



PRESS RELEASE

PR. No 084/2023

ECOBANK TRANSNATIONAL INCORPORATED (ETI) –

CONSOLIDATED AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

ETI has released its Consolidated Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, as per the attached.

Issued in Accra, this 30th.
day of March 2023

- E N D -

att'd.

Distribution:

1. All LDMS
2. General Public
3. Company Secretary, ETI
4. Securities and Exchange Commission
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8. Custodians
9. GSE Notice Board

For enquiries, contact:

Head Listing, GSE on 0302 669908, 669914, 669935

**JD*



ECOBANK TRANSNATIONAL INCORPORATED

Consolidated Audited Financial Statements

For year ended 31 December 2022

Ecobank Transnational Incorporated
Consolidated Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022



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Statement of directors' responsibilities



Responsibility for consolidated financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for each financial period that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022 and the results of its operations, statement of cash flow, income statement and changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2022 in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This responsibility includes ensuring that the Group:

- (a) keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Group;
- (b) establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities; and
- (c) prepares its consolidated financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, that are consistently applied.

The Directors accept responsibility for the consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with IFRS.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the group will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

The Directors are of the opinion that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Group and of its profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2022. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of the financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Approval of consolidated financial statements

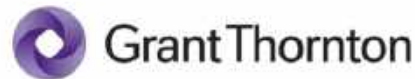
The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 February 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alain Nkontchou".

Alain Nkontchou
Group Chairman

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ade Ayeyemi".

Ade Ayeyemi
Group Chief Executive Officer



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ECOBANK TRANSNATIONAL INCORPORATED

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **Ecobank Transnational Incorporated** and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") set out on pages 7 to 78 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of **Ecobank Transnational Incorporated** as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and statement of cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of consolidated Financial Statements.

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

Key Audit Matters

The Key audit matter are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter. The key audit matters noted below relates to the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>Impairment of loans and advances to customers</p> <p>Loans and advances to customers constitute a significant portion of the total assets of the Group. At 31 December 2022, gross loans and advances to customers was US\$11,521million (31 December 2021: US\$10,228 million) against which total loan impairment amounted to US\$518 million (31 December 2021: US\$652 million), resulting in a net loan balance of US\$11,003 million (31 December 2021: US\$9,576 million). This asset represents 38 per cent (31 December 2021: 35 per cent) of the total assets as at the reporting date (see note 21).</p> <p>The basis of the impairment amount is summarised in the accounting policies in the consolidated financial statements in note 2.30.3.</p>	<p>We focused our testing of the impairment on loans and advances to customers on the key assumptions and inputs made by Management and Directors. Specifically, our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining an understanding of the loan loss impairment calculation process within the group; • Testing the design and implementation of key controls across the processes relevant to the Expected Credit Loss ('ECL'). This included model governance, controls that ensure data accuracy and completeness and related credit monitoring, allocation of assets into stages, the determination of economic scenarios, post model adjustments, individual impairment and processing of journal entries and disclosures;

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Impairment of loans and advances to customers (Continued)	
<p>The Directors exercise significant judgement when determining both when and how much to record as loan impairment. This is because a number of significant assumptions and inputs go into the determination of expected credit loss impairment amounts on loans and advances to customers.</p> <p>The key areas where we identified greater levels of management judgement and therefore increased levels of audit focus were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Modelling for estimation of ECL parameters including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • probabilities of default (PDs) – 12-month and lifetime; • loss given default (EAD); • exposure at default (LGD). ii. Assessment and measurement of Significant Increase in Credit Risk ('SICR') using appropriate criteria; iii. Identification and measurement of economic scenarios to measure ECLs on a forward-looking basis reflecting a range of future economic conditions; iv. Ensuring the completeness and accuracy of data used to calculate the ECL; v. Considering the completeness and validity of out of model adjustments and overlays; and vi. Validating the loan staging and related disclosures in the financial statements. <p>Because of the significance of these estimates, judgements and the size of loans and advances portfolio, the audit of loan impairment is considered a key audit matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the ECL impairment levels by stage to determine if they were reasonable considering the Group's portfolio, risk profile, credit risk management practices and the macroeconomic environment; • Challenging the criteria used to allocate asset to stage 1, 2 or 3 in accordance with IFRS 9; • Testing the assumptions, inputs and formulae used in a sample of ECL models (covering at least 90% of the ECL provision with the support of our internal credit risk specialists); • Considering the appropriateness of model design and the formulae used in determining the PD's LGD's and EAD's and valuation of collateral in the current economic environment; • Through applying the assumptions and data included in management's model, we assessed the reasonableness of SICR classifications; • Testing the data used in the ECL calculation by reconciling to source systems; and • Assessing the Group's approach and methodology to incorporate the impact of changing macroeconomic conditions in the ECL model, by considering the assumptions used in the forward-looking economic model, the macroeconomic variables selected and the sensitivity of ECL components to each variable by comparing it to our own actuarial analysis and statistics with specific focus on affiliates operating in challenging economic circumstances;
Impairment assessment on Government of Ghana Debt Securities.	
<p>In December 2022, the Government of Ghana announced suspension of service payments of its Eurobonds, commercial loans and most bilateral loans. After the default announcement, the Government of Ghana then instituted a domestic debt exchange program in a bid to restructure its debts as part of the pre-condition in the staff level agreement with the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") for a US\$3billion macroeconomic support and bailout. Subsequently, the government of Ghana defaulted on the payment of coupons due on some series of the Eurobonds following the earlier announcement.</p>	<p>We focused our testing of the impairment assessment on Government of Ghana's securities on both the local (i.e., Cedi-denominated) bonds as well as the Eurobonds portfolios held by the Group as at 31 December 2022. We reviewed and challenged the key, judgement, assumptions and inputs made by Management and Directors. Specifically, our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Obtained an understanding of management's process for estimating the expected credit loss on the instruments;</i>



Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Impairment assessment on Government of Ghana Debt Securities (continued)	
<p>The default event therefore necessitates the need for the Group to reassess the carrying value of its exposure to the Government of Ghana's Debt for impairment losses.</p> <p>Given the level of uncertainty involved, the significance of the group's exposure, lack of any proposals regarding specific restructuring program on the Eurobonds, and the materiality of the amount involved, it became pertinent that the Directors exercise some judgement and make some assumptions regarding certain inputs to enable them assess and determine the appropriate level of impairment on the Government of Ghana's Debt Securities. This is why this item is considered a key audit matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Obtained available information and data on the Government of Ghana debt securities which formed the basis of analysis by the Group Management and Directors;</i> • <i>Obtained and challenged key management and Directors' assumptions and inputs (i.e., cashflows, discount rates, and methodology) to assess accuracy and completeness as well as the reasonableness of the assumptions and inputs;</i> • <i>Performed a detailed review and assessment of the expected credit loss calculations by the Group;</i> • <i>Assessing the adequacy and appropriateness of disclosures for compliance with the accounting standards.</i> <p>Based on our review, we found that the Group's impairment methodology, including all the relevant assumptions and key inputs used by Management and Directors to estimate the amount of expected credit losses on the Government of Ghana's securities were appropriate in the circumstances.</p>

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities and the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

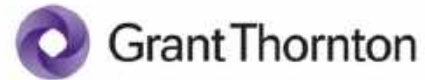
In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise 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 auditors' 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.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 management.
- 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditors' 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the 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 audit committee and 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 to communicate 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.

Deloitte.

 **Grant Thornton**

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 benefits derivable from such communication.



For: Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria
16 March 2023.

Engagement Partner: Saidi Bolaji
FRC/2021/004/0000024025




For: Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
16 March 2023

Engagement Partner: Missa Kone

Press Release

Ecobank Group reports audited performance for the year ended 31 December 2022

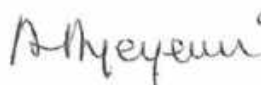
- Revenue up 6% to \$1,861.8 million (up 51% to GHC 15,396.4 billion)
- Operating profit before impairment charges up 12% to \$811.4 million (up 60% to GHC 6,710.1 million)
- Profit before tax up 13% to \$540.0 million (up 61% to GHC 4,465.9 million)
- Profit after up 3% to \$366.7 million (up 46% to GHC 3,032.4 million)
- Total assets up 5% to \$29.0 billion (up 46% to GHC 241.2 billion)
- Loans and advances to customers up 15% to \$11.0 billion (up 59% to GHC 91.5 billion)
- Deposits from customers up 6% to \$20.8 billion (up 46% to GHC 173.1 billion)
- Total equity down 6% to \$2.0 billion (up 30% to GHC 16.9 billion)

Financial Highlights	Year ended 31 December 2022		Year ended 31 December 2021		% Change	
	US\$'000	GHC'000	US\$'000	GHC'000	US\$	GHC
Income Statement:						
Revenue	1,861,797	15,396,447	1,756,714	10,199,460	6%	51%
Operating profit before impairment charges	811,416	6,710,142	722,016	4,192,017	12%	60%
Profit before tax	540,029	4,465,861	477,992	2,775,217	13%	61%
Profit after	366,691	3,032,414	357,366	2,074,863	3%	46%
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent during the year (expressed in United States cents / pesewas per share):						
Basic (US cents and pesewas)	1.165	9.632	1.063	6.170	10%	56%
Diluted (US cents and pesewas)	1.165	9.632	1.063	6.170	10%	56%
Earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent during the year (expressed in United States cents / pesewas per share):						
Basic (US cents and pesewas)	-	-	0.004	0.021		
Diluted (US cents and pesewas)	-	-	0.004	0.021		

Financial Highlights	As at 31 December 2022		As at 31 December 2021		% Change	
	US\$'000	GHC'000	US\$'000	GHC'000	US\$	GHC
Statement of Financial Position:						
Total assets	29,004,169	241,169,665	27,561,793	165,538,886	5%	46%
Loans and advances to customers	11,002,905	91,489,155	9,575,865	57,513,603	15%	59%
Deposits from customers	20,813,313	173,062,698	19,713,349	118,400,345	6%	46%
Total equity	2,027,015	16,854,630	2,164,306	12,999,038	-6%	30%



Alain Nkontchou
Group Chairman



Ade Ayeyemi
Group Chief Executive Officer



Ayo Adepoju
Group Chief Financial Officer

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Consolidated audited statement of comprehensive income - USD

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021	% Change
	US\$'000	US\$'000	
Interest income	1,617,454	1,473,554	10%
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	1,598,318	1,465,593	9%
Other interest income	19,136	7,961	140%
Interest expense	(603,751)	(529,124)	14%
Net interest income	1,013,703	944,430	7%
Fee and commission income	533,612	500,149	7%
Fee and commission expense	(62,915)	(48,720)	29%
Trading income	310,606	295,617	5%
Net investment income	13,230	18,563	-29%
Other operating income	53,561	46,675	15%
Non-interest revenue	848,094	812,284	4%
Operating income	1,861,797	1,756,714	6%
Staff expenses	(447,358)	(454,937)	-2%
Depreciation and amortisation	(101,282)	(108,669)	-7%
Other operating expenses	(501,741)	(471,092)	7%
Operating expenses	(1,050,381)	(1,034,698)	2%
Operating profit before impairment charges and taxation	811,416	722,016	12%
Impairment charges on financial assets	(198,066)	(217,680)	-9%
Non-conversion premium on bonds	(40,000)	-	n/m
Operating profit after impairment charges before taxation	573,350	504,336	14%
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies	(33,891)	(25,852)	31%
Share of post-tax results of associates	570	(492)	216%
Profit before tax	540,029	477,992	13%
Taxation	(173,338)	(122,281)	42%
Profit after tax from continuing operations	366,691	355,711	3%
Profit after tax from discontinued operations	-	1,655	n/m
Profit after tax	366,691	357,366	3%
Attributable to:			
Ordinary shareholders	286,430	262,234	9%
- Continuing operations	286,430	261,340	10%
- Discontinued operations	-	894	n/m
Other equity instrument holder	7,312	-	n/m
Non-controlling interests	72,949	95,132	-23%
- Continuing operations	72,949	94,371	-23%
- Discontinued operations	-	761	n/m
	366,691	357,366	3%
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent during the year (expressed in United States cents per share):			
Basic (cents)	1.165	1.063	10%
Diluted (cents)	1.165	1.063	10%
Earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent during the year (expressed in United States cents per share):			
Basic (cents)	-	0.004	n/m
Diluted (cents)	-	0.004	n/m
Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income			
Profit after tax	366,691	357,366	3%
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	(386,106)	(214,710)	80%
Fair value loss on debt instruments at FVTOCI	(112,540)	(53,482)	110%
Taxation relating to components of other comprehensive income that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	31,395	(6,607)	575%
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Property and equipment - net revaluation gain	55,719	16,258	243%
Fair value gain in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	509	n/m
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	(665)	(931)	-29%
Taxation relating to components of other comprehensive income that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	(15,700)	(4,076)	285%
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of taxation	(427,897)	(263,039)	63%
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year	(61,206)	94,327	-165%
Total comprehensive (loss) / income attributable to:			
Ordinary shareholders	(86,420)	36,190	-339%
- Continuing operations	(86,420)	35,296	-345%
- Discontinued operations	-	894	n/m
Other equity instrument holder	7,312	-	n/m
Non-controlling interests	17,902	58,137	-69%
- Continuing operations	17,902	57,376	-69%
- Discontinued operations	-	761	n/m
	(61,206)	94,327	-165%

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

nm-not meaningful.

Consolidated audited statement of comprehensive income - GHC

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended December 2021	% Change
	GHC'000	GHC'000	
Interest income	13,375,811	8,555,436	56%
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	13,217,563	8,509,214	55%
Other interest income	158,248	46,222	242%
Interest expense	(4,992,822)	(3,072,087)	63%
Net Interest Income	8,382,989	5,483,349	53%
Fee and commission income	4,412,795	2,903,859	52%
Fee and commission expense	(520,286)	(282,868)	84%
Trading income	2,568,609	1,716,349	50%
Net investment income	109,408	107,777	2%
Other operating income	442,932	270,994	63%
Non-interest revenue	7,013,458	4,716,111	49%
Operating income	15,396,447	10,199,460	51%
Staff expenses	(3,699,503)	(2,641,358)	40%
Depreciation and amortisation	(837,569)	(630,931)	33%
Other operating expenses	(4,149,233)	(2,735,154)	52%
Operating expenses	(8,686,305)	(6,007,443)	45%
Operating profit before impairment charges and taxation	6,710,142	4,192,017	60%
Impairment charges on financial assets	(1,637,941)	(1,263,847)	30%
Non-conversion premium on bonds	(330,787)	-	n/m
Operating profit after impairment charges before taxation	4,741,414	2,928,170	62%
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies	(280,267)	(150,096)	87%
Share of post-tax results of associates	4,714	(2,857)	265%
Profit before tax	4,465,861	2,775,217	61%
Taxation	(1,433,447)	(709,963)	102%
Profit after tax from continuing operations	3,032,414	2,065,254	47%
Profit after tax from discontinued operations	-	9,609	n/m
Profit after tax	3,032,414	2,074,863	46%
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent	2,368,682	1,522,528	56%
- Continuing operations	2,368,682	1,517,337	56%
- Discontinued operations	-	5,191	n/m
Other equity instrument holder	60,468	-	n/m
Non-controlling interests	603,264	552,335	9%
- Continuing operations	603,264	547,917	10%
- Discontinued operations	-	4,418	n/m
	3,032,414	2,074,863	46%
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent during the year (expressed in pesewas per share):			
Basic (pesewas)	9.632	6.170	56%
Diluted (pesewas)	9.632	6.170	56%
Earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent during the year (expressed in pesewas per share):			
Basic (pesewas)	-	0.021	n/m
Diluted (pesewas)	-	0.021	n/m
Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income			
Profit after tax	3,032,414	2,074,863	46%
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	1,797,973	(682,761)	363%
Fair value loss on debt instruments at FVTOCI	(930,668)	(310,516)	200%
Taxation relating to components of other comprehensive income that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	259,626	(38,360)	777%
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Property and equipment - net revaluation gain	460,778	94,394	388%
Fair value in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	-	2,955	n/m
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	(5,499)	(5,405)	2%
Taxation relating to components of other comprehensive income that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	(129,834)	(23,665)	449%
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of taxation	1,452,376	(963,358)	251%
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,484,790	1,111,505	303%
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Ordinary shareholders	2,988,300	624,695	378%
- Continuing operations	2,988,300	619,504	382%
- Discontinued operations	-	5,191	n/m
Other equity instrument holder	60,468	-	n/m
Non-controlling interests	1,436,022	486,810	195%
- Continuing operations	1,436,022	482,392	198%
- Discontinued operations	-	4,418	n/m
	4,484,790	1,111,505	303%

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
nm-not meaningful.

Consolidated audited statement of financial position - USD

	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Assets		
Cash and balances with central banks	4,293,810	4,209,138
Trading financial assets	173,195	346,042
Derivative financial instruments	137,468	78,404
Loans and advances to banks	1,496,567	2,289,445
Loans and advances to customers	11,002,905	9,575,865
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	2,455,739	2,087,085
Investment securities	7,004,434	6,560,228
Pledged assets	153,970	206,001
Other assets	1,197,175	1,095,569
Investment in associates	1,016	4,863
Intangible assets	84,545	122,288
Investment properties	9,922	11,019
Property and equipment	754,011	750,615
Deferred income tax assets	229,434	201,996
	28,994,191	27,538,558
Assets held for sale	9,978	23,235
Total assets	29,004,169	27,561,793
Liabilities		
Deposits from banks	2,461,934	2,229,935
Deposits from customers	20,813,313	19,713,349
Derivative financial instruments	94,224	29,101
Borrowed funds	2,278,392	2,352,437
Other liabilities	1,069,131	821,264
Provisions	63,255	72,230
Current income tax liabilities	77,696	66,342
Deferred income tax liabilities	99,948	87,751
Retirement benefit obligations	19,261	25,078
Total liabilities	26,977,154	25,397,487
Equity		
Share capital and premium	2,113,961	2,113,961
Retained earnings and reserves	(719,113)	(581,570)
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders	1,394,848	1,532,391
Other equity instrument holder	74,088	74,088
Non-controlling interests	558,079	557,827
Total equity	2,027,015	2,164,306
Total liabilities and equity	29,004,169	27,561,793

Consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated audited statement of financial position - GHC

	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021
	GHC'000	GHC'000
Assets		
Cash and balances with central banks	35,703,030	25,280,504
Trading financial assets	1,440,116	2,078,363
Derivative financial instruments	1,143,046	470,902
Loans and advances to banks	12,443,955	13,750,636
Loans and advances to customers	91,489,155	57,513,603
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	20,419,470	12,535,241
Investment securities	58,241,869	39,401,385
Pledged assets	1,280,261	1,237,263
Other assets	9,954,510	6,580,097
Investment in associates	8,448	29,208
Intangible assets	702,992	734,474
Investment properties	82,501	66,181
Property and equipment	6,269,601	4,508,269
Deferred income tax assets	1,907,744	1,213,208
	241,086,698	165,399,334
Assets held for sale	82,967	139,552
Total Assets	241,169,665	165,538,886
Liabilities		
Deposits from banks	20,470,981	13,393,213
Deposits from customers	173,062,698	118,400,345
Derivative financial instruments	783,473	174,784
Borrowed funds	18,944,829	14,128,972
Other liabilities	8,889,824	4,932,594
Provisions	525,965	433,821
Current income tax liabilities	646,042	398,457
Deferred income tax liabilities	831,068	527,041
Retirement benefit obligations	160,155	150,621
	224,315,035	152,539,848
Equity		
Share capital and premium	4,536,400	4,536,400
Retained earnings and reserves	7,232,823	4,667,293
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders	11,769,223	9,203,693
Other equity instrument holder	444,980	444,980
Non-controlling interests	4,640,427	3,350,365
Total equity	16,854,630	12,999,038
Total liabilities and equity	241,169,665	165,538,886

Consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Consolidated audited statement of changes in equity - USD

Amounts in US\$'000

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Other Reserves	Total equity and reserves attributable	Other equity instrument	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
At 1 January 2021	2,113,961	199,172	(809,737)	1,503,396	-	524,317	2,027,713
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	(175,566)	(175,566)	-	(39,144)	(214,710)
Net changes in debt instruments, net of taxes	-	-	(62,238)	(62,238)	-	2,149	(60,089)
Net changes in equity instruments, net of taxes	-	-	509	509	-	-	509
Net gains on revaluation of property	-	-	12,182	12,182	-	-	12,182
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	(931)	(931)	-	-	(931)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(226,044)	(226,044)	-	(36,995)	(263,039)
Profit for the year	-	262,234	-	262,234	-	95,132	357,366
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	262,234	(226,044)	36,190	-	58,137	94,327
Additional tier 1 capital	-	-	-	-	74,088	-	74,088
Group reserve	-	-	(7,195)	(7,195)	-	-	(7,195)
Transfer to general banking reserves	-	(23,935)	23,935	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	(3,052)	3,052	-	-	-	-
Dividend relating to 2020	-	-	-	-	-	(24,627)	(24,627)
At 31 December 2021	2,113,961	434,419	(1,015,989)	1,532,391	74,088	557,827	2,164,306
At 1 January 2022	2,113,961	434,419	(1,015,989)	1,532,391	74,088	557,827	2,164,306
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	(323,504)	(323,504)	-	(62,602)	(386,106)
Net changes in debt instruments, net of taxes	-	-	(72,975)	(72,975)	-	(8,170)	(81,145)
Net gains on revaluation of property	-	-	24,294	24,294	-	15,725	40,019
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	(665)	(665)	-	-	(665)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(372,850)	(372,850)	-	(55,047)	(427,897)
Profit for the year	-	286,430	-	286,430	7,312	72,949	366,691
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	286,430	(372,850)	(86,420)	7,312	17,902	(61,206)
Additional tier 1 capital coupon	-	-	-	-	(7,312)	-	(7,312)
Transfer to NCI	-	-	(6,471)	(6,471)	-	6,471	-
Transfer from revaluation reserve property on disposed property	-	85	(85)	-	-	-	-
Equity component not converted	-	-	(5,084)	(5,084)	-	-	(5,084)
Transfer from general banking reserves	-	2,120	(2,120)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	(112,454)	112,454	-	-	-	-
Dividend relating to 2021	-	(39,568)	-	(39,568)	-	(24,121)	(63,689)
At 31 December 2022	2,113,961	571,032	(1,290,145)	1,394,848	74,088	558,079	2,027,015

Consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated audited statement of changes in equity - GHC

Amounts in GHC'000

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Other Reserves	Total equity and reserves attributable	Other equity instrument	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
At 1 January 2021	4,536,400	(683,170)	4,767,542	8,620,772	-	3,006,539	11,627,311
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	(604,759)	(604,759)	-	(78,002)	(682,761)
Net changes in debt investment securities, net of taxes	-	-	(361,353)	(361,353)	-	12,477	(348,876)
Net changes in equity instruments, net of taxes	-	-	2,955	2,955	-	-	2,955
Net gains on revaluation of property	-	-	70,729	70,729	-	-	70,729
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	(5,405)	(5,405)	-	-	(5,405)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(897,833)	(897,833)	-	(65,525)	(963,358)
Profit for the year	-	1,522,528	-	1,522,528	-	552,335	2,074,863
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,522,528	(897,833)	624,695	-	486,810	1,111,505
Additional tier 1 capital	-	-	-	-	444,980	-	444,980
Group reserve	-	-	(41,774)	(41,774)	-	-	(41,774)
Transfer to general banking reserves	-	(138,966)	138,966	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	(17,720)	17,720	-	-	-	-
Dividend relating to 2020	-	-	-	-	-	(142,984)	(142,984)
At 30 December 2021	4,536,400	682,672	3,984,621	9,203,693	444,980	3,350,365	12,999,038
At 1 January 2022	4,536,400	682,672	3,984,621	9,203,693	444,980	3,350,365	12,999,038
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	1,027,693	1,027,693	-	770,280	1,797,973
Net changes in equity instruments, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net changes in debt instruments, net of taxes	-	-	(603,479)	(603,479)	-	(67,563)	(671,042)
Net gains on revaluation of property	-	-	200,903	200,903	-	130,041	330,944
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	(5,499)	(5,499)	-	-	(5,499)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	619,618	619,618	-	832,758	1,452,376
Profit for the year	-	2,368,682	-	2,368,682	60,468	603,264	3,032,414
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,368,682	619,618	2,988,300	60,468	1,436,022	4,484,790
Additional tier 1 capital coupon	-	-	-	-	(60,468)	-	(60,468)
Transfer from revaluation reserve property on disposed property	-	703	(703)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to NCI	-	-	(53,513)	(53,513)	-	53,513	-
Equity component not converted	-	-	(42,043)	(42,043)	-	-	(42,043)
Transfer from general banking reserves	-	17,532	(17,532)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	(929,958)	929,958	-	-	-	-
Dividend relating to 2021	-	(327,214)	-	(327,214)	-	(199,473)	(526,687)
At 31 December 2022	4,536,400	1,812,417	5,420,406	11,769,223	444,980	4,640,427	16,854,630

Consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated audited statement of cash flows - USD

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	540,029	477,992
Adjusted for:		
Foreign exchange income	(266,645)	(200,115)
Net gain from investment securities income	(13,230)	(18,563)
Fair value loss on assets held for sale	799	592
Fair value gain on investment properties	(131)	-
Impairment losses on loans and advances	10,328	169,610
Impairment losses on other financial assets	187,738	50,255
Depreciation of property and equipment	67,682	75,177
Amortisation of software and other intangibles	33,600	33,492
Profit on sale of property and equipment	(25,212)	(15,778)
Share of post-tax results of associates	(570)	492
Income taxes paid	(153,829)	(160,211)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trading financial assets	86,843	(189,552)
Derivative financial instruments	(63,820)	36,758
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	(366,724)	(385,958)
Loans and advances to banks	416,734	21,783
Loans and advances to customers	(2,265,460)	(430,178)
Pledged assets	35,506	217,598
Other assets	(223,534)	32,631
Mandatory reserve deposits with central banks	(192,551)	(26,343)
Deposits from customers	3,344,638	1,416,397
Other deposits from banks	(143,462)	(198,090)
Derivative liabilities	66,972	(49,807)
Other liabilities	119,457	(1,848)
Provisions	(4,888)	11,768
Net cashflow from operating activities	1,190,269	868,102
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of software	(12,524)	(20,353)
Purchase of property and equipment	(299,730)	(276,250)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	36,401	205,919
Purchase of investment securities	(2,454,034)	(4,160,242)
Proceeds from redemption and sale of investment securities	1,451,676	3,152,384
Issue cost of other equity instruments	-	(912)
Cash payment for acquisition of Pan African Savings and Loans	-	(897)
Cash payment for disposal of subsidiary	-	(10,496)
Net cashflow used in investing activities	(1,278,211)	(1,110,847)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowed funds	(728,818)	(448,579)
Proceeds from borrowed funds	659,923	729,361
(Coupon) / proceeds from Additional tier 1 capital	(7,312)	75,000
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders	(39,568)	-
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders	(24,121)	(24,627)
Net cashflow (used in) / from financing activities	(139,896)	331,155
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(227,838)	88,410
Cash and cash equivalents at start of the year	3,986,309	3,800,456
Effects of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	(375,503)	97,443
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	3,382,968	3,986,309

Consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CORPORATE ACTION		
Proposed Bonus	Nil	Nil
Proposed Dividend (cents)	0.11	0.16
Closure Date	May 30 to June 5 2023	6 June 2022
Date of Payment	June 6, 2023	6 July 2022
AGM Date	17 May 2023	25 May 2022
AGM Venue	Lome, Togo	Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
Dividend per Share (cents)	0.11	0.16

Consolidated audited statement of cash flows - GHC

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
	GHC'000	GHC'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	4,465,861	2,775,217
Adjusted for:		
Foreign exchange income	(2,205,065)	(1,161,865)
Net loss from investment securities	(109,408)	(107,777)
Fair value loss on assets held for sale	(1,081)	3,437
Fair value gain on investment properties	85,409	-
Impairment losses on loans and advances	1,552,531	984,754
Impairment losses on other financial assets	559,708	291,779
Depreciation of property and equipment	559,708	436,477
Amortisation of software and other intangibles	277,861	194,454
Profit on sale of property and equipment	(208,495)	(91,607)
Share of profit of associates	(4,714)	2,857
Income taxes paid	(1,272,115)	(930,183)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trading financial assets	718,161	(1,100,537)
Derivative financial instruments	(527,773)	213,416
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	(3,032,688)	(2,240,867)
Loans and advances to banks	3,446,249	126,472
Loans and advances to customers	(18,734,609)	(2,497,608)
Pledged assets	293,621	1,263,371
Other assets	(1,848,554)	189,455
Mandatory reserve deposits with central banks	(1,592,333)	(152,947)
Deposits from customers	27,659,053	8,223,583
Other deposits from banks	(1,186,384)	(1,150,108)
Derivative liabilities	553,839	(289,179)
Other liabilities	987,872	(10,729)
Provisions	(40,420)	68,325
Net cashflow from operating activities	10,396,234	5,040,190
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of software	(103,569)	(118,169)
Purchase of property and equipment	(2,478,668)	(1,603,904)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	301,024	1,195,563
Purchase of investment securities	(20,294,053)	(24,154,312)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of securities	12,004,882	18,302,701
Issue cost of other equity instruments	-	(5,295)
Cash payment for acquisition of Pan African Savings and Loans	-	(5,208)
Cash payment for disposal of subsidiary	-	(60,940)
Net cashflow used in investing activities	(10,570,384)	(6,449,564)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowed funds	(6,027,085)	(2,604,444)
Proceeds from borrowed funds	5,457,346	4,234,661
(Coupon)/ proceeds from Additional tier 1 capital	(60,468)	435,449
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders	(327,214)	-
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders	(199,473)	(142,984)
Net cashflow (used in) / from financing activities	(1,156,894)	1,922,682
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,331,044)	513,308
Cash and cash equivalents at start of the year	23,942,170	21,792,575
Effects of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	5,518,257	1,636,287
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	28,129,383	23,942,170

Consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes

1 General information

Ecobank Transnational Incorporated (ETI) and its subsidiaries (together, 'the Group') provide retail, corporate and investment banking services throughout sub Saharan Africa outside South Africa. The Group had presence in 39 countries and employed over 13,175 people as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: 13,167) .

Ecobank Transnational Incorporated is a limited liability company and is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Togo. The address of its registered office is as follows: 2365 Boulevard du Mono, Lomé, Togo. The company has a primary listing on the Ghana Stock Exchange, the Nigerian Stock Exchange and the Bourse Regionale Des Valeurs Mobilieres (Abidjan) Cote D'Ivoire.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been approved by the Board of Directors on 24 February 2023.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements to the extent they have not already been disclosed elsewhere. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The notes also highlight new standards and interpretations issued at the time of preparation of the consolidated financial statements and their potential impact on the Group. The financial statements are for the Group consisting of Ecobank Transnational Incorporated and its subsidiaries.

2.1 Basis of presentation and measurement

The Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) guidance. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the following:

- financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through statement of profit or loss.
- Investment properties at fair value.
- assets held for sale - measured at fair value less cost of disposal
- land and buildings
- the liability for defined benefit obligations recognized at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars, which is the group's functional and presentation currency. The figures shown in the consolidated financial statements are stated in US Dollar thousands.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (shown as two statements), the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the accompanying notes.

The consolidated statement of cash flows shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents arising during the period from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities. Included in cash and cash equivalents are highly liquid investments.

The cash flows from operating activities are determined by using the indirect method. The Group's assignment of the cash flows to operating, investing and financing category depends on the Group's business model.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Directors to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Group's financial statements therefore present the financial position and results fairly. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the group will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of these financial statements. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

2.3 New and amended standards adopted by the group

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2022. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

a) Amendments to IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The Group has adopted the amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations for the first time in the current year. The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

b) Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment for the first time in the current year. The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in statement of profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly'. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

c) Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 37 for the first time in the current year. The amendments specify that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

d) IFRS 9: Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.

These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment. An entity applies the amendment for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The amendment did not have an impact on the Group's financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

The following standards have been issued or amended by the IASB but are yet to become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not applied these standards.

i) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach. The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

In June 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. At the same time, the IASB issued Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

In December 2021, the IASB issued Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9—Comparative Information (Amendment to IFRS 17) to address implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendment addresses challenges in the presentation of comparative information. IFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied.

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.

The impact of this standard is not expected to be material to the Group.

ii) Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non current

The amendments to IAS 1 published in January 2020 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. The IASB is currently considering further amendments to the requirements in IAS 1 on classification of liabilities as current or non-current, including deferring the application of the January 2020 amendments.

iii) Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements—Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The IASB has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted and are applied prospectively. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.

iv) Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors—Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted. However, the IASB retained the concept of changes in accounting estimates in the Standard with the following clarifications:

- A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.
- The effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. The IASB added two examples (Examples 4-5) to the Guidance on implementing IAS 8, which accompanies the Standard. The IASB has deleted one example (Example 3) as it could cause confusion in light of the amendments.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the beginning of that period, with earlier application permitted.

v) Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease.

Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognise the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12.

The IASB also adds an illustrative example to IAS 12 that explains how the amendments are applied.

The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognises:

- A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:
 - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
 - Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related asset
- The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is the Group's presentation currency.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the official exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as FVTOCI 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.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as FVTOCI, are included in other comprehensive income.

c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- i) Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- ii) Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates; (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions) and
- iii) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Exchange differences arising from the above process are reported in shareholders' equity as 'Foreign currency translation differences'.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

d) Classification of Zimbabwe and South Sudan as hyper-inflationary economies.

IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" requires that the financial statements of entities whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy to be adjusted for the effects of changes in a suitable general price index and to be expressed in terms of the current unit of measurement at the closing date of the reporting period. Accordingly, the inflation produced from the date of acquisition or from the revaluation date, as applicable, must be computed in the non-monetary items. The Zimbabwe economy was designated as hyperinflationary from 1 July 2019. As a result, application of IAS 29 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies' has been applied to Ecobank Zimbabwe. In addition, South Sudan is also a hyperinflationary economy. IAS 29 has been applied to Ecobank South Sudan.

IAS 29 requires that adjustments are applicable from the start of the relevant entity's reporting period.

- The income statement is translated at the period end foreign exchange rate instead of an average rate and ;
- Adjustment of the income statement to reflect the impact of inflation and exchange rate movement on holding monetary assets and liabilities in local currency.
- This resulted in a net monetary loss of \$33.9 million recorded in the income statement.

2.6 Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements ('repos') are reclassified in the financial statements as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral; the counterparty liability is included in deposits from banks or deposits from customers, as appropriate. Securities purchased under agreements to resell ('reverse repos') are recorded as loans and advances to other banks or customers, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method. Securities lent to counterparties are also retained in the financial statements.

2.7 Determination of fair value

Fair value under IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement ('IFRS 13') is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market condition (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

For financial instruments traded in active markets, the determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. This includes listed equity securities and quoted debt instruments on exchanges (for example, NSE, BVRM, GSE) and quotes from approved bond market makers.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer or broker, 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. Indications 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 existing at the dates of the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group uses widely recognised valuation models for determining fair values of non-standardized 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.

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 Group 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, and related controls and procedures applied, management believes that these valuation adjustments are necessary and appropriate to fairly state the values of financial instruments carried at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position. 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.

The fair value of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives is determined using valuation methods that are commonly accepted in the financial markets, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. The fair value of foreign exchange forwards is generally based on current forward exchange rates. Structured interest rate derivatives are measured using appropriate option pricing models (for example, the Black-Scholes model) or other procedures such as Monte Carlo simulation.

2.7 Determination of fair value (continued)

The fair value for loans and advances as well as liabilities to banks and customers are determined using a present value model on the basis of contractually agreed cash flows, taking into account credit quality, liquidity and costs.

2.8 Fee and commission income

The Group applies IFRS 15 to all revenue arising from contracts with clients, unless the contracts are in the scope of the standards on leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments. The Group recognises revenues to depict the transfer of promised service to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for the service.

Portfolio management advisory and service fees	Recognised based on the applicable service contracts, in most instances on a time-apportionment basis.
Commission and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of, a transaction for a third party	Recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.
Asset management fees related to investment funds	Recognised over the period in which the service is provided. The initial fees that exceed the level of recurring fees and relate to the future provision of services are deferred and amortised over the projected period over which services will be provided
Wealth management, financial planning and custody services	Recognised over the period in which the service is provided. The initial fees that exceed the level of recurring fees and relate to the future provision of services are deferred and amortised over the projected period over which services will be provided

2.9 Dividend income

Dividends are recognised in the consolidated income statement in other operating income when the entity's right to receive payment is established which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

2.10 Trading income

Trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and it includes all fair value changes and foreign exchange differences.

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). The impairment test also can be performed on a single asset when the fair value less cost to sell or the value in use can be determined reliably. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.12 Share-based payments

The Group engages in equity settled share-based payment transactions in respect of services received from certain categories of its employees. The fair value of the services received is measured by reference to the fair value of the shares or share options granted on the date of the grant. The cost of the employee services received in respect of the shares or share options granted is recognised in the consolidated income statement over the period that the services are received, which is the vesting period.

The fair value of the options granted is determined using option pricing models, which take into account the exercise price of the option, the current share price, the risk free interest rate, the expected volatility of the share price over the life of the option and other relevant factors. Except for those which include terms related to market conditions, vesting conditions included in the terms of the grant are not taken into account in estimating fair value.

Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of shares or share options included in the measurement of the cost of employee services so that ultimately, the amount recognised in the consolidated income statement reflects the number of vested shares or share options.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

2.14 Repossessed collateral and properties

Repossessed collateral are equities, landed properties or other investments repossessed from customers and used to settle the outstanding obligations. Such investments and other assets are classified in accordance with the intention of the Group in the asset class which they belong. Repossessed properties acquired in exchange for loans as part of an orderly realisation are reported in 'other assets'. The repossessed properties are recognised when the risks and rewards of the properties have been transferred to the Group. The corresponding loans are derecognised when the Group becomes the holder of the title deed. The properties acquired are initially recorded fair value. They are subsequently measured at the lower of the carrying amount or net realisable value. No depreciation is charged in respect of these properties. Any subsequent write-down of the acquired properties to net realisable value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Any subsequent increase in net realisable value, to the extent that it does not exceed the cumulative write-down, is also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Gains or losses on disposal of repossessed properties are reported in 'Other operating income' or 'Operating expenses', as the case may be.

2.15 Leases

The group leases various offices, branches, houses, ATM locations, equipment and cars. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 65 years but may have extension options as described in (ii) 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, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

From 1 January 2019, 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. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability 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. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

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 an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Leases (continued)

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the affiliate's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

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.

Payments associated with short-term leases and 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 IT-equipment, copiers and other small items of office furniture.

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

2.16 Investment properties

Properties that are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that are not occupied by the entities in the Group, are classified as investment properties. Investment properties comprise office buildings and Commercial Bank parks leased out under operating lease agreements.

Some properties may be partially occupied by the Group, with the remainder being held for rental income or capital appreciation. If that part of the property occupied by the Group can be sold separately, the Group accounts for the portions separately. The portion that is owner-occupied is accounted for under IAS 16, and the portion that is held for rental income or capital appreciation or both is treated as investment property under IAS 40. When the portions cannot be sold separately, the whole property is treated as investment property only if an insignificant portion is owner-occupied.

Recognition of investment properties takes place only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. This is usually the day when all risks are transferred. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing parts of an existing investment property at the time the cost has been incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the consolidated income statement in the year in which they arise. Subsequent expenditure is included in the asset's carrying amount 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. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Rental income from investment property is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The fair value of investment properties is based on the nature, location and condition of the specific asset. The fair value is calculated by discounting the expected net rentals at a rate that reflects the current market conditions as of the valuation date adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. The fair value of investment property does not reflect future capital expenditure that will improve or enhance the property and does not reflect the related future benefits from this future expenditure. These valuations are performed annually by external appraisers.

Investment properties are derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. The gain or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised as other income in the profit and loss.

2.17 Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are initially recognised at cost if it is probable that any future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the group and they have a cost that can be measured reliably. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the carrying amount of items of property and equipment if it is measurable and it is probable that it increases the future economic benefits associated with the asset. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to other operating expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land and buildings comprise mainly branches and offices and are measured using the revaluation model. All other property and equipment used by the Group is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Subsequent to initial recognition, motor vehicles, furniture and equipment, installations and computer equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Land and buildings are carried at revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. If an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the entire class of property, plant and equipment to which that asset belongs shall be revalued. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the reporting date. If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be credited directly to other comprehensive income. However, the increase shall be recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. If an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease shall be recognised in profit or loss. However, the decrease shall be debited directly to equity under the heading of revaluation reserve to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. For assets revalued, 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. Land and buildings are the class of items that are revalued on a regular basis. The other items are evaluated at cost

An independent valuation of the Group's land and buildings was performed by professionally qualified independent valuers to determine the fair value of the land and buildings as at year end. The revaluation surplus net of applicable deferred income taxes was credited to other comprehensive income and is shown in 'revaluation reserve – property and equipment' in shareholders equity. Fair value is derived by applying internationally acceptable and appropriately benchmarked valuation techniques such as depreciated replacement cost or market value approach. The depreciated replacement cost approach involves estimating the value of the property in its existing use and the gross replacement cost. For these appropriate deductions are made to allow for age, condition and economic or functional obsolescence, environmental and other factors that might result in the existing property being worth less than a new replacement. The market value approach involves comparing the properties with identical or similar properties, for which evidence of recent transaction is available or alternatively identical or similar properties that are available in the market for sale making adequate adjustments on price information to reflect any differences in terms of actual time of the transaction, including legal, physical and economic characteristics of the properties.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

- Buildings	25-50 year
- Leasehold improvements	25 years or over the period of the lease if less than 25 years
- Furniture, equipment installations	3-5 years
- Motors vehicles	3-10 years

2.17 Property and equipment (Continued)

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

2.18 Intangible assets

a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiaries and associates at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in investments in associates.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. Each of those cash-generating units is represented by each primary reporting segment.

Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstance indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment is tested by comparing the present value of the expected future cash flows from a cash generating unit with the carrying value of its net assets, including attributable goodwill. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

b) Computer software licences

Acquired computer software licences are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised on the basis of the expected useful lives.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense incurred. Development costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives (not exceeding three years).

2.19 Income tax

a) Current income tax

Income tax payable (receivable) is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax law in the respective jurisdiction and is recognised as an expense (income) for the period except to the extent that current tax related to items that are charged or credited in other comprehensive income or directly to equity. In these circumstances, current tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income or to equity (for example, current tax on debt instruments at FVOCI).

Where the Group has tax losses that can be relieved against a tax liability for a previous year, it recognises those losses as an asset, because the tax relief is recoverable by refund of tax previously paid. This asset is offset against an existing current tax balance. Where tax losses can be relieved only by carry-forward against taxable profits of future periods, a deductible temporary difference arises. Those losses carried forward are set off against deferred tax liabilities carried in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group does not offset income tax liabilities and current income tax assets.

b) Deferred income tax

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

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property, plant and equipment, revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities, provisions for pensions and other post-retirement benefits and carry-forwards; and, in relation to acquisitions, on the difference between the fair values of the net assets acquired and their tax base, fair value changes on investment securities, tax loss carried forward, revaluation on property and equipment. Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The tax effects of carry-forwards of unused losses or unused tax credits are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax related to fair value re-measurement of investment securities, which are recognised in other comprehensive income, is also recognised in the other comprehensive income and subsequently in the consolidated income statement together with the deferred gain or loss.

2.20 Provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more probable than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. The Group recognises no provisions for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class 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 management's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.21 Employee benefits

a) Pension obligations

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. A 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, 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 using the projected unit credit method. The present value of 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 currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market rates on government bonds are used.

2.21 Employee benefits (continued)

a) Pension obligations (continued)

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.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

b) 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.

c) Termination benefits

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

d) Profit-sharing and bonus plans

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

e) Short term benefits

The Group seeks to ensure that the compensation arrangements for its employees are fair and provide adequate protection for current and retiring employees. Employee benefits are determined based on individual level and performance within defined salary bands for each employee grade. Individual position and job responsibilities will also be considered in determining employee benefits. Employees will be provided adequate medical benefits and insurance protection against disability and other unforeseen situations. Employees shall be provided with retirement benefits in accordance with the Separation and Termination policies. Details of employee benefits are available with Group or Country Human Resources

2.22 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contracts is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the income statement as other operating income.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

2.23 Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Group comprise convertible notes that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognised initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognised initially at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition except on conversion or expiry. When the conversion option is not exercised upon maturity, the equity component remains in equity.

2.24 Fiduciary activities

Group companies commonly act as trustees and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. An assessment of control has been performed and this does not result in control for the group. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

2.25 Share capital

Financial instruments issued are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash, other financial assets, or issue available number of own equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of this new financial instrument are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

Securities that carry a discretionary coupon and have no fixed maturity or redemption date are classified as other equity instruments. Interest payments on these securities are recognized as distributions from equity in the period in which they are paid.

a) Share issue costs

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or to the acquisition of a business are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

b) Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by Ecobank Transnational Incorporated's shareholders. Dividends for the year that are declared after the reporting date are disclosed in the subsequent events note.

c) Treasury shares

Where the company purchases its equity share capital, the consideration paid is deducted from total shareholders' equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders' equity.

2.26 Segment reporting

The Group's segmental reporting is in accordance with IFRS 8, Operating Segments ("IFRS 8"). Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Group Executive Committee, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and has been identified by the Group as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

All transactions between business segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with intra-segment revenue and costs being eliminated in head office. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance.

In accordance with IFRS 8, the Group has the following business segments: Corporate & Investment Banking, Commercial Banking and Consumer Banking.

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

Non-current assets (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets (or components of a disposal group) are remeasured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter the assets (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to reduce goodwill and then to remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to financial assets, deferred tax assets, investment properties, insurance assets and employee benefit assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss until finally sold. Property, equipment and intangible assets, once classified as held for sale, are not depreciated or amortised.

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interests in its former subsidiary after the sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other assets in the statement of financial position. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

2.28 Discontinued operations:

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation, is part of single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with the view to resale. The Group presents discontinued operations in a separate line in the income statement.

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

2.29 Comparatives

Except when a standard or an interpretation permits or requires otherwise, all amounts are reported or disclosed with comparative information.

Where IAS 8, Accounting policies ("IAS 8"), changes in accounting estimates and errors' applies, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

2.30 Financial assets and liabilities

2.30.1 Financial assets - Classification and Measurement Policies

Financial assets are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are classified and subsequently measured at fair value through statement of profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or amortized cost based on our business model for managing the financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For non-revolving facilities, origination date is the date the facility is disbursed while origination date for revolving facilities is the date the line is availed. Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date. All other financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives, are initially recognized on the trade date at which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

a) A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, debt instruments in this category are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost is calculated using the expected credit loss approach. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

b) A debt instrument is measured at FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial asset; and
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the holder's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds. Movements in the carrying amount of these assets 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 Net investment income. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

c) A debt instrument is measured at FVTPL

- Debt instruments measured at FVTPL include assets held for trading purposes, assets held as part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis and assets whose cash flows do not represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets may also be designated at FVTPL if by so doing eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise. These instruments are measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, with transaction costs recognized immediately in the Income Statement as part of trading income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized as part of trading income in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

d) Equity Instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the holder'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. Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL. However, on initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect for strategic or long term investment reasons to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. On adoption of the standard, the Group did designate some of its equity instruments as FVTOCI. Gains and losses on these instruments including when derecognized/sold are recorded in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit or Loss. For equity instruments measured at FVTPL, changes in fair value are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Dividends received are recorded in other income in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Any transaction costs incurred upon purchase of the security are added to the cost basis of the security and are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit or Loss on sale of the security (this only apply for equity instruments measured at FVTOCI).

e) 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 FVTPL. 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. For example the liquidity portfolio of assets, which is held by Ecobank Ghana (subsidiary of the Group) as part of liquidity management and is generally classified within the hold to collect and sell business model. 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 FVTPL. 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:

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.30 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

e) Business model assessment

- 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 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.

(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.

(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 one (1) per cent of the carrying amount (book value) of the total assets within the business model.

(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: The following reasons outlined below may constitute 'Other Reasons' that may necessitate selling financial assets from the portfolio held with the sole objective of collecting cashflows category that will not constitute a change in business model:

- Selling the financial asset to realize 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 depends upon the facts and circumstances which need to be judged by the management

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

f) Assessment of 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.

2.30.2 Financial liabilities

Derivative liabilities are classified as at FVTPL and are measured at fair value with the gains and losses arising from changes in their fair value included in the consolidated income statement and are reported as 'Trading income'. These financial instruments are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as 'Derivative financial instruments'.

Financial liabilities that are not classified as at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are deposits from banks and customers, other deposits, financial liabilities in other liabilities, borrowed funds for which the fair value option is not applied, convertible bonds and subordinated debts.

2.30.3 Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model on financial assets

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.

2.30.3 Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model on financial assets (continued)

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.

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.

Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

a) 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.

b) 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 derecognized. (Refer to note 2.30.6).

The ECL are then 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.

c) Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt financial assets carried at FVTOCI 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.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses..

The Group considers failure by the issuer of debt securities to meet coupon and/or principal repayments within the required period, including any contracted grace periods, to infer that the debt security is credit-impaired.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial 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. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered impaired.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in debt securities is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors.

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The issuer's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.

d) 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 within Other liabilities;
- 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 FVTOCI: 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 in Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

e) Write-off

The bank may write off exposures, subject to regulatory guidance and or imperatives, or at its own discretion, after taking full provisions on the exposure; however, remediation efforts shall continue for such exposures, until the Group Credit Risk Officer or his designate approves for abandonment.

f) Definition of default

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default which is fully aligned with the 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 has an internal obligor risk rating (ORR) of 9 or 10.

Qualitative criteria

The borrower meets unlikelihood to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- The borrower is in long-term forbearance
- The borrower is deceased
- The borrower is insolvent
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenant(s)
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower's financial difficulty
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy
- Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

Notes

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

f) Definition of default (continued)

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.

Curing

The Bank considers an instrument previously in default to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets the default criteria. For the purposes of staging however, the facility will observe a probationary period of 90 days before transferring to a higher credit quality stage. For the purpose of determining that a cure has occurred the Bank classifies facilities to be either in a performing state or non-performing state. A facility is said to have cured when it transitions from a non-performing state into a performing state.

Performing state consists of facilities classified internally as I, IA or IIA while non-performing state consists of IIN, III and IV.

Facilities that have moved from a non-performing state into a performing state are required to observe a 90 day probationary period before they are considered to be cured for IFRS 9 staging purposes.

Backward transition

The Bank would assess if there has been a reversal in the conditions leading to a significant increase in credit risk of facilities such that they can be transferred from stage 3 to stage 2, stage 2 to stage 1 or stage 3 to stage 1. Where the Bank has reviewed a facility and determined that there has been a reversal of the conditions leading to a significant increase in its credit risk, such facilities must observe a probationary period before it can be transferred to a better stage.

The Probationary period to be applied shall be:

- Transfer from Stage 2 to 1:- 90 days
- Transfer from Stage 3 to 2:- 90 days
- Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1:- 180 days

g) 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:

(i) The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default (2.30.3 f above) and credit-impaired financial assets" (2.30.3 c 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type:

- (i) For secured products, this is primarily based on collateral type and projected collateral values, historical discounts to market/book values due to forced sales, time to repossession and recovery costs observed.
- (ii) For unsecured products, LGD's are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers. These LGD's are influenced by collection strategies, including contracted debt sales and price.

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.

h) 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 considers deterioration in the credit rating of obligor/counterparty based on the Group's internal rating system or external ratings while qualitative factors considers 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.

i) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The assessment of Expected Credit Losses incorporates the use of forward-looking information. The Group has identified the key economic variables impacting its credit risk and expected credit losses and performed historical analysis to determine the significance and impact of these economic variables on its credit risk and expected credit losses. Significant economic variables and the impact of these variables on credit losses vary by clusters and affiliates within the Group. The key drivers for credit risk for the Group are: gross domestic product, commodity prices, oil prices, foreign exchange rates and inflation rate. The impact of these economic variables on the expected credit losses has been determined by performing multi-variate analysis to understand the impact that changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of expected credit losses.

The forecasts of these economic variables, constitute three scenarios, the best estimate, the optimistic, and the downturn scenario.

Notes

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models (continued)

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Group's Economics team also provide other possible scenarios along with scenario weightings. The number 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. 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 represents. The Group measures expected credit losses as a probability weighted expected credit losses. These probability-weighted expected credit losses are determined by running each of the scenarios through the relevant expected credit loss model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting (as opposed to weighting the inputs).

The assessment of SICR is performed using the changes in credit risk rating (as a proxy for lifetime PD) 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). As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihood of occurrence are subject to high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may significantly differ from those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities an asymmetry within the Group's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of scenarios.

The economic scenario forecasts used as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	Weighting	2022 Current year actual	2023 Forecast
NIGERIA			
GDP Growth			
Base	40%	4.39%	4.11%
Upside	23%	4.39%	8.32%
Downside	37%	4.39%	-0.11%
Price of Crude/USD			
Base	40%	85.25	89.41
Upside	23%	85.25	125.98
Downside	37%	85.25	52.83
UEMOA			
Commodity Price Index			
Base	40%	627.48	625.731
Upside	17%	627.48	831.765
Downside	43%	627.48	419.697
GDP Growth			
Base	40%	6.30%	5.89%
Upside	17%	6.30%	9.32%
Downside	43%	6.30%	2.46%
AWA			
GDP Growth			
Base	40%	5.09%	5.39%
Upside	22%	5.09%	6.29%
Downside	38%	5.09%	4.48%

j) Expected Life

For instruments in Stage 2 or Stage 3, loss allowances reflect expected credit losses over the expected remaining lifetime of the instrument. For most instruments, the expected life is limited to the remaining contractual life. An exemption is provided for certain instruments with the following characteristics: (a) the instrument includes both a loan and undrawn commitment component; (b) we have the contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment; and (c) our exposure to credit losses is not limited to the contractual notice period. For products in scope of this exemption, the expected life may exceed the remaining contractual life and is the period over which our exposure to credit losses is not mitigated by our normal credit risk management actions. This period varies by product and risk category and is estimated based on our historical experience with similar exposures and consideration of credit risk management actions taken as part of our regular credit review cycle. Products in scope of this exemption include credit cards, overdraft balances and certain revolving lines of credit. Judgment is required in determining the instruments in scope for this exemption and estimating the appropriate remaining life based on our historical experience and credit risk mitigation practices.

2.30.4 Interest income

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the consolidated income statement using the effective interest method. The Group calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired (as set out in Note 2.30.3) and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Group calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Group reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, financial instruments designated at FVTPL. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets measured at FVTOCI are also recorded by using the EIR method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the 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 (for example, 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.

Once a financial asset or a Group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group calculates interest income by calculating the credit-adjusted EIR and applying that rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The credit-adjusted EIR is the interest rate that, at original recognition, discounts the estimated future cash flows to the amortised cost of the assets.

2.30.5 Reclassification of financial assets

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A change in the Group's business model will occur only when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations such as:

- Significant internal restructuring or business combinations;
- Disposal of a business line i.e. disposal of a business segment
- Any other reason that might warrant a change in the Group's business model as determined by management based on facts and circumstances

The following are not considered to be changes in the business model:

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

When reclassification occurs, the Group reclassifies all affected financial assets in accordance with the new business model. Reclassification is applied prospectively from the 'reclassification date'. Reclassification date is 'the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model. Gains, losses or interest previously recognised are not restated when reclassification occurs.

There were no changes to any of the Group's business models during the current year.

2.30.6 Modification of financial assets

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the terms of loans provided to customers. This may be due to commercial renegotiations, or for distressed loans, with a view to maximising recovery.

Such restructuring activities include extended payment term arrangements, payment holidays and payment forgiveness. 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.

The Group may determine that the credit risk has significantly improved after restructuring, so that the assets are moved from Stage 3 or Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL) to Stage 1 (12-month ECL). This is only the case for assets which have performed in accordance with the new terms for six consecutive months or more.

The Group continues to monitor if there is a subsequent significant increase in credit risk in relation to such assets through the use of specific models for modified assets.

If the contractual cash flows of a financial asset measured at amortised cost are modified (changed or restructured, including distressed restructures), the bank determines whether this is a substantial modification, which could result in the derecognition of the existing asset and the recognition of a new asset. If the change is simply a non-substantial modification of the existing terms it would not result in derecognition.

A modification of a financial asset is substantial and will thus result in derecognition of the original financial asset, where the modified contractual terms are priced to reflect current conditions on the date of modification and are not merely an attempt to recover outstanding amounts. Where the modification does not result in an accounting derecognition the original asset continues to be recognised. In this case, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

The following transactions are entered into by the bank in the normal course of business, in terms of which it modifies the contractual terms of the asset and either achieves derecognition or continues to recognise the asset:

Modification without derecognition		
Debt Restructuring - Modification of contractual cash flows	Debt restructuring activities include extended payment term arrangements, payment holidays and payment forgiveness.	The existing asset is not derecognised. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the renegotiated or modified financial asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.
Modifications with derecognition (i.e. substantial modifications)		
Loans and Advances	The process for modifying an advance (which is not part of a debt restructuring) is substantially the same as the process for raising a new advance, including reassessing the customer's credit risk, repricing the asset and entering into a new legal agreement.	The existing asset is derecognised and a new asset is recognised at fair value based on the modified contractual terms.

2.30.7 Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. The Group derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

2.30.8 Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial assets that are transferred to a third party but do not qualify for derecognition are presented in the statement of financial position as 'Pledged Assets', if the transferee has the right to sell or repledge them.

2.31 Financial guarantee 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.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision within "Other liabilities". 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.

2.32 Offsetting financial instruments

In accordance with IAS 32, the Group reports financial assets and liabilities on a net basis on the statement of financial position 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 realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRSs, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the trading activity.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.33 Classes of financial instruments

The Group classifies the financial instruments into classes that reflect the nature of information and take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. The classification made can be seen in the table below:

Financial assets

Category (as defined by IFRS9)

Fair Value Through Statement of Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Class (as determined by the Group)

Trading financial assets
Derivative financial instruments

Amortised Cost

Cash and balances with central banks
Loans and advances to banks
Loans and advances to customers
Other assets

Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

Treasury bills and other eligible bills
Investment securities
Pledged assets

Financial liabilities

Category (as defined by IFRS9)

Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit or loss
Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Class (as determined by the Group)

Derivative financial instruments
Deposits from banks
Deposits from customers
Borrowed funds
Other liabilities,

Off balance sheet financial instruments

Category (as defined by IFRS9)

Loan commitments
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities

Class (as determined by the Group)

Loan commitments
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates, which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and major sources of estimation uncertainty. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in the related notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

a) Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Group reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least monthly. Where impairment has been identified, an allowance for impairment is recorded. 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 in which case loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. 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 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'. Loss allowances on such low credit risk instrument are recognised at the equivalent of 12-month ECL.

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as the expected life of the instrument, determination of significant increase in credit risk, selection of appropriate macro-economic variables and other forward-looking information etc.

(i) Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk and choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. In assessing SICR, 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 judgment has been applied in this process.

(ii) Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL

The scenario weightings applied in the incorporation of the forward-looking information into the calculation of ECL 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 forward-looking information used in ECL are based on forecasts. 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 the Group's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

3 Critical accounting estimates, and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

(iii) Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL

In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Group makes judgements as to movement in the level of credit risk on the instrument since origination. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

(iv) Establishing Probability of Default parameters (PD)

The bank estimates the PD as the ratio of exposures transitioning to default at the end of an observation period to the initial exposures at the start of an observation period. The observation period is one quarter. The data for the analysis would cover several years, hence the several quarters are observed. The estimated quarterly PD is the average of the number of quarters observed over the years covering the default database.

The estimated average quarterly PD is transformed into 12 month PDs using and lifetime PDs using Markov matrix calculus.

(v) Establishing loss given default parameters (LGD)

LGDs are determined by estimating expected future cash flows, adjusted for forward-looking information. These cash flows include direct costs and proceeds from the sale of collateral. Collateral recovery rates are based on historically observed outcomes. The statistical models applied implicitly assume that risk drivers that influence default risk, payment behaviour and recovery expectations within historical data will continue to be relevant in the future.

b) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. To the extent practical, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect reported fair value of 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 existing at the dates of the consolidated statement of financial position.

c) Goodwill impairment

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2.18. These calculations require the use of estimates. The recoverable amount of all CGUs has been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use post-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Goodwill impairment charge of \$1.6 million arose in the year 2022.

d) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

e) Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test (please see financial assets sections of Note 2.30.1). The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

f) Hyper-inflationary accounting

Beginning July 1, 2019, the Group has designated Zimbabwe as a hyper-inflationary economy in accordance with IAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyper-Inflationary Economies, and has therefore employed the use of the hyper-inflationary accounting to consolidate and report its Zimbabwe operating subsidiary. South Sudan is also a hyperinflationary company. The determination of whether an economy is hyper-inflationary requires the Group to make certain estimates and judgements, such as assessment of historic inflation rates and anticipation of future trends. In addition, the application of hyperinflationary accounting in accordance with IAS 29 requires the selection and use of price indices to estimate the impact of inflation on the non-monetary assets and liabilities, and results of operations of the Group. The selection of price indices is based on the Group's assessment of various available price indices on the basis of reliability and relevance. Changes in any such estimates may significantly impact the carrying value of those nonmonetary assets or liabilities, and results of operations, which are subject to hyper-inflationary adjustments, and the related gains and losses within the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

g) Impact of Ghana Economic Environment

Recent adverse global events have placed pressure on the Ghanaian economy. Consequently critical accounting estimates, and judgements have been applied in preparation of the financial statements. Refer to note 32.

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

4 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill commitments to lend.

4.1 Liquidity risk management process

The Group's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Group and monitored by a separate team in Group Treasury, includes:

- Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or are borrowed by customers;
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- Monitoring statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements; and
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

4.2 Undiscounted cash flows

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Group by remaining contractual maturities at the statement of financial position 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.

As at 31 December 2022

	Up to 1 month	1 -3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	2,568,620	-	-	-	1,725,190	4,293,810
Trading financial assets	29,723	46,421	25,713	47,435	34,800	184,092
Derivative financial instruments	1,789	-	113,873	23,071	-	138,733
Loans and advances to banks	875,059	218,633	230,813	243,745	60	1,568,310
Loans and advances to customers	2,243,226	2,399,212	2,122,432	2,648,415	2,558,055	11,971,340
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	354,800	842,933	1,245,287	94,047	-	2,537,067
Investment securities	1,292,258	100,821	511,170	3,114,812	2,046,426	7,065,487
Pledged assets	-	-	94,095	61,801	-	155,896
Other assets	48,138	177,325	292,911	282,629	221,138	1,022,141
Total assets (expected maturity dates)	7,413,613	3,785,345	4,636,294	6,515,955	6,585,689	28,936,876
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	1,222,432	399,128	751,893	102,780	1,719	2,477,952
Deposit from customers	15,945,627	1,116,839	1,194,258	2,511,091	184,092	20,951,907
Other borrowed funds	60,921	20,226	138,159	1,060,224	1,066,896	2,346,426
Other liabilities	55,818	197,762	286,033	303,308	112,912	955,833
Derivative financial instruments	27,845	13,540	48,368	6,989	-	96,742
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	17,312,643	1,747,495	2,418,711	3,984,392	1,365,619	26,828,860
Gap analysis	(9,899,030)	2,037,850	2,217,583	2,531,563	5,220,050	2,108,016
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities						
Loan commitments	-	-	991,226	466,460	-	1,457,686
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	-	-	2,315,542	1,089,667	-	3,405,209
	-	-	3,306,768	1,556,127	-	4,862,895
As at 31 December 2021						
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	2,532,201	-	-	-	1,676,937	4,209,138
Financial Asset held for trading	23,010	45,726	104,503	101,881	101,751	376,871
Derivative financial instruments	46,737	588	11,435	24,538	-	83,298
Loans and advances to banks	2,443,592	798,339	344,434	-	-	3,586,365
Loans and advances to customers	2,512,835	1,598,742	2,011,593	3,162,176	1,398,399	10,683,745
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	383,510	737,754	1,091,532	38,051	18,657	2,269,504
Investment securities	1,302,652	293,083	1,096,817	3,029,331	1,891,634	7,613,517
Pledged assets	-	-	148,299	71,299	-	219,598
Other assets	574,815	165,292	83,997	36,577	40,755	901,436
Total assets (expected maturity dates)	9,819,352	3,639,524	4,892,610	6,463,853	5,128,133	29,943,472
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	2,713,500	230,735	562,501	273,048	-	3,779,784
Deposit from customers	17,300,643	523,032	1,172,884	844,892	109,320	19,950,771
Borrowed funds	162,176	409,982	278,383	1,155,906	892,390	2,898,837
Other liabilities	405,669	207,047	606,073	150,780	44,129	1,413,698
Derivative financial instruments	22,131	-	6,970	-	-	29,101
Total liabilities(contractual maturity dates)	20,604,119	1,370,796	2,626,811	2,424,626	1,045,839	28,072,191
Gap analysis	(10,784,767)	2,268,728	2,265,799	4,039,227	4,082,294	1,871,281
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities						
Loan commitments	-	-	729,347	343,222	-	1,072,569
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	-	-	2,487,166	1,170,431	-	3,657,597
	-	-	3,216,513	1,513,653	-	4,730,166

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

(a) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value on the group's consolidated statement of financial position.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31 Dec. 2022	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2022	31 Dec. 2021
Financial assets:				
Cash and balances with central banks	4,293,810	4,209,138	4,293,810	4,209,138
Loans and advances to banks	1,496,567	2,290,810	1,499,725	2,988,638
Loans and advances to customers	11,521,012	9,575,865	11,721,340	9,720,135
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	1,126,023	901,436	1,126,023	901,436
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits from banks	2,461,934	2,229,935	955,833	2,412,243
Deposit from customers	20,813,313	19,713,349	20,881,908	19,950,771
Other liabilities (excluding deferred income)	955,833	756,924	955,833	756,924
Borrowed funds	2,278,392	2,352,437	2,293,588	2,898,837

(i) Cash

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

(ii) Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances to banks include inter-bank placements and items in the course of collection. The carrying amount of floating rate placements and overnight deposits is a reasonable approximation of fair value. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and remaining maturity.

(iii) 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.

(iv) Deposit from banks, due to customers and other deposits

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.

(v) 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

(vi) Other liabilities

The carrying amount of financial liabilities in other liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value as these are short term in nature

(b) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components.

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Treasury and other eligible bills	275,525	2,180,214	-	148,405	1,938,680	-
Trading financial assets	48,361	124,834	-	64,043	281,999	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	137,468	-	-	78,404	-
Pledged assets	-	153,970	-	-	206,001	-
Investment securities	394,900	6,487,820	121,714	369,775	6,070,554	119,899
Total financial assets	718,786	9,084,306	121,714	582,223	8,575,638	119,899
Derivative financial instruments	-	94,224	-	-	29,101	-
Total financial liabilities	-	94,224	-	-	29,101	-

(c) Financial instrument classification

31 December 2022

Assets

	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI - Debt Instruments	Equity Instruments at FVTPL	FVTOCI - Equity instruments	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total
Cash and balances with central banks	4,293,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,293,810
Trading financial assets	17,815	155,380	-	-	-	-	-	173,195
Derivative financial instruments	-	137,468	-	-	-	-	-	137,468
Loans and advances to banks	1,496,567	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,496,567
Loans and advances to customers	11,002,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,002,905
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	276,791	-	2,178,948	-	-	-	-	2,455,739
Investment securities - Equity instruments	-	-	-	104,870	121,714	-	-	226,584
Investment securities - Debt instruments	307,621	-	6,470,229	-	-	-	-	6,777,850
Pledged assets	153,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,970
Other assets, excluding prepayments	1,022,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,022,141
Total	18,571,620	292,848	8,649,177	104,870	121,714	-	-	27,740,229

Liabilities

Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,461,934	2,461,934
Deposit from customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,813,313	20,813,313
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	94,224	-	94,224
Borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,278,392	2,278,392
Other liabilities, excluding non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	955,833	955,833
Total	-	-	-	-	-	94,224	26,509,472	26,603,696

31 December 2021

Assets

	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI - Debt Instruments	Equity Instruments at FVTPL	FVTOCI - Equity instruments	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total
Cash and balances with central banks	4,209,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,209,138
Trading financial assets	-	346,042	-	-	-	-	-	346,042
Derivative financial instruments	-	78,404	-	-	-	-	-	78,404
Loans and advances to banks	2,289,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,289,445
Loans and advances to customers	9,575,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,575,865
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	-	-	2,087,085	-	-	-	-	2,087,085
Investment securities - Equity instruments	-	-	-	78,413	119,899	-	-	198,312
Investment securities - Debt instruments	214,659	-	6,147,257	-	-	-	-	6,361,916
Pledged assets	206,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	206,001
Other assets, excluding prepayments	901,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	901,436
Total	17,396,544	424,446	8,234,342	78,413	119,899	-	-	26,253,644

Liabilities

Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,229,935	2,229,935
Deposit from customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,713,349	19,713,349
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	29,101	-	29,101
Borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,352,437	2,352,437
Other liabilities, excluding non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	756,924	756,924
Total	-	-	-	-	-	29,101	25,052,645	25,081,746

6 Financial Capital Management

The Group's capital management objectives are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by regulators in the markets where the Group's entities operate and safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern;
- To maintain a strong capital base that supports the development of the business; and
- To sustain a sufficient level of returns for the Group's shareholders.

On a consolidated basis, the Group is required to comply with Basel II/III capital requirements set by the BCEAO for banks headquartered in the UEMOA zone. On a standalone basis, banking subsidiaries are required to maintain minimum capital levels and minimum capital adequacy ratios which are determined by their national or regional regulators.

The Group's capital is divided into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital: share capital (net of treasury shares), retained earnings, reserves created by appropriations of retained earnings, and non-controlling interests allowed as Tier 1 capital by the regulator. Certain intangibles and goodwill are deducted in calculating Tier 1 capital; and

- Tier 2 capital: subordinated debt and other loss-absorbing instruments, certain revaluation reserves, and noncontrolling interests allowed as Tier 2 capital by the regulator.

Risk-weighted assets are calculated in accordance with regulatory guidelines. Credit risk-weighted assets are measured by applying a hierarchy of risk weights related to the nature of the risks associated with each of the Group's on- and off-balance sheet asset classes. Operational risk weighted assets are calculated by applying a scaling factor to the Group's average gross income over the last three years. Market risk-weighted assets are calculated by applying factors to the Group's trading exposures to foreign currencies, interest rates, and prices.

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the Group. UEMOA minimum regulatory capital requirements will go to 7.5% CET1 CAR, 8.5% Tier 1 CAR and 11.5% Total CAR with effect from 2023. The Group has remained compliant with the UEMOA minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratios for Regionally systemically important banks (8.5% CET 1 CAR, 9.5% Tier 1 CAR, and 12.25% for Total CAR). Regulatory capital ratios are submitted to our regulator every six months. The ratios for June 2022, has been submitted to the regulator by October 31, 2022.

	30 June 2022	31 Dec 2021
Common Equity Tier 1 capital		
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	2,113,961	2,113,961
Retained earnings	524,723	434,419
IFRS 9 Day One transition adjustment	74,825	99,767
Statutory reserves	635,814	635,814
Other reserves	(2,060,747)	(1,848,142)
Non-controlling interests	206,566	220,170
Less: goodwill	(18,339)	(18,339)
Less: intangibles	(79,702)	(103,949)
Less: other deductions	(8,782)	-
Total CET 1 capital	1,388,319	1,533,701
Additional Tier 1 capital		
Additional Tier 1 instrument	75,000	75,000
Minority interests included in Tier 2 capital	21,908	22,931
Total Additional Tier 1 capital	96,908	97,931
Total qualifying Tier 1 capital	1,485,227	1,631,632
Tier 2 capital		
Subordinated debt and other instruments		
Revaluation reserve	488,556	481,362
Minority interests included in Tier 2 capital	83,305	83,305
	56,693	59,131
Total qualifying Tier 2 capital	628,554	623,798
Total regulatory capital	2,113,781	2,255,431
Risk-weighted assets:		
Credit risk weighted assets	11,554,182	12,058,253
Market risk weighted assets	26,580	77,745
Operational risk weighted assets	3,135,424	3,135,424
Total risk-weighted assets	14,716,186	15,271,422
CET 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio	9.4%	10.0%
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio	10.1%	10.7%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	14.4%	14.8%

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	Year ended 31 December 2022		Year ended 31 December 2021	
	US\$'000	GHC'000	US\$'000	GHC'000
7 Net interest income				
Interest income				
Loans and advances to banks	56,080	463,763	34,245	198,826
Loans and advances to customers	862,140	7,129,613	784,112	4,552,544
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	221,007	1,827,655	198,596	1,153,046
Investment securities	456,649	3,776,337	445,025	2,583,809
Others	2,442	20,195	3,615	20,989
	1,598,318	13,217,563	1,465,593	8,509,214
Other interest income				
Trading financial assets	19,136	158,248	7,961	46,222
	1,617,454	13,375,811	1,473,554	8,555,436
Interest expense				
Deposits from banks	46,573	385,143	48,714	282,833
Interest expense on lease liabilities	4,277	35,369	4,533	26,319
Due to customers	387,369	3,203,415	324,619	1,884,733
Other borrowed funds	160,298	1,325,612	148,029	859,454
Others	5,234	43,283	3,229	18,748
	603,751	4,992,822	529,124	3,072,087
8 Net fee and commission income				
Fee and commission income:				
Credit related fees and commissions	140,871	1,164,957	144,412	838,454
Portfolio and other management fees	13,032	107,770	9,525	55,302
Corporate finance fees	18,329	151,575	8,438	48,991
Cash management and related fees	236,046	1,952,022	218,671	1,269,601
Card management fees	94,733	783,411	78,177	453,895
Brokerage fees and commissions	9,140	75,585	10,174	59,070
Other fees	21,461	177,475	30,752	178,546
	533,612	4,412,795	500,149	2,903,859
Fee and commission expense				
Brokerage fees paid	2,434	20,128	2,069	12,013
Bank charges	33,161	274,231	19,449	112,921
Other fees paid	27,320	225,927	27,202	157,934
	62,915	520,286	48,720	282,868
9 Net trading income				
Translation gains less losses	266,645	2,205,066	202,714	1,176,955
Transaction gains less losses	24,372	201,548	66,062	383,555
Trading income on securities	19,589	161,995	26,841	155,839
	310,606	2,568,609	295,617	1,716,349
10 Net investment income				
Net gains from investment securities	13,230	109,408	18,563	107,777
	-	-	-	-
11 Other operating income				
Lease income	518	4,284	420	2,439
Fair value loss on asset held for sale	(799)	(6,607)	(592)	(3,437)
Fair value gain on investment properties	131	1,081	-	-
Dividend income	3,746	30,978	4,823	28,002
Profit on sale of property and equipment	25,212	208,494	15,778	91,607
Profit on deemed associates disposal (Pan African Savings and Loans of C	-	-	543	3,153
Recovery	7,887	65,223	-	-
Rental income	5,054	41,795	-	-
Other	11,812	97,684	25,703	149,230
	53,561	442,932	46,675	270,994
12 Impairment losses on loans and advances and other financial assets				
Impairment losses on loans and advances	270,160	2,234,135	374,117	2,172,118
Recoveries	(259,832)	(2,148,725)	(204,507)	(1,187,365)
Impairment charge on other financial assets	187,738	1,552,531	48,070	279,094
	198,066	1,637,941	217,680	1,263,847
13 Non-conversion premium on bonds				
	40,000	330,787	-	-
	40,000	330,787	-	-
14 Operating expenses				
Staff expenses	447,358	3,699,503	454,937	2,641,358
Depreciation and amortisation	101,282	837,569	108,669	630,931
Other operating expenses	501,741	4,149,233	471,092	2,735,154
	1,050,381	8,686,305	1,034,698	6,007,443
15 Taxation				
Corporate Income Tax	165,183	1,366,008	158,019	917,457
Deferred income tax	8,155	67,439	(35,738)	(207,494)
	173,338	1,433,447	122,281	709,963

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16 Earnings per share

	31 Dec. 2022	31 Dec. 2021
Basic		
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue outstanding during the period.		
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company from continuing operations	286,430	261,340
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company from discontinued operations	-	894
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (in thousands)	24,592,619	24,592,619
Basic earnings per share (expressed in US cents per share) from continuing operations	1.165	1.063
Basic earnings per share (expressed in US cents per share) from discontinued operations	-	0.004
Diluted		
Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The company has two categories of dilutive potential ordinary shares: convertible debts and share options granted to employees.		
The convertible debt is assumed to have been converted into ordinary shares, and the net profit is adjusted to eliminate the interest expense less the tax effect. For the share options, a calculation is made to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Company's shares) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.		
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company from continuing operations	286,430	261,340
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company from discontinued operations	-	894
Adjusted profit	-	894
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (in thousands)	24,592,619	24,592,619
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share (in thousands)	24,592,619	24,592,619
Dilutive earnings per share (expressed in US cents per share) from continuing operations	1.165	1.063
Dilutive earnings per share (expressed in US cents per share) from discontinued operations	-	0.004

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	As at 31 December 2022		As at 31 December 2021	
	US\$'000	GHC'000	US\$'000	GHC'000
17 Cash and balances with central banks				
Cash in hand	686,190	5,705,670	667,347	4,008,153
Balances with central banks other than mandatory reserve deposits	1,882,430	15,652,405	1,864,854	11,200,500
	2,568,620	21,358,075	2,532,201	15,208,653
Mandatory reserve deposits with central banks	1,725,190	14,344,955	1,676,937	10,071,851
	4,293,810	35,703,030	4,209,138	25,280,504
18 Trading financial assets				
Debt securities measured				
- Government bonds	173,195	1,440,116	346,042	2,078,363
	173,195	1,440,116	346,042	2,078,363
19 Loans and advances to banks				
Items in course of collection from other banks	73,588	611,884	46,151	277,188
Deposits with other banks	997,716	8,296,009	1,579,657	9,487,578
Placements with other banks	425,263	3,536,062	663,637	3,985,870
	1,496,567	12,443,955	2,289,445	13,750,636
20 Loans and advances to customers				
Analysis by type:				
Overdrafts	1,057,912	8,796,538	1,096,933	6,588,289
Credit cards	1,542	12,822	2,529	15,189
Term loans	10,321,799	85,825,759	9,002,399	54,069,309
Mortgage loans	139,759	1,162,096	126,380	759,051
Gross loans and advances	11,521,012	95,797,215	10,228,241	61,431,838
Less: allowance for impairment	(518,107)	(4,308,060)	(652,376)	(3,918,235)
	11,002,905	91,489,155	9,575,865	57,513,603
Analysis by stage:				
Gross Loans				
Stage 1	9,748,200	81,056,283	8,546,550	51,331,435
Stage 2	1,174,146	9,763,024	1,042,533	6,261,557
Stage 3 (impaired)	598,666	4,977,908	639,158	3,838,847
Total	11,521,012	95,797,215	10,228,241	61,431,839
21 Treasury bills and other eligible bills				
Maturing within three months	780,446	6,489,408	607,646	3,649,583
Maturing after three months	1,675,293	13,930,062	1,479,439	8,885,658
	2,455,739	20,419,470	2,087,085	12,535,241
22 Investment securities				
Debt securities				
- At FVTOCI listed	2,955,975	24,578,932	2,787,732	16,743,397
- At FVTOCI unlisted	3,514,254	29,221,022	3,359,525	20,177,644
- At Amortised cost	307,621	2,557,869	214,659	1,289,263
Total	6,777,850	56,357,823	6,361,916	38,210,304
Equity securities				
- At FVTOCI unlisted	102,050	848,546	119,899	720,125
- At FVTPL listed	3,213	26,716	2,148	12,901
- At FVTPL unlisted	121,321	1,008,784	76,265	458,055
	226,584	1,884,046	198,312	1,191,081
	7,004,434	58,241,869	6,560,228	39,401,385

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	As at 31 December 2022		As at 31 December 2021	
	US\$'000	GHC'000	US\$'000	GHC'000
23 Other assets				
Fees receivable	4,156	34,557	8,758	52,601
Accounts receivable	667,729	5,552,167	790,098	4,745,408
Repossessed assets from customers	169,306	1,407,779	168,480	1,011,908
Prepayments	175,034	1,455,408	194,133	1,165,982
Sundry receivables	284,832	2,368,378	143,421	861,401
	1,301,057	10,818,289	1,304,890	7,837,300
Impairment provision on receivables	(103,882)	(863,779)	(209,321)	(1,257,203)
	1,197,175	9,954,510	1,095,569	6,580,097
24 Deposits from banks				
Operating accounts with banks	963,814	8,014,110	733,195	4,403,642
Other deposits from banks	1,498,120	12,456,872	1,496,740	8,989,571
	2,461,934	20,470,982	2,229,935	13,393,213
25 Deposit from customers				
Current accounts	13,584,647	112,956,340	12,592,727	75,633,177
Term deposits	3,709,701	30,846,164	3,616,909	21,723,517
Savings deposits	3,518,965	29,260,194	3,503,713	21,043,651
	20,813,313	173,062,698	19,713,349	118,400,345
26 Other liabilities				
Accrued income	113,298	942,073	64,340	386,432
Unclaimed dividend	11,390	94,708	11,650	69,971
Accruals	279,249	2,321,955	222,734	1,337,763
Obligations under customers' letters of credit	63,256	525,974	72,230	433,821
Bankers draft	39,755	330,563	57,313	344,228
Accounts payable	167,587	1,393,486	48,913	293,776
Allowance for off balance sheet receivables	10,802	89,819	13,233	79,479
Other liabilities	383,794	3,191,246	330,851	1,987,124
	1,069,131	8,889,824	821,264	4,932,594

Notes

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

Note 27: GEOGRAPHICAL REGION FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - USD

Ecobank groups its business in Africa into four geographical regions. These reportable operating segments are Nigeria, Francophone West Africa (UEMOA), Anglophone West Africa (AWA), Central, Eastern and Southern, Africa (CESA).

In 000 of \$						
	NIGERIA	UEMOA	AWA	CESA	OTHERS AND CONSO ADJUSTMENT(1)	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the year ended 31 December 2022						
Net interest income	107,265	330,275	388,978	298,273	(111,088)	1,013,703
Non-interest revenue	131,996	241,648	164,555	261,778	48,117	848,094
Operating income	239,261	571,923	553,533	560,051	(62,971)	1,861,797
Impairment charges on financial assets	(17,225)	(43,503)	(182,598)	(44,526)	89,786	(198,066)
Non-conversion premium on bond	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
Total operating expenses	(190,848)	(289,807)	(246,492)	(287,844)	(35,390)	(1,050,381)
Operating profit	31,188	238,613	124,443	193,790	(48,575)	573,350
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies	-	-	-	(33,891)	-	(33,891)
Share of post-tax results of associates	-	-	-	-	570	570
Profit before tax	31,188	238,613	124,443	193,790	(48,005)	540,029
Taxation	(4,969)	(41,908)	(39,420)	(41,096)	(45,945)	(173,338)
Profit after tax	26,219	196,705	85,023	152,694	(93,950)	366,691
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 31 December 2022						
Total assets	6,486,754	10,832,619	5,136,979	6,830,893	(283,076)	29,004,169
Total Liabilities	5,806,878	9,908,234	4,589,774	6,151,380	520,888	26,977,154

In 000 of \$						
	NIGERIA	UEMOA	AWA	CESA	OTHERS AND CONSO ADJUSTMENT(1)	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the year ended 31 December 2021						
Net interest income	90,880	344,947	343,836	274,675	(109,908)	944,430
Non-interest revenue	132,896	213,696	176,024	244,968	44,700	812,284
Operating income	223,776	558,643	519,860	519,643	(65,208)	1,756,714
Impairment charges on financial assets	(17,286)	(63,591)	(40,168)	(26,532)	(70,103)	(217,680)
Total operating expenses	(179,249)	(302,742)	(241,050)	(273,632)	(38,025)	(1,034,698)
Operating profit	27,241	192,310	238,642	219,479	(173,336)	504,336
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies	-	-	-	73	(25,925)	(25,852)
Share of post-tax results of associates	-	-	-	(25,852)	25,360	(492)
Profit before tax	27,241	192,310	238,642	193,700	(173,901)	477,992
Profit before tax	(2,520)	(18,253)	(79,243)	(50,585)	28,320	(122,281)
Profit after tax from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	1,655	1,655
Profit after tax	24,721	174,057	159,399	143,115	(143,926)	357,366
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 31 December 2021						
Total assets	5,983,950	10,072,445	4,812,643	6,695,297	(2,542)	27,561,793
Total Liabilities	5,294,158	9,178,558	4,163,432	6,005,531	755,808	25,397,487

Others & Conso adjustments comprise of ETI, the Holdco, eProcess (the Group's technology service company), the International business in Paris, the impact of other affiliates and structured entities of ETI. The impact of consolidation eliminations is also included in 'Others & Conso adjustments'

Notes

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

Note 28: BUSINESS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - USD

The group operating segments are described below:

- a) **Corporate & Investment Bank:** Focuses on providing one-stop banking services to multinationals, regional companies, government and government agencies, financial institutions and international organizations across the network. This unit provides also Treasury activities.
- b) **Commercial banking:** Focuses on serving local corporates, small and medium corporates ,SMEs, Schools, Churches and local NGOs and Public Sector.
- c) **Consumer:** Focuses on serving banking customers that are individuals

In 000 of \$						
	CIB	Commercial	Consumer	Others	Consolidation Adjustments	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the year ended 31 December 2022						
Interest income	1,293,923	221,026	125,832	7,800	(31,127)	1,617,454
Fee and commission income	(331,994)	(65,501)	(105,989)	(131,935)	31,668	(603,751)
Inter-segment revenue	(369,896)	87,221	249,729	32,946	-	-
Trading income	217,268	146,491	168,610	34,704	(33,461)	533,612
Other income	(33,287)	(19,184)	(9,402)	(3,553)	2,511	(62,915)
Operating income	184,744	95,893	33,310	(3,341)	-	310,606
Other income	24,550	5,333	6,220	287,702	(257,014)	66,791
Operating income	985,308	471,279	468,310	224,323	(287,423)	1,861,797
Impairment charges on financial assets	(199,070)	(32,835)	(16,879)	(48,291)	99,009	(198,066)
Non-conversion premium on bond	-	-	-	(40,000)	-	(40,000)
Total operating expenses	(437,044)	(291,000)	(316,092)	(164,487)	158,242	(1,050,381)
Operating profit	349,194	147,444	135,339	(28,455)	(30,172)	613,350
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies	(15,869)	(12,989)	(5,033)	-	-	(33,891)
Share of post-tax results of associates	-	-	-	(40)	610	570
Profit before tax	333,325	134,455	130,306	(28,495)	(29,562)	580,029
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 31 December 2022						
Total assets	16,252,647	2,371,379	1,116,807	3,931,886	5,331,450	29,004,169
Total Liabilities	13,992,641	5,637,852	6,499,917	2,156,776	(1,310,032)	26,977,154

In 000 of \$						
	CIB	Commercial	Consumer	Others	Consolidation Adjustments	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the year ended 31 December 2021						
Interest income	1,181,545	181,688	132,207	10,545	(32,431)	1,473,554
Fee and commission income	(286,102)	(47,501)	(101,291)	(127,268)	33,038	(529,124)
Inter-segment revenue	(344,725)	65,523	209,696	69,506	-	-
Trading income	203,877	133,897	163,226	35,941	(36,792)	500,149
Other income	(28,071)	(10,940)	(9,112)	(2,801)	2,204	(48,720)
Operating income	189,117	80,861	25,143	3,496	(3,000)	295,617
Other income	23,804	6,553	6,248	227,961	(199,328)	65,238
Operating income	939,445	410,081	426,117	217,380	(236,309)	1,756,714
Impairment charges on financial assets	(104,514)	(51,870)	(20,877)	61,285	(101,704)	(217,680)
Total operating expenses	(421,427)	(279,738)	(314,048)	(153,943)	134,458	(1,034,698)
Operating profit	413,504	78,473	91,192	124,722	(203,555)	504,336
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies	(9,562)	(11,403)	(4,541)	(346)	-	(25,852)
Share of post-tax results of associates	-	-	73	(861)	296	(492)
Profit before tax	403,942	67,070	86,724	123,515	(203,259)	477,992
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 31 December 2021						
Total assets	15,301,941	1,930,386	1,105,350	4,036,776	5,187,340	27,561,793
Total Liabilities	14,680,738	4,981,533	6,374,166	1,889,906	(2,528,856)	25,397,487

Note 29: GEOGRAPHICAL REGION FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - GHG

Ecobank groups its business in Africa into four geographical regions. These reportable operating segments are Nigeria, Francophone West Africa (UEMOA), Anglophone West Africa (AWA), Central, Eastern and Southern, Africa (CESA).

In 000,000 of GHC						
	NIGERIA	UEMOA	AWA	CESA	OTHERS AND CONSO ADJUSTMENT(1)	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the year ended 31 December 2022						
Net interest income	887	2,731	3,217	2,467	(919)	8,383
Non-interest revenue	1,092	1,998	1,361	2,165	397	7,013
Operating income	1,979	4,729	4,578	4,632	(522)	15,396
Impairment charges on financial assets	(142)	(360)	(1,510)	(368)	742	(1,638)
Non-conversion premium on bond	-	-	-	-	(331)	(331)
Total operating expenses	(1,578)	(2,397)	(2,038)	(2,380)	(293)	(8,686)
Operating profit after impairment charges	259	1,972	1,030	1,884	(404)	4,741
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies	-	-	-	(280)	-	(280)
Share of post-tax results of associates	-	-	-	-	5	5
Profit before tax	259	1,972	1,030	1,604	(399)	4,466
Taxation	(41)	(347)	(326)	(340)	(379)	(1,433)
Profit after tax	300	2,319	1,356	1,944	(20)	3,033
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 31 December 2022						
Total assets	53,937	90,073	42,714	56,799	(2,353)	241,170
Total Liabilities	48,284	82,387	38,164	51,149	4,331	224,315

In 000,000 of GHC						
	NIGERIA	UEMOA	AWA	CESA	OTHERS AND CONSO ADJUSTMENT(1)	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the year ended 31 December 2021						
Net interest income	528	2,003	1,996	1,595	(639)	5,483
Non-interest revenue	772	1,241	1,022	1,422	259	4,716
Operating income	1,300	3,244	3,018	3,017	(380)	10,199
Impairment charges on financial assets	(100)	(369)	(233)	(154)	(408)	(1,264)
Total operating expenses	(1,041)	(1,758)	(1,400)	(1,589)	(219)	(6,007)
Operating profit after impairment charges	2,441	5,371	4,651	4,760	247	2,928
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies	-	-	-	-	(150)	(150)
Share of post-tax results of associates	-	-	-	(150)	147	(3)
Profit before tax	2,441	5,371	4,651	4,610	244	2,775
Profit before tax	(15)	(106)	(460)	(294)	165	(710)
Profit after tax from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	10	10
Profit after tax	2,426	5,265	4,191	4,316	419	2,075
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 31 December 2021						
Total assets	35,949	60,496	28,905	40,213	(24)	165,539
Total Liabilities	33,345	55,127	25,006	36,070	2,992	152,540

Others & Conso adjustments comprise of ETI, the Holdco, eProcess (the Group's technology service company), the International business in Paris, the impact of other affiliates and structured entities of ETI. The impact of consolidation eliminations is also included in 'Others & Conso adjustments'

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

Note 30: BUSINESS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - GHC

The group operating segments are described below:

- a) **Corporate & Investment Bank:** Focuses on providing one-stop banking services to multinationals, regional companies, government and government agencies, financial institutions and international organizations across the network. This unit provides also Treasury activities.
- b) **Commercial banking:** Focuses on serving local corporates, small and medium corporates, SMEs, Schools, Churches and local NGOs and Public Sector.
- c) **Consumer:** Focuses on serving banking customers that are individuals

In 000,000 of GHC

	CIB	Commercial	Consumer	Others	Consolidation Adjustments	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the year ended 31 December 2022						
Interest income	10,700	1,828	1,041	65	(258)	13,376
Fee and commission income	(2,745)	(542)	(876)	(1,091)	260	(4,994)
Inter-segment revenue	(3,059)	721	2,065	272	1	-
Trading income	1,797	1,211	1,394	287	(276)	4,413
Other income	(275)	(159)	(78)	(29)	21	(520)
Operating income	1,528	793	275	(28)	1	2,569
Other income	203	44	51	2,379	(2,126)	551
Operating income	8,149	3,896	3,872	1,855	(2,377)	15,395
Impairment charges on financial assets	(1,646)	(272)	(140)	(399)	819	(1,638)
Non-conversion premium on bond	-	-	-	(331)	-	(331)
Total operating expenses	(3,614)	(2,406)	(2,614)	(1,360)	1,308	(8,686)
Operating profit after impairment charges	13,409	6,574	6,626	3,614	(4,504)	4,740
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies	(131)	(107)	(42)	-	-	(280)
Share of post-tax results of associates	-	-	-	-	5	5
Profit before tax	13,278	6,467	6,584	3,614	(4,499)	4,465
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 31 December 2022						
Total assets	135,141	19,718	9,286	32,694	44,331	241,170
Total Liabilities	116,349	46,879	54,047	17,934	(10,894)	224,315

In 000,000 of GHC

	CIB	Commercial	Consumer	Others	Consolidation Adjustments	Ecobank Group
Income Statement Highlights for the year ended 31 December 2021						
Interest income	6,860	1,055	768	61	(189)	8,555
Fee and commission income	(1,661)	(276)	(588)	(739)	192	(3,072)
Inter-segment revenue	(2,001)	380	1,217	403	1	-
Trading income	1,184	777	948	209	(214)	2,904
Other income	(163)	(64)	(53)	(16)	13	(283)
Operating income	1,098	469	146	20	(17)	1,716
Other income	138	38	36	1,324	(1,157)	379
Operating income	5,455	2,379	2,474	1,262	(1,371)	10,199
Impairment charges on financial assets	(607)	(301)	(121)	356	(591)	(1,264)
Total operating expenses	(2,447)	(1,624)	(1,823)	(894)	781	(6,007)
Operating profit after impairment charges	2,401	454	530	724	(1,181)	2,928
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies	(56)	(66)	(26)	(2)	-	(150)
Share of post-tax results of associates	-	-	-	(4,999)	4,996	(3)
Profit before tax	2,345	388	504	(4,277)	3,815	2,775
Balance Sheet Highlights as at 31 December 2021						
Total assets	91,905	11,594	6,639	24,245	31,156	165,539
Total Liabilities	88,174	29,920	38,284	11,351	(15,189)	152,540

Notes

(All amounts in thousands of US dollar unless otherwise stated)

31 Contingent liabilities and commitments*a) Legal proceedings*

The Group is a party to various legal actions arising out of its normal business operations. The Directors believe that, based on currently available information and advice of counsel, none of the outcomes that result from such proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Group, either individually or in the aggregate. The amounts that the directors believe will materialize are disclosed in Note 26.

b) Capital commitments

At 31 December 2022, the Group had capital commitments of \$ 10 million (December 2021: \$9 million) in respect of buildings and equipment purchases. The Group's management is confident that future net revenues and funding will be sufficient to cover this commitment.

c) Loan commitments, guarantee and other financial facilities

At 31 December 2022 the Group had contractual amounts of the off-statement of financial position financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers guarantees and other facilities are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Guaranteed commercial papers and bank acceptances	125,374	55,811
Documentary and commercial letters of credit	1,647,020	1,977,046
Performance bond, guarantees and indemnities	1,632,815	1,624,740
Loan commitments	<u>1,457,686</u>	<u>1,072,569</u>
	<u>4,862,895</u>	<u>4,730,166</u>

c) Tax exposures

The Group is exposed to ongoing tax reviews in some subsidiary entities. The Group considers the impact of tax exposures, including whether additional taxes may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Group to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities would impact tax expense in the period in which such a determination is made. The total amount of tax exposure as at 31 December 2022 \$173 million (December 2021 : \$ 131 million). Based on Group's assessment, the probable liability is not likely to exceed \$12 million (December 2021 : \$ 6 million) which provisions have been made in the books in Note 26.

32 Impact of Ghana Economic Environment

Recent adverse global events have placed pressure on the Ghanaian economy. This has resulted in a surge in inflation, increasing discount rates, rapid exchange rate devaluation and growing national debt. At the end of December 2022, inflation stood at 54% and the exchange rate had weakened against the US dollar.

Local bonds

On 5 December 2022, the Government of Ghana (the Government) announced a debt exchange programme (The Programme) aimed at restoring sound public finance and sustainable debt levels. The Programme was limited to certain domestic notes and bonds (collectively, the Eligible Bonds). On 19 December 2022, the deadline for the submission of offers to participate in The Programme was extended to 30 December 2022. On 24 December 2022, The Programme was amended and the deadline for submission of offers was extended to 16 January 2023. The Programme was not finalised or settled before 31 December 2022.

Credit risk classification

The Programme indicated significant deterioration in credit risk of the Eligible Bonds. Consequently, all Eligible Bonds are classified and disclosed as stage 3 exposures.

Estimated Credit loss (ECL)

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 a 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. Haircuts on local bonds that are used as collateral was applied, based on the same methodology. Overall this resulted in estimated credit losses of \$96 million for the local bonds and was accordingly booked in the 2022 financials by Ecobank Ghana.

Eurobonds

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.

Credit risk classification

The Group assessed an overall deterioration in credit risk and as a result the Group classified and disclosed the Eurobonds in stage 3.

Estimated Credit loss (ECL)

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. For Ecobank Ghana, this resulted in estimated credit losses of \$66 million. Including the impact of other affiliates who also held the Eurobond of GoG, the total Eurobond estimated credit losses booked in 2022 is \$75 million for the Group.

Forward looking information

Due to the evolving economic environment in Ghana, the Group has applied higher weighting to the downturn scenarios in determining the forward-looking component of the estimated credit losses for the Ghana loans and advances book. Consequently, the Group has applied higher forecasted probability of defaults on the Ghana FLI in the ECL model. Refer to note 2.30.3.

Credit Risk Mitigation Strategies

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The Group continues to closely monitor the evolving Ghana environment and applies the following strategies:

- Regular stress tests focused on the impact of currency depreciation, inflation, and other macroeconomic variables on the portfolio quality.
- Slowdown in loan growth and increased credit origination monitoring.
- Enhanced and increased periodic review of collaterals on impacted exposures.
- Review of capital consumption of large loan exposures.

Management has considered Ecobank Ghana's capital, liquidity and regulatory requirements. Ecobank Ghana continues to operate as a going concern.

Bonds designated at FVTPL were measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Refer to note 2.30

33 Events after reporting date

Ghana local debt restructure

The Ghanaian government commenced a program to restructure the Cedi denominated debt in December 2022. Ecobank Ghana subscribed to the new bond in February 2023 upon board approval and the new bonds were subsequently issued by the government in February 2023.

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY FINANCIALS

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					Restated ***
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
At the year end					
Total assets	29,004,169	27,561,793	25,939,473	23,641,184	22,502,727
Loans and advances to customers	11,002,905	9,575,865	9,239,948	9,276,608	9,089,200
Deposits from customers	20,813,313	19,713,349	18,296,952	16,246,120	15,935,999
Total equity	2,027,015	2,164,306	2,027,713	1,885,777	1,733,022
For the year					
Revenue	1,861,797	1,756,714	1,679,765	1,622,259	1,825,171
Profit before tax	540,029	477,992	174,318	405,079	356,508
Profit after tax*	366,691	357,366	88,319	274,934	249,180
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	286,430	262,234	4,202	193,958	182,178
Earnings per share-basic(cents)	1.165	1.063	0.010	0.778	0.740
Earnings per share-diluted (cents)	1.165	1.063	0.010	0.778	0.740
Dividend (US cents)	0.11	0.16	-	-	-
Cost to income ratio	56.4%	58.9%	62.7%	66.2%	61.5%
NPL Ratio	5.2%	6.2%	7.6%	9.7%	9.6%
NPL Cover	86.5%	102.1%	74.5%	58.3%	66.6%
Return on Average Assets	1.3%	1.3%	0.4%	1.2%	1.1%
Return on Tangible Equity (ROTE) **	21.1%	19.0%	0.3%	13.2%	10.9%
Cost of Risk	0.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	3.2%
Loans/Deposits	55.4%	51.9%	53.6%	60.2%	61.0%

*The profit results for 2020 includes the effects of goodwill impairment charge of \$164m.

**Return on equity is calculated as profit attributable to ETI shareholders divided by the average end-of-periods shareholders equity.

***We restated our 2018 Financial Statements



About Ecobank:

Incorporated in Lomé, Togo, Ecobank Transnational Incorporated (ETI) is the parent company of the leading independent pan-African banking Group, Ecobank, present in 35 African countries. The Ecobank Group is also represented in France through its subsidiary EBI SA in Paris. ETI also has representative offices in Dubai-United Arab Emirates, London-UK, Beijing-China, Johannesburg-South Africa, and Addis Ababa-Ethiopia.

ETI is listed on the stock exchanges in Lagos, Accra, and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) – the BRVM – in Abidjan.

The Group is owned by more than 600,000 local and international institutional and individual shareholders. It employs 13,175 people in 39 different countries in 669 branches and offices. Ecobank is a full-service bank, providing wholesale, retail, investment and transaction banking services and products to governments, financial institutions, multinationals, international organisations, medium, small and micro businesses and individuals. Additional information may be found on the Group's corporate website at: www.ecobank.com.

Investor Relations :

Ecobank is committed to continuous improvement in its investor communications. For further information, including any suggestions as to how we can communicate more effectively, please contact Ecobank Investor Relations via ir@ecobank.com. Full contact details below:

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