the admission made under the NPCT, indicates that Ecobank is sponsoring over 40 new underprivileged students at various tertiary institutions this year alone whilst continuing to provide support for many other continuing students that were admitted in previous years.

- **Garden and Flower Show**

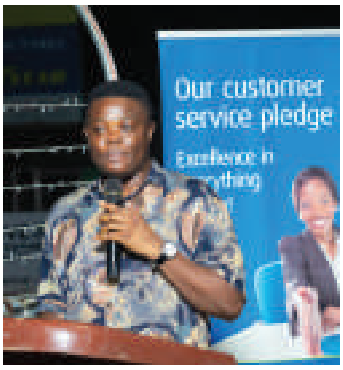
Ecobank supported the Garden and Flower Movement to organize the 2022 Garden and Flower show. This was part of the bank's efforts to support environmental and sustainable initiatives. The show was aimed at promoting investment and entrepreneurship in horticulture and floriculture; as well as promoting a culture of environmental awareness and friendliness, thereby facilitating environmental conservation. Ecobank has a key interest in supporting initiatives that protect the environment.

- **Light Up the City Initiative**

For the fourth year running, Ecobank, in partnership with the Accra Metropolitan Assembly, Korle Klottey Municipal Assembly, Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly and the Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly, with support by Jandel Limited and Mullen Lowe, organized the end of year light up the city events in Accra, Kumasi and Takoradi as part of the 2022 Yuletide season community engagement programmes.

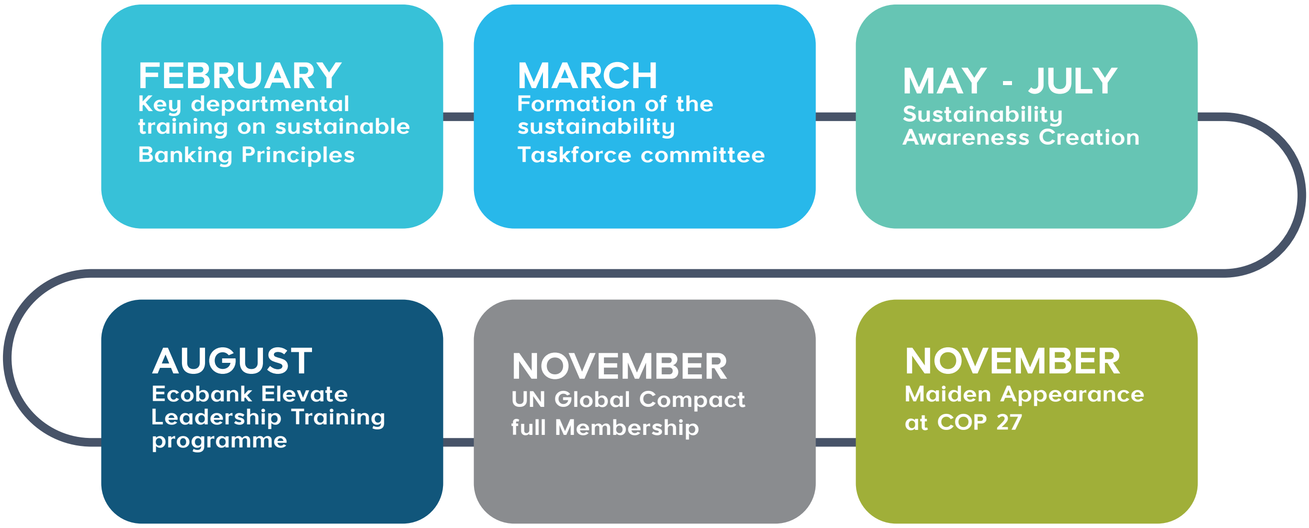
- **Refurbishment of Echoing Hills Village Orphanage**

Ecobank provided financial contribution towards the ECOAIDS project of the Tema International School, which was aimed at refurbishing the Echoing Hills Village Orphanage.



7 SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

MILESTONES



Introduction

At Ecobank Ghana PLC we do share the general recognition that climate change has had negative impact on Africa. The continent, despite its low contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, remains the most vulnerable. As one of Ghana's largest financial institutions, Ecobank Ghana is committed to supporting sustainable economic growth. This includes ensuring that the social, economic, and environmental impacts of its activities create a net positive impact. The bank is committed to balancing the challenges posed by climate change with the need to support access to reliable energy that supports economic growth and poverty alleviation, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Africa is exposed to record-breaking temperatures and intense flooding and is fighting to keep pace with adaptation and financing efforts. The situation has been exacerbated by recent global events including Covid 19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine war.

Ecobank integrates economic, social and environmental considerations in all its decision-making process and activities. This is to ensure that we foster environmentally friendly and socially acceptable practices throughout the organization. This report gives an overview of the bank's objectives and innovative initiatives on sustainability in the year 2022, climate financing opportunities and implementation progress of the Bank of Ghana Sustainable Banking Principles. It also focuses on Environmental and Sustainability indicators that have a material impact on the long-term success of the bank and highlights our key activities to support our commitment to building Ghana's future.

Our Belief

Ecobank believes that the pursuit of profitability should not be at the expense of people and the planet. We believe Green Finance is good for our business, and because of this belief, Ecobank has integrated the transition to a green economy and the quest for long-term sustainability into its decision-making process. Providing green and social lending products and solutions to our customers is part of Ecobank's ambition to be a catalyst for an-all-inclusive transition and achieving this purpose would not be possible without the involvement of all our stakeholders.

Our Goal & Commitment

In line with the Nationally Determined Contributions - achieving a resilient and low carbon society by promoting economic growth, climate protection and air quality benefits, youth and women empowerment and social inclusion in the next decade and beyond, Ecobank Ghana is committed through our sustainable financing to:

- Create green jobs for the youth
- Empower women-led and women focused businesses
- Support our customers in the journey towards low carbon economy
- Provide the requisite green financing by leveraging our Green Climate Fund accreditation to support green projects.

Environmental and Social Governance Commitment Frameworks

Ecobank Ghana as an Affiliate of Ecobank Transnational Incorporated (ETI) recognizes the Group's commitment to various Environmental and Social Governance (ESG) frameworks and continues to work on reporting in conformity with the standards.

- The United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals
- The UN Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)
- The UN Principles for Responsible Banking (UN PRB)
- The UN Global Compact (UNGC)
- The Equator Principles

At Ecobank, the pursuit to low carbon economy is a journey because in Africa, although we know the future is net zero, many countries have a long way to the goal. For us at Ecobank this journey continues to move forward through key strategic options.

Road map of what we aim to achieve between 2023-2024

Collaborations & Partnerships

Ecobank Ghana won the award for Best Partnership and Collaboration of the Year' under the Sustainability & Social Investment Awards for 2022. The Awards scheme was endorsed by the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC), National Road Safety Authority (NRSC) and supported by the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources.

Akin to the value we place on business growth and development, our collaborations and partnerships with entities are very strategic in helping Ghana enhance its adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change.

Green Climate Fund

Ecobank Ghana becoming the first entity in Ghana and first commercial bank in Sub Saharan Africa to be accredited as a Direct Access Entity, denotes a strong testament to our commitment to the protection of the environment. The bank continues to work closely with the National Designated Authority (Ministry of Finance) to develop our entity work program, project concept notes and full funding proposals.

De-risking

Another approach to our climate change commitment is in the use of de-risking instruments such as partial guarantee and insurance tools to increase access to finance for SMEs, Young Entrepreneurs, Women-led and Women Focused businesses, as well as players within vulnerable but key sectors e.g., Agriculture, Health, and Education. In this regard, the Developmental Finance Institutions and Government Agencies including but not limited to USAID, AfDB, European Investment Bank, AFD/PROPACO, GIRSAL, AGRA, and GAIP have been major partners.

Climate Change Initiatives

Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA)

Ecobank has collaborated with AfDB and secured GCF Board Approval for a US$20million Funding Proposal to increase access to finance for over 400 women led Micro Small Medium Enterprises and Farmer Based Association with a total direct beneficiary of over 50,000 and empower them to participate in low-emission Climate Resilient Agricultural (CRA) practices. AFAWA is intended to help Ghana pursue its NDC targets for both mitigation and adaptation measures under agriculture, forestry, and other sustainable land use in Ghana.

Accelerated Solar Action Program (ASAP)

The bank in partnership with the Energy Commission of Ghana, is in discussion with GCF to provide US$30M in funding for the ASAP. The program aims to promote the use of Solar PV systems for over 2,300 MSMEs and Households. Through this intervention, the project seeks to contribute to the reduction of 453,000 tons of Carbon emissions and the creation of a more favorable environment for sustainable energy financing over the long term.

KFW

Ecobank in partnership with KFW will be providing total funding to increase the offer of affordable and medium to long-term lending for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments of households and MSMEs in Ghana.

Financial Inclusion

Ecobank Ghana is committed to playing an important role in our communities as a meaningful contributor to the development of Ghana and beyond and also in line with our overall corporate vision. We recognize that financial literacy and financial inclusion are life changing matters.

As the bank celebrated its 11th Ecobank Day, which is a flagship annual corporate and social responsibility event that gives back to local communities, we focused on the theme “Financial Inclusion: Leave No One Behind.”

Ecobank Ghana held a training on financial literacy for Women-led Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) addressing essential everyday financial decisions, such as bookkeeping, basic accounting, budgeting, savings, and investments. 68% of sub-Saharan Africans are not financially literate, and 62% of the unbanked lived in the rural areas with 40% of them young adults aged 15-24, whiles 74% of the unbanked have at most primary education. As part of the bank's contribution to reduce these statistics, Ecobank Ghana held four simultaneous events in Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale to equip people in SME sector with knowledge and skills to manage their finances effectively.

Smart digital solutions

Ecobank's priority is to provide a platform where individuals and businesses have access to useful and affordable financial products and services that meet their needs – transactions, payments, savings, credit and insurance – delivered in a responsible and sustainable way.

In 2022, Ecobank won the “Leading Mobile Banking App” and the “Best Bank for Digital Banking Services in Ghana” awards organized by Global Brand Awards and Global Banking and Finance Awards respectively. As the industry leader in digital solutions, we are committed to transforming banking from the traditional paper-based activities to an entirely paperless one. Using digital products such as xpress loan, mobile app, xpress account plus, Direct to Account (D2A).

SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE PROJECTS

Renewable Energy

Ecobank recognizes the significant contribution of the power sector to Ghana's current human driven carbon emissions as well as the critical role of renewable energy in decarbonizing the sector. The financing of renewable energy power plants must nevertheless meet the bank's financing criteria. These criteria cover the construction, generation or maintenance of renewable power and associated infrastructure from renewable sources, (namely, wind and solar), small-scale hydropower. By year end in December 2022, renewable financing(solar) amounted to USD 13,454,912 of the portfolio and we continue to explore ways to grow and support businesses in this emerging space.

As part of the projects financed under renewable energy, the bank financed one of the largest off-grid mall project in West Africa, helping to protect the environment through carbon savings. The hybrid solar plant installation has resulted in a conservative estimate of 30% savings on electricity bills for the tenants of the mall. The project also created and sustains employment, both direct and indirect, for inhabitants of communities near the mall and in addition reduced CO2 emissions by 15,000 tons. Furthermore, the bank financed conversion of 43 Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) sites across Ghana into solar powered sites.

Demonstrating our commitment to SDG 3 on Good Health and Wellbeing, we financed the construction and installation of a 700KW Solar Plant for an Orthopedics Hospital making it the largest hospital solar installation in Africa.

Ecobank branch solar retrofitting

All Ecobank branches in Ghana are switching to Solar Panels. Total installed solar capacity at the branches stood at 1047.57kwp at the end of 2022. The Ecobank Ghana Solar Energy has led to a reduction in energy cost by more than 50% and approximately 1,047 tons of carbon emissions saved in the year.

Agriculture

Ecobank Ghana acknowledges the dual role agriculture plays. It is a sector that contributes to Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, but – through carbon sequestration – also acts as a sink for GHGs in the agriculture sector and potentially other sectors.

In our role of providing financial services to this sector, the bank aims to balance sustaining this vital role with a drive to support sustainable agricultural practices that promote reduced carbon emissions and improve the sector's resilience to climate change risk. The bank supported sustainable agricultural services to the tune of USD 58,118,791 as at December 2022. Ecobank Ghana in alignment with SDG 2 to End Hunger as part of our commitment to the global agenda, partnered with GIZ, GAIP and GIRSAL to finance several of our cherished clients in the space.

With Ecobank's innovative Grain Purchase Solution platform, we have been able to automate the Grain Seller-Buyer processes such that buyers are able to generate electronic records for products they buy, and farmers are able to receive payment directly into their bank accounts held with Ecobank or through Mobile Money wallets. This has enhanced transparency in borrower's dealings with its small holder farmers as well as ring fenced its expected proceeds. We also acquired sustainable agricultural assets such as irrigated farmland, irrigation machinery, generator sets, farming equipment including combine harvester, tractors, seeds, including other farming inputs. Our intervention in this area has generated several employment opportunities in the communities and improved livelihoods.

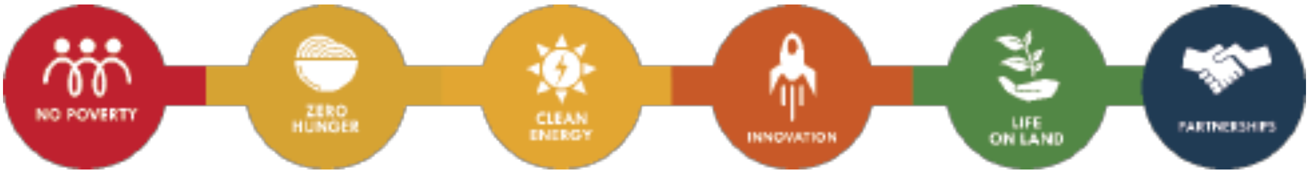
Sustainability Integration Approach

Ecobank Ghana is committed and contributes to all 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals but is focused on its core business to goals 5 (Gender Equality), 8(Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 13(Climate Action). In addition, goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 7(Affordable and Clean Energy) receive special attention in internal business operations.

With a target date set for 2030, the clock is ticking for the 193 countries signed up to meet the deadline. According to the Business and Sustainable Development Commission, reaching these goals will unlock at least $12 trillion a year in economic development by 2030 and generate 380 million jobs, much of this in developing countries. Ecobank Ghana in alignment to the country's climate policy actions and the National Determined contributions, is Rising Up To The Challenge by providing the needed finance and expertise to reach this global goal in 2030.

Our primary SDG priorities

Our secondary SDG priorities



Under Gender Equality, Ecobank recognizes women led businesses in Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises (MSMEs) prioritizing their business and financing needs.

The ground-breaking innovative product by Ecobank, Ellevate, is designed for businesses owned by women, managed by women, businesses with a high percentage of female board members or employees and companies manufacturing products for women. The new Ellevate Program provides services and tools to help women succeed!

Our innovative offering is tailored to grow with women as they grow their business. We provide the needed support throughout the business journey, delivering what it needs along the way without setbacks. With concessionary interest rates, simplified documentation, flexible collateral arrangements and swift processing, the Ellevate loan provides the needed support for our customers. Our Ellevate customers enjoy several benefits of Cash Management and Collections including Omnilite online banking, EcobankPay digital payments, Smarter POS solutions, and business Current Accounts. The Ellevate program has provided loans to over 5,434 women since its inception in 2020 with USD 30.8 million disbursed as at December 2022.

In the year, Ecobank held the Ellevate Leadership Training Program with a first cohort of 35 women entrepreneurs from 9 African countries including Ghana successfully completing the Program. This is an innovative impact-driven program, designed to equip women entrepreneurs with valuable leadership skills to be better empowered, and to equip them to empower their businesses and communities. Each of the women entrepreneurs received a certificate of completion from the Ecobank Group and GBSN at their graduation ceremony.

Under Climate action, Ecobank plays a vital role in the transitioning towards sustainable and low-carbon growth. We mitigate environmental risks and pursue opportunities in lending by decreasing financial services to customers in harmful or sensitive sectors and financing 'green' projects. We also take steps to improve the environmental and climate resilience of our own operations. We are positioned to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

In support of the Climate Action goal, Ecobank has partnered with The Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN), a global network of climate and clean energy financing experts, which offers free business coaching and investment facilitation to entrepreneurs developing climate and clean energy projects in emerging markets. With this collaboration, our SME clients are positioned to receive the requisite financing for their proposed green projects by developing bankable project proposals and appropriate business development documents.

CoP 27

As Ghana's only National Direct Access Entity of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and a leader in sustainable banking in Ghana, Ecobank Ghana PLC participated in the 27th edition of CoP in Egypt (Sharm El Sheikh).

Towards realizing the bank's ambition to combat climate change and show commitment for the 2050 Net Zero agenda, the accreditation to the GCF has paved way to engage in mitigation and adaptation projects up to USD 250 million.

The bank officials leveraged on their participation in the conference to join designated Government Adaptation and Finance negotiation committees during their negotiations to comprehend the processes and procedures involved.

The representatives also joined the Government and Ministerial representatives on some bilateral discussions regarding the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on Low Carbon Transition. Ecobank Ghana has positioned itself for private sector collaboration and financing opportunities in this space with the recent launch of the carbon markets framework.

Overall, COP 27 was a valuable opportunity for the global community to come together and reaffirm our commitment to addressing the urgent threat of climate change.

Ecobank Ghana officials with the GCF and NDA representatives

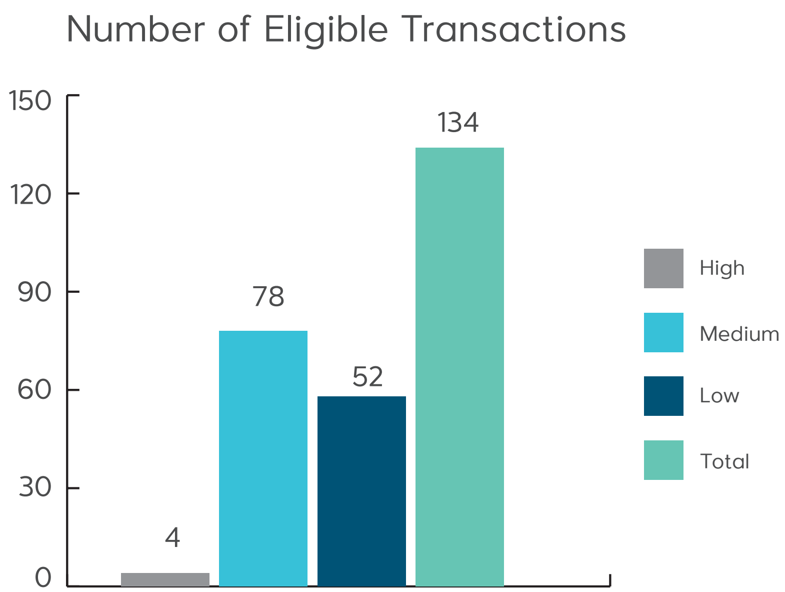
Environmental and Social Risk Management

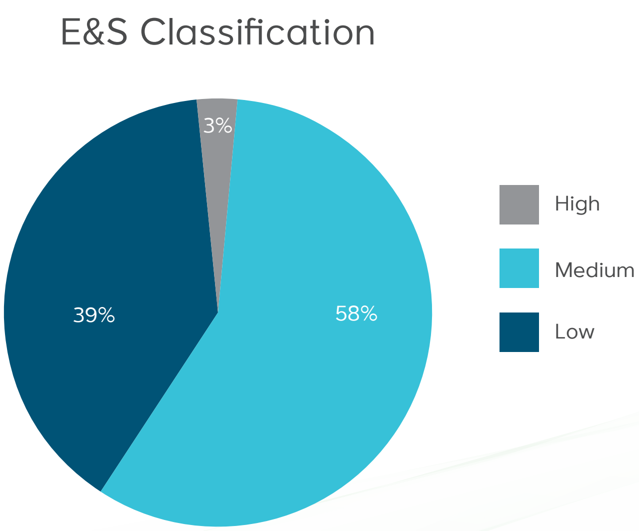
The steadfast commitment of Ecobank to the environmental and social sustainability in its business continues. Subsequently encouraged by this commitment, the bank through the E&S unit within the Risk Management Department continues to manage its lending transactions in the environment and social sensitive sectors (including the extractive industry activities, mid & downstream oil and gas, heavy infrastructure construction, manufacturing, power generation/transmission/distribution, commercial real estate) for potential risks and impacts, which can lead to credit losses, reputational damages as well as court fines by association.

In managing the E&S risk in Ecobank, qualifying transactions are classified into Low, Medium and High E&S risk categories, taking into consideration, the type of transaction, location, severity of the potential E&S risks and impacts as well as the capability and commitment of the borrower to manage the E&S risks in a manner acceptable to Ecobank.

In 2022, a total of 134 transactions in the E&S sensitive sectors were reported and managed according to the Ecobank E&S risks classifications. A further analysis of the transactions according to the severity of E&S risks and impacts classification, revealed that 52 qualifying transactions, which corresponded to 39% are in the Low E&S risk category, 78 qualifying transactions representing 58% are in the medium risk category, while 4 transactions representing 3% were in the High-risk category on Ecobank E&S risk classification.

The concentration of qualifying transactions in the low and medium category implies that Ecobank exposure to E&S risk transactions remain in a balanced position within the expected management limit.





Implementation of Sustainable Banking Principles

Though sustainability reporting is not new in the Ghanaian landscape, there has been an increasing trend by businesses in embracing ESG goals to boost global competitiveness.

With the endorsement of the Principles and Sector Guidance Notes by the Chief Executive Officers and Managing Directors of Banks in Ghana, the past three years presented a period of transition to implement the Principles. It has also presented the opportunity to develop and consolidate the needed capacity building for the banks, while at the same time catalyze the scope for aligning the Principles with the priority of Central bank's Guidance Notes for the Sustainable Banking Principles and operational activities of banks.

Ecobank Ghana in March this year, instituted a 25-member Sustainability taskforce to spearhead the development of strategies and frameworks for the implementation of required actions under each principle. These individuals were selected from key departments and units to lead their teams in operationalizing the principles and successfully fulfilling the key mandate of the Central bank. The Taskforce is being led by the Country Chief Risk Officer who is also the Sustainability Executive and reports to the board on matters relating to ESG.

Awareness Creation

Departments were trained on the 7 principles and what roles each department needed to play in the implementation of the principles. Several awareness creation activities have been done and still ongoing.
There were weekly sustainability titbits that were circulated for all staff of the bank. Virtual trainings were also organized for some selected staff to gain the requisite knowledge in the space of sustainability.
Customers have been reached to improve on their sustainable activities which in turn enhances their revenues and performance. Clients who align to sustainable activities have competitive edge over those that do not.

Implementation Progress:

- Successful commissioning of the Sustainable Taskforce
- Key Departmental training
- Periodic Implementation report to the Board
- Approval of a Gender Policy for the bank
- Formation of a Data Management System Team for data collation and monitoring
- Development of a roadmap for implementation of the Principles
- Existence of governance structure to oversee implementation of the Principles
- Awareness creation for Clients to ensure resource efficiency and promote better use of renewable resources

Since the launch of the Principles by the Central bank, Ecobank has then taken important steps towards implementing these through our daily banking operations. With a sound Environmental and Social policy in place, we ensure that all qualifying transactions, particularly projects financed by the Bank, are reviewed against the E&S assessment and E&S Due diligence guidelines. Our progress will be published each year in our Annual Financial Statement and further details will be available in our ESG report going forward. We expect our enhanced risk management procedures to underpin these efforts to protect value creation over the long term and to unlock additional strategic opportunities for ourselves and for Ghana.

8 AUDITOR'S REPORT

Our opinion
In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Ecobank Ghana PLC (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2022, and of the financial performance and the cash flows of the Bank standing alone and the Group for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of Ecobank Ghana PLC and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The financial statements comprise:
- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2022
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and the independence requirements of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) that are relevant to our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment allowance on loans and advances to customers – GHS589.6 million Gross loans and advances to customers as at 31 December 2022 amounted to GHS9.5 billion out of which an impairment allowance of GHS589.6 million was recorded. The impairment requirements under IFRS 9 are based on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) approach. The ECL model estimates the credit losses over the life of financial instruments. The amount of ECL recognised is dependent on the risk of default on the part of the counterparty taking into account: - the criteria for assessing significant increase in credit risk (SICR); - the definition of default adopted by the Group; - methodologies adopted by the Group in modelling the probability of default (PD) and the loss given default (LGD); - exposure at default (EAD) on loans and advances; - forward looking information and the determination of multiple economic scenarios; and - probability-weighted outcomes based on qualitative and quantitative considerations used in the ECL model. The determination of the expected credit loss is therefore considered as a key audit matter for the consolidated and separate financial statements based on the level of complexity and significant management judgement involved. The accounting policies, critical estimates and judgements and impairment charge are set out in notes 2.9.1, 3.1, 5(a), 12 and 19 to the consolidated and separate financial statements.	We updated our understanding of the key controls within the loan origination, approval, monitoring and recovery processes and tested relevant controls. We assessed the appropriateness of the staging of loans by applying a risk based targeted testing approach to independently determine the staging of selected loans based on customers' repayment history and other qualitative factors including compliance to loan covenants We checked that the applied definition of default used is consistent with IFRS 9 qualitative default criteria and days past due backstop indicator. We assessed the methodology used in determining the multiple economic scenario for 12-month and lifetime Probability of Default. We tested the reasonableness of the Loss Given Default (LGD) by reviewing collateral values along with assumptions on haircut and recovery rates and time to realisation. We checked that the off-balance sheet exposures and the projected EAD over the remaining lifetime of on-balance sheet exposures based on the behavioural life of revolving facilities were in compliance with the requirements of IFRS 9. We checked the completeness and accuracy of the respective credit exposures assessed for ECL and other inputs including collaterals. We checked that contract specific Effective Interest Rates (EIRs) were used to discount all relevant cash flows to the reporting date. We checked the forward-looking information used in the ECL model to independent sources. We also checked the appropriateness of IFRS 9 ECL disclosures in the financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Expected credit losses on investment securities – GH¢1.6 billion The gross balance of investment securities at 31 December 2022 was GH¢8.4 billion. The associated impairment allowance on the investment instruments was GH¢1.6 billion. The Government of Ghana announced a voluntary Domestic Debt Exchange Programme (DDEP) which sought to exchange existing eligible domestic notes and bonds and to suspend debt service payments on eurobonds. The ECL for investment securities is material to the financial statements in terms of magnitude and level of subjective judgement applied by management. Management segmented the securities into a portfolio of instruments eligible for Ghana's Domestic Debt Exchange Programme (DDEP) and those instruments that are not eligible for the Programme. The key areas of significant management judgement within the ECL calculation include: - Evaluation of significant increase in credit risk and definition of default and credit impaired assets focusing on both the qualitative and quantitative criteria used by the Bank; - Incorporation of macro-economic inputs and forward-looking information into the ECL model; and - Input assumptions applied to estimate the PD, EAD and LGD. The accounting policies, critical estimates and judgements and impairment charge are set out in notes 2.9.1, 5(f), 12 and 20 to the consolidated and separate financial statements. This is considered a key audit matter in both the consolidated and separate financial statements	We obtained an understanding of the DDEP based on the Exchange Memorandum issued by the Government of Ghana. We tested the appropriateness of the staging of the investment securities by independently assessing management's criteria for significant increase in credit risk and definition of default against the requirements of the Standard. We evaluated the appropriateness of forward-looking economic expectations included in the ECL by comparing to independent industry data. We assessed the assumptions relating to discount rate, estimated timing and amount of forecasted cashflows applied within the PD, EAD and LGD for compliance with the requirements of IFRS 9. We tested the mathematical accuracy of the impairment calculation on investment securities. We assessed the appropriateness of the ECL related disclosures for investment securities in the financial statements in accordance with IFRS 9.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Information, Financial Highlights, Report of the Directors, Corporate Governance Framework, Shareholders' Information, Five Year Financial Summary and Value Added Statement, but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report and the Chairman's Address, Sustainability Report, Corporate Social Responsibility, Managing Director's Statement and Business Review, which are expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

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

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

When we read the Chairman's Address, Sustainability Report, Corporate Social Responsibility, Managing Director's Statement and Business Review, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors;

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the separate and consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and have communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

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

ii) in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Bank, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and

iii) the Group's statement of financial position and Group's statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

In accordance with section 85(2) of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930) we hereby confirm that:

i) the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and the results of operations for the period under review;

ii) we were able to obtain all the information and explanations required for the efficient performance of our duties as auditor;

iii) the Bank's transactions were within its powers; and

iv) the Bank has, in all material respects, complied with the provisions of this Act.

With respect to the provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044), the Anti-Terrorism Act, 2008 (Act 762) and the Regulations made under these enactments, we did not identify any instances of non-compliance based on procedures we performed.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Michael Asiedu-Antwi (ICAG/P/1138).

PricewaterhouseCoopers (ICAG/F/2023/028)
Chartered Accountants
Accra, Ghana
Date: 6th Apiril 2023


LOADS OF HANDY LOCATIONS
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9 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

		Group		Bank	
	Notes	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
		GH¢'000	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
At 31 December					
Interest income	6	**2,933,561**	1,742,215	**2,859,310**	1,698,636
Interest expense	7	**(411,573)**	(197,210)	**(393,334)**	(194,541)
Net interest income		**2,521,988**	1,545,005	**2,465,976**	1,504,095
Fee and commission income	8	**418,546**	359,340	**402,466**	348,250
Fee and commission expense	9	**(82,562)**	(41,769)	**(82,562)**	(41,769)
Net fee and commission income		**335,984**	317,571	**319,904**	306,481
Net trading income	10	**25,252**	144,583	**23,520**	144,416
Other operating income	11(a)	**84,137**	107,656	**83,415**	106,127
Dividend income	11(b)	**-**	-	**-**	9,080
Gain on sale of equipment	27(b)	**697**	366	**697**	357
		110,086	252,605	107,632	259,980
Net income		**2,968,058**	2,115,181	**2,893,512**	2,070,556
Net impairment charge	12	**(1,705,126)**	(277,754)	**(1,697,929)**	(274,740)
Personnel expenses	13	**(537,918)**	(397,044)	**(514,453)**	(379,896)
Depreciation and amortisation	14	**(74,580)**	(65,647)	**(71,818)**	(62,786)
Finance cost on lease liabilities	25	**(7,950)**	(5,279)	**(7,526)**	(4,354)
Other operating expenses	15	**(669,702)**	(475,725)	**(654,879)**	(462,462)
Net (loss)/income before taxes and levies		**(27,218)**	893,732	**(53,093)**	886,318
Income tax expense (including levies)	16	**11,914**	(311,835)	**19,548**	(306,876)
Net income after tax		**(15,304)**	581,897	**(33,545)**	579,442

The notes on pages 97 to 189 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

	Notes	Group		Bank	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		GH¢'000	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
Net income after tax		**(15,304)**	581,897	**(33,545)**	579,442
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss					
Change in value of investment securities measured at FVOCI	36	**(355,153)**	(209,022)	**(355,153)**	(209,022)
Items that will never be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Revaluation of land and buildings	27	**674,870**	-	**674,870**	-
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	22	**(5,164)**	-	**(5,164)**	-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	17	**(76,814)**	40,012	**(76,814)**	40,012
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		**237,739**	(169,010)	**237,739**	(169,010)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**222,435**	412,887	**204,194**	410,432
(Loss) / Profit for the year attributable to:					
Parent		**(15,322)**	581,879	**(33,545)**	579,442
Non-controlling interest		**18**	18	**-**	-
Comprehensive income for the year attributable to:					
Parent		**222,417**	412,869	**204,194**	410,432
Non-controlling interest		**18**	18	**-**	-
Earnings per share Basic and diluted (in Ghana pesewas)	43	**(5)**	180	**(10)**	180

The notes on pages 97 to 189 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

	Notes	Group		Bank	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		GH¢'000	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
Assets					
Cash and balances with banks	18	**6,398,282**	2,686,057	**6,443,617**	2,870,571
Loans and advances to customers	19	**8,866,042**	5,693,754	**8,802,239**	5,634,861
Non-pledged trading assets	20(a)	**1,116,676**	1,764,528	**1,116,676**	1,764,528
Non-trading assets	20(b)	**6,743,075**	6,229,493	**6,617,538**	6,012,495
Other assets	21	**933,597**	788,623	**924,487**	788,044
Current income tax asset	16	**85,256**	3,721	**80,083**	-
Deferred income tax asset	17	**420,843**	59,477	**416,840**	56,066
Investment in subsidiaries	23(a)	**-**	-	**39,883**	39,883
Right-of-use-assets	25(a)	**48,318**	53,309	**38,670**	45,530
Intangible assets	26	**20,695**	41,206	**20,690**	41,143
Property and equipment	27	**1,255,289**	572,691	**1,253,410**	570,888
Non-current assets held for sale	24	**19,952**	32,670	**19,952**	32,670
Total assets		**25,908,025**	17,925,529	**25,774,085**	17,856,679
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	28	**1,843,006**	1,298,811	**2,635,136**	1,653,588
Deposits from customers	29	**20,423,861**	13,228,449	**19,590,418**	12,877,525
Borrowings	30	**9,972**	25,537	**9,972**	25,537
Other liabilities	31	**860,236**	632,186	**819,338**	591,293
Current income tax liability	16	**-**	-	**-**	609
Lease liabilities	25(b)	**65,155**	57,204	**58,593**	51,711
Total liabilities		**23,202,230**	15,242,187	**23,113,457**	15,200,263
Equity and reserves					
Stated capital	32	**416,641**	416,641	**416,641**	416,641
Retained earnings	33	**1,199,629**	1,463,241	**1,160,919**	1,442,569
Statutory reserve	34	**641,710**	641,525	**635,860**	635,860
Credit risk reserve	35	**48,123**	-	**48,123**	-
Other reserves	36	**399,085**	161,346	**399,085**	161,346
Non-controlling interest	37	**607**	589	**-**	-
Total equity attributable to equity holders		**2,705,795**	2,683,342	**2,660,628**	2,656,416
Total liabilities and equity		**25,908,025**	17,925,529	**25,774,085**	17,856,679

Signed
……………………….
CHAIRMAN

Signed
…………………………………………
MANAGING DIRECTOR

The notes on pages 97 to 189 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

Group	Stated capital	Retained earnings	Statutory reserve	Credit risk reserve	Other reserves	Non-controlling interest	Total
At 1 January 2022	**416,641**	**1,463,241**	**641,525**	**-**	**161,346**	**589**	**2,683,342**
Loss/(profit) for the year	-	(15,322)	-	-	-	18	(15,304)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	237,739	-	237,739
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(15,322)**			**237,739**	**18**	**222,435**
Transactions with equity holders							
Dividends paid	-	(199,982)	-	-	-	-	(199,982)
Total distribution to equity holders	-	**(199,982)**	-	-	-	-	**(199,982)**
Regulatory transfers							
Statutory reserve	-	(185)	185	-	-	-	-
Credit risk reserve	-	(48,123)	-	48,123	-	-	-
Total regulatory transfers	-	(48,308)	185	48,123	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	**416,641**	**1,199,629**	**641,710**	**48,123**	**399,085**	**607**	**2,705,795**

The notes on pages 97 to 189 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

Group	Stated capital	Retained earnings	Statutory reserve	Credit risk reserve	Other reserves	Non-controlling interest	Total
At 1 January 2021	416,641	1,118,918	569,058	12,314	330,356	571	2,447,858
Profit for the year	-	581,879	-	-	-	18	581,897
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(169,010)	-	(169,010)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	581,879	-	-	(169,010)	18	412,887
Transactions with equity holders							
Dividend paid	-	(177,403)	-	-	-	-	(177,403)
Total distribution to equity holders	-	(177,403)	-	-	-	-	(177,403)
Regulatory transfers							
Statutory reserve	-	(72,467)	72,467	-	-	-	-
Credit risk reserve	-	12,314	-	(12,314)	-	-	-
	-	(60,153)	72,467	(12,314)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	416,641	1,463,241	641,525	-	161,346	589	2,683,342

The notes on pages 97 to 189 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

Bank	Stated capital	Retained earnings	Statutory reserve	Credit risk reserve	Other reserves	Total
At 1 January 2022	**416,641**	**1,442,569**	**635,860**	**-**	**161,346**	**2,656,416**
Loss for the year	-	(33,545)	-	-	-	(33,545)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	237,739	237,739
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	**(33,545)**	-	-	**237,739**	**204,194**
Transactions with equity holders						
Dividend paid	-	(199,982)	-	-	-	(199,982)
Total contribution by distribution to equity holders	**-**	**(199,982)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(199,982)**
Regulatory transfers						
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit risk reserve	-	(48,123)	-	48,123	-	-
Total regulatory transfers	**-**	**(48,123)**	**-**	**(48,123)**	**-**	**-**
At 31 December 2022	**416,641**	**1,160,919**	**635,860**	**48,123**	**399,085**	**2,660,628**

The notes on pages 97 to 189 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

Bank	Stated capital	Retained earnings	Statutory reserve	Credit risk reserve	Other reserves	Total
At 1 January 2021	416,641	1,100,646	563,430	12,314	330,356	2,423,387
Profit for the year	-	579,442	-	-	-	579,442
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(169,010)	(169,010)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	579,442	-	-	(169,010)	410,432
Transactions with equity holders						
Dividend paid	-	(177,403)	-	-	-	(177,403)
Total distribution to equity holders	-	(177,403)	-	-	-	(177,403)
Regulatory transfers						
Statutory reserve	-	(72,430)	72,430	-	-	-
Credit risk reserve	-	12,314	-	(12,314)	-	-
Total regulatory transfers	-	(60,116)	72,430	(12,314)	-	-
At 31 December 2021	416,641	1,442,569	635,860	-	161,346	2,656,416

The notes on pages 97 to 189 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

	Notes	Group 2022 GH¢'000	Group 2021 GH¢'000	Bank 2022 GH¢'000	Bank 2021 GH¢'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	38	**4,387,085**	1,691,947	**4,322,191**	1,690,467
Tax paid	16	**(507,709)**	(373,692)	**(498,732)**	(366,955)
Cash flows from operating activities		**3,879,376**	1,318,255	**3,823,459**	1,323,512
Cash flow from investing activities					
Government securities – (net)	20	**(1,881,177)**	(2,465,170)	**(1,967,056)**	(2,286,781)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	27	**697**	366	**697**	357
Payments for property and equipment	27	**(35,731)**	(17,307)	**(34,604)**	(15,537)
Payments for intangible assets	26	**(2,749)**	(23)	**(2,749)**	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(1,918,960)**	(2,482,134)	**(2,003,712)**	(2,301,961)
Cash flow from financing activities					
Repayment of borrowed funds	30	**(28,290)**	(20,025)	**(28,290)**	(20,025)
Principal elements of lease payments	25	**(26,321)**	(26,107)	**(23,005)**	(24,213)
Dividend paid		**(199,982)**	(177,403)	**(199,982)**	(177,403)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(254,593)**	(223,535)	**(251,277)**	(221,641)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**1,705,823**	(1,387,414)	**1,568,470**	(1,200,090)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**290,465**	10,729	**292,211**	10,903
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	18	**1,652,465**	3,029,150	**1,845,027**	3,034,214
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	18	**3,648,753**	1,652,465	**3,705,708**	1,845,027

The notes on pages 97 to 189 form an integral part of these financial statements.

10 NOTES

1. General information

Ecobank Ghana PLC is a limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Ghana. These financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (together the Group) and the separate financial statements of the Bank. The Group provides retail, corporate and investment banking and other financial services in Ghana.

The Bank is listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange.

The consolidated and separate financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 27 March 2023.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the Group's financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Group's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations. Additional information required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institution Act, 2016 (Act 930) have been included, where appropriate. The financial statements have been prepared under the below basis:

- Historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated;
- Derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value;
- Non-derivative financial instruments, carried at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at fair value;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) financial assets are measured at fair value through equity;
- The liability for defined benefit obligations is recognized as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets;
- Assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.

The Group's financial statements comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows and related notes. The financial statements of the Bank standing alone comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and related notes.

The disclosures on risks from financial instruments are presented in the financial risk management section in note 3.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 5.

2.2 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

The following standards and interpretations apply for the first time to financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2021:

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Group
Standards and interpretations effective during the reporting period

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use- Amendments to IAS 16
The amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment.

Entities must disclose separately the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities.

(ii) Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3
Minor amendments were made to IFRS 3 Business Combinations to update the references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and to add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and Interpretation 21 Levies. The amendments also confirm that contingent assets should not be recognised at the acquisition date.

(iii) Onerous Contracts- Cost of Fulfilling a Contract Amendments to IAS 37
The amendment to IAS 37 clarifies that the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling contracts. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract.

(iv) Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 – 2020
The following improvements were finalised in May 2020:

- IFRS 16 Leases – amendment of illustrative example 13 to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements, to remove any confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – allows entities that have measured their assets and liabilities at carrying amounts recorded in their parent's books to also measure any cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures that have taken the same IFRS 1 exemption.

- IAS 41 Agriculture – removal of the requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value under IAS 41. This amendment is intended to align with the requirement in the standard to discount cash flows on a post-tax basis.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued/amended but not effective

(i) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as replacement for IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are remeasured in each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of:

- discounted probability-weighted cash flows
- an explicit risk adjustment, and
- a contractual service margin (CSM) representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognised as revenue over the coverage period.

The standard allows a choice between recognising changes in discount rates either in the statement of profit or loss or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under IFRS 9. An optional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage for short duration contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers. There is a modification of the general measurement model called the " variable fee approach " for certain contracts written by life insurers where policyholders share in the returns from underlying items. When applying the variable fee approach, the entity's share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the CSM. The results of insurers using this model are therefore likely to be less volatile than under the general model. The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features. Targeted amendments made in July 2020 aimed to ease the implementation of the standard by reducing implementation costs and making it easier for entities to explain the results from applying IFRS 17 to investors and others. The amendments also deferred the application date of IFRS 17 to 1 January 2023.

Further amendments made in December 2021 added a transition option that permits an entity to apply an optional classification overlay in the comparative period(s) presented on initial application of IFRS 17. The classification overlay applies to all financial assets, including those held in respect of activities not connected to contracts within the scope of IFRS 17. It allows those assets to be classified in the comparative period(s) in a way that aligns with how the entity expects those assets to be classified on initial application of IFRS 9. The classification can be applied on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

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

The narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or noncurrent, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (e.g. the receipt of a waver or a breach of covenant). The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability. The amendments could affect the classification of liabilities, particularly for entities that previously considered management's intentions to determine classification and for some liabilities that can be converted into equity. They must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the normal requirements in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

(iii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The IASB amended IAS 1 to require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information. To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

(iv) Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendment to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors clarifies how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period.

(v) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. They will typically apply to transactions such as leases of lessees and decommissioning obligations and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities. The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
- decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets.

The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised in retained earnings, or another component of equity, as appropriate. IAS 12 did not previously address how to account for the tax effects of on-balance sheet leases and similar transactions and various approaches were considered acceptable. Some entities may have already accounted for such transactions consistent with the new requirements. These entities will not be affected by the amendments.

These amendments and clarifications are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

(vi) Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 2816

The IASB has made limited scope amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. The amendments clarify the accounting treatment for sales or contribution of assets between an investor and their associates or joint ventures. They confirm that the accounting treatment depends on whether the non-monetary assets sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture constitute a 'business' (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations).

Where the non-monetary assets constitute a business, the investor will recognise the full gain or loss on the sale or contribution of assets. If the assets do not meet the definition of a business, the gain or loss is recognised by the investor only to the extent of the other investor's interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendments apply prospectively.

2.3 Consolidation

The financial statements of subsidiaries used to prepare the consolidated financial statements were prepared as of the parent company's reporting date. The accounting policies of subsidiaries that are consolidated by the group conform to these policies.

(a) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date - i.e. when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired.

Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if they are related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

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

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

(b) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee if it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date when control ceases.

The financial statements of the subsidiary used to prepare the consolidated financial statements were prepared as of the Bank's reporting date.

(c) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions and any unrealised income and expenses (except foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(d) Separate financial statements

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment. Cost also includes direct attributable costs of investment.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in 'Ghana cedi' (GH¢), rounded to the nearest thousand.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss, except when deferred in other comprehensive income. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within finance income or costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented within 'Other (losses)/gains – net'.

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

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

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) are measured and presented in 'Ghana cedi' (GH¢).

2.5 Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, including prepayment options, but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

2.6 Fee and commission income

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. The Group reviews its contracts within different revenue streams to identify, separate and measure the components within the scope of IFRS 15.

Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred, together with related direct costs, and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Loan syndication fees are recognised as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the Group has retained no part of the loan package for itself or retained a part at the same effective interest rate as the other participants.

2.7 Dividend income

Dividends are recognised when the entity's right to receive payment is established.

2.8 Net trading income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses relating to trading assets and liabilities, including realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences, and fair value gains and losses on financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss.

2.9 Financial assets and liabilities

2.9.1 Measurement methods

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognises the difference as follows:

(a) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.

(b) In all other cases, the differences are deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

(i) Financial assets

The Group applies IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments
Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans and investment securities.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt and equity instruments depend on:
- the Group's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset (SPPI assessment).

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

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

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;

- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

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

(i) When the Group sells financial assets to reduce credit risk or losses because of an increase in the assets' credit risk. The Group considers sale of financial assets that may occur in assets held with the sole objective of collecting cash flows to be infrequent if the sales is one-off during the Financial Year and/or occurs at most once during the quarter or at most three (3) times within the Financial Year.

(ii) Where these sales are infrequent even if significant in value. A sale of financial assets is considered infrequent if the sale is one-off during the financial year and/or occurs at most once during the quarter or at most three (3) times within the financial year.

(iii) Where these sales are insignificant in value both individually and in aggregate, even if frequent. A sale is considered insignificant if the portion of the financial assets sold is equal to or less than five (5) per cent of the carrying amount (book value) of the total assets within the business model.

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

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

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

(iv) When these sales are made close to the maturity of the financial assets and the proceeds from the sales approximates the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows. A sale is considered to be close to maturity if the financial assets has a tenor to maturity of not more than one (1) year and/or the difference between the remaining contractual cash flows expected from the financial asset does not exceed the cash flows from the sales by ten (10) per cent.

Other reasons that may necessitate selling financial assets from the portfolio held with the sole objective of collecting cash flows category that will not constitute a change in business model:

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

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

Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the profit or loss statement within 'Net trading income' in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in 'other operating income'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represents solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method. The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired ('POCI') financial assets – assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition – the Group calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows. When the Group revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares. The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Group's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether objective evidence of impairment exists for any financial asset. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (loss event), and the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower is experiencing significant difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that it will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For money market placements and advances to customers carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant (identified impairment). If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment (unidentified impairment). Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflect the cash flows that may result from foreclosure costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether foreclosure is probable.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics, taking into account asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors. These characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the counterparty's ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted based on current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continuously reviews such renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective assessment, calculated using the loan's original effective interest rate. The Group did not reclassify any renegotiated loan during the period.

(iii) Financial liabilities

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(iv) Modification of loans

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Group assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms.

The Group does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.

If the terms are substantially different, the Group derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Group also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

(v) Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Group has not retained control.

Financial guarantees contracts and loan commitments

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

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

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

Loan commitments provided by the Group are measured as the amount of the loss allowance. The Group has not provided any commitment to provide loans at a below-market interest rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

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

2.9.2 Determination of fair value

For financial instruments traded in active markets, the determination of fair values of financial instruments is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. This includes listed equity securities and quoted debt instruments on major exchanges.

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

For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. In these techniques, fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques, using inputs (for example, LIBOR yield curve, FX rates, volatilities and counterparty spreads) existing at the reporting dates.

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

For more complex instruments, the Bank uses internally developed models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry. Valuation models such as present value techniques are used primarily to value derivatives transacted in the over-the-counter market, unlisted debt securities (including those with embedded derivatives) and other debt instruments for which markets were or have become illiquid. Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions.

The Bank uses its own credit risk spreads in determining the current value for its derivative liabilities and all other liabilities for which it has elected the fair value option. When the Bank's credit spreads widen, the Bank recognises a gain on these liabilities because the value of the liabilities has decreased. When the Bank's credit spreads narrow, the Bank recognises a loss on these liabilities because the value of the liabilities has increased.

The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions the Bank holds. Valuations are therefore adjusted, where appropriate, to allow for additional factors including model risks, liquidity risk and counterparty credit risk.

Based on the established fair value model governance policies, related controls and procedures applied, the directors believe that these valuation adjustments are necessary and appropriate to fairly state the values of financial instruments carried at fair value. Price data and parameters used in the measurement procedures applied are generally reviewed carefully and adjusted, if necessary – particularly in view of the current market developments.
In cases when the fair value of unlisted equity instruments cannot be determined reliably, the instruments are carried at cost less impairment.

The fair values of contingent liabilities and irrevocable loan commitments correspond to their carrying amounts.

2.9.3 De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and
- either (a) the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Bank has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

2.9.4 Reclassification of financial assets

The Group may choose to reclassify a non-derivative financial asset held for trading out of the held-for-trading category if the financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling it in the near-term. Financial assets other than loans and receivables are permitted to be reclassified out of the held for trading category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near-term.

In addition, the Group may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)/held-for-trading or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)/available-for-sale categories if the Group has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

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

On reclassification of a financial asset out of the 'at fair value through profit or loss' category, all embedded derivatives are re-assessed, and if necessary, separately accounted for.

2.9.5 Offsetting financial instruments

Netting, where financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, occurs if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise an asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In many cases, even though master netting agreements are in place, the lack of an intention to settle on a net basis results in the related assets and liabilities being presented gross in the statement of financial position.

2.10 Collateral

The Group obtains collateral in respect of customer liabilities where this is considered appropriate. The collateral normally takes the form of cash or securities in respect of other credit instruments or a lien over the customer's assets and gives the Group a claim on these assets for both existing and future liabilities. Collateral received in the form of securities is not recorded on the statement of financial position. Collateral received in the form of cash is recorded on the statement of financial position with a corresponding liability. These items are assigned to deposits received from banks or other counterparties. Any interest payable or receivable arising is recorded as interest payable or interest income respectively except for funding costs relating to trading activities which are recorded in net trading income.

2.11 Leases

The Group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for under IFRS 16

The Group leases several branches. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 5 years but may have extension options as described below.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

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

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

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Bank, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Bank:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

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

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

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. Right-of-use buildings held by the Bank under IFRS 16 are not revalued.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise residential premises for management.

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

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with the Central Bank and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three (3) months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost.

2.13 Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Except for land and buildings which are stated at revalued amounts, all other property and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Buildings are shown at their revalued amount less subsequent depreciation. The fair values are determined every three (3) years by external, independent, professional valuers. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

The revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of property is credited to the revaluation surplus in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the non-distributable reserve. All other decreases are charged to profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognised. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis to write off the gross value less residual amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows

Buildings	-	40 years
Furniture and equipment	-	5 years
Computers	-	3 years
Motor vehicle	-	4 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation methods, residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

(iv) Capital work in progress

Property and equipment under construction is stated at initial cost and depreciated from the date the asset is made available for use over its estimated useful life. Assets are transferred from capital work in progress to an appropriate class of property and equipment when commissioned and ready for its intended use.

(v) Derecognition

Property and equipment are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to flow to the Group from either their use or disposal. Gains or losses on derecognition of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal, if applicable, with the carrying amount of the item and are recognised directly in profit or loss.

2.14 Intangible assets

Computer software

Intangible assets comprise computer software licences. Intangible assets are recognised at cost with an estimated useful life of 3 years. Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life. At the end of each reporting period, intangible assets are reviewed for indications of impairment or changes in estimated future economic benefits. If such indications exist, the intangible assets are analysed to assess whether their carrying amount is fully recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

2.15 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets are generally measured at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale, property and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

2.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets other than deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed where there has been a change in circumstances or in the basis of estimation used to determine the recoverable value, but only to the extent that the asset's net carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount of the asset that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.17 Income tax

(a) Current income tax

Income tax payable on taxable profits is recognised as an expense in the period in which the profits arise. Income tax recoverable on tax allowable losses is recognised as an asset only to the extent that it is regarded as recoverable by offset against current or future taxable profits.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the Ghana Revenue Authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except;

- where deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in equity are also recognised in the statement of changes in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred and current tax assets and liabilities are only offset when they arise in the same tax reporting entity and the same taxation authority, and where there is both the legal right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.18 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events that can be reliably estimated and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Restructuring provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations which are likely to result in an outflow to settle related classes of obligations as a whole, a provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of expenditures expected to be required to settle obligations using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the obligation. The unwinding of the discount due to the passage of time should be included as part of interest expense in profit or loss.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the group, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. If the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote, the possible obligation is neither a provision nor a contingent liability and no disclosure is made.

2.19 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised if the Group has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

Short-term benefits

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

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

Defined benefit plan

Defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement usually dependent on one or more factors such as age or years of service and compensation. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries and the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation.

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

Past service costs are recognised immediately in income.

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

2.20 Stated capital

(i) Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares are classified as 'stated capital' in equity.

(ii) 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.

2.21 Non-controlling interests

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

2.22 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. The Group has no convertible notes and share options, which could potentially dilute its EPS and therefore the Group's Basic and diluted EPS are essentially the same.

2.23 Post balance sheet event

Events subsequent to the reporting date are reflected in the financial statements only to the extent that they relate to the year under consideration and the effect is material.

3. Financial risk management

The Group's business involves taking on risks in a targeted manner and managing them professionally. The core functions of the Group's risk management are to identify all key risks for the Group, measure these risks, manage the risk positions and determine capital allocations.

The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and best market practices. The Group's aim is to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Group defines risk as the possibility of losses or profits foregone, which may be caused by internal or external factors.

Risk management is carried out by the risk department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The department identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides guiding principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments. In addition, internal audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

The risks arising from financial instruments to which the Group is exposed are financial risks; which includes credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (which are discussed below).

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Group's customers, market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Group. Credit risk arises mainly from commercial and consumer loans and advances, credit cards, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities, but can also arise from credit enhancement provided, such as financial guarantees, letters of credit, endorsements and acceptances.

The Group is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from trading activities ('trading exposures'), including non-equity trading portfolio assets and settlement balances with market counterparties. Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Group's business; management therefore carefully manages the exposure to credit risk. Credit risk management and control are centralised in a credit risk management team, which reports to the Board of Directors and heads of each business unit regularly.

Credit decisions are based on an in-depth review of obligor creditworthiness and an ability to generate cash flows to meet operational needs and debt service obligations. The Group utilises an internal risk rating scale of 1 to 10 to rate commercial and industrial obligors, financial institutions, sovereign governments and SMEs. A rating of 1 identifies obligors of the highest quality, comparable to a AAA rating by Standard & Poor's. A rating of 10 is assigned to obligors of lowest quality or highest risk, equivalent to a D rating by Standard & Poor's. Obligors rated 1 to 6 are classified as 'normal borrowers' (of which those rated 1 to 4 are considered investment grade entities); those risk-rated 7 are classified as 'borrowers requiring caution', those risk-rated 8 and 9 are 'sub-standard borrowers', and those risk-rated 10 are 'borrowers at risk of permanent default'. The acceptable portfolio comprises the ORR 1 to 7 range while the challenged portfolio comprises ORRs worse than 8.

Credit concentration risk

Credit concentration risk is the risk of loss to the Group arising from excessive concentration of exposure to a single counterparty, industry sector, product or geographic area. Large exposure limits have been established under the Group's credit policy in order to avoid excessive losses from any single counterparty who is unable to fulfil its payment obligations. These risks are monitored on an ongoing basis and subject to annual or more frequent reviews when considered necessary.

The Group's internal rating scale and mapping of external ratings are set out below:

Credit rating	S&P	Stages	Bank of Ghana Classification
1	AAA	Stage 1	Performing
2	AA		
3	A		
4	BBB		
5	BB		
6	B		
7	CCC		Olem
8	CC	Stage 2	Substandard
9	C	Stage 3	
10	D	Stage 3	Doubtful and Loss

Credit related commitments

Documentary and commercial letters of credit are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions. The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required.

Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry less risk than direct loans. These arrangements are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods. The likelihood of loss amounts is far less than the entire commitment as most commitments to extend credit of this nature are contingent upon the customer maintaining specific cash in margin accounts. The Group monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

Credit limit control and mitigation

The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by product, industry sector and country are approved annually by the Board of Directors.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on- and off-balance sheet exposures, and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Lending limits are reviewed in the light of changing market and economic conditions and periodic credit reviews and assessments of probability of default.

The Group also employs a range of policies and practice to mitigate credit risk.

(a) Master netting arrangements

The Group further restricts its exposure to credit losses by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of assets and liabilities of the statement of financial position, as transactions are either usually settled on a gross basis or under most netting agreements the right of set off is triggered only on default. However, the credit risk associated with favourable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if a default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis.

(b) Financial covenants (for credit related commitments and loan books)
The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards (often referred to as financial covenants).

(c) Collateral and other credit enhancements
The Group implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable.
- Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument. Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured. In addition, in order to minimise the credit loss, the Group will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are identified for the relevant individual loans and advances.

The Group's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by the Group since the prior year.

The Group closely monitors collateral held for financial assets considered to be credit-impaired, as it becomes more likely that the Group will take possession of collateral to mitigate potential credit losses.

(d) Impairment and provisioning policies
A provision for expected credit losses is established for all financial assets, except for financial assets classified or designated as FVPL and equity securities designated as FVOCI, which are not subject to impairment assessment. Assets subject to impairment assessment include loans and advances to customers, non-trading debt securities and other financial assets. These are carried at amortised cost and presented net of the provision for expected credit losses on the consolidated and separate statements of financial position.

Off-balance sheet items subject to impairment assessment include financial guarantees and undrawn loan commitments. The provision for expected credit losses for off-balance sheet products subject to impairment assessment is separately calculated and recognised as provisions in other liabilities.

The Group measures the provision for expected credit losses at each reporting date according to a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model (outlined in note 3.1) which is based on changes in credit risk of financial assets since initial recognition.

(e) Write-off policy
The Group writes off a loan balance (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Group determines that the loans are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's financial position such that the borrower can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure.

3.1 Expected credit loss measurement

Expected credit loss impairment model

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

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

(i) Stage 1 – Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default corresponding to remaining term to maturity is used.

(ii) Stage 2 – When a financial instrument experiences a SICR subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the financial instrument.

(iii) Stage 3 – Financial instruments that are considered to be in default are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses.

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

Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

(i) Measurement

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

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive);

- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;

- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive; and

- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

(ii) Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised and ECL are measured as follows.

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.

- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

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

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

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

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of six months. This period of six months has been determined based on an analysis which considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after cure using different possible cure definitions.

(iv) Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position
Loan allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;

- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and

- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

(v) Write-offs

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(vi) Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques: Exposure at Default (EAD),

Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by product type. The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation – such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change etc. – are monitored and reviewed on a semi-annual basis. There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

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

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

(viii) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models
The assessment of significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio. These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument.

Expert judgement has also been applied in this process. Forecasts of these economic variables (the “base economic scenario”) are provided by Ecobank Group's Economics team (as well as from other credible external sources such as Business Monitor International (BMI), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, respective Central Banks etc.) on a quarterly basis and provide the best estimate view of the economy over the next five years. After five years, to project the economic variables out for the full remaining lifetime of each instrument, a mean reversion approach has been used, which means that economic variables tend to either a long run average rate (e.g. for unemployment) or a long run average growth rate (e.g. GDP) over a period of two to five years. The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing statistical regression analysis to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of LGD and EAD.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Group's Risk Management team also provide other possible scenarios along with scenario weightings. The number of other scenarios used is set based on the analysis of each major product type to ensure non-linearities are captured. The number of scenarios and their attributes are reassessed at each reporting date. At 31 December 2022, the Group concluded that three scenarios appropriately captured non-linearities. The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement, taking account of the range of possible outcomes each chosen scenario is representative of. The assessment of SICR is performed using the Lifetime PD under each of the base, and the other scenarios, multiplied by the associated scenario weighting, along with qualitative and backstop indicators. This determines whether the whole financial instrument is in Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 and hence whether 12-month or lifetime ECL should be recorded. Following this assessment, the Group measures ECL as either a probability weighted 12-month ECL (Stage 1), or a probability weighted lifetime ECL (Stages 2 and 3). These probability-weighted ECLs are determined by running each scenario through the relevant ECL model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting (as opposed to weighting the inputs). As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within Group's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

The weightings assigned to each economic scenario were as follows:

Group and Bank	**At 31 December 2022**	**At 31 December 2021**
Base	40.0%	40.0%
Upside	22.4%	22.4%
Downside	37.6%	37.6%

The scenarios base, upside and downside were used for all portfolios.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the ECL provision to a 5% change in the upside and downside weightings determined for each of the economic scenarios is set out below:

Group	Base	Upside	Downside	ECL GH¢'000
At 31 December 2022				
5% increase in upside	40%	27.4%	32.6%	**589,213**
Base	40%	22.4%	37.6%	**589,568**
5% increase in downside	40%	17.4%	42.6%	**589,753**
At 31 December 2021				
5% increase in upside	40%	27.4%	32.6%	528,365
Base	40%	22.4%	37.6%	531,273
5% increase in downside	40%	17.4%	42.6%	534,182
Bank				
At 31 December 2022				
5% increase in upside	40%	27.4%	32.6%	**576,766**
No change	40%	22.4%	37.6%	**577,113**
5% increase in downside	40%	17.4%	42.6%	**577,294**
At 31 December 2021				
5% increase in upside	40%	27.4%	32.6%	518,047
No change	40%	22.4%	37.6%	521,446
5% increase in downside	40%	17.4%	42.6%	524,846

Investment securities
The Bank's investments comprise investments in government securities, equity securities listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange and other unlisted equity investments.

Impact of Ghana's Domestic Debt Exchange Programme (DDEP) on investment securities
On 5 December 2022, the Government of Ghana announced Ghana's Domestic Debt Programme (DDEP). The Programme invites eligible bondholders to voluntarily exchange eligible local currency bonds issued by the Government of Ghana, ESLA and Daakye bonds for a new series of bonds to be issued by the Government.

The Programme seeks to extend the tenures of the eligible securities and reduce their coupons to an effective rate of about 9%. The Government has also explained that there will be two distinct groups of bonds which will be exchanged as follows:

- Bonds maturing in 2023 replaced with 7 new bonds that matures from 2027 to 2033 inclusive; and
- All other bonds maturing after 2023 replaced with 12 new bonds that matures from 2027 to 2038 inclusive.

The Bank assessed the bonds eligible for exchange under the DDEP as credit-impaired. As a result, the carrying amounts of the existing bonds were reduced to the fair value of the new bonds calculated as the present value of the cash flows using the original effective interest rate.

The difference between the fair value of the new instruments and the gross carrying amount of the original assets was recognised as impairment charge in the statement of comprehensive income.

Sensitivity analysis
The sensitivity of the impairment provision to a 1% change in the discount rate is set out below:

Group and Bank	**ECL**
	GH¢'000
At 31 December 2022	
1% decrease in discount rate	**1,508,535**
Base	**1,621,729**
1% increase in discount rate	**1,734,047**

3.2 Credit risk exposure

3.2.1 Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following table shows an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the net carrying amounts of the financial assets with the exception of financial and other guarantees issued by the Group for which the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the maximum amount the Group would have to pay if the guarantees are called on.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets are as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
Financial instruments subject to impairment				
Balances with banks	**5,667,709**	2,307,281	**5,718,318**	2,528,229
Non-trading assets	**6,743,075**	6,229,493	**6,617,538**	6,012,495
Loans and advances to customers	**8,866,042**	5,693,754	**8,802,239**	5,634,861
Other financial assets	**920,115**	708,438	**918,444**	715,887
	22,196,941	14,938,966	**22,056,539**	14,891,472
Financial instruments not subject to impairment				
Non-pledged trading assets	**1,116,676**	1,764,528	**1,116,676**	1,764,528
	23,313,617	16,703,494	**23,173,215**	16,656,000
Loans exposure to total exposure	**38%**	34%	**38%**	34%
Investment securities exposure to total exposure	**34%**	48%	**33%**	47%
Other financial assets exposure to total exposure	**4%**	4%	**4%**	4%

Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet assets are as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
Letters of guarantee	**636,407**	1,295,583	**636,407**	1,295,583
Letters of credit	**1,333,529**	1,145,837	**1,333,529**	1,145,837
Loan commitments	**735,951**	632,864	**735,951**	632,864
	2,705,887	3,074,284	**2,705,887**	3,074,284

3.2.2 Credit quality per class of financial instrument

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using internal credit ratings. The Group's credit exposures were categorised under IFRS 9 as follows:

- Stage 1 – At initial recognition and no significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition
- Stage 2 – Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition
- Stage 3 – Credit impaired

At December 2022			Group			Bank		
Internal Rating	BoG Classification	IFRS	Gross Loan	Impairment	Carrying Amount	Gross Loan	Impairment	Carrying Amount
			GH¢'000	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	GH¢'000
4	Performing	Stage 1	290,269	525	289,744	277,456	25	277,431
4-			138,693	513	138,180	125,879	14	125,865
4+					-			-
5			668,079	948	667,131	655,265	449	654,816
5-			428,915	2,611	426,304	416,101	2,115	413,986
6-			523,642	1,036	522,606	522,277	789	521,488
6			3,585,024	68,341	3,516,683	3,585,024	68,341	3,516,683
6+			436,359	2,762	433,597	436,359	2,762	433,597
7	Olem		2,721,533	36,805	2,684,728	2,720,168	36,558	2,683,610
8	Substandard	Stage 2	161,020	10,164	150,856	155,451	7,672	147,779
9		Stage 2	46,575	30,913	15,662	41,006	28,421	12,585
10	Substandard		455,501	434,950	20,551	444,366	429,967	14,399
Total			**9,455,610**	**589,568**	**8,866,042**	**9,379,352**	**577,113**	**8,802,239**

At December 2021			Group			Bank		
Internal Rating	BoG Classification	IFRS	Gross Loan	Impairment	Carrying Amount	Gross Loan	Impairment	Carrying Amount
			GH¢'000	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	GH¢'000
4	Performing	Stage 1	4,865	61	4,804	4,812	58	4,754
4-			116,565	382	116,183	115,278	375	114,903
4+			162,156	241	161,915	160,366	237	160,129
5			402,383	1,117	401,266	397,941	1,096	396,845
5-			17,659	-	17,659	17,464		17,464
6-			298,943	2,636	296,307	295,643	2,590	293,053
6			1,398,983	15,089	1,383,894	1,383,539	14,810	1,368,729
6+			153,705	1,111	152,594	152,008	1,090	150,918
7	Olem		2,843,727	66,973	2,776,754	2,812,334	65,734	2,746,600
8	Substandard	Stage 2	382,880	55,343	327,537	378,653	54,319	324,334
9		Stage 2	111,723	28,158	83,565	110,490	27,637	82,853
10	Substandard		331,438	360,162	(28,724)	327,779	353,500	(25,721)
Total			**6,225,027**	**531,273**	**5,693,754**	**6,156,307**	**521,446**	**5,634,861**

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

The tables below show the credit quality by class of financial assets subject to impairment and the allowance for impairment losses held by the Group against those assets.

Group At 31 December 2022	Stage 1 12-month ECL GH¢'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
On-balance sheet exposures				
Balances with banks	5,667,709	-	-	**5,667,709**
Non-trading assets	-	889,948	7,484,166	**8,374,114**
Loans and advances to customers	8,668,692	251,997	534,921	**9,455,610**
Other financial assets	926,142	11,189	31,522	**968,853**
Gross carrying amount	15,262,543	1,153,134	8,050,609	**24,466,286**
Loss allowance	(89,572)	(26,152)	(2,153,621)	**(2,269,345)**
Carrying amount	**15,172,971**	**1,126,982**	**5,896,988**	**22,196,941**
Off-balance sheet contracts				
Letters of guarantee	636,407	-	-	**636,407**
Letters of credit	1,333,529	-	-	**1,333,529**
Loan commitments	735,951	-	-	**735,951**
Gross carrying amount	2,705,887	-	-	**2,705,887**
Loss allowance	(6,141)	-	-	**(6,141)**
Carrying amount	**2,699,746**	**-**	**-**	**2,699,746**
At 31 December 2021				
On-balance sheet exposures				
Balances with banks	2,307,281	-	-	2,307,281
Non-trading assets	6,238,502	-	-	6,238,502
Loans and advances to customers	5,586,806	251,024	387,197	6,225,027
Other financial assets	715,189	8,697	2,354	726,240
Gross carrying amount	14,847,778	259,721	389,551	15,497,050
Loss allowance	(120,923)	(63,474)	(373,687)	(558,084)
Carrying amount	14,726,855	196,247	15,864	14,938,966
Off-balance sheet contracts				
Letters of guarantee	1,295,583	-	-	1,295,583
Letters of credit	1,145,837	-	-	1,145,837
Loan commitments	632,864	-	-	632,864
Gross carrying amount	3,074,284	-	-	3,074,284
Loss allowance	(16,544)	-	-	(16,544)
Carrying amount	3,057,740	-	-	3,057,740

The tables below show the credit quality by class of financial assets subject to impairment and the allowance for impairment losses held by the Bank against those assets.

Bank **At 31 December 2022**	**Stage 1 12-month ECL GH¢'000**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000**	**Total GH¢'000**
On-balance sheet exposures				
Balances with banks	5,718,318	-	-	**5,718,318**
Non-trading assets	-	759,842	7,484,166	**8,244,008**
Loans and advances to customers	8,617,438	249,268	512,646	**9,379,352**
Other financial assets	924,471	11,189	31,522	**967,182**
Gross carrying amount	15,260,227	1,020,299	8,028,334	**24,308,860**
Loss allowance	(83,008)	(25,658)	(2,143,655)	**(2,252,321)**
Carrying amount	**15,177,219**	**994,641**	**5,884,679**	**22,056,539**
Off-balance sheet contracts				
Letters of guarantee	636,407	-	-	**636,407**
Letters of credit	1,333,529	-	-	**1,333,529**
Loan commitments	735,951	-	-	**735,951**
Gross carrying amount	2,705,887	-	-	**2,705,887**
Loss allowance	(6,141)	-	-	**(6,141)**
Carrying amount	**2,699,746**	**-**	**-**	**2,699,746**
At 31 December 2021				
On-balance sheet exposures				
Balances with banks	2,528,229	-	-	2,528,229
Non-trading assets	6,021,504	-	-	6,021,504
Loans and advances to customers	5,567,796	211,745	376,766	6,156,307
Other financial assets	722,638	8,697	2,354	733,689
Gross carrying amount	14,840,167	220,442	379,120	15,439,729
Loss allowance	(119,441)	(57,754)	(371,062)	(548,257)
Carrying amount	14,720,726	162,688	8,058	14,891,472
Off-balance sheet contracts				
Letters of guarantee	1,295,583	-	-	1,295,583
Letters of credit	1,145,837	-	-	1,145,837
Loan commitments	632,864	-	-	632,864
Gross carrying amount	3,074,284	-	-	3,074,284
Loss allowance	(16,544)	-	-	(16,544)
Carrying amount	3,057,740	-	-	3,057,740

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

The tables below show the credit quality by class of financial assets subject to impairment and the allowance for impairment losses held by the Bank against those assets.

Group **At 31 December 2022**	**Stage 1 12-month ECL GH¢'000**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000**	**Total GH¢'000**
Overdrafts	1,584,114	636	235,409	**1,820,159**
Term loans	7,084,578	251,361	299,512	**7,635,451**
Gross carrying amount	**8,668,692**	**251,997**	**534,921**	**9,455,610**
Loss allowance	(76,534)	(17,405)	(495,629)	**(589,568)**
Carrying amount	**8,592,158**	**234,592**	**39,292**	**8,866,042**
Fair value of collateral	**6,184,147**	**142,177**	**1,275,900**	**7,602,224**
At 31 December 2021				
Overdrafts	944,358	43,952	232,635	1,220,945
Term loans	4,642,448	207,072	154,562	5,004,082
Gross carrying amount	5,586,806	251,024	387,197	6,225,027
Loss allowance	(105,163)	(54,777)	(371,333)	(531,273)
Carrying amount	5,481,643	196,247	15,864	5,693,754
Fair value of collateral	4,151,701	207,674	244,902	4,604,277

The tables below show the credit quality by class of financial assets subject to impairment and the allowance for impairment losses held by the Bank against those assets.

Bank **At 31 December 2022**	**Stage 1 12-month ECL GH¢'000**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000**	**Total GH¢'000**
Overdrafts	1,584,114	636	235,409	**1,820,159**
Term loans	7,033,324	248,632	277,237	**7,559,193**
Gross carrying amount	8,617,438	249,268	512,646	**9,379,352**
Loss allowance	(74,539)	(16,911)	(485,663)	**(577,113)**
Carrying amount	**8,542,899**	**232,357**	**26,983**	**8,802,239**
Fair value of collateral	**6,175,815**	**138,011**	**1,279,400**	**7,593,226**
At 31 December 2021				
Overdrafts	929,067	14,860	225,625	1,169,552
Term loans	4,638,729	196,885	151,141	4,986,755
Gross carrying amount	5,567,796	211,745	376,766	6,156,307
Loss allowance	(103,681)	(49,057)	(368,708)	(521,446)
Carrying amount	5,464,115	162,688	8,058	5,634,861
Fair value of collateral	3,867,015	916,034	1,807,162	6,590,211

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

3.2.3 Loss allowance

The loan impairment provision amounts recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors as described below:

•Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" or "step down" between 12-month and Lifetime ECL.

•Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to the assets that were written off during the period.

•Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period as well as for financial instruments derecognised during the period;

•Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs;

The following tables explain the changes in loss allowances between the beginning and end of the annual period for loans and advances due to these factors:

Group	**Stage 1 12-month ECL GH¢'000**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000**	**Total GH¢'000**
At 1 January 2022	105,163	54,777	371,333	531,273
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(7,403)	7,403	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(38,874)	38,874	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	66	(66)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(13,199)	-	13,199	-
Maturities and write-offs	(43,605)	(13,437)	(24,786)	(81,828)
New financial assets originated	50,530	4,750	52,725	108,005
Changes in PDs, LGDs and EADs	(15,018)	2,852	44,284	32,118
At 31 December 2022	**76,534**	**17,405**	**495,629**	**589,568**
At 1 January 2021	89,774	37,227	205,214	332,215
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(24,309)	24,309	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(10,001)	10,001	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	7,680	(7,680)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	2,010	-	(2,010)	-
Maturities and write-offs	(13,163)	(58,984)	(79,878)	(152,025)
New financial assets originated	15,184	11,481	115,875	142,540
Changes in PDs, LGDs and EADs	27,987	58,425	122,131	208,543
At 31 December 2021	105,163	54,777	371,333	531,273

Bank	Stage 1 12-month ECL GH¢'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
At 1 January 2022	103,681	49,057	368,708	521,446
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(3,373)	3,373	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(35,661)	35,661	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	66	(66)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(13,199)	-	13,199	-
Maturities and write-offs	(38,882)	(13,436)	(22,572)	(74,890)
New financial assets originated	40,783	4,750	50,458	95,991
Changes in PDs, LGDs and EADs	(14,537)	8,894	40,209	34,566
At 31 December 2022	**74,539**	**16,911**	**485,663**	**577,113**
At 1 January 2021	85,686	35,523	204,192	325,401
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(14,308)	14,308	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(10,001)	10,001	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	7,680	(7,680)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	2,010	-	(2,010)	-
Maturities and write-offs	(13,163)	(51,229)	(78,789)	(143,181)
New financial assets originated	7,789	11,711	115,874	135,374
Changes in PDs, LGDs and EADs	27,987	56,425	119,440	203,852
At 31 December 2021	103,681	49,057	368,708	521,446

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

The following table explains the changes in loss allowances for other financial exposures.

Group and Bank	Stage 1 12-month ECL GH¢'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
Other financial assets				
At 1 January 2022	6,751	8,697	2,354	**17,802**
Maturities and write-offs	-	-	-	**-**
New financial assets originated	1,718	50	29,168	**30,936**
At 31 December 2022	**8,469**	**8,747**	**31,522**	**48,738**
At 1 January 2021	6,321	12	2,222	8,555
Maturities and write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	430	8,685	132	9,247
At 31 December 2021	6,751	8,697	2,354	17,802
Off-balance sheet exposures				
At 1 January 2022	16,544	-	-	**16,544**
Maturities and derecognitions	(22,434)	-	-	**(22,434)**
New credit exposures	14,074	-	-	**14,074**
Changes in PDs, LGDs and EADs	(2,043)	-	-	**(2,043)**
At 31 December 2022	6,141	-	-	**6,141**
At 1 January 2021	10,718	-	-	10,718
Maturities and derecognitions	(8,587)	-	-	(8,587)
New credit exposures	16,618	-	-	16,618
Changes in PDs, LGDs and EADs	(2,205)	-	-	(2,205)
At 31 December 2021	16,544	-	-	16,544

3.2.4 Loans and advances renegotiated

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, modification and deferral of payments. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgement of management, indicate that payment will most likely continue.

These policies are kept under continuous review. Restructuring is most commonly applied to term loans.

Group and Bank	**2022**	2021
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000
Continuing to be impaired after restructuring		
(included in non-performing loans)	23,090	40,174
Non-impaired after restructuring –		
(which would otherwise have been impaired)	497,138	446,087

3.2.5 Repossessed collateral

The type and carrying amount of collateral that the Group has taken possession of in the period are measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Repossessed collateral held by the Group as at the reporting sheet date was:

Group and Bank

	2022		2021	
	Collateral GH¢'000	**Related loan GH¢'000**	Collateral GH¢'000	Related loan GH¢'000
Commercial property	**19,952**	**19,952**	32,670	32,670

Repossessed properties are sold as soon as practicable and the proceeds used to reduce outstanding indebtedness. The Group does not use non-cash collateral for its own operations.

3.2.6 Loans and advances per Bank of Ghana Prudential Classification

Set out below is an analysis of the Bank's gross loan amount by risk grade.

	Group		**Bank**	
	2022 GH¢'000	2021 GH¢'000	**2022 GH¢'000**	2021 GH¢'000
Current	**8,442,008**	5,536,528	**8,390,753**	5,492,841
Olem	**328,148**	185,299	**325,419**	183,794
Substandard	**191,044**	177,183	**189,956**	176,091
Doubtful	**13,924**	6,562	**11,843**	4,221
Loss	**731,664**	319,455	**709,559**	299,360
	9,706,788	**6,225,027**	**9,627,530**	**6,156,307**

3.3 Market risk
Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market conditions (interest rates, exchange rates and equity prices) during the year. Positions that expose the Group to market risk can be trading or non-trading related. Trading risk comprises positions that the Group holds as part of its trading or market-making activities, whereas non-trading risk includes discretionary positions that the Group undertake for liquidity.

3.3.1 Risk identification
The Group identifies market risk through daily monitoring of levels and profit or loss balances of trading and non-trading positions. The Market Risk Controller together with the risk department monitor daily trading activities to ensure that risk exposures taken are within approved limits and overall risk tolerance levels set by the Board. In addition, Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) members, the Treasurer, the Chief Finance Officer and the Country Risk Manager monitor market risk factors that affect the value of trading and non-trading positions as well as income streams on non-trading portfolios on a daily basis. They also track liquidity indicators to ensure that Group subsidiaries meet their financial obligations at all times.

3.3.2 Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the exposure of current and future earnings and capital to adverse changes in the level of interest rates. Exposure to interest rate risk can result from a variety of factors, including:

(i) Differences between the timing of market interest rate changes and the timing of cash flows (repricing risk);
(ii) Changes in the market interest rates producing different effects on yields on similar instruments with different maturities (yield curve risk); and
(iii) Changes in the level of market interest rates producing different effects on rates received or paid on instruments with similar repricing characteristics (basis risk).

The Asset and Liability Management (“ALM”) process, managed through ALCO, is used to manage interest rate risk associated with the non-trading book. Gap analysis is used in measuring interest rate risk. It compares the values of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities that mature or are re-priced at various time periods in the future. Subjective judgement/assumptions are made about the behaviour of assets and liabilities which do not have specific contractual maturity or re-pricing dates.

Interest rate risk evaluates potential volatility to net interest income caused by changes in market interest rates and represents the most significant market risk exposure to the Group's non-trading book.

The Group uses gap analysis to measure its exposure to interest rate risk. Through this analysis, it compares the values of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities that mature or reprice at various time periods in the future. The Group may make judgmental assumptions about the behaviour of assets and liabilities which do not have specific contractual maturity or repricing dates.

The table below summarises the repricing profiles of the Groups financial instruments and other assets and liabilities at 31 December 2022. Items are allocated to time periods with reference to the earlier of the next contractual interest rate re-pricing and maturity dates.

Group At 31 December 2022	Up to 1 month GH¢'000	1-3 months GH¢'000	3-12 months GH¢'000	Over 1 year GH¢'000	Non-interest bearing GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	140,082	-	-	-	6,258,200	**6,398,282**
Government securities	131,605	4,931,179	348,538	2,444,112	-	**7,855,434**
Loans and advances	720,500	2,493,706	2,937,008	2,714,828	-	**8,866,042**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	920,115	**920,115**
Total financial assets	**992,187**	**7,424,885**	**3,285,546**	**5,158,940**	**7,178,315**	**24,039,873**
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	1,843,006	-	-	-	-	**1,843,006**
Customer deposits	2,866,272	102,989	788,983	369,679	16,295,938	**20,423,861**
Borrowings	-	-	9,972	-	-	**9,972**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	699,107	**699,107**
Lease liabilities	1,254	2,215	12,820	48,866	-	**65,155**
Total financial liabilities	4,710,532	105,204	811,775	418,545	16,995,045	**23,041,101**
Total interest re-pricing gap	(3,718,345)	7,319,681	2,473,771	4,740,395	(9,816,730)	**998,772**

At 31 December 2021						
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	80,582	376,048	-	-	2,229,427	2,686,057
Government securities	1,758,781	1,328,887	1,144,245	3,753,523	-	7,985,436
Loans and advances	462,703	1,601,452	1,886,141	1,743,458	-	5,693,754
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	708,438	708,438
Total financial assets	2,302,066	3,306,387	3,030,386	5,496,981	2,937,865	17,073,685
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	1,298,811	-	-	-	-	1,298,811
Customer deposits	2,601,465	62,183	86,980	236,643	10,241,178	13,228,449
Borrowings	-	637	18,924	5,976	-	25,537
Other liabilities	-		-	-	389,148	389,148
Lease liabilities	-	2,489	2,155	52,560	-	57,204
Total financial liabilities	3,900,276	65,309	108,059	295,179	10,630,326	14,999,149
Total interest re-pricing gap	(1,598,210)	3,241,078	2,922,327	5,201,802	(7,692,461)	2,074,536

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

Bank At 31 December 2022	Up to 1 month GH¢'000	1-3 months GH¢'000	3-12 months GH¢'000	Over 1 year GH¢'000	Non-interest bearing GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	475,487	54,496	-	-	5,913,634	**6,443,617**
Government securities	14,068	4,931,179	348,538	2,436,112	-	**7,729,897**
Loans and advances to customers	1,259,251	2,200,560	2,640,672	2,701,756	-	**8,802,239**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	918,444	**918,444**
Total financial assets	**1,748,806**	**7,186,235**	**2,989,210**	**5,137,868**	**6,832,078**	**23,894,197**
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	2,635,136	-	-	-	-	**2,635,136**
Customer deposits	2,752,822	102,989	92,261	369,679	16,272,667	**19,590,418**
Borrowings	-	-	9,972	-	-	**9,972**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	658,209	**658,209**
Lease liabilities	-	2,215	12,433	43,945	-	**58,593**
Total financial liabilities	**5,387,958**	**105,204**	**114,666**	**413,624**	**16,930,876**	**22,952,328**
Total interest re-pricing gap	**(3,639,152)**	**7,081,031**	**2,874,544**	**4,724,244**	**(10,098,798)**	**941,869**

At 31 December 2021						
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	86,117	401,880			2,382,574	2,870,571
Government securities	1,346,509	1,328,801	1,329,973	3,763,155	-	7,768,438
Loans and advances to customers	457,918	1,584,888	1,866,631	1,725,424	-	5,634,861
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	715,887	715,887
Total financial assets	1,890,544	3,315,569	3,196,604	5,488,579	3,098,461	16,989,757
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	1,653,588	-	-	-	-	1,653,588
Customer deposits	2,355,765	57,835	74,886	208,153	10,180,886	12,877,525
Borrowings	-	637	18,924	5,976	-	25,537
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	348,255	348,255
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,689	49,022	-	51,711
Total financial liabilities	4,009,353	58,472	96,499	263,151	10,529,141	14,956,616
Total interest re-pricing gap	(2,118,809)	3,257,097	3,100,105	5,225,428	(7,430,680)	2,033,141

3.3.3 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is measured through the statement of comprehensive income. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Management sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions. The table below summarises the Group's exposure by currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows.

At 31 December 2022

Group

	EUR GH¢'000	USD GH¢'000	GBP GH¢'000	GH¢ GH¢'000	Others GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
Assets						
Cash and balances with banks	482,033	1,286,444	103,113	4,513,867	12,825	**6,398,282**
Government securities	233,860	2,056,258	-	5,565,316	-	**7,855,434**
Loans and advances to customers	235,277	3,024,356	-	5,606,409	-	**8,866,042**
Other financial assets	171	98,928	56	820,960	-	**920,115**
Total	**951,341**	**6,465,986**	**103,169**	**16,506,552**	**12,825**	**24,039,873**
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	166,110	899,963	29,994	734,112	12,827	**1,843,006**
Customer deposits	747,179	7,803,908	216,707	11,648,991	7,076	**20,423,861**
Borrowings	-	9,972	-	-	-	**9,972**
Other liabilities	5,425	296,134	110	397,438	-	**699,107**
Lease liabilities	-	29,684	-	35,471	-	**65,155**
Total	**918,714**	**9,039,661**	**246,811**	**12,816,012**	**19,903**	**23,041,101**
Net on-balance sheet exposure	**32,627**	**(2,573,675)**	**(143,642)**	**3,690,540**	**(7,078)**	**998,772**
Increase in currency rate (cedi depreciation)	4%	3%	3%	-	3%	**-**
Effect on loss before tax	1,305	(77,210)	(4,309)	-	(212)	**(80,426)**

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

At 31 December 2021

Group

	EUR GH¢'000	USD GH¢'000	GBP GH¢'000	GH¢ GH¢'000	Others GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
Assets						
Cash and balances with banks	280,761	371,892	134,090	1,884,289	15,025	2,686,057
Government securities	-	2,214,516	-	5,770,920	-	7,985,436
Loans and advances to customers	112,629	2,175,906	1,131	3,404,081	7	5,693,754
Other financial assets	19,371	52,779	8	636,280	-	708,438
Total	412,761	4,815,093	135,229	11,695,570	15,032	17,073,685
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	182,750	776,498	5,467	333,496	600	1,298,811
Customer deposits	491,099	5,013,800	147,612	7,568,378	7,560	13,228,449
Borrowings	-	25,537	-	-	-	25,537
Other liabilities	3,551	25,504	110	359,664	319	389,148
Lease liabilities	-	30,059	-	27,145	-	57,204
Total	677,400	5,871,398	153,189	8,288,683	8,479	14,999,149
Net on balance sheet exposure	(264,639)	(1,056,305)	(17,960)	3,406,887	6,553	2,074,536
Increase in currency rate (cedi depreciation)	4%	3%	3%	-	3%	-
Effect on profit before tax	(10,586)	(31,689)	(539)	-	197	(42,617)

At 31 December 2022

Bank

Assets	EUR GH¢'000	USD GH¢'000	GBP GH¢'000	GH¢ GH¢'000	Others GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
Cash and balances with banks	482,033	1,286,444	103,113	4,559,201	12,826	**6,443,617**
Government securities	233,860	2,056,258	-	5,439,779	-	**7,729,897**
Loans and advances to customers	235,277	3,024,356	-	5,542,606	-	**8,802,239**
Other financial assets	171	98,928	56	819,289	-	**918,444**
Total	**951,341**	**6,465,986**	**103,169**	**16,360,875**	**12,826**	**23,894,197**
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	166,110	899,963	29,994	1,526,243	12,826	**2,635,136**
Customer deposits	747,179	7,803,908	216,707	10,815,548	7,076	**19,590,418**
Borrowings	-	9,972	-	-	-	**9,972**
Other liabilities	5,425	296,134	110	356,540	-	**658,209**
Lease liabilities	-	29,684	-	29,209	-	**58,893**
Total	**918,714**	**9,039,661**	**246,811**	**12,727,540**	**19,902**	**22,952,628**
Net on balance sheet exposure	**32,627**	**(2,573,675)**	**(143,642)**	**3,633,335**	**(7,076)**	**941,569**
Changes in currency rate (cedi depreciation)	4%	3%	3%	-	3%	
Effect on loss before tax	**1,305**	**(77,210)**	**(4,309)**	**-**	**(212)**	**(80,426)**

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

At 31 December 2021

Bank

	EUR GH¢'000	USD GH¢'000	GBP GH¢'000	GH¢ GH¢'000	Others GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
Assets						
Cash and balances with banks	280,761	375,971	134,090	2,064,724	15,025	2,870,571
Government securities	-	2,214,516	-	5,553,922	-	7,768,438
Loans and advances to customers	112,629	2,175,906	1,131	3,345,188	7	5,634,861
Other financial assets	19,371	52,779	8	643,729	-	715,887
Total	412,761	4,819,172	135,229	11,607,563	15,032	16,989,757
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	182,750	776,498	5,467	688,273	600	1,653,588
Customer deposits	491,099	5,013,800	147,612	7,217,454	7,560	12,877,525
Borrowings	-	25,537	-	-	-	25,537
Other liabilities	3,551	25,504	110	318,771	319	348,255
Lease liabilities	-	30,059	-	21,652	-	51,711
Total	677,400	5,871,398	153,189	8,246,150	8,479	14,956,616
Net on balance sheet exposure	(264,639)	(1,052,226)	(17,960)	3,361,413	6,553	2,033,141
Changes in currency rate (cedi depreciation)	4%	3%	3%	-	3%	
Effect on profit before tax	(10,586)	(31,567)	(539)	-	197	(42,495)

The following exchange rates applied during the year. GHS 1 to:

Group and Bank

	AVERAGE RATE		REPORTING RATE	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
USD	**8.3109**	5.9502	**8.5760**	6.0061
GBP	**10.1606**	8.0202	**10.3118**	8.1272
EURO	**8.6856**	6.7392	**9.1457**	6.8281
XOF	**0.0161**	0.0103	**0.0139**	0.0104

3.3.4 Market risk measurement techniques

The Group applies the 'value at risk' methodology (VAR) to its trading portfolio, to estimate exposure to market risk of positions held and maximum losses expected, based on a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions. The Board sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted for the Group, which are monitored on a daily basis by Group Treasury.

VAR is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements. It expresses the 'maximum' amount the Group might lose, but only to a certain level of confidence (98%).

There is therefore a specified statistical probability (2%) that actual loss could be greater than the VAR estimate. The VAR model assumes a certain 'holding period' until positions can be closed (10 days). It also assumes that market movements occurring over this holding period will follow a similar pattern to those that have occurred over the preceeding10-day period in the past.

The Group's assessment of past movements is based on data for the past five years. The Group applies these historical changes in rates, prices, indices, etc. directly to its current positions – a method known as historical simulation. Actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of assumptions and parameters/factors used in the VAR calculation.

The use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements. The table below shows a summary statistics of VAR for the Group's trading portfolio during 2022 and 2021.

Group and Bank

	2022			2021		
	Low GH¢'000	**Average GH¢'000**	**High GH¢'000**	Low GH¢'000	Average GH¢'000	Highl GH¢'000
Foreign exchange risk	**35**	**453**	**4,125**	61	111	230
Interest rate risk	**1,806**	**11,800**	**18,474**	1,165	9,766	22,325

3.3.5 Risk monitoring and control

The Risk Management department is responsible for reviewing exposure to market risk. The Treasury department monitors interest rate and liquidity risks through daily, weekly, and monthly reviews of the structure and pricing of assets and liabilities. Assets and Liability Committee (ALCO) meetings are also held monthly.

The Group analyses the impact of unlikely, but not impossible events by means of scenario analysis, which enables management gain a better understanding of risks that it could be exposed to in extreme conditions. Both historical and hypothetical events are tested.

3.3.6 Risk reporting

Reports on the Group's positions are reviewed daily by the Internal Audit and Compliance Unit. Reports include foreign currency positions and liquidity positions in all currencies. Variations to expectations are reviewed and corrected if need be.

3.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet payment obligations associated with financial liabilities when they fall due and replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend. It is the policy of the Group to maintain adequate liquidity at all times and to be in a position to meet all obligations, repay depositors, fulfil commitments to lend and meet any other commitments as and when they fall due.

The management of liquidity risk is governed by the Group's liquidity policy. Responsibility for the management of liquidity risk lies with the Bank's Assets and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), which is chaired by an Executive Director. ALCO is responsible for both statutory and prudential liquidity as well as compliance with regulatory requirements.

The primary objective of liquidity risk management is to provide a planning mechanism for unanticipated changes in demand or needs for liquidity created by customer behaviour or abnormal market conditions. ALCO emphasises the maximisation and preservation of customer deposits and other funding sources. ALCO also monitors deposit rates, levels, trends and significant changes.

Liquidity is managed on a short to medium-term basis. In the short term, the focus is on ensuring that cash flow demands can be met as and when required. The focus, in the medium term, is on ensuring that the balance sheet remains structurally sound and aligned to the Group's strategy.

A substantial portion of the Group's assets are funded by customer deposits made up of current and savings accounts and other deposits. These customer deposits, which are widely diversified by type and maturity, represent a stable source of surplus funds. Lending is normally funded by liability in the same currency.

The Group also maintains significant levels of marketable securities to meet compliance with prudential investment of surplus funds. ALCO oversees structural foreign currency and interest rate exposures that arise within the Group. These responsibilities are coordinated by ALCO during monthly meetings. The Group places low reliance on interbank funding and foreign markets.

The table below presents the cash flows payable under non-derivative financial liabilities and assets held for managing liquidity risk by remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, whereas the Group manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected undiscounted cash inflows.

Group

At 31 December 2022	Up to 1 month GH¢'000	1-3 months GH¢'000	3-12 months GH¢'000	Over 1 year GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	1,843,821	-	-	-	**1,843,821**
Deposits from customers	19,353,833	104,019	796,873	373,376	**20,628,101**
Other liabilities	699,107	-	-	-	**699,107**
Borrowings	-	-	10,570	-	**10,570**
Lease liabilities	1,317	2,371	14,102	55,218	**73,008**
Total	**21,898,078**	**106,390**	**821,545**	**428,594**	**23,254,607**
Assets					
Cash and balances with banks	6,398,282	-	-	-	6,398,282
Government securities	131,605	4,931,179	348,538	2,444,112	7,855,434
Loans and advances to customers	720,500	2,493,706	2,937,008	2,714,828	8,866,042
Other financial assets	920,115	-	-	-	920,115
Assets held for managing liquidity risk	8,170,502	7,424,885	3,285,546	5,158,940	24,039,873
Liquidity gap	**(13,727,576)**	**7,318,495**	**2,464,001**	**4,730,346**	**785,266**

At 31 December 2021					
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	1,311,799	-	-	-	1,311,799
Deposits from customers	12,906,856	65,709	97,583	229,580	13,299,728
Other liabilities	389,148	-	-	-	389,148
Borrowings	-	656	19,492	6,275	26,423
Lease liabilities	-	2,613	2,370	59,393	64,376
	14,607,803	68,978	119,445	295,248	15,091,474
Assets					
Cash and balances with banks	2,306,249	379,808	-	-	2,686,057
Government securities	1,758,781	1,328,887	1,144,245	3,753,523	7,985,436
Loans and advances to customers	462,703	1,601,452	1,886,141	1,743,458	5,693,754
Other financial assets	708,438	-	-	-	708,438
Assets held for managing liquidity risk	5,236,171	3,310,147	3,030,386	5,496,981	17,073,685
Liquidity gap	(9,371,632)	3,241,169	2,910,941	5,201,733	1,982,211

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

Bank

At 31 December 2022	Up to 1 month GH¢'000	1-3 months GH¢'000	3-12 months GH¢'000	Over 1 year GH¢'000	Total GH¢'000
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	2,658,805	-	-	-	**2,658,805**
Deposits from customers	19,055,311	106,336	104,255	417,737	**19,683,639**
Other liabilities	658,209	-	-	-	**658,209**
Borrowings	-	299	10,271	-	**10,570**
Total	**22,372,325**	**106,635**	**114,526**	**417,737**	**23,011,223**
Assets					
Cash and balances with banks	6,386,979	56,638	-	-	**6,443,617**
Government securities	14,068	4,931,179	348,538	2,436,112	**7,729,897**
Loans and advances to customers	1,259,251	2,200,560	2,640,672	2,701,756	**8,802,239**
Other financial assets	918,444	-	-	-	**918,444**
Assets held for managing liquidity risk	8,578,742	7,188,377	2,989,210	5,137,868	**23,894,197**
Liquidity gap	**(13,793,583)**	**7,081,742**	**2,874,684**	**4,720,131**	**882,974**
At 31 December 2021					
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	1,670,124	-	-	-	1,670,124
Deposits from customers	12,599,334	65,032	81,679	200,172	12,946,217
Other liabilities	348,255	-	-	-	348,255
Borrowings	-	656	19,492	6,275	26,423
	14,617,713	65,688	101,171	206,447	14,991,019
Assets					
Cash and balances with banks	2,474,863	405,899	-	-	2,880,762
Government securities	1,373,439	1,362,021	1,369,872	3,951,313	8,056,645
Loans and advances to customers	467,076	1,616,586	1,922,630	1,811,695	5,817,987
Other financial assets	715,887	-	-	-	715,887
Assets held for managing liquidity risk	5,031,265	3,384,506	3,292,502	5,763,008	17,471,281
Liquidity gap	(9,586,448)	3,318,818	3,191,331	5,556,561	2,480,262

3.3.7 Operational Risk

Operational risk, the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or external events. It is inherent in every product and service that Ecobank provides. It occurs in a variety of ways, including internal fraud, external fraud, transaction processing errors, business interruptions and disputes with employees, clients and vendors. Operational risk includes legal risk, the risk of loss due to failure to comply with laws, ethical standards and contractual obligations, and compliance risk, the risk of loss (from sanctions, penalties, damages or voiding of contracts) due to violation of rules and regulations in force in the countries where the Group operates. A specific form of compliance risk is disclosure risk which is due to reporting of incomplete or false information, or not meeting accounting and reporting requirements of regulatory, supervisory or fiscal authorities. Compliance risk is heightened when applicable rules or regulations are ambiguous. Operational risk events give rise to reputational risk for the Group.

The Ecobank lines of defence

Group Operational Risk Management/Internal Control proactively engage all business and functional units across the Group to drive a strong Operational Risk Management culture and framework. Across all the affiliates of the Group, the three lines of defence framework is employed to drive ownership, timely and proactive risk identification, management and mitigation of actual and potential risks across the organisation

1st Line of Defence: Business and functional units/ departments	Each business unit owns its risks and has the responsibility and accountability for directly identifying, assessing and mitigating those risks.
2nd Line of Defence: Control Functions (Risk Management, Operational Risk/ Internal Control, Compliance, Finance, Legal etc.)	The control functions monitor and facilitate the implementation of effective risk management practices and assist risk owners in reporting adequate risk-related information up and down the organisation.
3rd Line of Defence: Internal Audit	Internal Audit provides independent assessment and evaluation of the control environment, assurance to the Board and senior management on the effectiveness of the first and second lines of defence, and the effectiveness of how the organisation assesses and manages its risk.

In addition to the three lines of defence framework implemented across affiliates, the Ecobank Group continues to devote serious and sustained efforts to align activities of affiliates and subsidiaries with the governance models and exigences of the varied regulatory bodies that govern the activities.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

3.5 Country analysis

The assets and liabilities of the Group and Bank held inside and outside Ghana are analysed below:

Group	**In Ghana 2022 GH¢'000**	**Outside Ghana 2022 GH¢'000**	In Ghana 2021 GH¢'000	Outside Ghana 2021 GH¢'000
Assets				
Cash and bank balances	**5,141,795**	**1,256,487**	2,259,804	426,253
Investment securities	**7,462,515**	**397,236**	7,994,021	-
Loans and advances to customers	**8,866,042**	**-**	5,693,754	-
Other financial assets	**920,115**	**-**	708,438	-
	22,390,467	**1,653,723**	16,656,017	426,253
Liabilities				
Deposits from banks	**1,385,276**	**457,729**	813,940	484,872
Deposits from customers	**20,423,861**	**-**	13,228,449	-
Borrowings	**-**	**9,972**	-	25,537
Other liabilities	**699,107**	**-**	389,148	-
Lease liabilities	**65,155**	**-**	57,204	-
	22,573,399	**467,701**	14,488,741	510,409
Bank				
Assets				
Cash and bank balances	**5,187,130**	**1,256,487**	2,393,426	477,145
Investment securities	**7,336,978**	**397,236**	7,777,023	-
Loans and advances to customers	**8,802,239**	**-**	5,634,861	-
Other financial assets	**918,444**	**-**	715,887	-
	22,244,791	**1,653,723**	16,521,197	477,145
Liabilities				
Deposits from banks	**2,177,407**	**457,729**	1,168,717	484,871
Deposits from customers	**19,590,418**	-	12,877,525	-
Borrowings	**-**	**9,972**	-	25,537
Other liabilities	**658,209**	-	348,255	-
Lease liabilities	**58,593**	-	51,711	-
	22,484,627	**467,701**	14,446,208	510,408

3.6 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

(a) Valuation models

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

- Level 1: inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active, or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

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

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used in estimating discount rates and foreign currency exchange rates and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Group uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments that use only observable market data and require little management judgment and estimation.

Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determining fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

For valuation of unlisted securities for the period, the group performed valuation using net owned funds model. Where net owned funds represent the aggregate of the amount paid as stated capital and free reserves of a cash dealer reduced by the amount of accumulated balance of loss, deferred revenue expenditure and other intangible assets, as disclosed in its latest audited balance sheet.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value – fair value hierarchy

The following table analyses financial assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position.

Group

At 31 December 2022	Level 1 GH¢'000	Level 2 GH¢'000	Level 3 GH¢'000	Total fair value GH¢'000
Government securities – FVPL	380,811	731,548	-	**1,112,359**
Government securities – FVOCI	1,840,610	14,068	-	**1,854,678**
Equity securities	-	-	4,317	**4,317**
	2,221,421	**745,616**	**4,317**	**2,971,354**
At 31 December 2021				
Government securities – FVP	413,319	1,351,209	-	1,764,528
Government securities – FVOCI	3,384,914	691,222	-	4,076,136
Equity securities	-	-	8,585	8,585
	3,798,233	2,042,431	8,585	5,849,249

Bank

At 31 December 2022	Level 1 GH¢'000	Level 2 GH¢'000	Level 3 GH¢'000	Total fair value GH¢'000
Government securities – FVPL	380,811	731,548	-	**1,112,359**
Government securities – FVOCI	1,840,610	14,068	-	**1,854,678**
Equity securities	-	-	4,317	**4,317**
	2,221,421	745,616	4,317	**2,971,354**
At 31 December 2021				
Government securities – FVPL	413,319	1,351,209	-	1,764,528
Government securities – FVOCI	3,384,914	691,222	-	4,076,136
Equity securities	-	-	8,585	8,585
	3,798,233	2,042,431	8,585	5,849,249

The movement in level 3 instruments can be found in note 20(e).

(c) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, analysed by reference to levels in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised:

Group At 31 December 2022	Level 1 GH¢'000	Level 2 GH¢'000	Level 3 GH¢'000	Total fair value GH¢'000	Total carrying amount GH¢'000
Cash and balances with banks	4,967,860	1,430,422	-	6,398,282	6,398,282
Government securities	-	4,698,459	-	4,698,459	4,888,397
Loans and advances to customers	-	8,744,589	-	8,744,589	8,866,042
Other financial assets	-	-	874,109	874,109	920,115
	4,967,860	**14,873,470**	**874,109**	**20,715,439**	**21,072,836**
Deposits from banks	-	1,843,006	-	1,843,006	1,843,006
Customer deposits	-	20,400,384	-	20,400,384	20,423,861
Borrowings	-	10,470	-	10,470	9,972
Other liabilities	-	-	699,107	699,107	699,107
	-	**22,253,860**	**699,107**	**22,952,967**	**22,975,946**
At 31 December 2021					
Cash and balances with banks	-	2,686,057	-	2,686,057	2,686,057
Government securities	-	2,054,620	-	2,054,620	2,153,781
Loans and advances to customers	-	5,325,195	-	5,325,195	5,693,754
Other financial assets	-	708,438	-	708,438	708,438
		10,774,310	-	10,774,310	11,242,030
Deposits from banks	-	1,298,811	-	1,298,811	1,298,811
Customer deposits	-	13,215,329	-	13,215,329	13,228,449
Borrowings	-		24,745	24,745	25,537
Other liabilities	-	389,148	-	389,148	389,148
	-	14,903,288	24,745	14,928,033	14,941,945

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

Bank **At 31 December 2022**	**Level 1 GH¢'000**	**Level 2 GH¢'000**	**Level 3 GH¢'000**	**Total fair value GH¢'000**	**Total carrying amount GH¢'000**
Cash and balances with banks	-	6,443,617	-	6,443,617	6,443,617
Loans and advances to customers	-	8,681,660	-	8,681,660	8,802,239
Government securities	-	4,572,343	-	4,572,343	4,762,858
Other financial assets	-	-	872,522	872,522	918,444
	-	**19,697,620**	**872,522**	**20,570,142**	**20,927,158**
Deposits from banks	-	2,635,136	-	2,635,136	2,635,136
Customer deposits	-	19,688,369	-	19,688,369	19,590,418
Borrowings	-	10,470	-	10,470	9,972
Other liabilities	-	-	658,209	658,209	658,209
	-	**22,333,975**	**658,209**	**22,992,184**	**22,893,735**
At 31 December 2021					
Cash and balances with banks	-	2,870,571	-	2,870,571	2,870,571
Government securities	-	5,308,183	-	5,308,183	5,634,861
Loans and advances to customers	-	1,837,622	-	1,837,622	1,936,783
Other financial assets	-	788,044	-	788,044	788,044
	-	10,804,420	-	10,804,420	11,230,259
Deposits from banks	-	1,653,588	-	1,653,588	1,653,588
Customer deposits	-	12,864,753	-	12,864,753	12,877,525
Borrowings	-	24,745	-	24,745	25,537
Other liabilities	-	348,255	-	348,255	348,255
	-	14,891,341	-	14,891,341	14,904,905

There were no transfers of financial instruments between levels during the year.

The fair value of government securities is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is determined using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics.

All the fair values are determined using the Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

(i) Cash and balances with banks
The carrying amount of cash and balances with banks is a reasonable approximation of fair value

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

(iii) Deposit from bank and customers
The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity. For those notes where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

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

(v) Other liabilities
The carrying amount of financial liabilities in other liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value because these are short term in nature with a maturity of less than one year.

(vi) Borrowed funds
The estimated fair value of borrowed funds represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be paid. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine the fair value. This will take into account closest similar instrument.

Where applicable, the fair value of loans and advances to customers is based on observable market transactions. Where observable market transactions are not available, fair value is estimated using valuation models such as discounted cash flow techniques which represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine the fair value. For collateral-dependent impaired loans, the fair value is measured based on the value of the underlying collateral.

The fair value of advances to and from banks is based on discounted cash flow techniques applying the rates of similar maturities and terms.

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

Fair values of borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flow techniques, applying rates that are offered for borrowings of similar maturities and terms.

3.7 Fair value of non-financial assets and liabilities

Land and buildings
An external, independent valuation company, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued, values the Group's property. The fair values are based on market values, being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of the

valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

Group and Bank	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	GH¢'000
2022			
Land and building	-	-	**1,204,552**
2021			
Land and building	-	-	531,997

There were no transfers of assets between any levels during the year.

4. Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital include:

- Complying with capital requirements set by the Bank of Ghana
- Safeguarding the Group's ability to continue as a going concern to enable it to continue providing returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders
- Maintaining a strong capital base to support the development of its business

Implementation of Basel

The Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) requires banks to implement Pillar 1 principles of Basel II. The Capital Requirement Directive (CRD) has four main parts. The first part provides principles for capital management and the constituents of eligible regulatory capital. The second, third and fourth parts provide guidance on the role of the board in the management of credit, operational and market risk respectively. Guidelines for the computation of credit risk weighted asset, operational and market risk capital charges are also detailed in the CRD document.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored daily by management, employing techniques based on guidelines developed by the Basel Committee as implemented by Bank of Ghana for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with Bank of Ghana on a monthly basis. Bank of Ghana requires each bank to:

(a) hold a minimum regulatory capital of GH¢400 million; and
(b) maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets above a required minimum as advised by the Bank of Ghana.

The Group's regulatory capital is divided into two tiers:

- **Common Equity Tier 1 capital:** includes ordinary (common) shares issued by the bank that meet the criteria for classification as ordinary shares for regulatory purposes, retained earnings, statutory reserves and disclosed reserves after deducting specified assets such as intangibles and certain classes of investments.

- **Common Equity Tier 2 capital:** includes qualifying subordinated loan capital, property revaluation reserves and unrealised gains arising on the fair valuation of instruments held as hold to collect and sell.

The risk-weighted assets are measured using the standardised approach to reflect an estimate of credit, market and operational risks associated with each counterparty for on and off-balance sheet exposures.

The Bank of Ghana revised the required ratio of total regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets to 10% as part of regulatory reliefs for Banks to address the potential impact from participation in the Government Domestic Debt Exchange Programme.

The Bank of Ghana Capital Requirements Directive (CRD or 'the Directive') issued under Section 92(1) of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930) ('the BSDI Act') and Section 4(d) of the Bank of Ghana Act, 2002 (Act 612) prescribes a risk-based capital adequacy requirement effective 1 January 2021. The tables below summarise the composition of regulatory capital adequacy ratios of the Group and Bank.

	Group 2022 GH¢'000	Bank 2022 GH¢'000
Tier 1 Capital		
Paid up Capital (Ordinary Shares)	416,641	416,641
Statutory reserves	641,710	635,860
Retained earnings	1,924,448	1,885,536
Minority interest	607	-
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before adjustments	**2,983,406**	**2,938,037**
Regulatory adjustments to Tier 1 capital	(799,372)	(831,699)
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	**2,184,034**	**2,106,338**
Tier 2 Capital		
Property revaluation reserves	441,151	441,151
Other reserves	-	-
Total qualifying tier 2 capital (restricted to 3% of total risk weighted asset)	441,151	441,151
Total regulatory capital	**2,625,185**	**2,547,489**
Risk profile		
Total credit risk-weighted assets	13,213,223	13,156,786
Total operational risk-weighted assets	4,175,048	4,175,048
Total market risk-weighted assets	83,755	83,755
Total risk-weighted assets	**17,472,026**	**17,415,589**
Capital adequacy ratio	15.03%	14.63%

The Group complied with all external capital requirements.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

The tables below summarise the composition of regulatory capital adequacy ratios of the Group and Bank in line with the capital adequacy requirements of Section 23(1) of the Banking Act, 2004 (Act 673).

	Group 2021 GH¢'000	Bank 2021 GH¢'000
Tier 1 Capital		
Paid up Capital (Ordinary Shares)	416,641	416,641
Statutory reserves	641,525	635,860
Retained earnings	1,463,241	1,442,568
Minority interest	589	-
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before adjustments	2,521,996	2,495,069
Regulatory adjustments to Tier 1 capital	(144,065)	(137,446)
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	2,377,931	2,357,623
Tier 2 Capital		
Property revaluation reserves	118,043	118,043
Other reserves	(99,428)	(99,428)
Total qualifying tier 2 capital (restricted to 2% of total risk weighted assets)	18,615	18,615
Total regulatory capital	2,396,546	2,376,238
Risk profile		
Total credit risk-weighted asset	8,288,094	8,288,094
Total operational risk-weighted asset	3,396,086	3,396,086
Total market risk-weighted asset	57,328	57,328
Total risk-weighted assets	11,741,508	11,741,508
Capital adequacy ratio	20.41%	20.24%

The Group complied with all external capital requirements.

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Group's financial statements and financial results are influenced by accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and management judgement, which necessarily have to be made in the course of preparing the financial statements.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities. All estimates and assumptions required in conformity with IFRS are based on best estimates undertaken in accordance with applicable standards. Estimates and judgements are evaluated on a continuous basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations regarding future events.

(a) Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Group reviews its loan portfolio to assess impairment at least on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Group considers observable data that may indicate measurable decreases in estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before decreases can be identified with individual loans in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in a group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics and objective evidence. The disclosure for impairment losses on loans and advances is presented in note 3.1 and 3.2.3.

(b) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available are determined using valuation techniques. In these cases, fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments or using models. Models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. The disclosure for the valuation of unlisted securities is presented in note 3.6.a.

(c) Income taxes

Significant estimates are required in determining provisions for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax liabilities based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences are adjusted in the period in which such determination is made.

(d) Leases

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

(e) Revaluation of land and building

Land and buildings are recognised at fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. A revaluation surplus is credited to other reserves in shareholders' equity. All other property, plant and equipment is recognised at historical cost less depreciation. Valuation was performed on 31 December 2022 by Valuation and Investment Associates using the cost approach.

(f) Impairment of investment securities

The Company considers evidence of impairment for investment securities at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Investment securities that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment.

In assessing impairment for investment securities that are within the scope of the Government of Ghana's Domestic Debt Exchange Programme, impairment is calculated as the difference between carrying value of the old investments and the fair value of new investments calculated as the present value of future cash flows using an appropriate discount rate. Management has applied a range of valuation assumptions to arrive at a proxy for an appropriate discount rate due to the current complexities in Ghana's bond market.

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(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
6. Interest income				
Placements and short-term funds	**48,276**	39,725	**48,031**	39,775
Government securities – Non-trading	**480,907**	163,226	**476,789**	162,573
Government securities – Trading	**929,940**	752,114	**890,664**	737,641
Loans and advances	**1,474,438**	787,150	**1,443,826**	758,647
	2,933,561	1,742,215	**2,859,310**	1,698,636
7. Interest expense				
Demand deposits	**129,963**	81,529	**192,318**	117,869
Time deposits	**203,974**	65,316	**127,077**	30,213
Borrowed funds	**14,961**	4,036	**14,253**	3,902
Savings accounts	**62,675**	46,329	**59,686**	42,557
	411,573	197,210	**393,334**	194,541
8. Fee and commission income				
Trade finance fees	**82,677**	60,833	**82,677**	60,876
Credit related fees and commissions	**56,493**	43,596	**53,855**	41,251
Cash management	**180,498**	134,693	**167,056**	125,927
Other fees and commissions	**98,878**	120,218	**98,878**	120,196
	418,546	359,340	**402,466**	348,250
9. Fee and commission expense				
Transaction and interchange	**82,562**	41,769	**82,562**	41,769
10. Net trading income				
Net foreign exchange:				
- translation losses	**(210,773)**	(122,885)	**(212,505)**	(123,052)
- transaction gains	**393,633**	77,520	**393,633**	77,520
Net fair value (losses)/gains	**(157,608)**	189,948	**(157,608)**	189,948
	25,252	144,583	**23,520**	144,416

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
11(a). Other operating income				
Rental income	**25,350**	16,251	**25,350**	16,251
Management service fee	**-**	6,990	**-**	6,990
Recoveries on loans previously written off	**58,787**	84,415	**58,065**	82,886
	84,137	107,656	**83,415**	106,127
11(b). Dividend income	**-**	-	**-**	9,080
12. Net impairment charge				
Changes in impairment charges:				
Loans and advances to customers (Note19)	**58,295**	261,451	**55,667**	258,437
Investment securities (Note 20)	**1,626,298**	1,230	**1,621,729**	1,230
Other assets (Note 21)	**30,936**	9,247	**30,936**	9,247
Contingent liabilities (Note 39)	**(10,403)**	5,826	**(10,403)**	5,826
	1,705,126	277,754	**1,697,929**	274,740
13. Personnel expenses				
Personnel expenses comprise:				
Wages and salaries	**364,974**	254,103	**350,392**	241,526
Social security fund contribution	**20,023**	17,763	**18,678**	16,838
Defined benefits expense (Note 22)	**16,546**	19,000	**16,546**	19,000
Other allowances	**136,375**	106,178	**128,837**	102,532
	537,918	397,044	**514,453**	379,896

Social security fund contribution is a defined contribution scheme. The number of persons employed by the Group and the Bank at the end of the year was 1,578 (2021:1,611) and 1,272 (2021: 1,303) respectively.

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
14.Depreciation and amortisation				
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 25)	**23,317**	16,833	**21,664**	15,097
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 26)	**23,260**	23,061	**23,202**	22,870
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 27)	**28,003**	25,753	**26,952**	24,819
	74,580	65,647	**71,818**	62,786

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

	Group 2022 GH¢'000	Group 2021 GH¢'000	Bank 2022 GH¢'000	Bank 2021 GH¢'000
15. Other operating expenses				
Technology and communication	**338,244**	144,438	**335,428**	143,803
Business promotion	**11,697**	12,035	**11,121**	11,612
Advertising	**15,184**	5,115	**15,150**	5,076
Training	**3,519**	3,434	**3,518**	3,434
Auditor's remuneration	**3,897**	1,745	**3,295**	1,472
Directors' emoluments	**2,150**	1,696	**1,950**	1,696
Corporate social responsibility (Note 45)	**2,051**	2,227	**2,051**	2,227
Other expenses	**292,960**	305,035	**282,366**	293,142
	669,702	475,725	**654,879**	462,462

Other operating expenses include insurance, utilities, repairs & maintenance and stationeries & supplies etc.

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Bank 2022	Bank 2021
16. Current income tax and levies				
Income tax expense	**(11,914)**	311,835	**(19,548)**	306,876
Current income tax expense	**425,013**	249,976	**418,040**	244,956
National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy	**1,161**	44,917	**-**	44,134
Financial Sector Recovery Levy	**-**	33,237	**-**	33,237
Deferred income tax release (Note 17)	**(438,088)**	(16,295)	**(437,588)**	(15,451)
	(11,914)	311,835	**(19,548)**	306,876

The tax on the Group's and the Bank's (loss)/profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(27,218)**	893,732	**(53,093)**	886,318
Corporate tax rate at 25% (2021: 25%).				
Tax using the bank's domestic tax rate (25%)	**(6,805)**	223,433	**(13,273)**	221,580
Tax exempt income	**(444,052)**	(8,324)	**(437,588)**	(5,557)
Non-deductible expenses	**437,782**	18,572	**431,313**	13,392
National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy	**1,161**	44,917	**-**	44,134
Financial Sector Recovery Levy	**-**	33,237	**-**	33,327
Income tax expense	**(11,914)**	311,835	**(19,548)**	306,876
Effective tax rates	**(44%)**	35%	**(37%)**	35%

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

The movement on corporate tax payable is as follows:

Year ended 31 December 2022

Group	At 1 January	Tax charge	Payment	At 31December
Up to 2021	(3,010)	-	-	**(3,010)**
2022	-	425,013	(376,572)	**48,441**
	(3,010)	**425,013**	**(376,572)**	**45,431**
National Fiscal Stabilization Levy				
Up to 2021	(719)	-	-	**(719)**
2022	-	1,161	(67,161)	**(66,000)**
	(719)	1,161	(67,161)	**(66,719)**
Financial Sector Recovery Levy				
2022	8	-	(63,976)	**(63,968)**
	(3,721)	**426,174**	**(507,709)**	**(85,256)**
Bank				
Up to 2021	774	-	-	774
2022	-	418,040	(368,990)	49,050
	774	**418,040**	**(368,990)**	**49,824**
National Fiscal Stabilization Levy				
Up to 2021	(173)	-	-	(173)
2022	-	-	(65,766)	(65,766)
	(173)	-	(65,766)	**(65,939)**
Financial Sector Recovery Levy				
2022	8		- (63,976)	(63,968)
	609	418,040	(498,732)	**(80,083)**

Year ended 31 December 2021 Group	At 1 January	Tax charge	Payment	At 31December
Up to 2020	41,300	-	-	41,300
2021	-	249,976	(294,286)	(44,310)
	41,300	249,976	(294,286)	(3,010)
National Fiscal Stabilization Levy				
Up to 2020	541	-	-	541
2021	-	44,917	(46,177)	(1,260)
	541	44,917	(46,177)	(719)
Financial Sector Recovery Levy				
2021	-	33,237	(33,229)	8
	41,841	328,130	(373,692)	(3,721)
Bank				
Up to 2020	44,423	-	-	44,423
2021	-	244,956	(288,605)	(43,649)
	44,423	244,956	(288,605)	774
National Fiscal Stabilization Levy				
Up to 2020	814	-	-	814
2021	-	44,134	(45,121)	(987)
	814	44,134	(45,121)	(173)
Financial Sector Recovery Levy				
2021	-	33,237	(33,229)	8
	45,237	322,327	(366,955)	609

Under the National Fiscal Stabilization Levy Act, 2009 (Act 185) a 5% levy is charged on profit before tax and payable quarterly. The levy is not allowable for tax deduction.

Under the Financial Sector Recovery Levy Act, 2021 (Act 1067) a 5% levy is charged on profit before tax and payable quarterly. The levy is not allowable for tax deduction.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

17. Deferred tax

Year ended 31 December 2022	At 31 January	Group Movement during the year	At 31 December	At 1 January	Group Movement during the year	At 31 December
Recognised in OCI						
Revaluation of properties	69,377	177,864	**247,241**	69,377	177,864	**247,241**
FV gains on FVOCI investment securities	(12,594)	(101,142)	**(113,736)**	(12,594)	(101,050)	**(113,644)**
	56,783	**76,722**	**133,505**	**56,783**	**76,814**	**133,597**
Recognised in profit or loss						
Accelerated tax depreciation	25,761	(3,011)	**22,750**	26,726	(3,011)	**23,715**
Provision for loan impairment	(128,524)	(144,852)	**(273,376)**	(126,540)	(144,278)	**(270,818)**
Other provisions	(13,497)	(290,225)	**(303,722)**	(13,035)	(290,299)	**(303,334)**
	(116,260)	**(438,088)**	**(554,348)**	**(112,849)**	**(437,588)**	**(550,437)**
Net deferred tax assets	**(59,477)**	**(361,366)**	**(420,843)**	**(56,066)**	**(360,774)**	**(416,840)**
Year ended 31 December 2021						
Recognised in OCI						
Revaluation of properties	69,377	-	69,377	69,377	-	69,377
FV gains on FVOCI investment securities	27,418	(40,012)	(12,594)	27,418	(40,012)	(12,594)
	96,795	(40,012)	56,783	96,795	(40,012)	56,783
Recognised in profit or loss						
Accelerated tax depreciation	9,628	16,133	25,761	10,311	16,415	26,726
Provision for loan impairment	(94,374)	(34,150)	(128,524)	(92,671)	(33,869)	(126,540)
Other provisions	(15,219)	1,722	(13,497)	(15,038)	2,003	(13,035)
	(99,965)	(16,295)	(116,260)	(97,398)	(15,451)	(112,849)
Net deferred tax assets	(3,170)	(56,307)	(59,477)	(603)	(55,463)	(56,066)

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
18. Cash and balances with banks				
Cash on hand	**730,573**	378,776	**725,299**	342,342
Unrestricted balances with banks	**2,747,003**	679,528	**2,732,698**	688,497
Restricted balances with the Central Bank	**2,780,624**	1,097,770	**2,769,003**	1,088,801
Money market placements	**140,082**	529,983	**216,617**	750,931
	6,398,282	2,686,057	**6,443,617**	2,870,571

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following with less than three months maturity:

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
Cash on hand	**730,573**	378,776	**725,299**	342,342
Unrestricted balances with banks	**2,747,003**	679,528	**2,732,697**	688,497
Money market placements	**140,082**	529,983	**216,617**	750,931
Investment securities maturing within 91 days of acquisition	**31,095**	64,178	**31,095**	63,257
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,648,753**	1,652,465	**3,705,708**	1,845,027
19. Loans and advances to customers				
Overdrafts	**1,877,476**	1,269,890	**1,877,165**	1,269,608
Staff loans	**4,710**	3,164	**2,143**	3,164
Finance leases	**4,278**	29,353	**4,278**	29,353
Mortgage loans	**165,399**	152,206	**165,399**	152,206
Term loans	**7,403,747**	4,770,414	**7,330,367**	4,701,976
Gross loans and advances to customers	**9,455,610**	6,225,027	**9,379,352**	6,156,307
Allowances for impairment	**(589,568)**	(531,273)	**(577,113)**	(521,446)
Net loans and advances to customers	**8,866,042**	5,693,754	**8,802,239**	5,634,861
The movement on impairment allowance on loans and advances is as follows:				
At 1 January	**531,273**	332,215	**521,446**	325,402
Amounts written off as uncollectible	**-**	(62,393)	**-**	(62,393)
Change in impairment	**58,295**	261,451	**55,667**	258,437
At 31 December	**589,568**	531,273	**577,113**	521,446

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Bank 2022	Bank 2021
Analysis of gross loans by industry				
Construction	**330,620**	252,434	**317,460**	252,434
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**376,486**	243,307	**376,486**	236,435
Mining and quarrying	**1,039**	276,102	**1,039**	276,102
Manufacturing	**779,480**	1,181,446	**776,027**	1,181,446
Electricity, gas and water	**1,030,110**	245,172	**1,030,110**	245,172
Commerce and finance	**1,933,000**	1,436,094	**1,933,000**	1,381,119
Transport, storage and communication	**568,029**	120,776	**532,748**	115,278
Services	**4,436,846**	2,469,696	**4,412,482**	2,468,321
	9,455,610	6,225,027	**9,379,352**	6,156,307
Loan loss provision ratio (BOG)	**9.15%**	13.00%	**9.19%**	12.00%
Loan loss provision ratio (IFRS)	**6.24%**	6.22%	**6.15%**	6.12%
Composition of 50 largest exposures to gross loans	**68.43%**	48.76%	**68.98%**	49.28%

20. Investment securities

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Bank 2022	Bank 2021
(a) Non pledged trading assets				
Government securities	**1,112,359**	1,755,943	**1,112,359**	1,755,943
Equity securities	**4,317**	8,585	**4,317**	8,585
	1,116,676	1,764,528	**1,116,676**	1,764,528
(b) Non-trading assets				
Government securities	**6,343,242**	5,884,043	**6,217,705**	5,667,045
Pledged assets	**399,833**	345,450	**399,833**	345,450
	6,743,075	6,229,493	**6,617,538**	6,012,495
(c) Details of government securities and pledged assets				
At 1 January	**7,985,436**	5,789,368	**7,768,438**	5,751,680
Additions	**26,045,378**	39,498,264	**26,037,475**	39,469,461
Redeemed on maturity	**(24,116,147)**	(37,336,520)	**(24,021,352)**	(37,487,027)
(Loss)/gain from changes in fair value	**(423,926)**	43,333	**(423,926)**	43,333
Expected credit loss allowance	**(1,635,307)**	(9,009)	**(1,630,738)**	(9,009)
At 31 December	**7,855,434**	7,985,436	**7,729,897**	7,768,438

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
(d) Classification of details of government securities and pledged assets				
Government securities – Non-pledged trading				
Hold to sell (FVPL)	**1,112,359**	1,755,943	**1,112,359**	1,755,943
Government securities – Non-trading				
Hold to collect (Amortised cost)	**6,519,436**	2,162,366	**6,389,330**	1,945,368
Hold to collect and sell (FVOCI)	**1,854,678**	4,076,136	**1,854,678**	4,076,136
	8,374,114	6,238,502	**8,244,008**	6,021,504
Allowance for impairment	**(1,631,039)**	(9,009)	**(1,626,470)**	(9,009)
	6,743,075	6,229,493	**6,617,538**	6,012,495
	7,855,434	7,985,436	**7,729,897**	7,768,438
(e) Equity securities				
At 1 January	**8,585**	10,296	**8,585**	10,296
Disposal	**-**	(112)	**-**	(112)
Fair value loss	**-**	(1,599)	**-**	(1,599)
Allowance for impairment	**(4,268)**	-	**(4,268)**	-
At 31 December	**4,317**	8,585	**4,317**	8,585

Investments in unlisted equity securities are non-current.

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
(f) Impairment allowance on investment securities				
At 1 January	**9,009**	7,779	**9,009**	7,779
Impairment charge for the year	**1,626,298**	1,230	**1,621,729**	1,230
At 31 December				
	1,635,307	9,009	**1,630,738**	9,009

On 5 December 2022, the Government of Ghana announced a debt exchange programme to restructure the Cedi denominated debt. The local debt restructure was postponed in late in December 2022 and was subsequently settled in 2023.

In terms of the Ghana Eurobond, the Government of Ghana (GoG) announced suspension of coupon payments on the bonds on 19 December 2022. There has been no further official communication from the Government of Ghana relating to the Eurobond.

Establishing estimated Credit loss on GoG Local bonds.
The Group's assessment was based on the guidance of IFRS 9 and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ghana (ICAG). As such, the new bonds were designated as collateral for the current bonds as of 31 December 2022. The collateral, cashflow projections on the new bonds, were discounted at 15.67% to present value. It resulted in estimated credit losses of GHS966 million for the local bonds and was accordingly booked in the 2022 financials.

Establishing estimated Credit loss on GoG Eurobonds.
The Government of Ghana has not issued any restructuring proposal for the Eurobond as of 31 December 2022. The Group's assessment relied heavily on the unofficial statement from the Ministry of Finance indicating a probable haircut on principal and interest of up to 30%. In determining the expected credit loss, the Group discounted the expected cashflows, after considering the anticipated haircut and probable timing of receipt of such cashflows. The Group also utilized external benchmark data to corroborate this expected present value loss. This resulted in estimated credit losses of GHS660 million.

On 14 February 2023, the Bank exchanged GHS5,202,501,682 of its existing Government of Ghana bonds for a series of new bonds with maturity dates commencing from 2027 to 2038, through Ghana's Domestic Debt Exchange Programme. The new bonds were successfully settled on the 21 February 2023 and have been allotted to the Bank on the Central Securities Depository.

21. Other assets

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Bank 2022	Bank 2021
Financial assets	**920,115**	708,438	**918,444**	715,887
Non-financial assets	**13,482**	80,185	**6,043**	72,157
	933,597	788,623	**924,487**	788,044
Financial assets				
Fees receivable	**156,295**	97,377	**154,313**	106,136
Due from affiliates	**87,583**	92,572	**87,893**	92,572
Sundry receivables	**724,975**	536,291	**724,976**	534,981
	968,853	726,240	**967,182**	733,689
Allowance for impairment	**(48,738)**	(17,802)	**(48,738)**	(17,802)
	920,115	708,438	**918,444**	715,887
Non-financial assets Prepayments	**13,482**	80,185	**6,043**	72,157

The movement in impairment allowance on other financial assets is as follows:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Bank 2022	Bank 2021
At 1 January	**17,802**	8,555	**17,802**	8,555
Change in impairment	**30,936**	9,247	**30,936**	9,247
At 31 December	**48,738**	17,802	**48,738**	17,802

22. Employee benefit obligation

The Group has defined benefit plan of death scheme, post-employment medical benefit scheme and gratuity scheme.

Gratuity scheme

The Bank pays one and a half month's salary for each year of service, the total of which shall not exceed 24 months gross salary and relocation allowance to staff who have served for minimum of 15 years who retire at the statutory retirement age or employees who retire early at the age of 50 years and above.

Death scheme

The Bank makes payment in respect of post-mortem, mortuary, transportation of corpse, coffin, and cash donation to the spouse and family of the deceased in the event of death of a serving employee.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

Post-employment medical benefit

The Bank provides medical benefit for former staff members who have served for a minimum of 15 years and their dependants below the age of 21 years who have exited from Ecobank Ghana. The medical benefit is for a period of one year after leaving the Bank.

	2022	2021
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000
The change in liability		
At 1 January	**56,347**	41,279
Service cost	**3,083**	14,494
Interest cost on plan liabilities	**13,463**	4,506
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**16,546**	19,000
Actuarial gain (recognised in other comprehensive income)	**5,164**	-
Benefits paid	**(8,296)**	(3,932)
Net defined benefit liability as at 31 December	**69,761**	56,347

The major assumption used by the actuaries are as follows;	**2022**	2021
Discount rate	**20.0%**	21.1%
Inflation rate	**10.0%**	12.2%
Medical inflation rate	**12.0%**	14.0%
Mortality loading rate	**10.0%**	10.0%
Salary increment rate	**9%**	16.0%

Sensitivity analysis

The valuation results are dependent on the following key assumptions, namely:

Discount rate: This represents the interest rate used to discount the cash flows. The lower the discount rate the higher the liability;

Rate of salary increases: This represents the rate of increases in the annual salaries. The higher the rate of salary increase, the higher the liability;

Medical inflation rate. This represents the rate at which medical cost increases per year. The higher the medical inflation rate, the higher the liability.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the estimated defined benefits liability has been carried out based on the key assumptions that affect the liability under the scheme to determine the effect of these assumptions not being realised. The following sensitivities were tested on the final basis used for this valuation:

• Decreasing discount rate by 2% (to 18%)

• Increasing discount rate by 2% (to 22%)

• Decreasing the rate of salary increase by 2% (to 7%)

• Increasing the rate of salary increase by 2% (to 11%)

• Decreasing the medical inflation by 2% (to 10.0%)

• Increasing the medical inflation by 2% (to 14.0%)

• Increase the mortality loading by 10% (to 20.0%).

The results of the sensitivity analysis summarised as follows:

31 December 2022	Death benefit		Gratuity benefit		Post employment medical benefit		Long service benefit	
	Actuarial liability GHS›000	Percentage change	Actuarial liability GHS'000	% change	Actuarial liability GHS›000	Percentage change	Actuarial liability GHS›000	Percentage change
Base case	**148**	-	**62,342**	-	**108**	-	**7,161**	-
Investment return	**165**	**11.50%**	**70,966**	**13.80%**	**123**	**18.30%**	**7,762**	**8.40%**
	134	**(9.50%)**	**55,364**	**(11.20%)**	**93**	**(14.20%)**	**6,641**	**(7.30%)**
Salary scale	**148**	-	**55,147**	**(11.50%)**	**108**	-	**6,649**	**(7.10%)**
	148	-	**71,063**	**14.00%**	**108**	-	**7,737**	**8.00%**
Medical inflation	**148**	-	**62,342**	-	**90**	**(16.80%)**	**7,161**	-
	148	-	**62,342**	-	**132**	**21.50%**	**7,161**	-
Mortality loading	**132**	**(10.90%)**	**62,579**	**0.40%**	**109**	**0.80%**	**7,171**	**0.10%**
31 December 2021								
Base case	145	-	56,758	-	94	-	56,997	-
Investment return	162	11.80%	65,465	15.30%	113	20.10%	65,740	15.30%
	131	(9.70%)	49,808	(12.20%)	80	(15.40%)	50,018	(12.20%)
Salary scale	145	-	49,650	(12.50%)	94	-	49,889	(12.50%)
	145	-	65,469	15.30%	94	-	65,708	15.30%
Medical inflation	145	-	56,758	-	77	(18.00%)	56,980	-
	145	-	56,758	-	116	23.30%	57,019	-
Mortality loading	129	(10.90%)	56,990	0.40%	95	80.00%	57,214	0.40%

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

23 (a) Investment in subsidiaries

	Ordinary shares %	Bank 2022	Bank 2021
Ecobank Investment Managers Limited	100	**11,250**	11,250
Ecobank Leasing Company Limited	100	**1,000**	1,000
Ecobank Venture Capital Fund 1 Company Limited	100	**16,421**	16,421
Pan African Savings and Loans Company Limited	95.02	**11,212**	11,212
		39,883	39,883

The subsidiaries are incorporated and domiciled in Ghana.

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
24. Non-current assets held for sale				
At 1 January	**32,670**	32,670	**32,670**	32,670
Transfer to property and equipment	**(4,343)**	-	**(4,343)**	-
Write-offs	**(8,375)**	-	**(8,375)**	-
At 31 December	**19,952**	32,670	**19,952**	32,670

In January 2015, the Bank took over the building of Continental Commodities Trading Company Limited located at Apowa Industrial Area in Takoradi as result of the company's inability to service its loan. The bank intends to sell the asset to defray the loan. The bank is currently looking for a buyer for this property and has obtained approval from Bank of Ghana to sell the asset.

25. Leases

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts in relation to leases:

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Right-of-use assets				
At 1 January	**117,590**	89,500	**95,014**	71,905
Additions	**9,802**	2,926	**4,730**	2,926
Transfer from property and equipment	**-**	3,656	**-**	-
Remeasurements	**9,917**	21,508	**11,467**	20,183
Derecognition	**(3,507)**	-	**(3,507)**	-
At 31 December	**133,802**	117,590	**107,704**	95,014
Depreciation				
At 1 January	**64,281**	47,448	**49,484**	34,387
Depreciation charge	**23,317**	16,833	**21,664**	15,097
Derecognition	**(2,114)**	-	**(2,114)**	-
At 31 December	**85,484**	64,281	**69,034**	49,484
Net book amount	**48,318**	53,309	**38,670**	45,530
Lease liabilities				
At 1 January	**57,204**	52,434	**51,711**	47,488
Additions	**9,802**	2,926	**4,730**	2,926
Remeasurements	**10,356**	21,699	**11,467**	20,183
Finance costs	**7,950**	5,279	**7,526**	4,354
Unrealised exchange loss	**8,843**	973	**8,843**	973
Derecognitions	**(2,679)**	-	**(2,679)**	-
Payments	**(26,321)**	(26,107)	**(23,005)**	(24,213)
At 31 December	**65,155**	57,204	**58,593**	51,711
Of which are:				
Current	**16,289**	4,644	**14,648**	2,689
Non-current	**48,866**	52,560	**43,945**	49,022
	65,155	57,204	**58,593**	51,711

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

26. Intangible assets

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts in relation to leases:

Group **Year ended 31 December 2022**	**Software**	**Capital work in progress**	**Total**
Cost			
At 1 January	98,685	-	**98,685**
Additions	2,749	-	**2,749**
At 31 December	**101,434**	-	**101,434**
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January	57,479	-	**57,479**
Amortisation expense	23,260	-	**23,260**
At 31 December 2022	**80,739**	-	**80,739**
Net book amount	**20,695**	-	**20,695**

Year ended 31 December 2021			
Cost			
At 1 January	96,975	36,558	133,533
Transfers	16,031	(16,031)	-
Additions	23	-	23
Disposals	(14,344)	-	(14,344)
Impairment	-	(20,527)	(20,527)
At 31 December	98,685	-	98,685
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January	48,762	-	48,762
Amortisation expense	23,061	-	23,061
Disposals	(14,344)	-	(14,344)
At 31 December	57,479	-	57,479
Net book amount	41,206	-	41,206

Bank

Year ended 31 December 2022	**Software**	**Capital work in progress**	**Total**
Cost			
At 1 January	98,158	-	**98,158**
Addition	2,749	-	**2,749**
At 31 December	100,907	-	**100,907**
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January	57,015	-	**57,015**
Amortisation expense	23,202		**23,202**
At 31 December	80,217	-	**80,217**
Net book amount	20,690	-	**20,690**

Year ended 31 December 2021			
Cost			
At 1 January	96,369	36,558	132,927
Transfers	16,031	(16,031)	-
Disposals	(14,242)	-	(14,242)
Impairment	-	(20,527)	(20,527)
At 31 December	98,158	-	98,158
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January	48,387	-	48,387
Amortisation expense	22,870	-	22,870
Disposal	(14,242)	-	(14,242)
At 31 December	57,015	-	57,015
Net book amount	41,143	-	41,143

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

27. Property and equipment

Group	Land & buildings	Furniture & equipment	Computers	Motor vehicles	Work in progress	Total
Year ended 31 December 2022						
Cost						
At 1 January	541,803	72,500	57,335	22,793	1,348	**695,779**
Additions	-	19,892	2,479	1,797	11,563	**35,731**
Transfers	7,814	-	-	-	(7,814)	**-**
Disposals	-	(359)	(178)	(2,062)		**(2,599)**
Revaluation	654,730	-	-	-	-	**654,730**
At 31 December	**1,204,347**	**92,033**	**59,636**	**22,528**	**5,097**	**1,383,641**
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January	10,398	50,913	50,037	11,740	-	**123,088**
Charge for the year	10,130	8,812	4,696	4,365	-	**28,003**
Released on disposals	-	(359)	(178)	(2,062)	-	**(2,599)**
Released on revaluation	(20,140)	-	-	-	-	**(20,140)**
At 31 December	**388**	**59,366**	**54,555**	**14,043**	**-**	**128,352**
Net book amount	**1,203,959**	**32,667**	**5,081**	**8,485**	**5,097**	**1,255,289**
Year ended 31 December 2021						
Cost						
At 1 January	545,401	91,186	73,735	27,388	3,017	740,727
Additions	-	10,083	2,653	4,571	-	17,307
Transfers	58	732	879	-	(1,669)	-
Transfer to right-of-use asset	(3,656)	-	-	-	-	(3,656)
Disposals	-	(29,501)	(19,932)	(9,166)	-	(58,599)
At 31 December	541,803	72,500	57,335	22,793	1,348	695,779
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January	212	73,942	64,259	17,521	-	155,934
Charge for the year	10,186	6,472	5,710	3,385	-	25,753
Released on disposals	-	(29,501)	(19,932)	(9,166)	-	(58,599)
At 31 December	10,398	50,913	50,037	11,740	-	123,088
Net book amount	531,405	21,587	7,298	11,053	1,348	572,691

27. Property and equipment

Bank	Land & buildings	Furniture & equipment	Computers	Motor vehicles	Work in progress	Total
Year ended 31 December 2022						
Cost						
At 1 January	542,008	69,477	55,628	22,477	1,348	**690,938**
Additions		19,562	1,759	1,720	11,563	**34,604**
Transfers	7,814				(7,814)	**-**
Disposals		(12)	(178)	(2,062)	-	**(2,252)**
Released on revaluation	654,730					**654,730**
At 31 December	**1,204,552**	**89,027**	**57,209**	**22,135**	**5,097**	**1,378,020**
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January	10,010	49,430	49,145	11,465	-	**120,050**
Charge for the year	10,130	8,432	4,063	4,327	-	**26,952**
Disposals	-	(12)	(178)	(2062)	-	**(2,252)**
Released on revaluation	(20,140)				-	**(20,140)**
At 31 December	**-**	**57,850**	**53,030**	**13,730**	-	**124,610**
Net book amount	**1,204,552**	**31,177**	**4,179**	**8,405**	**5,097**	**1,253,410**
Year ended 31 December 2021						
Cost						
At 1 January	541,950	89,363	71,344	27,027	3,017	732,701
Additions	-	8,724	2,242	4,571	-	15,537
Transfers	58	732	879	-	(1,669)	-
Disposals	-	(29,342)	(18,837)	(9,121)	-	(57,300)
At 31 December	542,008	69,477	55,628	22,477	1,348	690,938
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January	-	72,488	62,780	17,263	-	152,531
Charge for the year	10,010	6,284	5,202	3,323	-	24,819
Disposals	-	(29,342)	(18,837)	(9,121)	-	(57,300)
At 31 December	10,010	49,430	49,145	11,465	-	120,050
Net book amount	531,998	20,047	6,483	11,012	1,348	570,888

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

27. Property and equipment

Valuation was performed on 31 December 2022 for the year ended 31 December 2022 by Valuation and Investment Associates using the cost approach.

(a) Cost component of revalued property

If land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Cost	**86,661**	86,661	**86,661**	86,661
Accumulated depreciation	**(24,763)**	(22,330)	**(24,763)**	(22,330)
Net book amount	**61,898**	64,331	**61,898**	64,331

(b) Disposal of property and equipment

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Bank 2022	Bank 2021
Gross value	**2,599**	58,599	**2,252**	57,300
Accumulated depreciation	**(2,599)**	(58,599)	**(2,252)**	(57,300)
Net book amount	**-**	-	**-**	-
Sales proceeds	**697**	366	**697**	357
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	**697**	366	**697**	357

28. Deposits from banks

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Bank 2022	Bank 2021
Money market deposits from local banks and financial institutions	**1,106,529**	1,058,007	**1,898,659**	1,412,784
Money market deposits from foreign banks	**736,477**	240,804	**736,477**	240,804
	1,843,006	1,298,811	**2,635,136**	1,653,588

All deposits from banks are current

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
29. Deposits from customers				
Current accounts	**14,041,017**	9,987,066	**14,059,224**	10,012,451
Cash collateral	**2,831,360**	601,332	**2,752,822**	601,332
Savings account	**2,578,752**	2,000,133	**1,805,640**	1,934,459
Time deposit	**972,732**	639,918	**972,732**	329,283
	20,423,861	13,228,449	**19,590,418**	12,877,525
Of which are:				
Current	**15,013,749**	10,588,397	**15,031,956**	10,613,782
Non-current	**5,410,112**	2,640,052	**4,558,462**	2,263,743
	20,423,861	13,228,449	**19,590,418**	12,877,525

The twenty largest depositors constituted 29.64% (2021: 26.34%) of the total deposits at the year-end.

30. Borrowings

2022 – Group and Bank

	At 1 January	Interest	Repayment	Exchange differences	At 31 December
European Investment Bank	**25,537**	**1,577**	**(28,290)**	**11,148**	**9,972**

All borrowings are current as at 31 December 2022.

2021 – Group and Bank

European Investment Bank	42,521	2,274	(20,025)	767	25,537
Of which are :					
Current					19,561
Non-current					5,976
					25,537

A facility of USD $ 17.116 million was obtained from the European Investment Bank in 2015. The borrowings are unsecured and attract a rate of 5.95% and expires in 2023.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Bank 2022	Bank 2021
31. Other liabilities				
Bankers drafts and managers cheques	**16,433**	9,457	**16,433**	9,457
Point of sale terminals	**2,543**	1,475	**2,543**	1,475
Accruals	**332,343**	171,197	**330,118**	169,505
Net defined benefits liability	**69,761**	56,347	**69,761**	56,347
Payables and sundry liabilities	**278,027**	150,672	**239,354**	111,471
Provisions	**161,129**	243,038	**161,129**	243,038
	860,236	632,186	**819,338**	591,293
Provisions comprise:				
Legal proceedings	**150,776**	150,776	**150,776**	150,776
Impairment allowance on off-balance sheet contracts	**6,141**	16,544	**6,141**	16,544
Other provision	**4,212**	75,718	**4,212**	75,718
	161,129	243,038	**161,129**	243,038

32. Stated capital

	No. of shares 2022	No. of shares 2021	Proceeds 2022	Proceeds 2021
Bank				
Authorised:				
Ordinary shares of no-par value	**500,000,000**	500,000,000		
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of no-par value	**322,551,209**	322,551,209	**416,641**	416,641

There is no liability and no call or instalment unpaid on any share. There is no share in treasury.

33. Retained earnings

The amount in retained earnings represents profits retained after appropriations. The balance is available for distribution to shareholders.

34. Statutory reserve

Statutory reserve represents cumulative amounts set aside from annual profits after tax in accordance with the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930). The movements are included in the statements of changes in equity.

35. Credit risk reserve

Credit risk reserve is the amount set aside from retained earnings to meet the minimum regulatory requirements in respect of allowance for credit losses for loans and advances to customers in accordance with the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930). The movement in credit risk reserve is included in the statement of changes in equity.

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	**GH¢'000**	GH¢'000
Bank of Ghana provision	637,691	488,963	625,236	482,925
IFRS impairment allowance	(589,568)	(531,273)	(577,113)	(521,446)
At 31 December	48,123	-	48,123	-

36. Other reserves

The following table shows a breakdown of 'other reserves' and the movements in these reserves during the year.

Group and Bank	**Revaluation surplus**	**Financial assets at FVOCI obligation**	**Post employment benefit**	**Total reserves**
At 1 January 2022	238,246	(83,379)	6,479	**161,346**
Revaluation loss (gross)	674,870	(355,153)	(5,164)	**314,553**
Deferred income tax release	(177,864)	99,329	1,721	**(76,814)**
At 31 December 2022	**735,252**	**(339,203)**	**3,036**	**399,085**
Group and Bank				
At 1 January 2021	238,246	85,631	6,479	330,356
Revaluation gain (gross)	-	(209,022)	-	(209,022)
Deferred income tax charge	-	40,012	-	40,012
At 31 December 2021	238,246	(83,379)	6,479	161,346

37. Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest is attributable to 4.98% stake in Pan African Savings and Loans Company Limited which is held by other shareholders.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

Summarised statement of financial position	2022	2021
Assets		
Cash and bank balances	**53,903**	45,532
Loans and advances to customers	**63,804**	58,893
Other current	**8,546**	3,323
Other non-current assets	**15,170**	13,073
Total assets	**141,423**	120,821
Liabilities		
Deposits from customers	**116,411**	96,821
Other current liabilities	**8,525**	7,885
Total liabilities	**124,936**	104,706
Net assets	**16,487**	16,115
Accumulated non-controlling interest	**607**	589
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue	**43,382**	35,882
Profit after tax	**370**	361
Other comprehensive income	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income	**370**	361
Profit allocated to non-controlling interest	**18**	18
Summarised statement of cash flows		
Net cash generated from operating activities	**12,815**	7,439
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,127)**	(988)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(3,317)**	(1,969)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**8,371**	4,482
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	**45,532**	41,050
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**53,903**	45,532

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Bank 2022	Bank 2021
38. Cash generated from operations				
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(27,218)**	893,732	**(53,093)**	886,318
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (Note 25)	**23,317**	16,833	**21,664**	15,097
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 26)	**23,260**	23,061	**23,202**	22,870
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 27)	**28,003**	25,753	**26,952**	24,819
Impairment – other assets (Note 21)	**30,936**	9,247	**30,936**	9,247
Impairment – investment in debt and equity instrument (Note 20)	**1,626,298**	1,230	**1,621,729**	1,230
Impairment – loans and advances (Note 19)	**58,295**	261,451	**55,667**	258,437
Impairment – contingent liabilities (Note 12)	**(10,403)**	5,826	**(10,403)**	5,826
Unrealised exchange loss on leases (Note 25)	**8,843**	973	**8,843**	973
Unrealised exchange loss on borrowings (Note 30)	**11,148**	767	**11,148**	767
Fair value loss on equity securities (Note 20)	-	1,599	-	1,599
Unrealised exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents	**(290,465)**	(10,729)	**(292,211)**	(10,903)
Non-current assets written-off	**8,375**	-	**8,375**	-
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	**(697)**	(366)	**(697)**	(357)
Interest expense on borrowing	**1,577**	2,274	**1,577**	2,274
Remeasurement of leases	**(847)**	191	**(1,286)**	-
Interest expense on leases	**7,950**	5,279	**7,526**	4,354
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Loans and advances	**(3,230,583)**	(977,408)	**(3,223,045)**	(966,931)
Other assets	**(175,910)**	(189,238)	**(167,380)**	(191,718)
Other liabilities	**238,453**	152,724	**238,448**	149,748
Deposits from banks	**544,195**	222,653	**981,548**	163,620
Deposits from customers	**7,195,412**	1,423,933	**6,712,893**	1,491,083
Mandatory reserves	**(1,682,854)**	(177,838)	**(1,680,202)**	(177,886)
Placements	-	-	-	-
Cash generated from operations	**4,387,085**	1,691,947	**4,322,191**	1,690,467

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

39. Contingent liabilities and commitments

Legal proceedings

There are legal proceedings against the Bank. Except as indicated in note 31, there are no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2022 associated with legal actions as professional advice indicates that it is unlikely that any significant loss will arise (2021: Nil).

Capital commitments

At the reporting date, the Group and the Bank had no capital commitments (2021: Nil) in respect of authorised and contracted projects.

Off balance sheet items

The contractual amounts of the Group's and Bank's off-balance sheet financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers, guarantees and other facilities are as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Letters of guarantee	**636,407**	1,295,583	**636,407**	1,295,583
Letters of credit	**1,333,529**	1,145,837	**1,333,529**	1,145,837
Loan commitments	**735,951**	632,864	**735,951**	632,864
Gross off balance sheet exposure	**2,705,887**	3,074,284	**2,705,887**	3,074,284
Provision for expected credit loss	**(6,141)**	(16,544)	**(6,141)**	(16,544)
Net off balance sheet exposure	**2,699,746**	3,057,740	**2,699,746**	3,057,740

The movement on impairment allowance on off balance sheet items are as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
At 1 January	**16,544**	10,718	**16,544**	10,718
Change in impairment	**(10,403)**	5,826	**(10,403)**	5,826
At 31 December	**6,141**	16,544	**6,141**	16,544

40. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has control or significant influence over the other party or is a member of its key management personnel. The key management personnel included directors (executive and non-executive), and other members of the Executive Committee. The Bank is a subsidiary of Ecobank Transnational Incorporation (ETI).

	2022	2021
(a) Transactions carried out with related parties		
Interest income on placements		
Placements with ETI affiliates	**1,279**	1,401
Placements with subsidiaries	**18,750**	5,676
	20,029	7,077
Interest on loans to subsidiaries	-	-
	20,029	7,077
Interest expense on borrowings		
Borrowings from ETI	**13,043**	-
Borrowings from ETI affiliates	**5,733**	12,275
Borrowings from subsidiaries	**81,106**	41,965
	99,882	54,240
(b) Due from related parties		
Placements with ETI affiliates	**227,693**	443,677
Placements with subsidiaries	**77,959**	187,999
Loans to subsidiaries	**-**	-
Expenses paid on behalf of ETI affiliates	**96,064**	94,050
	401,716	725,726
(c) Due to related parties		
Borrowings from ETI affiliates	**1,543,374**	180,397
Borrowings from ETI	**257,280**	-
Borrowings from subsidiaries	**743,528**	208,686
Expenses incurred on behalf of ETI affiliates	**112,794**	60,137
	2,656,976	449,220

(d) Transactions with Directors

Emoluments, pensions and other compensation of directors was GH¢2.15 million (2021:GH¢1.696 million). Remuneration paid to non-executive directors in the form of fees, allowances and other related expenses are disclosed in Note 15.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

(e) Loans to Non-Executive Directors and key management personnel

At the reporting date, gross loan balances due from non-executive directors and key management personnel were nil and GH¢ 5.202 million respectively (2021: GH¢1.317 million and GH¢ 2.850 million).

41. Regulatory disclosures

(i) Non-performing loans ratio

The percentage of gross non-performing loans ("substandard to loss") was 9.47% (2021: 12%)

(ii) Compliance with statutory liquidity requirement

Default in Statutory Liquidity-Nil (2021 : Nil)

(iii) Capital adequacy ratio

The capital adequacy ratio at the end of December 2022 was calculated as stated below:

Group	15.03%	(2021: 20.41%)
Bank	14.63%	(2021: 20.24%)

(iv) Liquid ratio
The key measure used by the Bank or Group for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose, net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents and investment grade debt securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any deposits from banks, debt securities issued, other borrowings and commitments maturing within the next month. The Bank's ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers at the reporting date was 50.59% (2021: 69.84%).

42. Business segments
The Group's operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with internal reporting to management, which has responsibility for allocating resources and measuring performance of operating segments. The Group's operating segments offer different products and services and are managed separately based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure. The three operating segments as described below:

(a) Consumer banking - This is personal banking and specialises in serving the Premier, Advantage, Classic and Direct customers

(b) Commercial Banking - This is Business Banking and Medium Local Corporates with the following sub-segments SMEs, Medium Local corporates and Non-government public sector (schools, faith, NGOs & professional bodies)

(c) Corporate banking - Specialises in serving the public sector, multinational institutions, financial institutions/ international organisations and the Regional Corporate segment of the market.

(d) Other -This is comprised of fixed income trading, currencies and commodities and custody business.

Management monitors the operating results of these business units separately for the purposes of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss. All transactions between business segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with intra-segment revenue and costs being eliminated on consolidation. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance in accordance with IFRS 8. The Chief Operating Decision Maker is the Managing Director.

31 December 2022	Consumer Banking	Commercial Banking	Corporate Banking	Other	Total
Net interest income	903,056	437,662	619,849	561,421	**2,521,988**
Net fee and commission income	172,221	109,960	146,781	(92,978)	**335,984**
Net trading income	79,170	92,904	114,834	(261,656)	**25,252**
Other income	43,628	24,064	18,802	(1,660)	**84,834**
Revenue	1,198,075	664,590	900,266	205,127	**2,968,058**
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(37,956)	(20,030)	(17,609)	(1,629,531)	**(1,705,126)**
Net operating income	1,160,119	644,560	882,657	(1,424,404)	**1,262,932**
Staff expenses	(173,476)	(152,469)	(186,323)	(25,650)	**(537,918)**
Depreciation and amortisation	(25,704)	(18,419)	(24,800)	(5,657)	**(74,580)**
Finance cost on lease liabilities	-	-	-	(7,950)	**(7,950)**
Other operating expenses	(252,844)	(195,318)	(215,328)	(6,212)	**(669,702)**
Profit before tax	708,095	278,354	456,206	(1,469,873)	**(27,218)**
Tax expense	-	-	-	11,914	**11,914**
Profit for the year	708,095	278,354	456,206	(1,457,959)	**(15,304)**
Segment loans	1,006,855	2,028,195	5,830,992	-	**8,866,042**
Segment Deposits	9,014,394	4,518,421	6,891,046	-	**20,423,861**

The Group's operations are based in Ghana. There are no separately distinguishable geographical segments.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Ghana cedis)

31 December 2021	Consumer Banking	Commercial Banking	Corporate Banking	Other	Total
Net interest income	475,005	245,618	443,081	381,301	1,545,005
Net fee and commission income	131,084	77,963	94,474	14,050	317,571
Net trading income	28,402	42,659	40,473	33,049	144,583
Other income	12,065	17,078	11,136	67,743	108,656
Revenue	646,556	383,318	589,164	496,143	2,115,181
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(82,332)	39,476	(151,469)	(83,429)	(277,754)
Net operating income	564,224	422,794	437,695	412,714	1,837,427
Staff expenses	(120,801)	(106,696)	(132,711)	(36,836)	(397,044)
Depreciation and amortisation	(20,628)	(15,023)	(21,622)	(8,374)	(65,647)
Finance cost on lease liabilities	-	-	-	(5,279)	(5,279)
Other operating expenses	(176,814)	(127,661)	(145,327)	(25,923)	(475,725)
Operating Profit	245,981	173,414	138,035	336,302	893,732
Share of profit of associate (net of tax)					
Profit before tax	245,981	173,414	138,035	336,302	893,732
Tax expense	(83,634)	(58,961)	(46,932)	(122,308)	(311,835)
Profit for the year	162,347	114,453	91,103	213,994	581,897
Segment loans	850,477	1,161,643	3,681,634	-	5,693,754
Segment Deposits	5,269,091	3,183,257	4,776,101	-	13,228,449

The Group's operations are based in Ghana. There are no separately distinguishable geographical segments.

43. Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	Group		Bank	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
(Loss)/profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	**(15,322)**	581,879	**(33,545)**	579,442
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**322,551**	322,551	**322,551**	322,551
Basic earnings per share (expressed in Ghana pesewas per share)	(5)	180	(10)	180
Diluted earnings per share (expressed in Ghana pesewas per share)	(5)	180	(10)	180

There is no potential dilution on basic earnings per share.

44. Dividend per share

At the forthcoming meeting of shareholders, the directors will recommend that no dividend be paid for 2022 (2021: GH¢0.62 per share).

45. Corporate social responsibility

Ecobank recognises the role communities play in ensuring the Group remains in business. Giving back to these communities is a core objective for the Group at both the corporate and individual levels. During the year, the Group continued with its corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs with a key focus on education, health, financial inclusion and others. A total of GH¢ 2.051 million (2021: GH¢2.227 million) was committed to CSR activities in the year.

46. Non-compliance with sections of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930)

During the year, the Central Bank imposed penalties of GH¢222,890 for breaches in certain sections of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Act, 2016 (Act 930).

The Bank incurred a penalty of GH¢10.39 million due to unsecured financial exposures exceeding 10% of the bank's net own funds in breach of Section 62(2) of the Banks and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

The Bank's subsidiary, Pan African Savings and Loans Company Limited, was fined GH¢60,000 for breaches in some sections of the Cyber and Information Security Directive 2018, Corporate Governance Directive 2016 and Banks and Specialised Deposit Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930).

11 APPENDIX

Shareholders' information

Number of shareholders
The Bank's shareholders are distributed as follows:

Category	2022 No. of Holders	2022 % of Shares Held	2021 No. of Holders	2021 % of Shares Held
1 - 1000	**12,113**	1.19	**12,155**	1.08
1001 - 5000	**1,100**	0.62	**1,135**	0.67
5001 - 10,000	**142**	0.30	**154**	0.32
10,000 and over	**217**	97.89	**215**	97.93
Total	**13,572**	**100.00**	**13,659**	**100.00**

Directors' shareholding

The Directors named below held the following number of shares in the Bank at 31 December 2022:

	No. of shares	% holding
Samuel Ashitey Adjei	**45,386**	0.014
Daniel Nii Kwei Kumah Sackey	**42,777**	0.013
Edward Nartey Botchway	**2,516**	0.001
Total	**90,679**	**0.028**

Appendix I

Twenty Largest Shareholders

No.	Name	No. of Shares	%
1	ECOBANK TRANSNATIONAL INCORPORATED	222,342,927	68.93
2	SOCIAL SECURITY AND NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST	52,280,644	16.21
3	COMPAGNIE DE FINANCEMENT ET DE PARTICIPATIONS	7,587,168	2.35
4	AFRICAN TIGER HOLDING LIMITED	4,847,783	1.50
5	GHANA REINSURANCE COMPANY LTD GENERAL BUSINESS	4,291,309	1.33
6	SCGN/JPMC RE DUET AFRICA OPPORTUNITIES MASTER FUND, ICGTI: AEX26	4,118,364	1.28
7	EDC/TEACHERS EQUITY FUND	1,990,711	0.62
8	SCGN/CITIBANK LONDON HOLBERG RURIK VERDIPAPIRFONDET	1,274,770	0.40
9	ZBGC/CEDAR PENSION SCHEME-ICAM	1,261,747	0.39
10	FUND-ICAM, ZBGC/CEDAR PROVIDENT	1,247,600	0.39
11	SCGN / ENTERPRISE LIFE ASS. CO. POLICY HOLDERS	1,189,146	0.37
12	ZBGC/AXIS PENSION PLAN	828,886	0.26
13	SCGN/ENTERPRISE TIER 2 OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEME	802,491	0.25
14	HFCN/ EDC GHANA BALANCED FUND LIMITED	610,739	0.19
15	STRATEGIC INITIATIVES LIMITED	563,566	0.17
16	SECURE PENSIONS OCCUPATIONAL MASTER TRUST SCHEME	408,082	0.13
17	ENTERPRISE TIER 2 OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEME	385,026	0.12
18	GES OCCUPATIONAL PENSION- IC ASSET MANAGERS	355,620	0.11
19	SCGN/'EPACK INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED TRANSACTION E I F L	342,200	0.11
20	HFCN/ COCOBOD TIER 3 PENSION SCHEME - ALLOCA ICAM	292,957	0.09
	Others	15,529,473	4.81
Total		**322,551,209**	**100**

Five-year financial summary

Group	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	GH¢'000	GH¢'000
Income statement					
Revenue	**2,968,058**	2,115,181	1,848,384	1,585,687	1,307,498
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(27,218)**	893,732	782,240	642,496	506,251
(Loss)/profit after tax	**(15,304)**	581,897	549,888	444,849	339,968
Dividend paid	**199,982**	177,403	96,765	-	-
Statement of financial position					
Loans and advances to customers	**8,866,042**	5,693,754	4,977,797	5,380,308	4,149,511
Customer deposits	**20,423,861**	13,228,449	11,804,516	9,728,758	7,608,841
Total assets	**25,908,025**	17,925,529	15,950,616	13,228,797	10,454,765
Shareholder equity	**2,705,795**	2,683,342	2,447,858	1,784,310	1,326,219
Statistics					
Dividend per share in pesewas	-	62	55	-	-
Earnings per share in pesewas	**(5)**	180	170	141	110
Return on average equity (%)	**(1%)**	23	26	25	30
Return on average asset (%)	**(0.1%)**	3.4	3.8	3.4	4.0

Value added statement

For the year ended 31 December	Group 2022 GH¢'000	Group 2021 GH¢'000	Bank 2022 GH¢'000	Bank 2021 GH¢'000
Interest earned and other operating income	**2,883,224**	2,007,159	**2,809,400**	1,954,992
Direct cost of services	**(677,652)**	(481,004)	**(662,405)**	(466,816)
Value added by banking services	**2,205,572**	1,526,155	**2,146,995**	1,488,176
Non-banking income	**84,834**	108,022	**84,112**	115,564
Impairments	**(1,705,126)**	(277,754)	**(1,697,929)**	(274,740)
Value added	**585,280**	1,356,423	**533,178**	1,329,000
To employees				
Directors (without executives)	**(2,150)**	(1,696)	**(1,950)**	(1,696)
Executive Directors	**(13,993)**	(5,820)	**(13,050)**	(4,817)
Other employees	**(521,775)**	(389,528)	**(499,453)**	(373,383)
To Government				
Income tax	**11,914**	(311,835)	**19,548**	(308,876)
To providers of capital				
Dividends to shareholders	**(199,982)**	(177,403)	**(199,982)**	(177,403)
To expansion and growth				
Depreciation of property and equipment	**(51,320)**	(42,586)	**(48,616)**	(39,916)
Amortisation of intangible assets	**(23,260)**	(23,061)	**(23,202)**	(22,869)
	(215,286)	404,494	**(233,527)**	400,040

Proxy Form

I/WE, ____ being a Member of the above-named Company hereby appoint ____ or failing him/her the Chairman of the Meeting as my/our Proxy to vote on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company to be held on 8th June, 2023 at 2:30 pm prompt.

DATED THE __________________ DAY OF __________________ 2023.

____

MEMBER

This Form is to be used in favour of/against the Resolution set out in the Agenda.

ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS	FOR	AGAINST
1. **TO ADOPT ACCOUNTS**	☐	☐
2. **TO RE-ELECT** the following Director:		
MR. HENRY DODOO-AMOO	☐	☐
DR. OHENE AKU KWAPONG	☐	☐
DR. JOHN OFORI-TENKORANG	☐	☐
3 **TO AUTHORISE** Directors to fix remuneration of the Auditors.	☐	☐

Please indicate with an "X" in the spaces above how you wish your vote to be cast. Unless otherwise instructed, the Proxy will vote as he thinks fit.

If executed by a body corporate, this Proxy Form should be completed by the signature of a duly authorized Officer and should be accompanied by a resolution in accordance with Section 11 of Schedule 8 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

To be valid, this Proxy Form must be filled up, signed and lodged (together with any authority under which it is signed) with the Registrars at GCB Bank PLC, Registrar's Office, Thorpe Road, High Street, Accra not later than 3.00pm on the 6th day of June, 2023.

Draft Resolutions

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF Ecobank Ghana PLC

ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS

1. The General Meeting hereby adopts the Statement of Accounts of the company for the year ended the 31st day of December 2022 together with the reports of the Directors and auditors thereon.

2. The General Meeting hereby re-elects Mr. Henry Dodoo-Amoo whose mandate as Director has ended and who has offered himself for re-election for another 3 year term.

3. The General Meeting hereby re-elects Dr. Ohene Aku Kwapong whose mandate as Director has ended and who has offered himself for re-election for another 3 year term.

4. The General Meeting hereby re-elects Dr. John Ofori-Tenkorang whose mandate as Director has ended and who has offered himself for re-election for another 3 year term.

5. The General Meeting hereby authorizes the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.

NEED HELP?

Contact Us

Ecobank Toll-free

080 000 3225

E-mail Address

ecobankenquiries@ecobank.com

or on all social media channels at
Ecobank Ghana PLC

Ecobank
The Pan African Bank

Holding Company and Subsidiaries

Group Office:
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Fax : (228) 221 51 19

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2. Burkina Faso
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5. Centrafrique
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6. Cape Verde
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C.P. 374 / c Praia
Santiago - Cabo Verde
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7. Congo
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10. Gabon
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11. The Gambia
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12. Ghana
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Accra North - Ghana
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13. Guinée
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et Rue des Bâtisseurs
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22. Sao Tome e Principe
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35. EDC Stockbrokers Limited
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36. EDC Securities Limited
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