



# B UNDLSS H RIZONS

2025  
ANNUAL REPORT

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Stronger**  
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## Contents

### 01/ **Business Overview**

- 8 Corporate Philosophy
- 9 Corporate Information
- 10 Corporate Profile
- 13 Credit Ratings
- 14 Our Milestones
- 16 Financial Highlights
- 17 Awards and Recognitions
- 18 Digital Banking Innovation
- 22 Chairman's Statement
- 26 Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer's Statement

### 02/ **Governance**

- 34 Board of Directors
- 46 Directors' Report
- 52 Corporate Governance Report
- 60 People Report
- 64 Sustainability Report
- 79 Corporate Responsibility
- 82 Report of the Independent Consultant on the appraisal of the board
- 83 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in relation to the preparation of Financial Statements
- 84 Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Financial Statements
- 85 Report of Audit Committee

### 03/ **Financial Statements**

- 90 Independent Auditors Report
- 97 Statement of Comprehensive Income
- 98 Statement of Financial Position
- 99 Statement of Changes in Equity
- 100 Statement of Cashflows
- 101 Statement of Prudential Adjustments
- 102 Notes to the Financial Statement
- 201 Other National Disclosures - Statement of Value Added

### 04/ **Other Information**

- 206 Notice of Annual General Meeting
- 207 Proxy Form
- 208 Senior Management
- 209 List of Correspondent Banks
- 210 Branch Network



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By PremiumTrustBank



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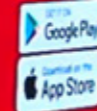
Blayz Marketplace



0% Insurance Premium Financing



**PremiumTrust Bank**



Terms and Conditions Apply



# 01

## Business Overview

A summary of the bank's operational and financial achievements in the past year

- 8 Corporate Philosophy
- 9 Corporate Information
- 10 Corporate Profile
- 13 Credit Ratings
- 14 Our Milestones
- 16 Financial Highlights
- 17 Awards and Recognitions
- 18 Digital Banking Innovation
- 22 Chairman's Statement
- 26 Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer's Statement



## CORPORATE PHILOSOPHY

**OUR VISION**  
**To be the Bank of  
 First Preference**

**OUR MISSION**  
 To deliver novel solutions through innovation, technology, and premium services

### OUR CORE VALUES

**I C CL A SE**

Integrity Creativity Continous Learning Adroitness Service Excellence

**I-CLASSE**

## CORPORATE INFORMATION

### Board of Directors

Dr. Perez Araka, FNSE	Chairman
Emmanuel Efe Emefienim (CON)	Managing Director / CEO
Emmanuel Onyekwena	Non-Executive Director
Godwin Abhulimen	Non-Executive Director
Neville Atigan	Non-Executive Director
Charles Obukofe	Non-Executive Director
Olugbenga Omojola	Non-Executive Director
Victor Olowogoroye	Non-Executive Director
Temitope Mark	Non-Executive Director
Uchenna Igwebuike	Independent Non-Executive Director
Justina Lewa	Independent Non-Executive Director
Shina Atilola	Executive Director
Olubukunola Awosanya	Executive Director

### Company Secretary

Chukwuemeka Nwaogu  
 FRC/2022/PRO/CIIN/002/764830

### Registered Office

Plot 1612, Adeola Hopewell Street,  
 Victoria Island, Lagos

### Auditors

**Deloitte & Touche**  
 Civic Towers  
 Plot GA1, Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue,  
 Victoria Island, Lagos.

### Company Registration Number

RC1848047

## CORPORATE PROFILE

PremiumTrust Bank was incorporated as a limited liability company on October 6, 2021, and licensed by the Central Bank of Nigeria on December 14, 2021, as a commercial bank. The Bank commenced operations on April 19, 2022, and has since established itself as Africa’s fastest-growing bank, distinguished by disciplined execution, innovation-led growth, and strong governance foundations.

From inception, PremiumTrust Bank has pursued a clearly defined strategy anchored on operational excellence, customer-centricity, prudent risk management, and technology-driven service delivery.

Within a relatively short period, the Bank has expanded its presence across Nigeria’s geopolitical zones, supported by a growing branch network and a robust digital infrastructure designed to ensure accessibility, efficiency, and service reliability nationwide.

### Strategic Growth - Branch and Market Expansion

PremiumTrust Bank’s growth trajectory reflects deliberate and sustainable scaling across retail,

commercial, corporate, and specialized banking segments. As at December 31, 2025, the Bank operated 30 branches nationwide and has set a strategic target to expand this network by an additional 30 branches by the end of 2026.

Our expansion strategy integrates physical branch presence with advanced digital capabilities, enabling the Bank to serve individuals, SMEs, corporates, and public sector clients through a seamless “phygital” model. This hybrid framework ensures proximity to customers while leveraging technology to enhance convenience, reduce turnaround time, and optimize service delivery.



### Digital Transformation, Innovation and Cyber Resilience

PremiumTrust Bank has entered a phase of digital consolidation and scale, reinforcing its position as a technology-driven financial institution. At the core of this strategy is the Bank’s integrated financial lifestyle platform, **Blayzz**, which continues to serve as a unified ecosystem combining core banking services with payments, credit solutions, savings tools, insurance access, and merchant enablement capabilities.

In 2025, Blayzz further distinguished itself as a leading digital banking platform, earning notable industry recognition, including:

- 🏆 **Best New Mobile Banking App** – International Finance Awards 2025
- 🏆 **Product of the Year** – BusinessDay Awards 2025
- 🏆 **Innovative Digital Banking Platform of the Year** – Marketing Edge Awards 2025

These accolades underscore the impact of the Bank’s strategic investments in technology, talent, and service excellence, and reinforce its ambition to be the Bank of First Preference.

The Bank continues to invest in secure and scalable infrastructure, API integrations, advanced cybersecurity frameworks, and data analytics capabilities. These investments drive operational efficiency, enhance customer experience, and ensure full compliance with regulatory standards, particularly in the areas of data protection and information security.

Cybersecurity remains a strategic priority and a critical pillar of stakeholder trust. In 2025, the Bank undertook a comprehensive enhancement of its cybersecurity architecture strengthening defensive controls, improving threat detection capabilities, and embedding resilience across its digital infrastructure in alignment with the regulatory expectations of the Central Bank of Nigeria and other relevant authorities.

A key highlight of this transformation is the deployment of AI-driven security solutions, providing real-time visibility across the Bank’s digital ecosystem, enabling faster threat detection, and fostering a proactive security posture. This has significantly improved incident response effectiveness and reduced overall operational risk exposure. The Bank also intensified its participation in industry-wide threat intelligence-sharing initiatives, recognizing cybersecurity as a collaborative effort within the financial ecosystem.

On the people front, the Bank strengthened its human capital through mandatory cybersecurity training, targeted upskilling of IT and security personnel, and continuous awareness programmes on emerging threats.

This has reinforced a culture where cybersecurity is a shared responsibility across all levels of the organization.

Looking ahead, PremiumTrust Bank will continue to invest in next-generation security technologies, enhance its third-party risk management framework, and deepen regulatory alignment. The Bank remains committed to maintaining the highest standards of digital resilience ensuring that customers can trust it not only with their finances, but also with their data, identity, and digital interactions.

### Financial Strength and Performance

PremiumTrust Bank has maintained consistent growth in its asset base, customer deposits, and earnings performance, supported by disciplined credit risk management and prudent capital allocation. The Bank’s financial strategy prioritizes sustainable profitability, balance sheet resilience, and long-term shareholder value.

Through portfolio diversification and structured financing initiatives, including participation in strategic sectors of the economy, the Bank continues to reinforce its relevance within Nigeria’s evolving financial services landscape.

Notably, the Bank successfully met the Central Bank of Nigeria’s recapitalization requirement of ₦200 billion in August 2025, well ahead of the March 31, 2026 regulatory deadline. The Bank continues to deepen market penetration while strengthening its capital position, asset quality, and liquidity profile.

### Awards and Institutional Recognition

Since commencing operations, PremiumTrust Bank has received multiple industry recognitions for innovation, growth, digital excellence, workplace culture, and contribution to sports development. These awards reflect strong external validation of the Bank’s strategic direction, operational performance, and institutional integrity.

Notably, in 2025, the Bank earned continental recognition as the **Fastest Growing Bank in Africa**, and was also honoured as the **Best Bank in Sports Development Nigeria 2025**, both awards conferred by Finance Derivatives Awards, Netherlands, among several other prestigious accolades.

### Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability

Corporate Social Responsibility remains integral to PremiumTrust Bank’s long-term value proposition. In the 2025 financial year, the Bank gave expression to its CSR commitments through a diverse and high-impact portfolio of initiatives spanning its three core pillars. Corporate Social Responsibility remains a core pillar of PremiumTrust Bank’s long-term value creation strategy. The Bank’s CSR framework is anchored on three strategic

pillars: Sports and Youth Empowerment, Education, and Health, through which it delivers meaningful community impact and contributes to national development priorities.

In the 2025 financial year, the Bank demonstrated this commitment through a broad and high-impact portfolio of initiatives across its focus areas.

Under Sports and Youth Empowerment, the Bank reinforced its leadership position by supporting some of Nigeria's most prominent sporting and youth development platforms across multiple geopolitical zones. As Lead Corporate Sponsor, in partnership with the Niger Delta Development Commission, the Bank headlined the Niger Delta Sports Festival in Akwa Ibom. It also played a prominent role at the National Sports Festival in Abeokuta (Gateway Games), a major convergence of elite athletes from across the country.

On the international stage, the Bank hosted the Abuja City International Half Marathon, a World Athletics Label Event that attracted top long-distance runners from across Africa, further cementing its reputation as a promoter of world-class sporting excellence. The Bank also supported initiatives such as the Lagos Women Run and partnered with the Beyond Boundaries Young Women's Leadership Conference in Abuja, advancing female empowerment and youth leadership development.

Beyond sports, the Bank extended its reach through sponsorship of culturally significant and community-driven platforms, including the Hallelujah Challenge Festival, the RCCG Light Up Lagos initiative, and the Edo State Carnival - initiatives that celebrate cultural heritage, foster community cohesion, and strengthen the Bank's connection with the communities it serves.

Under the Health and Social Welfare pillar, the Bank delivered impactful interventions aimed at improving healthcare access and supporting vulnerable populations. Through its Christmas Give-Back Initiative, the Bank made a landmark contribution to Massey Street Children's Hospital, Lagos, enhancing its capacity to provide critical neonatal care. This was complemented by broader welfare initiatives, including support for widows, rehabilitation of specialised child care facilities with the provision of therapeutic resources, and contributions to disaster relief efforts, reflecting a holistic approach to community wellbeing.

In furtherance of its Economic Empowerment and Education objectives, the Bank supported youth development and capacity-building initiatives throughout the year, while also contributing to programmes that expand access to affordable housing for members of the armed forces. These efforts culminated in targeted support for young entrepreneurs at the Young Ministers Retreat in December 2025, designed to stimulate

enterprise, foster financial independence, and promote job creation.

Increasingly, sustainability considerations are embedded in the Bank's operational policies and financing decisions, reinforcing its commitment to responsible banking, as well as environmental and social stewardship.

### Leadership and Governance

PremiumTrust Bank is led by its founding Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Emmanuel Efe Emefienim, CON, FCIB, whose leadership has been instrumental in shaping the Bank's strategic direction and growth culture.

Under his stewardship, the Bank has cultivated a performance-driven environment grounded in integrity, accountability, and regulatory compliance. His leadership has been widely recognized, earning him several prestigious accolades, including **CEO of the Year** (BusinessDay BAFI Awards 2025), **Outstanding CEO Legacy Banker of the Year** (Marketing Edge Awards), **CEO of the Year** (Global Banking and Finance Review Awards, London), Outstanding Banker of the Year (The Independent Awards 2025), and Banker of the Year (The Sun Newspaper Awards). In recognition of his contributions to business and economic development, he was conferred with an Honorary Doctor of Business Administration (DBA) by the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, in July 2025.

The Board of Directors, led by the Chairman, Dr. Perez Araka FNSE, comprises seasoned professionals with extensive experience across banking, finance, engineering, enterprise transformation, and public service. The Bank's governance framework ensures independent oversight, periodic board evaluation, strict adherence to regulatory requirements, and alignment with best-in-class corporate governance standards.

### The Road Ahead - Boundless Horizons

The 2026 strategic theme, "**Boundless Horizons**," reflects PremiumTrust Bank's transition into a new phase of institutional maturity and expanded ambition. Having established a strong operational and technological foundation, the Bank is positioned to extend its reach, deepen stakeholder value, and explore broader opportunities within Nigeria and across Africa.

With disciplined strategy execution, sound governance, resilient capital management, and sustained innovation, PremiumTrust Bank remains committed to its vision of becoming the most preferred bank by 2028 and a leading retail and consumer banking institution in Africa by 2032.

## CREDIT RATINGS

### GCR RATINGS

Long-Term	Short-Term	Outlook
A- (NG)	A2 (NG)	Stable

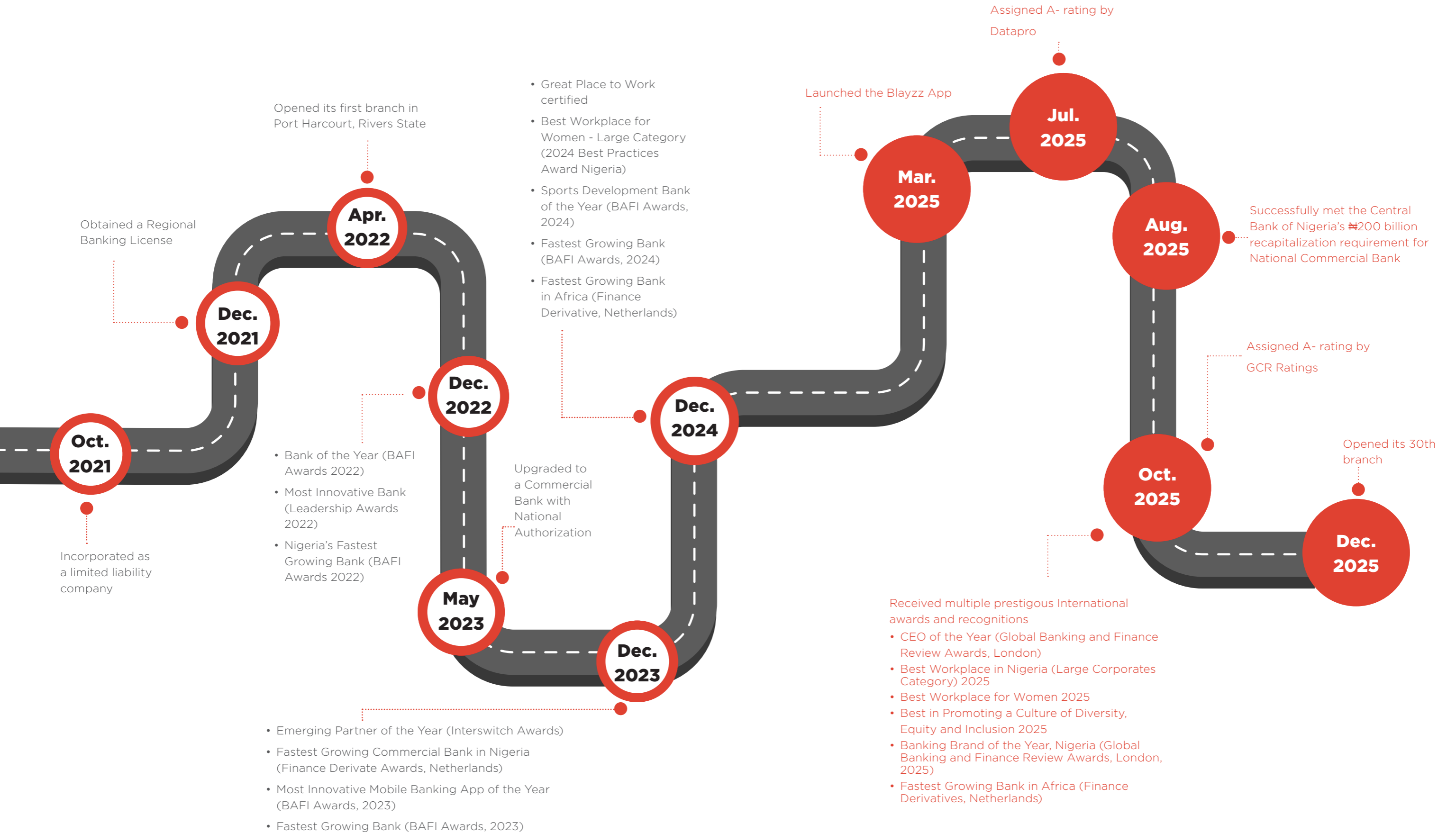
### DATA PRO

Long-Term	Short-Term	Outlook
A-	A2	Stable

### AGUSTO & CO

Long-Term	Short-Term	Outlook
BBB+	A2	Stable

## OUR MILESTONES



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (FY 2025)

<b>GROSS EARNINGS</b> <b>₦276.2Bn</b>			<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX (PBT)</b> <b>₦177.1Bn</b>			<b>PROFIT AFTER TAX (PAT)</b> <b>₦123.4Bn</b>		
2024	₦132.4Bn		2024	₦57.1Bn		2024	₦39.7Bn	
2023	₦47.8Bn		2023	₦14.1Bn		2023	₦9.3Bn	
▲ +109% YOY			▲ +209% YOY			▲ +211% YOY		
<b>CUSTOMER DEPOSITS</b> <b>₦755.6Bn</b>			<b>TOTAL LOANS</b> <b>₦373.2Bn</b>			<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> <b>₦1.7Tn</b>		
2024	₦451.9Bn		2024	₦173.3Bn		2024	₦1.0Tn	
2023	₦260.9Bn		2023	₦176.1Bn		2023	₦311.1Bn	
▲ +67% YOY			▲ +115% YOY			▲ +70% YOY		
<b>NET INTEREST MARGIN</b> <b>83%</b>		<b>COST-TO-INCOME</b> <b>24%</b>		<b>LIQUIDITY RATIO</b> <b>71.1%</b>		<b>COST OF FUNDS</b> <b>3.2%</b>		
2024	79%	2024	48%	2024	43.5%	2024	2.5%	
2023	82%	2023	66%	2023	33.1%	2023	2.0%	
<b>RETURN ON AVERAGE ASSETS (ROAA)</b>			<b>RETURN ON AVERAGE EQUITY (ROAE)</b>					
	POST-TAX	PRE-TAX		POST-TAX	PRE-TAX			
	<b>9%</b>	<b>13%</b>		<b>58%</b>	<b>84%</b>			
2024	6%	9%	2024	74%	107%			
2023	3%	5%	2023	26%	61%			

# Recognised and Trusted

- Product of the Year** (BusinessDay Awards, 2025)
- CEO of the Year** (BusinessDay Awards)
- Great Place to Work 2025 Awards** Best Workplace for Women  
  
Great Place to Work 2025 Awards Large Category  
  
Great Place to Work 2025 Awards Best in Promoting Culture of Diversity, Equality and Inclusion
- Banking Brand of the Year, Nigeria** (Global Banking and Finance Review Awards, London, 2025)
- CEO of the Year** (Global Banking and Finance Review Awards, London)
- The Fastest Growing Commercial Bank** (International Finance Awards, 2025)
- The Best New Mobile Banking App** (International Finance Awards 2025)
- Trailblazing Bank of the Year** (The Independent Awards 2025)
- Outstanding Banker of the Year** (The Independent Awards 2025)
- Fastest Growing Bank Africa 2025** (Finance Derivatives, Netherlands)
- Innovative Digital Bank Platform of the Year** (Marketing Edge Awards, 2025)
- CEO of the Year** (Marketing Edge Awards)
- Banker of the Year 2025** (Sun Newspaper Awards)





# INNOVATION UNLEASHED



## DIGITAL BANKING INNOVATION

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By PremiumTrust Bank

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The 2025 financial year marked a defining milestone in PremiumTrust Bank's digital transformation journey, with digital banking evolving from a growing channel into a core driver of customer engagement, transaction volume, and future revenue growth. This progress reflects deliberate investments in platform innovation, enhanced customer experience, and strategic ecosystem expansion.

As a result, the Bank recorded strong growth in digital adoption and transaction activity across all channels. During the year, total digital banking transaction value exceeded the ₦1trillion milestone underscoring increased customer trust, platform reliability, and a continued shift from branch-based to digital banking.

Growth was also evident across key service categories. Bill payments, airtime, and data transactions surpassed the ₦1billion milestone, with strong increases in both volume and usage. In addition, digital investment transactions recorded significant growth year-on-year, signalling increasing customer confidence in digital platforms for wealth management. The introduction of the FX exchange feature in the final quarter further expanded the Bank's capabilities, enabling cross-border transactions and establishing a strong foundation for future growth in diaspora and international banking services.

The Bank upgraded its PremiumTrust Mobile application to support seamless onboarding of diaspora customers

through the Non-Resident Bank Verification Number (NRBVN) and enable foreign exchange conversion from USD to Naira. These enhancements collectively improved onboarding efficiency, reduced friction, and strengthened customer confidence in the Bank's digital channels.

As a result, the Bank recorded a significant increase in active mobile app users in 2025, representing a growth of 259.5% compared to 2024. This increase reflects improved onboarding processes, enhanced security, and targeted digital adoption initiatives.

### Blayzz: Redefining Digital Banking in Nigeria

A key highlight of the year was the launch of Blayzz, the Bank's digital lifestyle application, in March 2025. Blayzz represents a significant step forward in delivering a more integrated, customer-centric digital banking experience. Designed to extend beyond the traditional boundaries of a banking application, the platform combines financial services with everyday lifestyle solutions, enabling customers to seamlessly manage savings, insurance, shopping, renewable energy solutions, and asset (auto, gadgets, and solar) financing within a single digital experience. By bringing these capabilities together in one place, we continue to advance our vision of a more convenient, connected, and lifestyle-driven approach to banking.

In its first year, Blayzz has established a strong foundation for accelerated growth. The platform has recorded robust early adoption, attracting a rapidly expanding user base seeking a more integrated digital banking experience. Transaction activity has grown significantly within a short period, reflecting increasing engagement and trust in the platform.

Blayzz has also continued to expand its ecosystem through the onboarding of strategic partners, further enhancing its value proposition. Collectively, these milestones underscore the platform's growing role in supporting customers' everyday financial activities and advancing the Bank's digital agenda.

Beyond payments and transfers, Blayzz provides practical tools that support financial flexibility and planning. Customers can save towards specific financial goals, manage their spending more effectively with Budget, insure vehicles and gadgets, and explore financing options for solar, auto and gadgets. By bringing these services together within a single platform, Blayzz simplifies financial decision-making while giving customers greater control over their finances.

Blayzz also supports businesses and entrepreneurs by providing partner merchants with free online storefronts within the platform, helping them showcase their products and reach more customers. Through our payment link solution, merchants can easily receive payments while pre-qualifying customers for Buy Now, Pay Later (BNPL) options. This lowers barriers to digital commerce and supports the growth of small and medium-sized businesses. Blayzz app was further upgraded with a focus on enhancing security, and user experience. Some of the upgrade features include AI-powered onboarding with liveness detection, facial recognition for PIN reset and authentication, secure device change functionality using liveness and face match, WhatsApp OTP integration, including support for diaspora customers and enhanced card management functionality.

The platform's innovation has received noteworthy international recognition. In 2025, Blayzz was conferred the Best New Mobile App Award at the International Finance Awards, attesting to the growing industry acknowledgment of its approach to delivering integrated digital financial and lifestyle services.

While still in its early stages, Blayzz is laying an important foundation for the next phase of our digital journey. As we continue to refine the platform and introduce new capabilities, our focus remains on strengthening the value it delivers to customers and expanding its role within Nigeria's rapidly evolving digital financial ecosystem.

**Driving Interoperability and Strategic Alliances**

During the year under review, PremiumTrust Bank reinforced its commitment to building a highly connected and interoperable digital ecosystem, positioning the Bank as a trusted enabler of financial services across multiple sectors. This strategic focus drove the successful execution of key integrations and partnerships that enhanced our payments infrastructure, broadened service reach, and significantly improved the overall customer experience.

A major highlight was the strengthening of our public sector collections capability through the integration and optimisation of key payment rails. This has enabled more efficient, transparent, and scalable processing of internally generated revenue across various tiers of government. In addition, the acquisition of our Front-End Processor (FEP) represents a significant milestone in our infrastructure development, enhancing system resilience and positioning the Bank to scale partnerships with other financial institutions, including Microfinance Banks (MFBs) and Financial Technology (Fintech) companies.

In advancing our merchant acquiring and collections footprint, the Bank executed targeted integrations to deliver seamless, reliable, and scalable payment solutions for merchants. We also deepened ecosystem connectivity by partnering with service providers across critical sectors, including healthcare, to enable end-to-end payments and collections. Complementing these efforts, our tailored API banking solutions continued to power a wide range of industries—spanning Financial Technology (Fintech) companies, faith-based institutions, oil and gas, healthcare, corporates, and small and medium-sized enterprises, thereby enabling seamless financial operations and embedded payment experiences across diverse use cases.

Collectively, these initiatives reflect our continued focus on partnership-led innovation and robust system



interoperability, enabling the delivery of secure, scalable, and customer-centric financial solutions while supporting economic growth across key sectors.

Overall, the Bank's performance in 2025 reflects the successful execution of its digital strategy, characterised by strong growth, enhanced transaction activity, and continuous innovation. Sustained focus on customer experience, product development, and ecosystem partnerships will remain central to maintaining this momentum and driving long-term value creation.

**Looking ahead to 2026**

PremiumTrust Bank will continue to deepen its digital banking capabilities by embedding financial services more seamlessly within customer and partner ecosystems. Key priorities include the rollout of payment link solutions to support zero-percent insurance premium financing and asset acquisition, enabling partner merchants to prequalify customers and expand access to structured, affordable credit. In parallel, the Bank will scale its virtual account opening API to drive high-volume onboarding for Financial Technology (Fintech) companies and enterprise partners, accelerating growth while maintaining strong compliance standards.

The Bank will also enhance support for small and medium-sized enterprises through a Payroll-as-a-Service (PaaS)

solution that integrates with existing payroll systems to enable efficient and secure salary processing without operational disruption. This will be complemented by an automated distributorship financing scheme, including digital overdraft prequalification for fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) merchants, unlocking timely access to working capital across mass-market segments.

These initiatives reinforce the Bank's commitment to platform-led growth, ecosystem integration, and data-driven lending, positioning it to deepen strategic partnerships, unlock new revenue streams, and scale services seamlessly across external ecosystems as it advances its broader digital transformation agenda.

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**PremiumTrust Bank**

Terms and Conditions Apply

**Dr. Perez Araka, FNSE**  
Chairman, Board of Directors



## CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

### Distinguished Shareholders, Esteemed Members of the Board, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my distinct honour to welcome you to the 3rd Annual General Meeting of PremiumTrust Bank and to present the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

On behalf of the Board, I extend our sincere appreciation to our shareholders, customers, regulators, employees, strategic partners, service providers, and the communities we serve for your unwavering confidence in our institution. Your continued support and commitment reinforce our resolve to build a resilient, high-performing, and future-ready Bank.

### Global Economy

The global economy in 2025 operated within a complex environment shaped by moderating inflation, cautious monetary policy recalibration, and persistent geopolitical uncertainties. Following the aggressive interest-rate tightening cycles of prior years, many advanced economies began a gradual transition toward policy easing as inflationary pressures moderated across key markets.

Global growth remained moderate, supported by resilient labour markets, improved consumer demand in advanced economies, and continued expansion in major emerging markets. However, economic activity remained uneven across regions due to lingering supply-chain adjustments, ongoing geopolitical tensions, and evolving global trade dynamics.

Financial markets in 2025 were influenced by shifting expectations around interest rate trajectories. Central banks in several developed economies began measured rate cuts in the second half of the year, providing some relief to global liquidity conditions and supporting capital flows toward emerging markets. Nevertheless, global financial conditions remained relatively tight compared to pre-pandemic levels, prompting investors and policymakers to remain cautious.

Commodity markets also experienced notable volatility during the year. Oil prices fluctuated in response to production adjustments by major producers, geopolitical developments in energy-producing regions, and evolving global demand conditions. These dynamics continued to have significant implications for energy-exporting economies and inflation trajectories globally.

In addition, geopolitical tensions across parts of Eastern Europe and the Middle East contributed to heightened uncertainty within global financial markets, while increasing emphasis on supply-chain resilience, regional

trade partnerships, and economic security reshaped global investment patterns.

Overall, while the global economy demonstrated resilience in 2025, the operating environment remained characterized by moderate growth, policy caution, and structural realignments across trade, finance, and energy markets.

### Nigerian Economy

Domestically, 2025 marked a year of macroeconomic stabilization and gradual recovery, supported by ongoing policy reforms and improving macroeconomic fundamentals.

The foreign exchange market exhibited improved liquidity and reduced volatility compared to previous years, supported by enhanced market transparency and stronger inflows. Inflation, while elevated in the early part of the year, trended downward as monetary tightening measures gained traction and structural supply-side adjustments began to take effect.

Oil production improved during the year, strengthening external reserves and supporting fiscal buffers, while the non-oil sector, particularly financial services, telecommunications, and digital commerce, remained a key driver of economic activity. Regulatory reforms and recapitalization initiatives also continued to reshape the banking landscape, reinforcing industry resilience, scale, and long-term stability.

Importantly, Nigeria recorded notable progress in strengthening its financial integrity and global regulatory standing. In October 2025, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) removed Nigeria from the “grey list” - its list of jurisdictions under increased monitoring, reflecting significant progress in strengthening the country’s Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) framework.



**In October 2025, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) removed Nigeria from the “grey list” - its list of jurisdictions under increased monitoring, reflecting significant progress in strengthening the country’s Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) framework...**

Similarly, the European Union’s decision to remove Nigeria from its list of high-risk jurisdictions for money laundering and terrorism financing underscores the tangible progress achieved through ongoing financial sector reforms. Collectively, these developments signal enhanced transparency, stronger regulatory compliance, and more effective enforcement across the financial system, and are expected to bolster international confidence and support deeper economic and financial partnerships with global counterparts.

### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - 2025

Our top-line numbers reflect the strength and resilience of our business, with earnings surging by an impressive 109% year-on-year to a record ₦276.2 billion. This performance was largely driven by a 139% year-on-year growth in net interest income, which reached ₦201.5 billion. In addition, our non-interest income, driven by growing fee income and e-banking transactions, grew by 31%, rising from ₦25.3 billion in 2024 to ₦33.0 billion by year-end of 2025. Our bottom line grew by 208% year-on-year, with Profit before tax (PBT) standing at ₦177.1 billion.

Supported by the efficient optimisation of our balance sheet, we strengthened our loan book and earning assets, leveraging our deposits to drive responsible credit expansion and overall earnings. Beyond the numbers, we remain deeply committed to reinforcing our risk management framework, ensuring that our growth is sustainable.

### SUSTAINABILITY AND RESPONSIBLE BANKING

Sustainability remains firmly embedded in our strategic agenda. In 2025, we deepened the integration of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles across our operations. Through our digital ecosystem, including our renewable energy financing partnerships, we continued to support clean energy adoption for households and small businesses, promoting energy inclusion and environmental stewardship.

Our Environmental and Social Risk Management framework was further strengthened to ensure that lending decisions incorporate long-term sustainability considerations.

On governance, the Board remains firmly committed to the highest standards of transparency, accountability, and regulatory compliance. Our governance framework continues to evolve in alignment with best practices and supervisory expectations.

### BOARD AND GOVERNANCE

The Board of PremiumTrust Bank remains composed of experienced professionals with diverse expertise across

banking, finance, risk management, and corporate governance enabling robust oversight and sound decision-making.

Throughout 2025, the Board provided strategic oversight on capital planning, digital transformation, regulatory alignment, and sustainable long-term value creation. We maintained strong engagement with Management to ensure disciplined execution of our strategic priorities.

During the year, Mr. Anthony Adejugbe resigned from the Board. On behalf of the Board, I extend our sincere appreciation for his invaluable contributions to the Bank during his tenure and wish him continued success in his future endeavours.

In line with our commitment to shareholder value creation, and subject to your approval, the Board has recommended a final dividend for the 2025 financial year, reflecting our continued profitability and confidence in the Bank’s capital position.

We remain aligned with global best practices in corporate governance and are confident that the Board will continue to drive our strategic vision forward while enhancing overall shareholder value.

### OUTLOOK FOR 2026

Looking ahead, the outlook for 2026 reflects measured optimism, supported by improving domestic fundamentals, while remaining subject to evolving global uncertainties.

Globally, economic growth is expected to remain moderate at approximately 3.3% in 2026, constrained by ongoing trade uncertainties, geopolitical tensions, and shifting monetary policy dynamics. Commodity markets, particularly crude oil, are likely to remain volatile, influenced by a combination of geopolitical developments and rising supply expectations. Continued tensions in the Middle East, including developments involving Iran and the risk of disruptions to critical trade routes such as the Strait of Hormuz, pose significant risks to global energy supply and could exert upward pressure on oil prices and inflation.

Within this context, Nigeria’s economic outlook remains positive and increasingly resilient. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects real GDP growth of approximately 4.4% in 2026, representing a steady improvement from 4.2% in 2025 and 4.1% in 2024. This upward revision reflects growing confidence that recent macroeconomic and structural reforms are beginning to yield tangible results, despite prevailing challenges.


Nigeria’s outlook is further supported by broader growth prospects across Sub-Saharan Africa, where economic expansion is expected to remain robust through 2026 and 2027. This regional momentum, combined with ongoing

domestic reforms, positions the country to benefit from improving investor sentiment.

However, risks to the outlook remain. Global capital flow volatility, commodity price fluctuations, and geopolitical developments could impact inflation, exchange rate stability, and overall economic performance. Sustaining the current trajectory will therefore depend on continued policy consistency, fiscal discipline, and the effective implementation of ongoing reforms.

Within the banking industry, recapitalization, improved regulatory standards, and increasing competition will continue to reshape the operating landscape. PremiumTrust Bank remains well-positioned to navigate



**Together, we will continue to build an institution defined by resilience, strong performance and long-term value creation** 

this evolving environment, leveraging its strong capital base, disciplined risk management, and innovation-led strategy to deliver sustainable value to all stakeholders.

### APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board, I extend my profound appreciation to our Managing Director/CEO, Executive Management, and our dedicated employees for their exceptional commitment and professionalism.

To our regulators, particularly the Central Bank of Nigeria, we thank you for your guidance and supervisory engagement.

To our esteemed shareholders and valued customers, we remain deeply grateful for your trust and partnership. We appreciate your trust and confidence in us.

Our steadfast commitment to excellence, stability, and long-term prosperity guarantees that PremiumTrust Bank will continue to thrive.

Together, we will continue to build an institution defined by resilience, strong performance, and long-term value creation.

Thank you.



**Dr. Perez Araka, FNSE**  
Chairman, Board of Directors  
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/536053

**Emmanuel Efe Emefienim, CON, FCIB**  
Managing Director/CEO



## MD/CEO'S STATEMENT

### Distinguished Shareholders, esteemed Members of the Board, valued Regulators, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present to you the 2025 Annual Report of PremiumTrust Bank.

The year 2025 was defined by ambition, resilience, and disciplined execution. Operating within a dynamic and evolving macroeconomic environment, the Bank delivered a triple-digit billion Naira Profit Before Tax, reinforcing the strength of our earnings capacity, balance sheet optimisation, and disciplined execution strategy.

Innovation remained central to our growth journey in 2025. In March, we launched **Blayzz**, our flagship digital platform designed to extend banking beyond traditional transactions by integrating financial services with everyday lifestyle needs within a single ecosystem. Overall, the Bank's 2025 performance underscores the effective delivery of its digital strategy, evidenced by robust growth, increased transaction volumes, and ongoing innovation. The Bank will continue to prioritise customer experience, product enhancement, and strategic ecosystem partnerships as key drivers for sustaining this momentum and delivering long-term value.

This digital momentum has been complemented by our continued physical expansion across the country. As at December 2025, the Bank had expanded its branch network to 30 locations nationwide and has set a strategic target to expand this network by an additional 30 branches by the end of 2026.

Together, the growth of Blayzz and our expanding branch network reflect the effectiveness of our "phygital" strategy - combining digital innovation with strong physical presence to deliver convenient, inclusive, and customer-centric banking services.

### MACROECONOMIC REVIEW

#### Nigerian Economy

Nigeria's economic trajectory in 2025 marked a turning point, transitioning from a period of acute adjustment to early-stage stabilization. This progress was anchored on sustained macroeconomic reforms and a gradual strengthening of policy credibility. Real GDP growth improved to approximately 3.9% for the year, underpinned by resilient performance in the services sector, a measured recovery in oil production to an average of 1.5-1.6 million barrels per day, and early gains from ongoing macroeconomic reforms.

A defining highlight of 2025 was the clear inflection in inflation dynamics. Having peaked at 34.8% at the close of 2024, inflation moderated significantly over the course of the year, declining to approximately 15% by year-end. The disinflationary trend reflects the early impact of monetary tightening, improved exchange rate stability, and easing supply-side constraints and should support a recovery in real incomes and consumer demand.


External balances strengthened materially over the year, supported by foreign exchange reforms that improved market liquidity and transparency. Stronger inflows, from oil receipts, portfolio investments, and other sources drove a notable build-up in reserves, with Nigeria's FX buffers closing 2025 above \$45 billion. The naira also stabilized within a narrower band relative to earlier volatility, reinforcing market confidence. Sustaining these gains, however, will require continued inflows and consistent policy execution.

Fiscal conditions improved, supported by stronger non-oil revenue mobilization, which contributed to a narrower fiscal deficit of approximately 3 - 4% of GDP. However, elevated debt service obligations continued to absorb a significant share of revenues, constraining fiscal flexibility.

Structurally, Nigeria's long-term growth drivers remain firmly intact. A population exceeding 220 million, rapid urbanisation, and rising digital adoption continue to expand the addressable market across multiple sectors. Mobile penetration in excess of 80%, alongside improving financial inclusion, is catalysing innovation and unlocking productivity gains, particularly within previously underserved segments of the economy.

The outlook for 2026 is increasingly positive, with GDP growth projected at approximately 4%, supported by firmer oil output and sustained momentum in the non-oil



**The year 2025 was defined by ambition, resilience, and disciplined execution. Operating within a dynamic and evolving macroeconomic environment, the Bank delivered a triple-digit billion Naira Profit Before Tax** 



## The Bank achieved a significant regulatory milestone during the year, successfully meeting the Central Bank of Nigeria’s ₦200 billion recapitalization requirement for National Commercial Banks, seven months ahead of the regulatory deadline.

economy. Inflation is expected to moderate further, potentially stabilizing in the 15–17% range, assuming continued policy discipline and relative exchange rate stability. External buffers are expected to remain favourable, contingent on sustained inflow momentum.

Overall, the trajectory of key indicators points to an economy transitioning toward greater stability and resilience. Nigeria is increasingly positioned as a reform-driven and investable market, backed by improving macroeconomic fundamentals and a clearer pathway to sustainable, long-term growth.

### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2025 was a landmark year for PremiumTrust Bank, marked by strong growth, disciplined execution, and sustained balance sheet expansion. We delivered a triple-digit billion Naira Profit Before Tax, reaffirming the strength of our earnings capacity, operational efficiency, and strategic focus.

Across our business segments, we recorded robust year-on-year growth in core performance metrics. Our deposit mobilisation efforts remained strong, with customer deposits increasing by 67% to ₦755.6 billion from ₦451.9 billion in the prior period. In tandem, our loan book expanded by 115% to ₦373.2 billion from ₦173.3 billion, reflecting our commitment to responsible credit growth and support for economic activity.

Our balance sheet remained well-structured and diversified, with total assets and shareholders’ funds closing at ₦1.7 trillion and ₦351.8 billion, respectively. This growth was driven by the successful completion of our recapitalization and an expansion in earning assets.

Net operating income increased significantly to ₦230.6 billion, representing a 124% growth, while Profit Before Tax surged to **₦177.1 billion from ₦57.4 billion**, demonstrating improved operational efficiency and effective execution of our strategy. Our Cost-to-Income ratio improved significantly to 24%, down from 48% in the prior year, reflecting cost discipline and operational efficiency.

Our prudential ratios remained robust and well above regulatory thresholds, with a liquidity ratio of 71%, and a capital adequacy ratio of 41%. We are particularly proud to have maintained a zero non-performing loan (NPL) ratio for the third consecutive year, demonstrating the strength of our risk management framework and the quality of our loan portfolio.

In addition, the Bank achieved a significant regulatory milestone during the year, successfully meeting the Central Bank of Nigeria’s ₦200 billion recapitalization requirement for National Commercial Banks, seven months ahead of the regulatory deadline. This achievement reflects strong investor confidence in our institution and reinforces our capacity to support future growth. This accomplishment reflects strong investor confidence in our strategy, governance framework, and long-term growth prospects.

### OUR RATINGS

In further validation of our financial strength and governance standards, the Bank was assigned an **A- rating** by both DataPro and GCR Ratings.

These ratings reflect our robust capitalisation metrics, further strengthened by our successful recapitalisation and additional equity injection, our sound funding structure and adequate liquidity position, as well as our disciplined risk management framework and positive

earnings outlook. Together, these fundamentals reinforce PremiumTrust Bank’s resilience, financial stability, and strong capacity to meet its obligations while sustaining long-term growth.

### OUR PEOPLE AND CULTURE: DRIVING PERFORMANCE THROUGH PURPOSE

In 2025, we undertook a series of deliberate initiatives aimed at strengthening the employee experience and reinforcing our position as an employer of choice. These efforts focused on improving staff welfare through compensation reviews, expanding learning and development programmes, and creating pathways for career growth within the organisation.

We also deepened our commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion, recognising that a workplace where every voice is valued is fundamental to innovation, collaboration, and long-term success.

These efforts have not only strengthened our internal culture but have also been recognised externally. During the year, the Bank was honoured by **Great Place to Work Nigeria** with the following awards:

- ☑ Best Workplace in Nigeria (Large Corporates Category), 2025
- ☑ Best Workplace for Women, 2025
- ☑ Best in Promoting a Culture of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, 2025

At the core of our organisation is a culture defined by shared values that guide our actions and decisions. We operate with disciplined execution, ensuring precision in everything we do; a passion for excellence that drives us to exceed expectations; the courage to innovate, enabling us to challenge conventions and lead from the front; and a



## ...Profit Before Tax surged to ₦177.1 billion from ₦57.4 billion, demonstrating improved operational efficiency and effective execution of our strategy.

deep respect for relationships that guides our interactions with colleagues, customers, and stakeholders.

Together, these values continue to shape a high-performing, inclusive, and forward-looking institution.

### RECOGNITION AND AWARDS

Our performance in 2025 did not go unnoticed. Across the industry and within the broader financial ecosystem, PremiumTrust Bank’s growth trajectory and commitment to innovation continued to attract significant recognition.

These accolades reflect not only our strong financial performance but also the discipline, innovation, and customer-centric culture that underpin our strategy. They affirm the confidence that stakeholders and industry observers place in our vision and execution.

### PremiumTrust Bank Awards

- ☑ Banking Brand of the Year, Nigeria (Global Banking and Finance Review Awards, London, 2025)
- ☑ The Fastest Growing Commercial Bank (International Finance Awards, 2025)
- ☑ The Best New Mobile Banking App (International Finance Awards 2025)
- ☑ Product of the Year (BusinessDay Awards, 2025)
- ☑ Innovative Digital Bank Platform of the Year (Marketing Edge Awards, 2025)
- ☑ Trailblazing Bank of the Year (The Independent Awards 2025)
- ☑ Fastest Growing Bank in Africa (Finance Derivatives, Netherlands)
- ☑ Best Bank in Sports Developments Nigeria (Finance Derivatives, Netherlands)

### CEO Awards

- ☑ CEO of the Year – Global Banking & Finance Review Awards, London
- ☑ CEO of the Year (Marketing Edge Awards)
- ☑ CEO of the Year (BusinessDay Awards)
- ☑ Outstanding Banker of the Year (The Independent Awards 2025)
- ☑ Banker of the Year 2025 (Sun Newspaper Awards)

These recognitions underscore the impact of our strategic investments in technology, people, and service excellence, and further reinforce our ambition to be the Bank of First Preference.

### CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: IMPACT THAT MATTERS

At PremiumTrust Bank, our growth is not only measured by financial performance but by the tangible impact we create in the communities we serve. We remain committed to driving meaningful change across critical areas of healthcare, economic empowerment, and youth development.

#### Healthcare & Social Welfare

In 2025, through our Christmas Give-Back Initiative, we made a landmark contribution to healthcare delivery with what was recognised as the largest single private donation in the history of Massey Street Children’s Hospital. This intervention included the provision of critical medical equipment and emergency response support, significantly enhancing the hospital’s capacity to deliver life-saving care to newborns.

Beyond infrastructure, we extended support to vulnerable families through the distribution of essential care packages comprising nutritious meals and educational materials, alongside appreciation initiatives for frontline medical personnel.

Our commitment to social welfare also encompassed targeted interventions across diverse communities, including support for widows’ welfare programmes, rehabilitation of specialised child care facilities with the provision of therapeutic resources, contributions to disaster relief efforts, and broader initiatives aimed at improving the wellbeing of underserved populations.

#### Economic Empowerment

We remain steadfast in championing economic empowerment as a catalyst for sustainable development. Throughout the year, the Bank supported youth development and capacity-building

initiatives, while also contributing to housing programmes designed to expand access to affordable home ownership for members of the armed forces.

Culminating these efforts, during the Young Ministers Retreat held in December 2025, the Bank provided targeted business grants to a broad base of young entrepreneurs to stimulate enterprise, foster financial independence, and promote job creation.

These interventions underscore our enduring commitment to nurturing enterprise, unlocking potential, and enabling individuals and communities to participate meaningfully in economic growth, while driving inclusive and sustainable development.

### Sports & Youth Development – The Bank of Champions

Our commitment to youth development and national unity remains steadfast. In 2025, we further strengthened our position as the Bank of Champions by supporting major sporting platforms that bring people together and inspire excellence.

As lead sponsor, we supported:

- ☑ National Sports Festival, Ogun State (“Gateway Games”) – Supporting over 15,000 athletes
- ☑ Abuja City International Half Marathon (World Athletics Label Event) – Hosting runners from Kenya, Ethiopia, and Uganda
- ☑ 10km Lagos Women Run – Supporting 8,000+ female participants and entrepreneurship empowerment
- ☑ Bayelsa Governor’s Football Prosperity Cup – Nigeria’s largest grassroots football tournament
- ☑ Niger Delta Sports Festival (Akwa Ibom) – Lead Corporate Sponsor in partnership with the NDDC

Through these initiatives, we are not only promoting sports but also fostering inclusion, empowering youth, and strengthening social cohesion.

### STRATEGIC AMBITION

Our strategy remains anchored on disciplined growth, strong governance, prudent risk management, and innovation-driven expansion. In line with this, we have aligned our forward-looking commitments as follows:

- ☑ Be the Most Preferred Bank in Nigeria
- ☑ Be the Most Innovative Bank in Nigeria
- ☑ Rank amongst the Top Five Banks in Customer Deposits

- ☑ Rank amongst the Top Five Banks in Customer Count
- ☑ Be the Most Efficient Bank in the industry in terms of ROE
- ☑ Be the best technology-led bank in Nigeria
- ☑ Be the Most Joyful Bank in Nigeria

### LOOKING FORWARD

As we look ahead, we do so with a clear purpose: To Be the Bank of First Preference.

We will continue to deliver exceptional service to our customers, adapt proactively to evolving macroeconomic conditions, and create sustainable value for our shareholders. As part of our growth strategy, we remain focused on deepening digital innovation and enhancing customer experience, strengthening our capital and liquidity buffers, preserving superior asset quality, and delivering sustainable returns on equity.

We are also committed to expanding our footprint across strategic locations nationwide, deepening our presence in the corporate and commercial segments, and unlocking new growth opportunities within the retail market.

As we continue to expand, our focus remains clear, to deliver sustainable value to our all our stakeholders while creating meaningful and lasting impact across the communities we serve.



As we enter 2026, our theme, ‘Boundless Horizons,’ reflects our commitment to transcend limits and conventional boundaries..

PremiumTrust Bank is well-positioned for the next phase of growth, guided by a well-defined strategy, strong governance, and an unwavering commitment to excellence.

As we enter 2026, our theme, “Boundless Horizons,” reflects our commitment to transcend limits and conventional boundaries, leveraging our financial strength, innovative capabilities, and forward-looking mindset to unlock new opportunities across markets, sectors, and customer segments.

I extend my sincere appreciation to our Board for its strategic direction, our employees for their dedication and professionalism, our regulators for their continued oversight, and our customers and shareholders for their enduring trust and confidence.

Together, we will continue to transcend limits, build a resilient, high-performing institution for the future, and deliver superior outcomes.



**Emmanuel Efe Emefienim, CON, FCIB**  
Managing Director/ CEO  
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/818606

# 02

## Governance

PremiumTrust Bank's Directors, their functions and Corporate Governance

- 34 Board of Directors
- 46 Directors' Report
- 52 Corporate Governance Report
- 60 People Report
- 64 Sustainability Report
- 79 Corporate Responsibility
- 82 Report of the Independent Consultant on the appraisal of the board
- 83 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in relation to the preparation of Financial Statements
- 84 Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Financial Statements
- 85 Report of Audit Committee





**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**From L-R (Standing):** Sir Emmanuel Onyekwena, Mr Charles Obukofe, Mr Temitope Mark, Mr Anthony Adejugbe, Mr Neville Atigan, Dr Godwin Abhulimen, Mr Victor Olowogoroye, Mr Shina Atilola, Dr Olugbenga Omojola, Mr Uchenna Igwebuike

**From L-R (Sitting):** Ms Justina Lewa, Mr Emmanuel Efe Emefienhim, CON, Dr Perez Araka, FNSE, Mrs Olubukunola Awosanya





**Dr. Perez Araka, FNSE**

**Chairman**

Dr. Perez Peremelade Araka brings over two decades of postgraduate experience in the oil & gas and emerging sectors to the board of PremiumTrust Bank Limited. Currently, he serves as the Chairman and CEO of Gaplinks Energy Limited, PrimeWash Limited, and Greener Project Centre Limited. Dr. Araka holds a Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) in Agricultural Engineering, as well as an M.Tech. and a PhD in Environmental Engineering from Rivers State University, Port Harcourt. He is also an alumnus of the Lagos Business School and possesses several professional certifications from various institutions, including Henley Business School, University of Reading, United Kingdom.

As an accomplished engineer, Dr. Araka is affiliated with prestigious organizations such as The Council for the Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria (COREN), The Nigerian Institution of Agricultural Engineers (NIAE), and the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE). He is a Fellow of The Nigerian Society of Engineers (FNSE), The Nigerian Institution of Environmental Engineers (FNIEE), and The African Business School (FABS).

Dr. Perez Araka's seasoned expertise is a valuable asset to PremiumTrust Bank, where he serves as the Chairman.



**Emmanuel Efe Emefienim, CON, FCIB**

**Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer**

Emmanuel Efe Emefienim, CON, FCIB is a distinguished banking executive with over three decades of progressive experience spanning operations, treasury, and business leadership. Since commencing his professional career in 1992, he has built a reputation for strategic foresight, disciplined execution, and the consistent delivery of superior financial performance across both middle and senior management levels.

He is an alumnus of globally renowned institutions, including Harvard Business School (GMP and AMP), The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania (AMP 73), and INSEAD, reflecting a strong commitment to continuous learning and global best practices. In recognition of his contributions to business and economic development, he was conferred with an Honorary Doctor of Business Administration (DBA) by the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, in July 2025.

Prior to his current role, Mr. Emefienim had a highly distinguished career at Sterling Bank Plc, where he was widely acknowledged for delivering sustained profitability and exceptional regional performance. As Regional Business Head, he led the most profitable regional business in the Bank for seven consecutive years (2011-2017), a record achievement. His consistent track record of excellence earned him elevation to the Board as Executive Director in 2018, where he oversaw the Institutional Banking Directorate, which remained the Bank's most profitable directorate for three consecutive years until his resignation in March 2022.

As Founder and Managing Director/CEO of PremiumTrust Bank Limited, Mr. Emefienim has led the rapid transformation and emergence of one of Nigeria's most dynamic and high-performing financial institutions. Under his leadership, the Bank has recorded remarkable



growth, achieving significant profitability milestones and surpassing the ₦1 trillion balance sheet threshold within a short period of full operation. His strategic vision continues to position the Bank as a leading digital-forward institution, combining strong financial performance with innovation, customer-centricity, and operational excellence.

Mr. Emefienim's leadership and personal impact have earned him widespread recognition both locally and internationally. He was honoured with the CEO of the Year (Market Leader) award at the BusinessDay Banks and Other Financial Institutions (BAFI) Awards 2025, CEO of the Year by Global Banking & Finance Review, Outstanding CEO Legacy Banker of the Year by Marketing Edge Awards, and Banker of the Year by The Sun Newspaper Awards. He was also previously recognised in The Guardian's 2022 Annual CEO Series as one of the "Fifty Value-Driven CEOs of Excellence That Powered Nigeria's Economic Growth."

In recognition of his outstanding service to national development, he was conferred with the prestigious national honour of Commander of the Order of the

Niger (CON) by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. He is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (FCIB) and serves as a Member of its Governing Council, contributing to the advancement of professional standards and capacity building within the banking industry.

Beyond banking, Mr. Emefienim has demonstrated a strong commitment to broader societal impact, particularly in the promotion of sports development and youth empowerment, leveraging institutional partnerships to support national and international sporting initiatives.

A visionary and contemporary leader, Mr. Emefienim is deeply passionate about innovation, sport development, rigorous youth empowerment schemes, capacity-building initiatives and about supporting Economic Growth of our Nation. His leadership philosophy is anchored on excellence, resilience, and the pursuit of long-term value creation.



**Dr. Olugbenga Omojola** (Phd.)

**Non-Executive Director**

Dr. Olugbenga Omojola is a distinguished Management Consultant, Corporate Strategist, and Executive Coach renowned for his comprehensive understanding of Organizational Strategy, HR Management, and global best practices in Organizational Development. Dr Omojola works at the intersection of strategy, structure and people, guiding organizations and leaders to perform at their best.

He holds the esteemed position of a Fellow at the Institute of Management Consultants, Nigeria, and the Institute of Strategic Management, Nigeria. Additionally, Dr. Omojola is a Member of the Institute of Personnel Management Nigeria (CIPM) and the Nigerian Institute of Training and Development. His professional journey is further enriched as an Alumnus of the London Graduate School.

With academic qualifications including a First Degree in Industrial and Labour Relations, an MBA in Human Resources Management, an MSC in Organizational Behaviour, and a PhD in Business Administration (Specialization in Human Resources Management), Dr, Omojola contributes his wealth of knowledge and expertise as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of PremiumTrust Bank.

Neville Atigan serves as the Group Chief Operating Officer of Skyview Capital Limited and brings a wealth of experience to the Board of PremiumTrust Bank as a Non-Executive Director. Prior to joining Skyview Capital in 2008, Mr. Atigan had a commendable 7-year tenure in the oil & gas sector (2000-2007), supervising projects at the Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) Forcados Yokri Integrated project.

Mr. Atigan holds a Bachelor's degree in Political Science from Edo State University, Ekpoma, and a Master's degree in Public Administration from the University of Benin. His professional affiliations include memberships with the Society for Human Resources Management (SHRM), the Chartered Institute of Personnel Management (CIPM), and the Chartered Institute of Human Resources and Strategic Management, among others.

Neville Atigan's role as a Non-Executive Director underscores his commitment to contributing strategic insights and operational excellence to PremiumTrust Bank.



**Mr. Neville Atigan**

**Non-Executive Director**





Sir Emmanuel Onyekwena, a seasoned technocrat with extensive management experience, holds a Master's in Business Administration and an academic background in Engineering Production. With a career spanning over 25 years, he has made significant contributions to renowned organizations such as Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC), TOTAL E & P, NAOC, and other major players in the oil and gas industry.

Among numerous accolades, Sir Onyekwena received the European award for best practices by the European Society for Quality Research (ESQR) and the PETAN award for excellence in service delivery to the oil & gas industry. His competencies span innovation, organizational development, conflict management, leadership, and client relationship management. He is affiliated with several professional bodies, including the Nigerian Institute of Safety Professionals, International Institute of Safety Management, British Safety Council, and the Nigerian-Canadian Business Association.

Sir Emmanuel Onyekwena's role as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of PremiumTrust Bank highlights his wealth of experience and strategic insights.

### Sir Emmanuel Onyekwena

Non-Executive Director

Dr. Godwin Abhulimen, with well over 32 years of experience in the oil and gas sector, currently serves as the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer of Desag Engineering and Services Limited. Holding academic qualifications including a B.Sc Degree from the University of Calabar, an Executive Masters Degree from the Project Management Institute, UK, a Masters Degree in Business Administration (MBA), and a Professional Doctorate Degree in Commerce - Information and Strategy Management from the Liberal Bilingual University Togo, Dr. Abhulimen also holds an award of Doctor of Business Administration (Honori Causa) from Prowess University, Delaware, USA, Dr. Abhulimen is a distinguished Fellow of various professional bodies, a member of the Institute of Management Consultants of Nigeria and an Eminent Peace Ambassador of the International Association of World Peace Advocate (United Nations Peace Volunteers)

His extensive career includes top Executive Management positions at Lee Engineering and Construction Company Limited, where he contributed significantly to the company's growth and development. Dr. Godwin Abhulimen's role as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of PremiumTrust Bank reflects his commitment to leveraging his vast industry experience to contribute to the bank's strategic direction.



### Dr. Godwin Abhulimen

Non-Executive Director



Charles Obukofe, a banking industry veteran with nearly thirty years of experience, serves as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of PremiumTrust Bank. His illustrious career includes senior management positions in Equatorial Trust Bank Limited and Sterling Bank PLC, where he retired as an Assistant General Manager in March 2022.

Mr. Obukofe holds a B.Sc. in Finance from the University of Nigeria and an MBA from Ondo State University. As a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN) and an Associate of the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN), he brings a wealth of financial expertise to the Board.

Charles Obukofe's extensive banking experience, combined with his continuous education at prestigious institutions such as Harvard Business School, positions him as a valuable contributor to PremiumTrust Bank's strategic direction.

### Mr. Charles Obukofe

Non-Executive Director

Mr. Uchenna Igwebuike, a Financial Engineer and Founder of Zanibal LLC, brings over 25 years of experience in designing and delivering strategic enterprise transformation programs in the private and public sectors. As the VP of Professional Services at MarkLogic Corporation and a Solution Architect at i2 Technologies, Mr. Igwebuike has consistently demonstrated expertise in Financial Market Software and Services.

Holding a Master's degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Illinois, Chicago, and a Master of Science in Management Science from Stanford University, Mr. Igwebuike serves as an Independent Director on the Board of PremiumTrust Bank. His role underscores his commitment to contributing insights from diverse sectors and ensuring best practices in financial services.



### Mr. Uchenna Igwebuike

Independent Non-Executive Director



Barr. Justina Lewa is a Partner at the esteemed law firm of Chapitre LLP and serves as the Co-Chief Executive Officer of Legal at ELAMO LP. With a distinguished career, she was a former Independent Non-Executive Director at BOI Microfinance Bank Limited. Ms. Lewa is a seasoned Corporate Governance Practitioner, Certified Board Evaluator, Certified Business Integrity Trainer and Consultant, Mediator, and Arbitrator.

Justina is a legal luminary with academic qualifications, including a Bachelor of Laws Degree from the University of Jos and a Master of Laws Degree from the University of Lagos. She was called to the Nigerian Bar in November 1988.

Commencing her career with the Ministry of Justice, Jos, Plateau State, in August 1989 as a State Counsel, Ms. Lewa's journey continued with NAL Bank Plc in September 1990, where she rose to become Senior Manager, Legal and Company Secretariat & Head of the Debt Recovery Team in 2005. Upon the consolidation exercise of the banking industry in January 2006, Justina's employment was transferred to Sterling Bank Plc. In June 2009, the Board of Directors appointed her as Company Secretary & Chief Legal Counsel and Group Head, Credit Collections & Recovery.

Justina also served as Company Secretary and Legal Adviser of Sterling Bank's subsidiary Companies: Sterling Asset Management Company Limited (SAMTL) and the Nigerian Stockbrokers Limited (NSL) from 2009 to 2011. Her responsibilities required legal professionalism and

### Ms. Justina Lewa Esq

#### Independent Non-Executive Director

business mastery, navigating the complexities and challenges surrounding banking business. She played a key role in drafting, reviewing, and advising on complex transactions and agreements, including project and asset-based financing, public & private debt-equity issues, loan syndications, Power, Oil & Gas, Mergers & Acquisitions. She brings a wealth of experience to the board, having served as the immediate past Company Secretary and Chief Legal Counsel of Sterling Bank Plc.

An award-winning legal professional, Justina Akpoabugo Lewa Esq is a member of several professional bodies, including the Nigerian Bar Association, Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (HCIB), Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators of Nigeria (ACIS), Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (MCI Arb UK), Business Recovery and Insolvency and Practitioners Association of Nigeria (BRIPAN), Chartered Institute of Directors of Nigeria (M.CIoD), and Nigeria's Delegate to the International Court of Arbitration and ADR.

Justina currently serves as an Independent Non-Executive Director on the Board of PremiumTrust Bank.



Temitope Mark, brings a wealth of experience and expertise to the financial and consultancy sector. Tope is a distinguished graduate of Accounting from the University of Lagos (1991). He furthered his academic pursuits, earning a Master's degree in Business Administration (MBA) from Delta State University and an MSc in Accounting from Novena University, Delta State.

Tope is a member of several esteemed professional bodies, showcasing his commitment to excellence. As a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria since 1997, he holds a distinguished position in the field. Additionally, Tope is a Fellow of the Institute of Management Consultants of Nigeria and the UK, further highlighting his commitment to maintaining the highest professional standards. He is also an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria.

With an impressive banking career spanning over 23 years (1991-2014), Tope has accumulated significant experience across various facets of the profession. His journey began with the mandatory National Youth Service program at the Central Bank of Nigeria, Sokoto Branch, in 1991. Tope then served in different capacities at All States Trust Bank Plc (1992-1998) and Standard Trust Bank Plc (1998-2001), where he notably functioned as the Group Head of Customer Services, overseeing the entire South-South geopolitical zone.

### Mr. Temitope Mark

#### Non-Executive Director

Tope's seven-year tenure at Devcom Bank Ltd/Equatorial Trust Bank Ltd (2001- 2007) saw him reach Senior Management levels, with responsibilities for business development across the South-South Zone.

Joining United Bank for Africa Plc in 2007, he ascended to an Executive Management role, ultimately becoming the Regional Bank Head for Edo and Delta States. His supervisory role covered numerous branches until 2014 when he resigned at the grade level of Assistant General Manager.

Currently serving as the CEO of Graham Bridge Financial and Consultancy Services Ltd, an Accounting/Financial Consultancy (Asset Management) Company headquartered in Lagos State with operational bases in Delta State,

Tope's role as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of PremiumTrust Bank highlights his extensive experience in key divisions of banking, including Operations, Auditing, Marketing, Relationship Management, and Financial Controls.



Victor Olumide Olowogoroye is a seasoned Chartered Accountant, accomplished Banker, and Finance and Management Expert with extensive experience in Audit and Taxation, Banking, Business Development, Credit, and Marketing. Having spent over two decades in the Financial Sector, he progressed to senior management positions before transitioning into management consulting, financial advisory, and private enterprise.

He is a member of several professional bodies, including the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN), Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (CIBN), Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN), Institute of Management Consultants (IMC), and the Harvard Business School Association of Nigeria (HBSAN).

Victor has participated in numerous professional courses both in Nigeria and internationally, including the Harvard Business School's GMP, the London Graduate School's Master Class Program, and a specialized Cybersecurity course in October 2024. His expertise in Cybersecurity, coupled with his deep understanding of financial management and risk oversight, enhances his ability to navigate the evolving digital landscape in the banking industry.

As a Non-Executive Director on the Board of PremiumTrust Bank, he brings a wealth of knowledge and strategic insight, contributing significantly to the Bank's growth, governance, and risk management frameworks.

### Mr. Victor Olumide Olowogoroye

Non-Executive Director

Shina Atilola is an accomplished strategist and business development expert with over 25 years of experience in the banking industry. He currently serves as the Executive Compliance Officer and the Executive Director overseeing Risk Management, as well as Digital and Transaction Banking at PremiumTrust Bank Limited. In this dual capacity, he plays a critical role in shaping the bank's risk culture, ensuring sound risk governance frameworks, and driving innovation in digital banking solutions.

Mr. Atilola holds a First-Class degree in International Relations, an MBA from Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife and an MSc in Entrepreneurship and Innovation from the Rome Business School. Throughout his career, he has led the development and execution of strategic initiatives that have resulted in the successful launch of digital platforms and the incubation of forward thinking banking solutions.

He is an associate member of both the UK and Nigerian Institutes of Public Relations, an Honorary member of the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (CIBN), and serves on the Lagos Business School Alumni Governing Council. At PremiumTrust Bank, he brings to the Board a combination of entrepreneurial drive, strategic acumen, and strong risk management expertise, positioning the bank for resilience and innovation in a dynamic operating environment.

His broad expertise spans business strategy, marketing communications, branding, auditing, and mergers & acquisitions across leading financial institutions. He brings deep competence in risk oversight, having been instrumental in establishing enterprise-wide risk management structures that align with regulatory expectations and support sustainable growth.



### Mr. Shina Atilola

Executive Director



Mrs. Olubukunola Awosanya, an experienced banking professional with over three decades of experience, serves as the Executive Director of Specialised Business and Corporate Banking at PremiumTrust Bank Limited. Holding a B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Agriculture (Animal Science) from the University of Ibadan and an MBA from the Business School Netherlands, Mrs. Awosanya has held various leadership positions in her banking career. She has also attended various courses in Harvard Business School, Colombia Business School, Wharton Business School, Lagos Business School, amongst others.

Her career highlights include pioneering roles in diverse departments such as Branch Operations, Domestic Operations, Treasury Operations, Credit Administration, Export Finance, Enterprise Risk Management, Agric. Finance and more. Before joining PremiumTrust Bank, she was a General Manager and the Divisional Head, Agriculture and Solid Mineral Finance at Sterling Bank Plc.

Mrs. Awosanya is a member of prestigious institutions such as the Institute of Directors of Nigeria (IoD), the Institute of Animal Science of Nigeria (NIAS), and a Fellow of the Institute of Credit Administration (FICA). She brings a wealth of experience to the board, ensuring excellence in specialised banking.

### Mrs Olubukunola Awosanya

Executive Director

Barr. Chukwuemeka Nwaogu, the pioneer Chief Legal Counsel and Company Secretary of PremiumTrust Bank, is responsible for leading the bank's global legal and company secretarial functions. With nearly two decades of multi-

disciplinary experience in legal advisory, corporate governance, company secretarial, compliance, and risk management, Emeka has navigated the legal waters of the Financial Industry from Insurance through Fintech and now Banking.

Emeka commenced his legal career as an in-house Solicitor with International Energy Insurance Plc (IEI), a leading energy insurance publicly listed company. Rising to the position of Head of Legal, he was strategically redeployed to pioneer and head the compliance unit. Subsequently, Emeka established the first specialized insurance law firm in Nigeria, offering core litigation and advisory functions, along with corporate secretarial services to various financial institutions.

In 2019, Emeka joined Paycom Nigeria Limited ("OPay") as their pioneer Chief Legal Counsel & Chief Risk Officer. He successfully oversaw an investment portfolio of over \$150 million and managed the legal portfolio of OPay's strategic affiliates such as ORide, OWealth, and other strategic investments and acquisitions.

Emeka, an Associate Member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria, the Nigerian Bar Association, and the International Bar Association, holds a Bachelor of Law from the University of Nigeria and a Master's in International & Commercial Business Law from the University of East Anglia, Norwich, Norfolk, United Kingdom.

His rare ability to minimize legal risks and contractual liability associated with business operations reflects his expertise in Commercial and Business transactions. Emeka's role as Company Secretary underscores his strategic and solution-oriented legal expertise, contributing to PremiumTrust Bank's continued success.



### Barr. Chukwuemeka Nwaogu Esq

Company Secretary



## DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the members of Premium Trust Bank Limited their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

### Corporate Structure and Business

#### Legal form, principal activity and business review

Premium Trust Bank Limited was incorporated under the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 on 6th October 2021. It obtained a letter of approval for license from Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to operate as a Commercial

Bank on 14th December, 2021 and commenced business effective 1st July 2022.

Premium Trust Bank Limited is engaged in commercial banking with emphasis on personal banking, trade services, corporate, investment and specialized banking activities. It also provides wholesale banking services including the granting of loans and advances, letter of credit transactions, money market operations, electronic and mobile banking products and other banking activities.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had a total of 30 branches in operation nationwide.

### Operating Results

Highlights of the Bank's operating results for the year ended 31 December 2025 are as follows:

In thousands of Naira	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Gross earnings	276,192,137	132,449,115
Profit before income and windfall taxes	177,067,320	57,396,797
Windfall tax	(153,240)	(67,638)
Income tax expense	(53,513,571)	(17,579,784)
<b>Profit after income tax</b>	<b>123,400,509</b>	<b>39,749,375</b>
Earnings per share (kobo) - Basic	162.7k	152.9k

### Ownership of the Bank

As at 31 December 2025, the shareholding structure of the Bank consisted of 13 investors with the details and holdings shown below:

Names	Current Holding	% Holding	Current Holding	% Holding
	2025	2025	2024	2024
1 Marginal Energy Limited	28,750,000,000	37.90	-	-
2 Mavtop Oil and Gas Limited	20,015,847,000	26.38	10,989,333,333	42.27
3 SVC Mutual Limited	10,032,620,001	13.22	5,082,566,667	19.55
4 Skyview Capital Limited	4,803,713,333	6.33	3,571,533,333	13.74
5 Spices Kitchen Cuisine and Confectionery Limited	3,849,667,999	5.07	1,373,666,667	5.28
6 Emmanuel Efe Emefienim (CON)	2,531,225,000	3.34	1,274,000,000	4.90
7 MF Ventures Services Limited	1,607,190,000	2.12	892,883,333	3.43
8 Emmanuel Onyekwena	1,236,300,000	1.63	686,833,333	2.64
9 Perez Peremolade Araka	1,112,670,000	1.47	618,150,000	2.38
10 Beecon Ama Associates Limited	961,566,667	1.27	961,566,667	3.70
11 Godwin Abhulimen	618,150,000	0.81	343,416,667	1.32
12 Anthony Olusola Adejugbe	206,050,000	0.27	206,050,000	0.79
13 Others	137,500,000	0.18	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,862,500,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26,000,000,000</b>	<b>100</b>

The following shareholders have shareholding of 5% and above as at 31 December 2025:

	31-Dec-25 Unit holding	31-Dec-25 % holding	31-Dec-24 Unit holding	31-Dec-24 % holding
Marginal Energy Limited	28,750,000,000	37.90	-	-
Mavtop Oil and Gas Limited	20,015,847,000	26.38	10,989,333,333	42.27
SVC Mutual Limited	10,032,620,001	13.22	5,082,566,667	19.55
Skyview Capital Limited	4,803,713,333	6.33	3,571,533,333	13.74
Spices Kitchen Cuisine and Confectionery Limited	3,849,667,999	5.07	1,373,666,667	5.28

### Directors

The following Directors served during the year and as at the date of this report:

Name	Designation	Date appointed	Interest represented
Dr. Perez Araka	Chairman	1 April 2022	
Mr. Emmanuel Efe Emefienim (CON)	Managing Director	1 April 2022	
Sir. Emmanuel Onyekwena	Non-Executive Director	1 April 2022	
Dr. Godwin Abhulimen	Non-Executive Director	1 April 2022	Beecon Ama Associates Limited
Mr. Neville Atigan	Non-Executive Director	1 April 2022	Skyview Capital Limited; SVC Mutual Limited
Mr. Charles Obukofe	Non-Executive Director	1 April 2022	MF Ventures Services Limited
Dr. Olugbenga Imisi Omojola	Non-Executive Director	1 April 2022	Spices Kitchen Cuisine & Confectionery Limited
Mr. Anthony Olusola Adejugbe*	Non-Executive Director	1 April 2022	
Mr. Uchenna Igwebuike	Independent Non-Executive Director	1 April 2022	
Ms. Justina Lewa	Independent Non-Executive Director	1 April 2022	
Mr. Shina Atilola	Executive Director	1 April 2022	
Mrs. Olubukunola Awosanya	Executive Director	1 April 2022	
Mr. Victor Olumide Olowogoroye	Non-Executive Director	18 August 2023	Jil-Berachah Nigeria Limited, Mavtop Oil and Gas Limited
Mr. Temitope Mark	Non-Executive Director	18 August 2023	

\*Mr. Anthony Adejugbe resigned on 5 August 2025

### Director's interests in shares

Interest of directors in the issued share capital of the Bank as recorded in the Register of members and/or as notified by them for the purpose of Section 301 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria were as follows:

Names	31-Dec-25 Direct	31-Dec-25 Indirect	31-Dec-24 Direct	31-Dec-24 Indirect
1 Dr. Perez Peremolade Araka	1,112,670,000	-	618,150,000	-
2 Mr. Emmanuel Efe Emefienim (CON)	2,531,225,000	-	1,274,000,000	-
3 Dr. Godwin Abhulimen	618,150,000	961,566,667	343,416,667	961,566,667
4 Sir. Emmanuel Onyekwena	1,236,300,000	-	686,833,333	-
5 Dr. Olugbenga Imisi Omojola	-	3,849,667,999	-	-
6 Mr. Charles Obukofe	-	1,607,190,000	-	-
7 Mr. Victor Olumide Olowogoroye	-	20,153,347,000	-	10,989,333,333
8 Mr. Neville Atigan	-	14,836,333,334	-	8,654,100,000



### Director's interests in contracts

For the purpose of Section 303 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, none of the current Directors had direct or indirect interest in contracts or proposed contracts with the Bank during the year.

### Director's Remuneration

The Bank ensures that remuneration paid to its Directors comply with the provisions of the codes of corporate governance issued by its regulators.

In compliance with Section 16.8 of the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance, the Bank hereby disclose the remuneration paid to its Directors as follows:

	Type of Package Fixed	Description	Timing
1	Basic Salary	Part of gross salary package for Executive Directors only. Reflects the banking industry competitive salary package and the extent to which the Bank's objectives have been met for the financial year.	Paid monthly during the financial year.
2	Other Allowances	Part of gross salary package for Executive Directors only. Reflects the banking industry competitive salary package and the extent to which the Bank's objectives have been met for the financial year.	Paid periodically during the financial year.
3	Productivity Bonus	Paid to Executive Directors only and tied to performance of their line reports. It is also a function of the extent to which the Bank's objectives have been met for the financial year.	Paid annually in arrears.
4	Director Fees	Paid annually in June to Non-Executive Directors only.	Paid annually in June.
5	Sitting Allowances	Allowances paid to Non-Executive Directors only for attending the Board and Board Committee meetings.	Paid after each meeting.

### Donations and Charitable Gifts

The Bank donated a total sum of N749.1 million during the year ended ended 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: N213.4 million) to various charitable organizations in Nigeria, details of which are shown below. No donation was made to any political organization.

Details of Donation	Purpose	2025 Amount (N)
Niger Delta Games festival 2025	Sponsorship	300,000,000
Super Falcons of Nigeria in respect of victory at WAFCON 2025	Sponsorship	175,000,000
Purchase of Ambulance, Medical Equipment and Christmas giveback to Massey street Children Hospital	Corporate Social Responsibility	159,101,306
Lagos State Security Trust Fund (LSSTF)	Corporate Social Responsibility	50,000,000
The remodelling of data center in favour of DSS	Corporate Social Responsibility	35,850,000
Donation to International Women Society in respect of welfare for widows	Corporate Social Responsibility	20,000,000
Donation to NYSC Sagamu, Ogun State	Corporate Social Responsibility	5,000,000
Contribution in respect of Bankers committee thanksgiving	Sponsorship	3,650,000
Donation to award recipients in respect of the Award of Excellence Ceremony in Ekiti State.	Sponsorship	534,000
		<b>749,135,306</b>

Details of Donation	Purpose	2024 Amount (N)
The Renovation of the Ekiti state children therapy center and procurement of multi-sensory materials	Corporate Social Responsibility	73,143,497
Financial Literacy and Public and Public enlightenment Campaigns	Sponsorship	30,886,583
Affordable Homes ownership options for all soldiers (ahooas) project	Corporate Social Responsibility	30,000,000
Bayelsa Governors football tournament prosperity cup 2024	Sponsorship	20,000,000
Contribution in respect of 59th Annual Bankers Dinner	Sponsorship	15,000,000
Contribution to the National flood disaster fund	Corporate Social Responsibility	14,500,000
Contribution to fitc's 2024 budget	Sponsorship	10,000,000
Donation for Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) sustainability standard adoption project	Sponsorship	10,000,000
Donation to the Special correctional center for girls, idi-araba for dining hall project	Sponsorship	6,927,650
The Youth Empowerment in respect of community liaison for host communities	Sponsorship	2,959,000
		<b>213,416,731</b>

### Gender Analysis of Staff

Analysis of staff employed by the Bank during the year ended 31 December 2025

DESCRIPTION	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	NUMBER	% TO TOTAL STAFF	NUMBER	% TO TOTAL STAFF
Female as at December	341	49.0%	218	44.3%
Male as at December	355	51.0%	274	55.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Analysis of top management positions by gender as at 31 December 2025:

GRADE	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Senior Management (AGM - GM)	5	13	18	4	12	16
Middle Management (DM - SM)	20	44	64	18	39	57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>73</b>



Analysis of Executive and Non-Executive positions by gender as at 31 December 2025:

GRADE	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Executive Director	1	1	2	1	1	2
Managing Director	-	1	1	-	1	1
Non-Executive Director	1	10	11	1	10	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>

Total remuneration of Senior Management (Assistant General Managers, Deputy General Managers, General Managers and Executive Directors) in 2025 amounted to N1.43 billion (2024: N1.24 billion).

### Report to the CBN on Fraud and Forgeries

In line with Section 5.1.2 (L) of the CBN Code of Corporate Governance, the breakdown of fraud and forgeries for the year is presented below:

	2025	2024
Number of fraud incidents	NIL	NIL
Amount involved (N'000)	NIL	NIL
Amount involved (\$'000)	NIL	NIL
Actual/Expected Loss (N'000)	NIL	NIL
Actual/Expected Loss (\$'000)	NIL	NIL

### Card Usage data

In line with the Central Bank of Nigeria guidelines for card issuance and usage in Nigeria, Section 11.0, the report on card issuance and usage for the year ended 31 December 2025 is set out below:

Product	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	Volume	Value N'000	Volume	Value N'000
Visa (Naira)	244,833	5,300,408	51,553	1,230,739
Visa (Dollar)	8,814	\$13,032	2,302	\$811.16
Mastercard	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Verve	2,165,420	38,761,630	3,202,149	597,492,001

### Property and equipment

Information relating to changes in property and equipment is given in Note 25.1 to the financial statements.

### Employment and employees

#### Employment of disabled persons:

The Bank has a non-discriminatory policy on recruitment. Applications would always be welcomed from suitably qualified disabled persons and are reviewed strictly on qualification. The Bank's policy is that the highest qualified and most experienced persons are recruited for appropriate job levels irrespective of an applicant's state of origin, ethnicity, religion or physical condition.

### Health, safety and welfare of employees:

Health and safety regulations are in force within the Bank's premises and employees are aware of existing regulations. The Bank provides subsidies to all levels of employees for medical expenses, transportation, housing, lunch, etc.

### Employee training and development

The Bank is committed to keeping employees fully informed as much as possible regarding the Bank's performance and progress and seeking their opinion where practicable on matters which particularly affect them as employees.

Training is carried out at various levels through both in-house and external courses. Incentive schemes designed to encourage the involvement of employees in the Bank's performance are implemented whenever appropriate.

### Events after the reporting date

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the following events occurred:

"On the 18th of March 2026, the Directors proposed the payment of dividend of NGN 1.00 per share to shareholders (31 December 2024: N1 per share). The Central Bank of Nigeria in its letter dated 20th April 2026, gave no objection to the payment of the dividend.

This dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the annual general meeting and has not been included as a liability in this financial statements until approved and declared by the shareholders.

Other than the above mentioned, there were no other events after the reporting date which could have a material effect on the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025 and profit or loss and other comprehensive income on that date which have not been adequately adjusted for or disclosed.

### Dividend

The Directors recommended the payment of dividend of NGN 1.00 per ordinary share during the year ended

31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: NGN 1.00 per ordinary share).

### Auditors

In accordance with Section 401(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and Section 20.2 of Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018, Messrs. Deloitte & Touche have indicated their willingness to continue as External Auditors of Premium Trust Bank Limited.

### BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:

**Chukwuemeka Nwaogu**

*Company Secretary*

FRC/2022/PRO/CIIN/002/764830

1612 Adeola Hopewell, Victoria Island Lagos, Nigeria

**18 March, 2026**



## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Bank complies with the relevant provisions of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Codes of Corporate Governance.

### Board of Directors

The Board of Premium Trust Bank is composed of thirteen (13) Directors as at 31 December 2025 as there was (1) resignation during the period. As at 31 December 2025, there were ten (10) Non-Executive Directors (NED), including the Chairman, and three (3) Executive Directors including the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer. The Board has the overall responsibility for setting the strategic direction of the Bank and for oversight of Senior Management. It also ensures that good Corporate Governance processes and best practices are implemented across the Bank at all times.

The Board of the Bank consists of persons of diverse disciplines and skills, chosen on the basis of professional background and expertise, business experience and integrity as well as knowledge of the Bank's business. Directors are fully aware of their responsibilities and are knowledgeable in the business. They are therefore able to exercise good judgment on issues relating to the Bank's business. Directors have on the basis of this acted in good faith with due diligence and skill and in the overall best interest of the Bank and relevant stakeholders during the year under review.

Attendance at Board meetings for the year ended 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	Director		Attendance	No. of Meetings
1	Dr. Perez Araka	Chairman	5	5
2	Mr. Emmanuel Efe Emeftenim (CON)	Managing Director / CEO	5	5
3	Mrs. Olubukunola Awosanya	Executive Director	5	5
4	Mr. Shina Atilola	Executive Director	4	5
5	Mr. Olugbenga Imisi Omojola	Non-Executive Director	5	5
6	Mr. Neville Atigan	Non-Executive Director	5	5
7	Sir. Emmanuel Onyekwena	Non-Executive Director	5	5
8	Mr. Charles Obukofe	Non-Executive Director	5	5
9	Mr. Anthony Olushola Adejuge*	Non-Executive Director	4	5
10	Dr. Godwin Abhulimen	Non-Executive Director	5	5
11	Mr. Uchenna Maduka Igwebuikwe	Non-Executive Director/ Independent Director	5	5
12	Ms. Justina Akpoabugo Lewa	Non-Executive Director/ Independent Director	5	5
13	Mr. Temitope Mark	Non-Executive Director	5	5
14	Mr. Victor Olumide Olowogoroye	Non-Executive Director	5	5

\*Mr. Anthony Adejuge resigned on 5 August 2025

### Board Committees

The Board carries out its oversight functions using its various Board Committees. This makes for efficiency and allows for a deeper attention to specific matters for the Board. Membership of the Committees of the Board is intended to make the best use of the skills and experience of non-executive directors in particular. The Board has established the various Committees with well-defined terms of reference and Charters defining their scope of responsibilities in such a way as to avoid overlap or duplication of functions. The Committees of the Board meet quarterly but may hold extraordinary sessions as the business of the Bank demands.

The following are the current standing Committees of the Board:

#### Board Credit Committee

The Committee acts on behalf of the Board of Directors on credit matters, and reports to the Board for approval/ratification.

#### Terms of reference

- Review and recommend the credit policy manual to the Board.
- Consider and recommend for approval by the Board detailed analysis for credit including contingent liabilities of amounts in excess of the limit of the Credit Committee.
- Review and set credit policy direction where necessary subject to the approval of the Board.
- Recommend to the Board write-offs presented by Management.
- Be actively involved in credit risk control processes.
- Use reports on the Bank's credit risk profile and capital needs to evaluate the level and trend of material credit risks and their effects on capital level.
- Review, consider and determine significant related party transactions for approval by the Board.
- Other ancillary duties as may be assigned by the Board from time to time.

The members and respective attendance in Committee meetings are as follows:

	Members		Attendance	No. of Meetings
1	Mr. Charles Obukofe	Chairperson	4	4
2	Mr. Neville Atigan	Member	4	4
3	Dr. Godwin Abhulimen	Member	4	4
4	Mr. Shina Atilola	Member	4	4
5	Mr. Emmanuel Efe Emeftenim (CON)	Member	4	4

#### Board Finance and General Purpose Committee

The Committee acts on behalf of the Board of Directors on all matters relating to financial management, and reports to the Board for approval/ratification.

#### Terms of reference

- Review the Bank's budgets.
- Consider major capital projects being proposed by Management.
- Consider/ review extraordinary business initiatives of Management on behalf of the Board.
- Review and recommend to the Board extra-budgetary spending of the Bank above specified limits.

- Approve Investment of the Bank within the Committee's specified limits and recommend for approval of the Board when above specified limits.
- Recommend for approval by the Board disposal of assets of the Bank above specified limits.
- Recommend for approval by the Board the opening and closure of branches.
- Ensure proper management of long and short term cash flow, as well as working capital/liquidity.
- Ensure adequate structures are in place for the review of funding strategies
- Review annually the planned expenditures and major expense lines periodically and approve expenditure within the limit of the Committee as documented.
- Review contract awards of significant expenditure.
- Review significant transactions that are not part of the Bank's normal business.
- Review and monitor related party transactions and assess their propriety.
- Ensure a transparent and competitive tendering process on major contracts to guarantee the best value for the Bank.
- Review and recommend to the Board for approval the procurement strategy and policy for the Bank.
- Ensure that all major contracts are carried out according to the terms and conditions of the contract agreement. Evaluate the processes in place for the development and execution of strategic initiatives. Other ancillary duties as may be assigned by the Board from time to time.

The members and respective attendance in Committee meetings are as follows:

	Members		Attendance	No. of Meetings
1	Dr. Godwin Abhulimen	Chairperson	4	4
2	Sir. Emmanuel Onyekwena	Member	4	4
3	Mr. Neville Atigan	Member	4	4
4	Mr. Emmanuel Efe Emeftenim (CON)	Member	4	4

#### Board Risk Management Committee

The Committee is responsible for evaluating and handling issues relating to risk management in the Bank.



**Terms of reference**

- Set goals and objectives for the achievement of the Bank’s Enterprise Risk Management framework subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.
- Provide support to the Board of Directors to guide the definition of the Bank’s risk appetite and ensure that all exposures are within the approved risk appetite.
- Ensure the Bank and its subsidiaries have appropriate risk management frameworks and policies, processes and methodologies for managing all material risk exposures (credit, operational, strategic, reputation, compliance, market, fraud, cyber, technology, people, and liquidity risk among others) to safeguard shareholders’ investments and the Bank’s assets.
- Exercise oversight over the process for the identification and assessment of risks across the Bank and the adequacy of prevention, detection, and reporting mechanisms.
- Review the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management and controls in the Bank subject to the approval of the Board of directors.
- Review and recommend for the approval of the Board, the risk management framework and policies for all material risk exposures (credit, operational, strategic, reputation, compliance, market, fraud, cyber, technology, people, and liquidity risk management), as well as assist the Board in its oversight of risk management strategy.

**Board Risk Management Committee**

- Approve and periodically review the Bank’s risk appetite and portfolio strategy subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.
- Periodically review changes in the economic and business environment, including emerging trends and other factors relevant to the Bank’s risk profile and those trends which may threaten the Bank’s business model, key strategies, future performance, solvency and liquidity and make recommendations to the Board as appropriate.
- Review the Bank’s compliance level with applicable laws and regulatory requirements which may impact the Bank’s risk profile.
- Ensure that the risk management framework is integrated into the day-to day operations of the Bank and review the guidelines and standards for management of key risks.

- Ensure the articulation, implementation, and review of the Bank’s Internal Control systems to strengthen the risk management framework.
- Ensure that the Bank holds sufficient capital against its material risks and is in compliance with established capital adequacy thresholds and regulations.
- Periodically review the results of stress testing and use the outcome to conduct internal assessment of capital adequacy.

The members and respective attendance in Committee meetings are as follows:

	Members		Attendance	No. of Meetings
1	Mr. Neville Atigan	Chairman	4	4
2	Mr. Charles Obukofe	Member	4	4
3	Mr. Uchenna Igwebuike	Member	4	4
4	Mr. Victor Olowogoroye	Member	4	4
5	Mr. Anthony Adejugbe	Member	3	4
6	Mr. Emmanuel Efe Emefienim (CON)	Member	4	4
7	Mr. Shina Atilola	Member	4	4

**Board Audit Committee**

The Committee acts on behalf of the Board of Directors on all audit matters. Decisions and actions of the Committee are presented to the Board for approval/ratification.

**Terms of reference**

- Consider for recommendation to the Board the Financial Statements of the Bank.
- Ascertain whether the accounting and reporting policies of the Bank are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical principles.
- Review the scope and planning of the Bank’s audit requirements.
- Review the findings on management letters in conjunction with external auditors and management responses thereon.
- Review the financial records of the Bank, including external auditors report.
- Keep under review the effectiveness of the Bank’s system of accounting and internal control.

- Ensure the independence and competence of the Bank’s external auditors.
- Provide guidance to the Board on the appointment, removal, and remuneration of the external auditors to the Bank.
- Authorize the internal auditor to carry out investigations into any activities of the Bank, which may be of interest or concern to the Committee.
- Examine the Auditor’s Report and make recommendations thereon to the Board as it may deem fit.
- Ensure the development of an annual risk-based internal audit plan by the Internal Audit function.
- Ensure that an external assessment of the effectiveness of the internal audit function is carried out at least once every three years by a qualified independent reviewer.
- Other ancillary duties as may be assigned by the Board from time to time.

The members and respective attendance in Committee meetings are as follows:

	Members		Attendance	No. of Meetings
1	Mr. Uchenna Igwebuike	Chairman	5	5
2	Mr. Anthony Adejugbe	Member	4	5
3	Mr. Neville Atigan	Member	5	5
4	Mr. Victor Olowogoroye	Member	5	5
5	Mr. Temitope Mark	Member	5	5

**Board Governance Nomination & Remuneration Committee**

The Committee acts on behalf of the Board of Directors on all matters relating to the workforce.

**Terms of reference**

- Set the over-arching principles and parameters of Remuneration Policy across the Bank subject to the approval of the Board.

- Consider disciplinary matters involving top management staff (Assistant Manager and above) including Directors.
- Consider and recommend for approval by the Board the remuneration arrangements of the Executive Directors of the Bank.
- Exercise oversight for people issues.
- Ensuring a transparent procedure for the selection and appointment of new Directors to the Board.
- Determining the required role and capabilities for particular appointments.
- Identifying suitable candidates to fill Board vacancies as and when they arise and nomination of candidates for the approval of the Board.
- Facilitate the process for the orientation of new Directors as well as the continuous education and development of Directors.
- Assessing periodically the skills required for each Director to discharge competently the director’s duties.
- Giving consideration to appropriate Board and senior management succession planning.
- Reviewing disclosures and the process used for appointments.
- Reviewing remuneration for the directors and senior management of the Bank.
- Consider and recommend to the Board promotions for top management staff (Assistant General Manager and above).

The members and respective attendance in Committee meetings are as follows:

	Members		Attendance	No. of Meetings
1	Ms. Justina Lewa	Chairperson	4	4
2	Dr. Godwin Abhulimen	Member	4	4
3	Dr. Olugbenga Omojola	Member	4	4
4	Mr. Temitope Mark	Member	4	4



### Board Strategy Committee

The Committee acts on behalf of the Board to carry out the Bank's strategic objectives

#### Terms of reference

- Evaluate the processes in place for the development and execution of strategic initiatives.
- Review the processes in place for Identifying and developing strategic opportunities for the business with a view to gaining additional share of the market, through the identification of potential growth opportunities.
- Review short and long-term strategic recommendations, that are meant to develop and capitalize business opportunities.
- Evaluate and recommend business portfolio frameworks, strategies, financial concepts, practices, programs, processes, and measures to be applied across the business.
- Review and evaluate overall performance and outcome of strategies against targets.
- Review performances to determine the effectiveness of the process of strategy implementation.
- Ensure timely execution of approved strategies.
- Track the efficiency and effectiveness of agreed initiatives as well as the strategy implementation systems.
- Review the implementation of the strategic plan and execution progress against strategic milestones and goals.

- Review the Bank's strategic plans and annual / quarterly corporate objectives and budgets.
- Review and monitor the investment in information technology and strategic assets and ensure that they are prioritised according to the Bank's strategy.
- Ensure that an external assessment of the effectiveness of the internal audit function is carried out at least once every three years by a qualified independent reviewer.
- Other ancillary duties as may be assigned by the Board from time to time.

The members and respective attendance in Committee meetings are as follows:

	Members		Attendance	No. of Meetings
1	Sir. Emmanuel Onyekwena	Chairman	4	4
2	Ms. Justina Lewa	Member	4	4
3	Mrs. Olubukunola Awosanya	Member	4	4
4	Dr. Olugbenga Omojola	Member	4	4
5	Mr. Shina Atilola	Member	4	4
6	Mr. Emmanuel Efe Emeftenim (CON)	Member	4	4

Dates for Board and Board Committee meetings held during the year:

Meetings	Dates				
Full Board	19-Feb-25	15-Apr-25	26-Mar-25	05-Aug-25	15-Nov-25
Board Credit Committee	06-Feb-25	03-Apr-25	10-Jul-25	08-Oct-25	
Board Finance & General Purpose Committee	06-Feb-25	03-Apr-25	10-Jul-25	09-Oct-25	
Board Audit Committee	05-Feb-25	25-Mar-25	02-Apr-25	09-Jul-25	10-Oct-25
Board Risk Management Committee	07-Feb-25	04-Apr-25	11-Jul-25	08-Oct-25	
Board Strategy Committee	07-Feb-25	04-Apr-25	11-Jul-25	09-Oct-25	
Board Governance Nomination & Remuneration Committee	05-Feb-25	02-Apr-25	09-Jul-25	10-Oct-25	

### The Company Secretary

The Directors have separate and independent access to the Company Secretary. The Company Secretary is responsible for, among other things, ensuring that Board procedures are observed and that the Bank's Memorandum and Articles of Association together with other relevant rules and regulations are complied with. He also assists the Chairman and the Board in implementing and strengthening corporate governance practices and processes, with a view to enhancing long-term shareholder value.

The Company Secretary assists the Chairman in ensuring good information flow within the Board and its committees and between Management and Non-Executive Directors. The Company Secretary also facilitates orientation of new Directors and coordinates the professional development of Directors.

The Company Secretary attends and prepares the minutes for all Board meetings. As Secretary for all Board Committees, he assists in ensuring coordination and liaison between the Board, the Board Committees and Management. The Company Secretary also assists in the development of the agendas for the various Board and Board Committee meetings.

The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary are subject to the Board's approval.

### Management Committees

#### 1 Executive Committee (EXCO)

The Committee provides leadership to the management team and ensures the implementation of strategies approved by the Board. It deliberates and takes decisions on the effective and efficient management of the Bank. It also reviews the Bank's performance to ensure its in line with set targets and monitors budget achievement.

#### 2 Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)

The Committee ensures adequate liquidity and the management of interest rate risk within acceptable parameters. It also reviews the economic outlook and its impact on the Bank's strategies.

#### 3 Management Credit Committee (MCC)

The Committee approves new credit products and initiatives, minimum/prime lending rate and reviews the credit policy manual. It approves exposures up to its maximum limit and the risk asset acceptance criteria.

#### 4 IT Steering Committee (TSC)

The Committee establishes the overall technology priorities by identifying projects that support the Bank's business plan. It provides guidance in effectively utilizing technology resources to meet business and operational needs of the Bank.

#### 5 Management Risk Committee (MRC)

The Committee is responsible for planning, management and control of the Bank's overall risks. It includes setting the Bank's risk philosophy, risk appetite, risk limits and risk policies.

#### 6 Information Security Steering Committee (ISSC)

The Committee is set up to provide oversight responsibilities with respect to the Bank's information security programs and risks

### Tenure of Directors and Succession Planning

PremiumTrust Bank complies with the provisions of the Central Bank of Nigeria ("CBN") Code of Corporate Governance for Banks and Discount Houses with respect to the tenure of Directors.

In line with regulatory requirements, Non-Executive Directors are appointed for defined terms and may serve a maximum tenure as prescribed by the CBN, while Executive Directors, including the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer, are also subject to tenure limits in accordance with applicable guidelines. The Bank ensures strict adherence to these limits to promote board independence, objectivity, and periodic infusion of fresh perspectives.

The Bank maintains a structured and proactive succession planning framework to ensure continuity in leadership and the effective discharge of its strategic objectives. Succession plans are in place for the Board, Executive Management, and other critical roles, and are regularly reviewed and updated by the Board through the Governance and Nomination Committee.

The succession planning process is merit-based and takes into account skills, experience, performance, and leadership potential, while also supporting diversity and inclusion. This ensures the availability of a pipeline of qualified individuals capable of assuming key roles as they arise.

PremiumTrust Bank remains committed to maintaining strong governance practices by ensuring orderly succession, leadership continuity, and compliance with regulatory expectations.

### Directors' Selection Criteria

Directors of PremiumTrust Bank are appointed in accordance with the Central Bank of Nigeria ("CBN")



Code of Corporate Governance for Banks and Discount Houses and the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance.

The Bank's Corporate Governance Manual and Board Charter set out clear criteria and procedures for the selection and appointment of Directors, ensuring that appointees possess the requisite integrity, experience, competence, and independence required to effectively discharge their responsibilities and contribute to the Bank's strategic objectives.

### Induction and Continuous Training

PremiumTrust Bank is committed to ensuring that Directors are adequately equipped to discharge their responsibilities effectively through structured induction and continuous training programmes, in line with the Central Bank of Nigeria ("CBN") Code of Corporate Governance for Banks and Discount Houses.

Newly appointed Directors undergo a formal induction programme designed to familiarise them with the Bank's operations, governance structure, regulatory environment, and strategic objectives. This enables them to make meaningful contributions from the outset.

In addition, the Bank implements an annual Board Training Plan to ensure continuous capacity development. The training programmes are designed to enhance Directors' knowledge of emerging trends, regulatory developments, risk management practices, and the evolving financial services landscape.

In accordance with the approved Board Training Plan for the 2025 financial year, the Directors participated in the following regulatory and strategic training programmes:

- Nigeria's Macroeconomic Advantage
- Cyber Resilience and Governance in Banking: Strengthening the Role of the Board in a Digitally Driven Sector
- Driving Strategic Leadership and Innovation for Sustainable Competitive Advantage
- Anti-Money Laundering, Countering Proliferation Financing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CPF/CFT) Training
- AI as a Game Changer in Banking

The Bank remains committed to continuous learning and development at the Board level to ensure effective oversight, sound decision-making, and alignment with global best practices.

### Remuneration Policy

PremiumTrust Bank's Remuneration Policy is aligned with the provisions of the Central Bank of Nigeria ("CBN") Code

of Corporate Governance for Banks and Discount Houses and is designed to promote sound corporate governance, effective risk management, and long-term value creation.

The Policy ensures that remuneration is structured to attract and retain qualified personnel, while linking rewards to performance, risk outcomes, and the Bank's overall strategic objectives. Compensation comprises fixed and variable components, with variable pay tied to measurable financial and non-financial performance indicators, including compliance with risk management and internal control frameworks.

In line with CBN requirements, the Bank ensures that remuneration practices do not incentivise excessive risk-taking. Variable remuneration for senior management and other material risk takers is subject to appropriate clawback provisions.

The Board, through its Remuneration and Governance Committee, is responsible for the governance and periodic review of the Policy to ensure continued compliance with regulatory expectations and market practice.

Non-Executive Directors receive only fixed fees and allowances and are not eligible for performance-based remuneration, in order to preserve their independence.

The Bank remains committed to maintaining a remuneration framework that is transparent, risk-sensitive, and aligned with sustainable performance.

### Code of Ethics

PremiumTrust Bank has established a comprehensive Code of Ethics applicable to its Directors, Management, and employees, in line with the Central Bank of Nigeria ("CBN") Code of Corporate Governance for Banks and Discount Houses and the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance.

The Code sets out the standards of integrity, independence, professionalism, and ethical conduct expected in the discharge of duties across the Bank. It provides guidance on conflicts of interest, confidentiality, insider dealings, anti-bribery and corruption, and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and internal policies. In addition, the Bank's Staff Handbook reinforces these ethical standards and outlines expected conduct for all employees in their day-to-day activities.

Directors, Management, and employees are required to formally acknowledge and comply with the Code and are expected to act at all times in the best interests of the Bank and its stakeholders. The Board ensures periodic review of the Code and related policies to maintain alignment with evolving regulatory expectations and leading governance practices.

### Whistle Blowing Process

PremiumTrust Bank maintains a Whistleblowing Policy in compliance with the Central Bank of Nigeria ("CBN") Code of Corporate Governance for Banks and Discount Houses, aimed at promoting transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct.

The Policy provides secure and confidential channels through which employees and stakeholders can report unethical behaviour, misconduct, or breaches of laws and internal policies without fear of retaliation.

Whistleblowing activities are administered by the Internal Audit function, which ensures independent review and investigation of all reported cases. Reports on whistleblowing activities are presented on a quarterly basis to the Board Audit Committee for oversight.

The Bank ensures the protection of whistleblowers and fosters a culture that encourages speaking up in the interest of sound corporate governance.

### Complaint Management Policy

The Bank maintains a formal Complaints Management Policy in line with the Central Bank of Nigeria ("CBN") Code of Corporate Governance for Banks and Discount Houses and other applicable guidelines, to ensure the prompt, fair, and effective resolution of customer complaints.

The Policy provides clear channels for lodging complaints, defined timelines for resolution, and escalation procedures where necessary. In compliance with regulatory requirements, details of the Bank's complaints management process are published on its website to enhance accessibility, transparency, and customer awareness.

The Bank is committed to treating all complaints with confidentiality and professionalism, while leveraging feedback to improve service delivery and overall customer experience. Regular monitoring and reporting mechanisms are in place to ensure continuous improvement and adherence to regulatory standards.

### Customer Complaints

In line with Circular No: FPR/DIR/CIR/GEN/01/020, the returns on customer complaints for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as set out below:

	NUMBER	AMOUNT CLAIMED	AMOUNT REFUNDED
	2025	2025	2025
		In thousands of Naira	In thousands of Naira
Pending complaints b/f	N/A	N/A	N/A
Complaints received	10,882	672,677	N/A
Complaints resolved	10,836	663,363	17,981
Unresolved complaints escalated to CBN for intervention	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unresolved complaints pending with the bank c/f	46	9,314	N/A

	NUMBER	AMOUNT CLAIMED	AMOUNT REFUNDED
	2024	2024	2024
		In thousands of Naira	In thousands of Naira
Pending complaints b/f	N/A	N/A	N/A
Complaints received	3,779	439,921,963	439,921,963
Complaints resolved	3,779	439,921,963	439,921,963
Unresolved complaints escalated to CBN for intervention	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unresolved complaints pending with the bank c/f	N/A	N/A	N/A



## PEOPLE REPORT

Driving Sustainable Performance Through People, Culture, and Capability



**Our people-centric approach received strong external validation in 2025, reinforcing our position as the employer of choice.**

### Introduction

At PremiumTrust Bank, our people remain the foundation of our success and a critical driver of sustainable value creation. As a purpose-driven and rapidly growing financial institution, we recognise that our long-term competitiveness is anchored not only on financial strength, but on the quality, engagement, and integrity of our workforce. Our People and Culture strategy is therefore deliberately designed to build a high-trust, performance-oriented, and future-ready organisation capable of supporting our growth ambitions in an increasingly dynamic and regulated environment.

Our approach is grounded in the principles of equity, inclusion, and organisational discipline. We are committed

to fostering a workplace where fairness, respect, and equal opportunity are consistently experienced by all employees, regardless of background. Beyond employee satisfaction, our focus remains on embedding a resilient culture, strengthening governance frameworks, and delivering an employee experience that supports disciplined execution and long-term sustainability.

### Strategic People Philosophy and Culture Evolution

During the year under review, we continued to deepen our cultural transformation journey, moving from foundational culture building to institutionalising a high-performance environment at scale. This progress is reflected in our Great Place to Work recertification, where we achieved an

exceptional 95% Trust Index, significantly exceeding both global and industry benchmarks. This milestone reflects the strength of our leadership credibility, consistency in fair practices, and the pride our employees take in being part of the organisation. It is also a direct outcome of deliberate interventions, including structured employee listening mechanisms, enhanced leadership accessibility, strengthened performance accountability, and continuous investment in management capability.

Employee sentiment remained strong throughout the year, as evidenced by an average Employee Mood Index of 88%, which underscores the resilience of our culture and the maturity of our leadership systems. This level of engagement reflects not only employees' emotional commitment to the organisation but also their alignment with our strategic priorities and the strength of relationships between managers and their teams.

### Employee Wellbeing and Organisational Resilience

Employee wellbeing remains central to our people strategy. Our integrated wellness approach supports physical, emotional and mental health thereby reducing employee stress and sustaining productivity and engagement.

Recognising the demands of a high-performance environment, employee wellbeing continues to be a strategic priority for the Bank. Our flagship wellness initiative "Premium Fitness" recorded an all-time high participation rate of 96%, reflecting strong engagement and leadership support. Premium Fitness is a holistic wellness initiative designed to drive total health consciousness of our employees through the following activities:

- ☑ Quarterly exercise and health checks
- ☑ Annual medical checks
- ☑ Bi-annual wellness webinar
- ☑ Weekly health tips

The success of our wellness programmes reflects strong leadership commitment, high employee participation and a culture that prioritises people sustainability.

### External Recognition and Employer Brand Strength

Our people-centric approach received strong external validation in 2025, reinforcing our position as the employer of choice. PremiumTrust Bank was recognised as the No. 1 Best Workplace in Nigeria (Large Category), Best Workplace for Women, and Best in Promoting a Culture of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion by the Great Place to Work Institute. In addition, the Bank received the Employer

Brand of the Year and People & Culture Excellence Awards from HR Talent Hub. These recognitions, achieved within three years of operations, reinforce the strength of our culture and significantly enhance our positioning in the talent marketplace.

### Talent Acquisition and Workforce Expansion

To support our continued expansion, we maintained a disciplined and forward-looking talent acquisition strategy aligned with our business growth objectives. During the year, the Bank onboarded 385 employees across all business functions to enhance operational capacity and business growth.

In line with our commitment to building a sustainable talent pipeline, we launched our Graduate Trainee Programme 3.0, which attracted over 63,000 applications nationwide. Following a rigorous, merit-based selection process, 51 high-potential candidates were admitted to the PremiumTrust Foundation School, reinforcing our focus on developing sustainable talent and leadership pool.

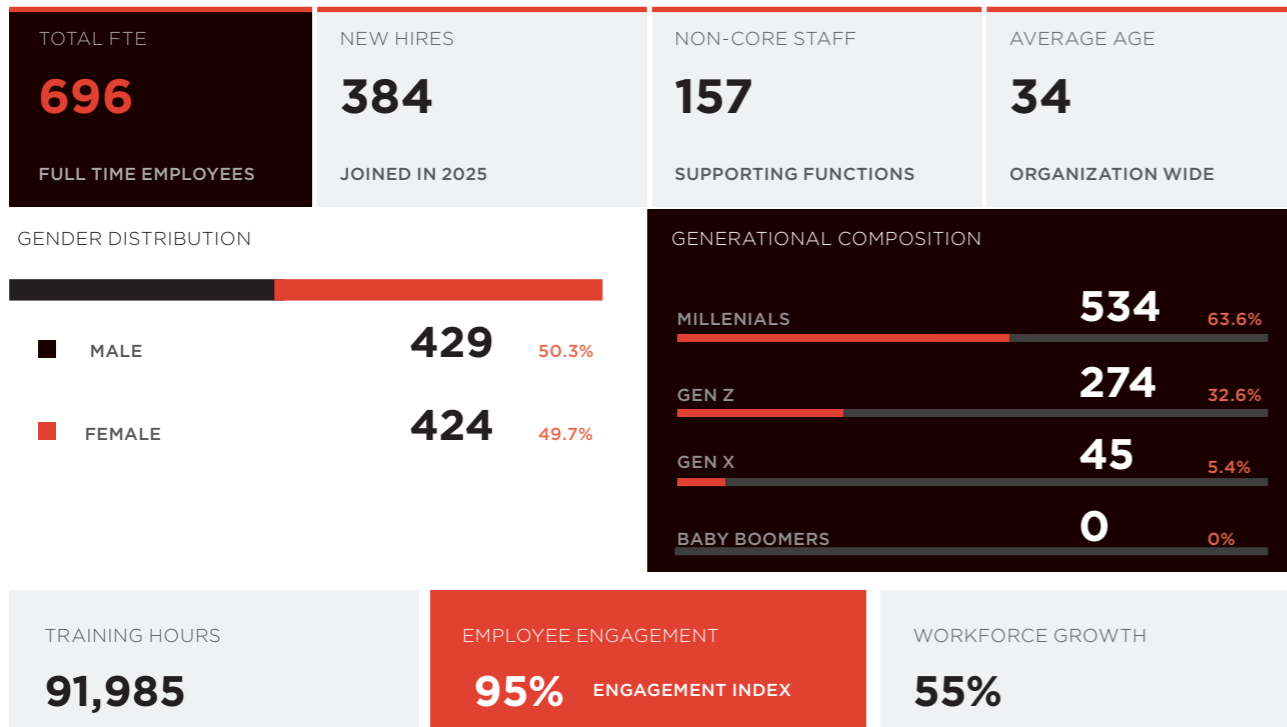
### Learning, Development, and Capability Building

Investment in learning and development remained a central pillar of our people strategy. We delivered 91,985 training hours during the year, supported by a total investment of ₦350 million, with 701 employees benefiting from structured development programmes. These initiatives were designed using a competency-based framework covering technical expertise, behavioural effectiveness, leadership capability, and regulatory compliance. Our learning interventions are embedded within our operating model and supported by a robust Learning Management System, ensuring continuous capability development aligned with business needs.

Notably, we achieved ₦170 million in cost savings through the optimisation of our learning approach without compromising quality. Additional value was realised through ₦12 million in reimbursements secured from the Industrial Training Fund. The effectiveness of our programmes is reflected in a 93% training satisfaction rate and strong knowledge validation outcomes, with assessment scores averaging at 89%.

### Talent Management and Leadership Sustainability

Talent sustainability remains a strategic priority, with a strong focus on leadership continuity and succession planning. Building on our established framework, we conducted a comprehensive Succession Planning Revalidation Exercise across critical roles to assess readiness, strengthen leadership depth, and ensure alignment with evolving business priorities. This process was supported by a multi-dimensional development



approach, including 360-degree leadership assessments, structured stretch assignments, career journaling, and behavioural profiling using the Clarity 4D model. These interventions significantly enhanced self-awareness, leadership effectiveness, and readiness for future responsibilities.

During the year, we also launched a structured Coaching and Mentoring Platform to institutionalise knowledge transfer and strengthen leadership development across the organisation. This initiative created a dynamic two-way learning ecosystem, enabling junior employees to benefit from the experience of senior leaders, while also exposing senior leaders to emerging trends and new perspectives. In addition, our Internal Mobility Programme was introduced to enhance organisational agility, expand skill diversity, and improve talent retention by providing employees with broader career opportunities and developmental experiences.

**Optimising Performance Management and Accountability**

Our Performance Management System also underwent significant enhancement during the year with the introduction of a robust data-driven Management Information System. This platform provides a centralised and transparent framework for goal setting, performance tracking, and evaluation, enabling both employees and management to make informed, evidence-based decisions. Importantly, performance assessment now integrates both quantitative outcomes and behavioural alignment with our core values, ensuring a holistic evaluation approach. In recognition of outstanding

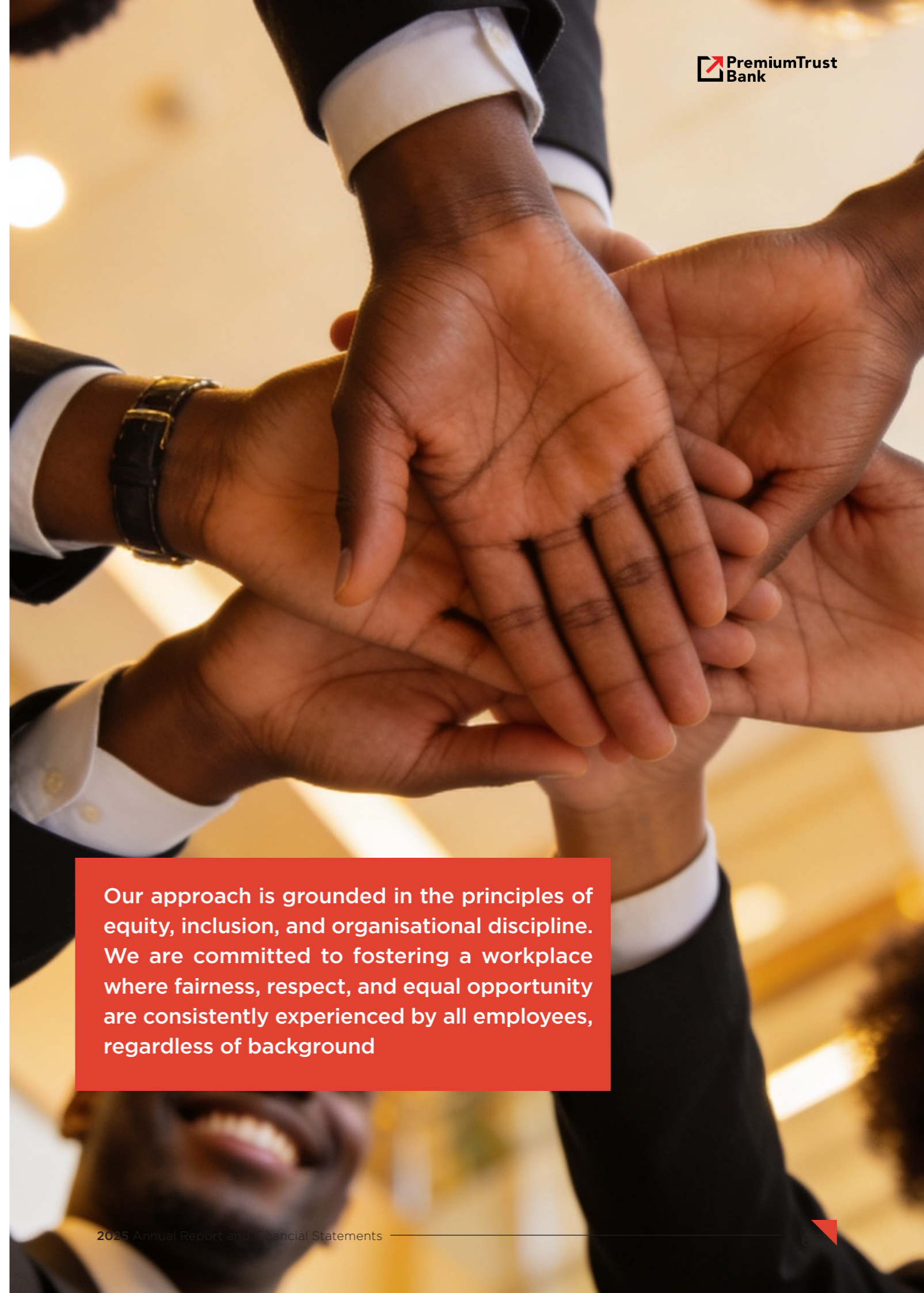
contributions, 146 employees were promoted during the year, reinforcing our commitment to merit-based progression and the retention of high-performing talent.

We also maintained strong governance and compliance standards across all people-related processes, achieving full regulatory compliance during the year. This underscores our commitment to operational discipline, risk management, and sustainable growth.

**Conclusion**

Our 2025 People and Culture outcomes reflect disciplined execution, strategic clarity, and leadership commitment. We have successfully built a strong cultural foundation and are now transitioning into a phase of scale, optimisation, and sustained performance excellence. We remain confident that our continued investment in people, anchored on trust, inclusion, and accountability will remain a key driver of long-term shareholder value and organisational success.

**Our approach is grounded in the principles of equity, inclusion, and organisational discipline. We are committed to fostering a workplace where fairness, respect, and equal opportunity are consistently experienced by all employees, regardless of background**





## SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (IFRS S1)

#### Reporting Entity and Boundary

PremiumTrust Bank Limited is a commercial bank licensed by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in December 2021 and commenced operations on 19 April 2022. The Bank operates with a National Authorization and is a wholly owned Nigerian Bank, with no subsidiaries, associates, or offshore entities referenced anywhere. Accordingly:

#### Reporting Boundary

The sustainability reporting boundary includes only the parent entity (PremiumTrust Bank Limited). All quantitative disclosures (e.g., Scope 1-3 emissions, green financing, human capital metrics) align directly with the Bank's financial statements prepared under IFRS Accounting Standards.

#### Business Units Included

The Bank operates across three defined strategic business regions:

- Lagos & South-West Region - Corporates, Commercial, Mass Retail, HNI, Mass Affluent, SME, Sub-sovereign customers.
- South-South & South-East Region - Commercial, Mass Retail, HNI, Mass Affluent, SME, Sub-sovereign.
- Abuja & North Region - Institutional, Mass Retail, HNI, Mass Affluent, SME customers.

PremiumTrust Bank currently operates 30 physical branches across the above-mentioned geopolitical zones.

#### Boundary Alignment with Financial Statements

The sustainability reporting boundary and the financial-reporting boundary are the same, because:

- PremiumTrust Bank reports as a single legal entity with no subsidiaries.
- All sustainability-related financial effects (e.g., climate risk impacts on credit loss, operational carbon cost changes, digital-platform investments) flow through the same entity used for financial-statement preparation.

### Business Model and Value Chain

#### Business Model Overview

PremiumTrust Bank operates a dynamic and growth-oriented business model centered on aggressive customer acquisition, robust deposit mobilization, and relentless

digital innovation. The Bank's strategic roadmap is defined by a clear vision to become Nigeria's most preferred financial institution and its leading innovative digital retail bank by 2028. To achieve this, the Bank has set ambitious benchmarks, including scaling its customer base to 2 million users and growing total deposits to ₦1.6 trillion within the same timeframe

#### Comprehensive Product and Service Suite

The Bank's value proposition is delivered through a diversified portfolio tailored to various market segments. For retail, SME, and diaspora clients, PremiumTrust provides specialized deposit and savings products designed to encourage financial inclusion and long-term wealth building. On the credit side, the Bank is aggressively expanding its risk assets, with a projected loan book of ₦391.4 billion by 2025 distributed across Nigeria's key economic sectors.

A cornerstone of the Bank's retail strategy is Blayzz, a sophisticated digital banking and lifestyle platform. Blayzz transcends traditional banking by integrating free transfers, Buy-Now-Pay-Later (BNPL) schemes, and specialized financing for renewable energy and auto loans as well as insurance. By incorporating budgeting tools and e-commerce capabilities, the platform serves as the primary engine for digital penetration and high-volume retail engagement. Furthermore, the Bank maintains strong institutional relationships through comprehensive trade and cash management services for corporate clients, complemented by a suite of treasury and foreign exchange (FX) solutions.

#### The Value Chain: From Capital Sourcing to Engagement

The operational efficiency of PremiumTrust is anchored in a six-stage value chain. It begins with Capital Sourcing, focusing on the steady inflow of customer deposits and FX liquidity. This is followed by Product Origination, where digital innovation via Blayzz meets Relationship Manager-led corporate strategies. Central to this process is a rigorous Risk Assessment framework that evaluates credit underwriting, sector-specific trends, and ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) considerations.

Service Delivery is executed through a "phygital" model, blending a growing physical branch network with high-availability digital platforms and POS agents. To ensure sustainability, the Bank utilizes a Monitoring and Performance layer that tracks market share and digital analytics in real-time. Finally, the model is bolstered by a strategic Engagement and Partnership framework, targeting high-impact sectors such as agriculture,





telecommunications, oil and gas, manufacturing, and the public sector.

### Geographic Footprint and Expansion Strategy

PremiumTrust is currently executing a rapid geographic expansion plan, with a target of establishing 30 more branches by the end of fiscal year 2026. While the Bank is building a nationwide presence across the North, South-South, and South-West regions, it maintains a heavy strategic focus on the high-liquidity hubs of Lagos and Abuja. This expansion is supported by massive recruitment efforts and a commitment to providing a seamless, integrated experience that combines physical accessibility with digital convenience.

### Sustainability Risk Exposure Across the Value Chain

In line with IFRS S1, the Bank identifies sustainability-related risks across key stages of its value chain. Material sustainability-related risks arise primarily through the Bank's financed emissions (loan portfolio), branch energy consumption, digital infrastructure energy use, and third-party service providers.

### Key Exposure Areas

- Suppliers and Service Providers
  - Energy suppliers and facility contractors contribute to operational emissions.
  - Digital infrastructure vendors (core banking, cloud, data centres) influence energy use and cybersecurity exposure.
- Core Operations
  - Branch electricity and diesel consumption generate operational emissions.
  - Physical climate risks (e.g., flooding) may affect branch operations.
  - Digital banking operations increase data protection and energy intensity risks.
- Borrowers (Credit Portfolio) - Most Material
  - Financed emissions (Scope 3)
  - Transition risk in carbon-intensive sectors
  - Physical climate risk affecting agriculture and real estate borrowers
  - Governance and social risk within SME and retail portfolios

The Bank integrates these exposures into its risk management and credit assessment processes.

### Basis of Preparation and Presentation

PremiumTrust Bank's sustainability disclosures are meticulously prepared in alignment with global and local standards, including IFRS S1 (General Requirements), IFRS S2 (Climate-Related Disclosures), and the CBN Sustainable Banking Principles. This framework is deeply integrated into the Bank's internal Risk Management Strategy and the Strategic Risk Analysis outlined in its 2025 Strategy Document.

### Estimation Techniques and ESG Metrics

The Bank employs advanced estimation techniques to quantify sustainability-related risks. Climate-risk estimation considers both technology-adaptation risks—such as potential delays in digital transformation or cybersecurity vulnerabilities. Regulatory and capital risks stemming from regulatory shifts, most notably the CBN's ₦200 billion minimum capital recapitalization requirement due by March 2026. These estimations are underpinned by robust financial forecasting, which sets the baseline for scenario-based climate stress testing against the Bank's ₦1.6 trillion deposit and ₦144 billion PBT targets for 2028.

Furthermore, the Risk Department actively monitors ESG risk ratings, focusing on market loss, customer attrition, and competitive dynamics to inform sustainability-related risk pricing. Digital penetration metrics, particularly those derived from the Blayzz ecosystem, are also utilized to measure customer experience impacts and technology-driven sustainability outcomes.

### Measurement Uncertainty and Financial Connectivity

While the Bank strives for precision, it acknowledges inherent measurement uncertainties arising from forecast variability in macroeconomic conditions, regulatory timelines for recapitalization, and execution risks related to technology adoption. Despite these variables, sustainability analysis remains fully connected to the Bank's financial statements.

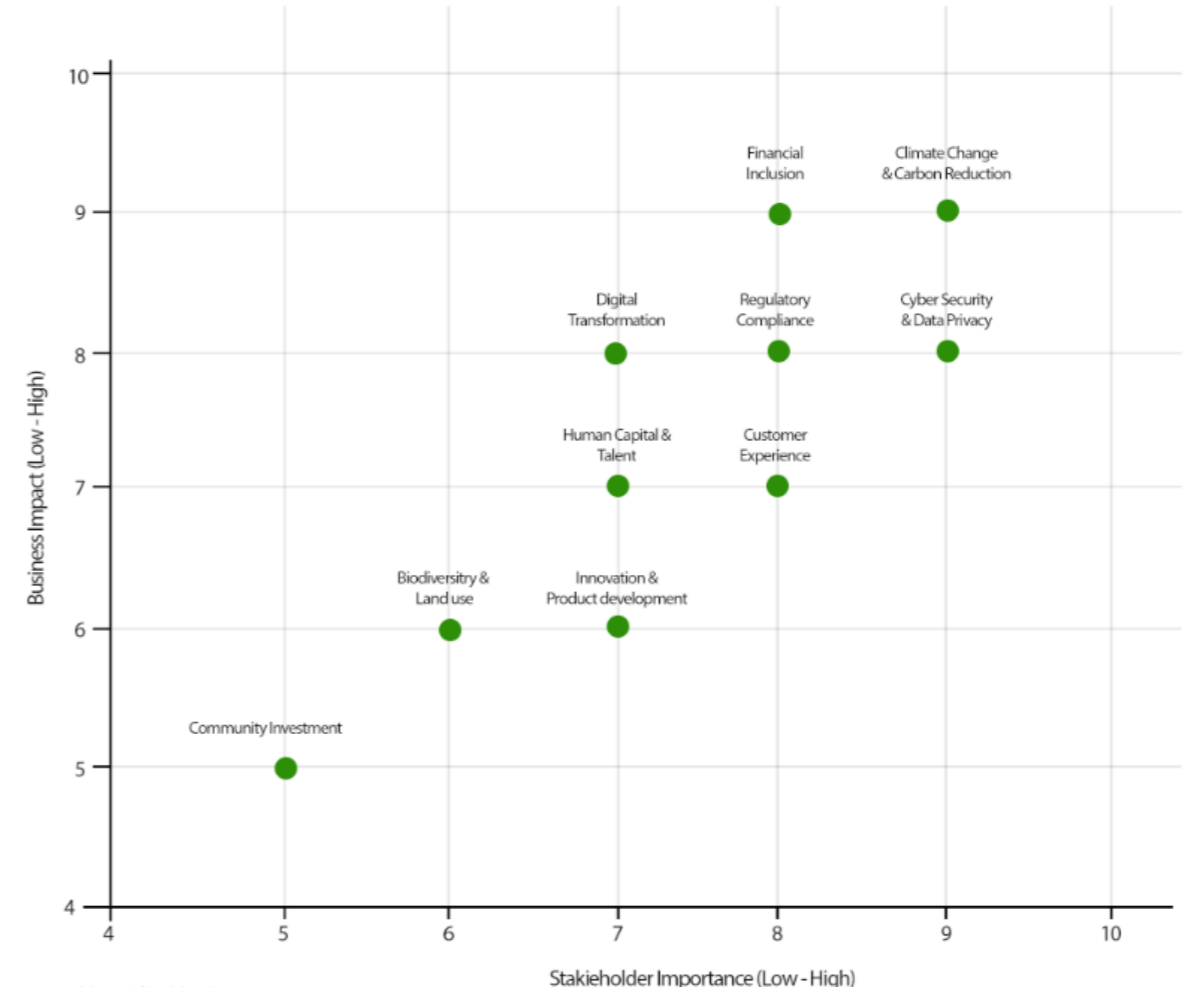
Sustainability-related risks have a direct impact on credit risk and capital allocation, as the Bank's risk-asset strategy dictates its exposure to high-risk sectors within climate scenario modelling. Additionally, the operational costs associated with branch expansion and the Blayzz digital ecosystem significantly influence operational expenditure trajectories through 2028. Ultimately, the Bank ensures that its sustainability analysis is inextricably linked to liquidity, profitability, operational resilience, and the long-term viability metrics embedded in its regulatory capital planning.

### Materiality

PremiumTrust Bank utilizes a single-materiality approach to identify sustainability-related risks and opportunities that significantly impact enterprise value, cost of capital, and long-term financial performance. This methodology ensures that sustainability is not viewed in isolation but as a core component of the Bank's strategic and financial health.

compliance, and market-reaction risks, into its sustainability evaluation.

- Sector & Market Exposure:** Materiality is assessed through the lens of the Bank's deep involvement in high-impact sectors like agribusiness, oil and gas, manufacturing, and telecoms, each carrying distinct environmental and reputational footprints.
- Stakeholder Expectations:** The Bank balances



Materiality Matrix

### Core Inputs to the Materiality Assessment

The assessment is driven by four primary pillars derived from the 2025 Strategy Document:

- Strategic Priorities:** Growth initiatives such as branch expansion, recapitalization, and digital transformation are analyzed as potential sources of operational, technological, and climate-related risk.
- The Strategic Risk Register:** The Bank incorporates established risks, including IT execution, cybersecurity,

customer-centric outcomes—such as digital trust and fairness—with regulatory requirements for financial stability and recapitalization.

### Strategic Time Horizons

To remain compliant with IFRS S1 requirements, PremiumTrust maps its sustainability objectives across three distinct horizons:

- Short-Term (<1 year):** Focuses on immediate annual goals, such as the 2025 branch rollout and retail product launches.



- 2. **Medium-Term (1–3 years):** Targets strategic transformation, including market share growth in Lagos/Abuja and scaling deposits to ₦799.8 billion.
- 3. **Long-Term (>3 years):** Centers on structural positioning, aiming for ROE, leadership and a ₦1.6 trillion deposit target by 2028.

### Materiality Thresholds and Review

A sustainability-related matter is deemed material if it has the potential to affect deposit mobilization, market share, or operational stability significantly. Specific triggers for materiality include any factor that hinders the achievement of strategic targets (e.g., the 2-million-customer goal), alters credit-risk dynamics in priority sectors, or leads to regulatory and legal exposure. These thresholds are not static; they undergo a formal review annually as part of the Bank’s strategic planning cycle to ensure continued relevance in a shifting economic landscape.

### GOVERNANCE (IFRS S1 & IFRS S2)

PremiumTrust Bank’s sustainability governance framework ensures clear Board-level oversight, defined management responsibilities, structured committee mandates, regular reporting cycles, and direct linkage between ESG performance and executive remuneration. This structure embeds sustainability and climate considerations into strategic planning, risk management, and day-to-day operations in accordance with global best practices and the Bank’s Sustainability Policy (Version 2.0).

### Board Oversight

The Board of Directors provides ultimate oversight of the Bank’s sustainability and climate strategy. Its responsibilities include:

- Approving sustainability and climate-related policies, targets, and transition plans.
- Reviewing progress against material ESG risks and opportunities, including climate transition and physical risks.
- Ensuring that sustainability is integrated into the Bank’s long-term business strategy, capital allocation, and risk appetite.
- Receiving sustainability and climate updates as a standing agenda item at Board and Board Risk Management Committee meetings.

Through these responsibilities, the Board ensures that sustainability considerations are embedded into enterprise-wide decision-making rather than treated as standalone initiatives.

### Management Roles

Executive Management is responsible for operationalizing the Bank’s sustainability and climate agenda. Their roles include:

- Translating Board-approved sustainability priorities into operational plans.
- Coordinating implementation across business units, ensuring ESG integration in lending, risk analysis, product design, HR, operations, and procurement.
- Setting annual sustainability KPIs aligned to the Bank’s strategy and regulatory expectations.
- Providing reports to the Board on ESG and climate performance, including key risk indicators and progress toward targets.

The Managing Director/CEO provides executive sponsorship and ensures that adequate resources and functional support are allocated to sustainability initiatives.

### Committee Oversight and Charters

PremiumTrust Bank’s governance structure includes committees with clear mandates (“charters”) to support the Board and Executive Management in delivering robust sustainability oversight.

### Sustainability & Risk Management Committee (Management Committee)

Chair: MD/CEO

Frequency: Quarterly

Charter Highlights:

- Oversee all non-market, non-credit risk and sustainability and climate-related risk management processes.
- Validate ESG methodologies and disclosures, including alignment with IFRS S1 and IFRS S2.
- Monitor performance against sustainability KPIs, climate metrics, and transition plans.
- Coordinate cross-functional ESG responsibilities (Risk, Compliance, Corporate Services, People Management, Finance, Communications, and Business Units).



### Audit Committee

Frequency: Quarterly

Charter Highlights:

- Assess the integrity and reliability of sustainability and climate-related data.
- Ensure internal controls over ESG reporting match financial-reporting standards.
- Oversee external assurance for key ESG indicators (e.g., GHG emissions, diversity metrics, green lending).
- Validate compliance with regulatory reporting expectations.

### Linkage to Remuneration

While PremiumTrust Bank does not yet operate a formal remuneration framework tied directly to sustainability metrics, the Bank supports and increasingly encourages behaviours that advance responsible and sustainable practices. Elements of ESG performance such as regulatory compliance, customer inclusion, ethical conduct, and employee development are progressively reflected in performance discussions and managerial expectations.

As the Bank’s sustainability framework matures, these principles will inform the evolution of reward structures, ensuring that recognition and incentives increasingly align with responsible decision-making and the Bank’s long-term sustainability ambitions. As part of Bank’s commitment to digital transformation and innovation, the Management intends to introduce a performance-based incentive in 2026 to the most digitalized team across the organization.

### STRATEGY

PremiumTrust Bank’s strategy integrates sustainability, climate resilience, and long-term value creation. The Bank’s 2024–2026 business strategy prioritizes retail expansion, innovation, digitization, service excellence, and deep sectoral expertise, all of which shape how sustainability-related risks and opportunities are identified and managed.

### Sustainability-related Risks and Opportunities

Based on PremiumTrust’s operating model, priority sectors, digital ambitions, and strategic goals, material risks and opportunities emerge across multiple ESG themes:

	ESG Themes	Material Risks	Opportunities
1	<b>Governance &amp; Conduct</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct breaches (e.g., mis selling, weak product transparency) due to rapid retail growth and branch expansion.</li> <li>• Data governance lapses or regulatory non compliance (CBN, NDPR).</li> <li>• Fraud risks arising from expanding digital/agency banking footprint.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening brand reputation by becoming “Bank of First Preference” through strong governance and ethical banking.</li> <li>• Enhanced trust via stronger compliance, internal controls, and risk management culture.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Financial Inclusion &amp; Customer Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exclusion of underserved communities if digital channels fail or agency banking rollout is delayed.</li> <li>• Reputational risk if products do not meet customer needs across regions (South South, Lagos, Abuja/North).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion through POS agents (5,000+ planned), mobile app growth, and digital innovation for mass retail segments.</li> <li>• Deepening access to women, SMEs, youth, and rural communities—aligned with strategic goals to grow customer base to 2 million by 2026.</li> </ul>
3	<b>Cybersecurity &amp; Data Privacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing cyber attacks as PremiumTrust expands digital banking, agency banking, and IT infrastructure.</li> <li>• IT system failures impacting transaction integrity and customer trust.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investing in secure digital platforms to differentiate the Bank as an innovative, trusted, technology led institution.</li> <li>• Using data analytics to personalise customer experience, improve service excellence, and enhance operational efficiency.</li> </ul>



	ESG Themes	Material Risks	Opportunities
4	<b>Human Capital &amp; Workforce Capability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational strain from branch expansion to 50 branches and high growth targets.</li> <li>Loss of critical talent in IT, innovation, and cybersecurity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing a culture of creativity, learning, innovation, and service excellence—core values emphasised in the strategy.</li> <li>Upskilling staff in digital capabilities, risk management, sustainability, and customer service.</li> </ul>
5	<b>Environmental &amp; Biodiversity Related Risks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exposure to biodiversity degradation via financing agriculture, real estate, oil &amp; gas, and construction sectors.</li> <li>Credit risk from clients operating in water stressed, land intensive or pollution sensitive regions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introducing nature positive lending products (regenerative agriculture, sustainable land use).</li> <li>Reducing portfolio exposure to environmentally harmful activities via sector guidelines.</li> </ul>

**Effects of These Risks/Opportunities on Strategy, Business Model & Value Chain**

PremiumTrust’s business model characterised by digital innovation, deep sector focus, retail expansion, and diversified corporate lending creates a direct link between sustainability risks and strategic choices:

**Strategic Adjustments**

- Stronger E&S due diligence within high-risk sectors (oil & gas, manufacturing, construction) to maintain asset quality.
- Expansion of green and inclusive finance to reduce portfolio vulnerabilities and drive new revenue lines.
- Digital-first service delivery, reducing physical footprint and operational emissions.
- Enhanced cybersecurity investments, supporting both innovation and customer-centric strategy.

**Business Model Impact**

- A shift towards technology-enabled customer experience, requiring strong governance, ethics, and data controls.
- Lending decisions increasingly influenced by climate and biodiversity risk intelligence.
- Diversification into lower-risk, sustainable sectors supporting long-term credit performance.

**Value Chain Impact**

- Suppliers expected to comply with sustainability standards (energy efficiency, data security, environmental compliance).
- Customers engaged through financial literacy, co-creation of products, and inclusive credit models.

- Agency banking partners required to meet conduct, AML/CFT, and digital-security thresholds.

**CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES (IFRS S2)**

PremiumTrust faces both transition risks and physical risks, shaped by Nigeria’s climate exposure and the Bank’s sectoral footprint.

**A. Transition Risks**

Risk Type	Description	Time Horizon
<b>Policy &amp; Regulatory Risk</b>	Tighter CBN climate disclosure rules, carbon taxes, stricter environmental compliance requirements.	Short-Medium
<b>Technology Risk</b>	Borrowers unable to adopt low carbon technologies; stranded assets in manufacturing & oil & gas.	Medium-Long
<b>Market Risk</b>	Shift in demand from fossil fuel linked sectors to renewable/green sectors.	Medium-Long

**B. Physical Risks**

Risk Type	Description	Time Horizon
<b>Acute Physical Risk</b>	Flooding, storms, supply chain disruption affecting clients in agriculture, real estate, logistics.	Short

Risk Type	Description	Time Horizon
<b>Chronic Physical Risk</b>	Temperature rise affecting crop yields, infrastructure deterioration, health impacts.	Medium-Long

**C. Climate Opportunities**

- Green finance: Renewable energy loans, solar financing, energy-efficiency facilities, CNG/LNG adoption, electric mobility.
- Sustainable agriculture: Climate-smart farming, irrigation, water-efficiency technologies.
- Digital innovation: Low-carbon digital banking reduces emissions and operational risks.
- Climate-aligned treasury products (green bonds, sustainability-linked investments).

**RESILIENCE AND SCENARIO ANALYSIS (IFRS S2)**

Scenario analysis and resilience testing are under development. Any references to stress testing in this report describe future-state design only; no scenario results are reported in this edition.

**Risk Management**

PremiumTrust Bank applies a structured and enterprise-wide approach to identifying, assessing, and managing sustainability-related risks including climate, environmental, social, and governance risks in accordance with its Sustainability Policy and ERM Framework. These processes are designed to ensure the Bank anticipates emerging risks, protects asset quality, and aligns with IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 disclosure requirements.

**Identification of Sustainability & Climate Risks**

PremiumTrust Bank identifies sustainability risks through multiple complementary channels aligned with its sustainability governance structure.

Key processes include:

- A. ESG Due Diligence During Credit Origination**
- Business Units and Credit Analysts conduct initial sustainability and climate-risk screening for all obligors using ESG risk-rating tools and sector-specific checklists.

- High-risk sectors (oil & gas, agriculture, construction, manufacturing) are flagged for deeper review by Risk Management and the Sustainability Officer.

- Screening includes biodiversity impacts (land use, water stress, habitat disturbance) and physical climate risks (flood, heat exposure) as part of E&S assessment.

**B. Portfolio-Level Risk Monitoring**

- The Credit Portfolio management Team of the Enterprise Risk Management function identifies systemic sustainability risks through:
  - sectoral heatmaps,
  - climate-sensitive exposure analysis,
  - concentration risk reviews, and
  - early-warning indicators aligned with the ERM framework.

**C. Regulatory & External Scanning**

- Risk Management and Conduct & Compliance jointly track external developments such as CBN guidelines, NGX rules, ISSB updates (IFRS S1 & S2), and international sustainability frameworks.
- Emerging environmental or social issues (e.g., water scarcity, labour risks, climate-policy shifts) are escalated to the Sustainability Committee.

**D. Stakeholder Engagement & Internal Channels**

- Insights from client interactions, Relationship Managers, customer complaints, and issue logs help identify social and conduct-risk themes such as fairness, inclusion, and customer-data risk.
- ESG-related concerns raised by employees are escalated through the internal whistleblowing mechanism.

**Assessment of Sustainability & Climate Risks**

Once identified, sustainability risks are assessed using structured methodologies integrated into the Bank’s ERM processes.

- A. Materiality Assessment:** Annual assessment of the most significant sustainability issues based on Business Impact and Stakeholder Importance, using the Bank’s Materiality Matrix. Climate change, financial inclusion, cybersecurity, and regulatory compliance are consistently rated as critical priorities.
- B. ESG Risk Rating:** A risk rating is assigned based on environmental, social, and governance factors.



This rating affects credit decision-making, pricing, collateral requirements, and facility structuring.

Climate Risk Assessment would be carried out in subsequent editions.

### Management of Sustainability & Climate Risks

PremiumTrust incorporates sustainability-risk management into enterprise-wide controls and strategic planning.

- A. Integration into Credit Risk Processes: High-risk borrowers must provide mitigation measures (e.g., environmental permits, climate-adaptation investments, emission-reduction plans). Covenants may be added to loan terms for high-impact sectors.
- B. Transition-Plan Monitoring: Industry exposures are monitored for transition readiness. Clients are supported through sustainable finance solutions: green loans, energy-efficiency financing, CNG/LNG fleet conversion, and nature-positive investments.
- C. Climate & ESG KPIs Embedded in Business Planning: Targets, metrics, and internal dashboards (e.g., financed emissions, exposure to high-carbon sectors, biodiversity impact metrics) guide strategy execution.
- D. Escalation Pathways: Material ESG or climate risks are escalated to the Sustainability Committee and Board for strategic action.

### Integration with Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)

Sustainability and climate risks are treated as cross-cutting risk factors within the Bank's ERM Framework.

ERM Integration Includes:

- Embedding ESG factors into credit, market, operational, and reputational-risk assessments.
- Climate stress testing aligned with global scenarios to inform capital planning.
- ESG Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) incorporated into risk dashboards, including high-carbon exposures and climate-vulnerable sectors.
- Risk appetite statements updated to reflect sustainability and climate constraints, especially for sensitive industries.

### Roles of Risk Management, Internal Audit, and Compliance

#### Risk Management

Risk Management is the operational lead for sustainability-risk governance. Its responsibilities include:

- Conducting ESG due diligence and risk scoring for all obligors.
- Performing climate-scenario analysis and monitoring exposure to environmentally sensitive sectors.
- Integrating environmental and social risks into the ERM framework.
- Supporting credit teams with sustainability guidance and monitoring high-risk clients.

#### Internal Audit

Internal Audit provides independent assurance over sustainability and climate-risk processes. Responsibilities include:

- Testing the effectiveness of internal controls over ESG and climate-risk data.
- Verifying that ESG disclosures meet accuracy, completeness, and reliability standards similar to financial reporting.
- Evaluating compliance with the Sustainability Policy and ERM requirements.

#### Conduct & Compliance

Conduct & Compliance ensures adherence to internal policies and external regulatory requirements.

Responsibilities include:

- Monitoring compliance with CBN Sustainable Banking Principles, ISSB standards, NGX ESG disclosure rules, and other regulatory mandates.
- Advising on ethical conduct, anti-corruption, and responsible banking requirements.
- Ensuring ESG-relate



### Metrics and Targets (Non-Climate)

We track sustainability performance through defined ESG metrics, with clear targets for carbon reduction, financial inclusion, gender diversity, and governance oversight.

#### Environmental Metrics & Targets

Sustainability Aspects	KPI/Metric	Target	2024 Performance	2025 Performance
E1 Climate change	Carbon Footprint (Scope 1-3 emissions)	Net-zero by 2050; 50% reduction by 2030.	-21.87%	n/a
E1 Climate change	Fossil Fuel Exposure	Phase out coal-related lending by 2030.	0%	n/a
E1 Climate change	Energy Consumption (kWh)	100% renewable energy sourcing by 2035.	+23.96%	n/a
E1 Climate change	Branch Energy Efficiency	Improve efficiency by 30% by 2030.	25%	n/a
E1 Climate change	LEED/BREEAM Certified Offices	75% certified by 2030.	100%	100%
E5 Circular economy	Paper Consumption	Reduce usage by 70% via digitization.	+47.5% Reams used	n/a

#### Social Metrics & Targets

Sustainability Aspects	KPI/Metric	Target	2024 Performance	2025 Performance
S1 Own workforce	Employee Diversity (Gender balance)	50% women in leadership roles by 2030.	54% Female	51% Female
S1 Own workforce	Health & Safety (Incidents)	Zero lost-time injuries annually.	Zero Lost time	Zero Lost time
S1 Own workforce	Living Wage Coverage	100% by 2025.	100%	100%
S1 Own workforce	Employee Retention (ESG-linked)	Maintain >90% annual retention rate.	93%	91%
S1 Own workforce	Employee Wellbeing Programs	100% employee participation opportunities.	100%	100%
S3 Affected communities	Financial Inclusion	Onboard 15K Users USSD Platform/ FY2025	n/a	12k+ onboarded
S3 Affected communities	Community Investment	Allocate 1% of profit annually.	2%+	2%+
S3 Affected communities	Financial Literacy Programs	Hold at least 2 Financial Literacy Sessions	1	1
S4 Consumers and end- users	Customer Satisfaction (NPS)	Maintain NPS ≥ 30.	52%	39%
S4 Consumers and end- users	Customer Grievance Resolution	95% resolved within SLA Timeline	92% +	96% +

**Governance Metrics & Targets**

Sustainability Aspects	KPI/Metric	Target	2024 Performance	2025 Performance
G1 Business conduct	Board Oversight of ESG	Annual ESG training for 100% of directors.	0%	n/a
G1 Business conduct	ESG Disclosure & Reporting	Publish annual reports aligned with GRI, TCFD, SASB.	Tentative	Achieved
G1 Business conduct	Board Gender Diversity	40% by 2027.	14.29% Female	14.29% Female
G1 Business conduct	Independent Directors	≥70% of board independent by 2026.	14.29% IDs	14.29% IDs
G1 Business conduct	Whistleblowing Mechanism	100% employee awareness and accessibility.	100%	100%
G1 Business conduct	Anti-Corruption Training	100% annual coverage.	100%	100%
G1 Business conduct	Data Privacy & Cybersecurity	Zero major breaches annually.	0 Breaches	0 Breaches
G1 Business conduct	Sustainability Committee	Fully functional by 2025.	n/a	n/a
G1 Business conduct	Stakeholder Engagement Sessions	4 sessions annually.	4 Sessions Held	4 Sessions Held

**Climate Metrics & Targets****GHG Emissions**

Report Scope 1, Scope 2 (location- and market-based), and relevant Scope 3 incl. financed emissions; methods, boundaries, and data sources.

Scope/Category	Total Activity Amount	Emission Factor	Total tCO2e	% of Total Footprint
Scope 1 - Stationary Combustion	288478.3524 Litres	2.68	773121.9844	18.52%
Scope 1 - Mobile Combustion	1158121.987 Litres	2.31	2675261.791	64.07%
Scope 2 - Purchased Electricity	1083860.41 Kwh	0.67	726186.4744	17.39%
Scope 3 - Waste Generated	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Scope 3 - Business Travel	6971.086621 Km	0.15	1045.662993	0.03%
Scope 3 - Employee Commuting	n/a		n/a	
Scope 3 - Investments/ Loans	n/a		n/a	

NB: Emissions calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

**Portfolio Alignment and Climate KPIs**

PremiumTrust Bank loan book is diverse and contains hundreds of corporate, SME, government, and retail exposures. To ensure consistency, transparency, and auditability, an industry-aligned, sector-based ESG risk classification framework, similar to those used by the IFC, SASB, UNEP FI, and major commercial banks, is applied.

**1. HIGH ESG Risk Sectors**

High environmental/social risk due to carbon intensity, pollution potential, land/water impacts, community risks, worker safety issues, or governance complexity. Includes sectors such as:

Sector	Why Rated High
Oil & Gas / Oil & Gas Services / Upstream / Downstream	High GHG emissions, environmental contamination risk, social/community risks.
Real Estate & Construction / Civil Engineering	High land use impact, waste generation, labour risks, community impact from infrastructure works.
Mining / Steel / Heavy Manufacturing	High energy use, air emissions, worker safety, raw material footprint.

**2. MEDIUM ESG Risk Sectors**

Moderate environmental/social risk; manageable with standard controls.

Sector	Why Rated Medium
Manufacturing (non heavy)	Moderate footprint, depending on materials and energy use.
Agriculture / Agro Services / Crop Production	Land use, water consumption, biodiversity, labour risks.
Logistics / Transport	Fuel use, emissions, occupational health & safety.

**3. LOW ESG Risk Sectors**

Sectors with minimal inherent ESG risk, primarily service-based or personal-use loans.

Sector	Why Rated Low
Finance & Insurance	Low environmental footprint, low social risk relative to other industries.
Education	Low environmental impact, positive social contribution.
Personal / Consumer Loans	Individual level loans with minimal ESG materiality.

The sectoral Classification of the Bank's Loan Portfolio is as follows:

Row Labels	Count	Outstanding Balance	Outstanding Balance (%)
MANUFACTURING	67	161,493,223,221.78	32.20%
CONSTRUCTION	169	100,508,410,409.86	20.04%
AGRICULTURE	24	56,961,706,479.44	11.36%
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	6	45,247,392,487.58	9.02%
OIL AND GAS	38	43,102,038,528.30	8.60%
GOVERNMENT	9	30,866,804,007.69	6.16%
GENERAL	425	26,712,725,630.10	5.33%
GENERAL COMMERCE	58	16,827,478,931.32	3.36%
WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	1	4,399,698,055.66	0.88%



Row Labels	Count	Outstanding Balance	Outstanding Balance (%)
REAL ESTATE	11	4,193,036,528.37	0.84%
POWER AND ENERGY	1	3,845,018,878.89	0.77%
EDUCATION	9	2,508,345,798.91	0.50%
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	4	2,031,183,512.80	0.41%
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	2	1,117,830,001.27	0.22%
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	3	590,316,371.98	0.12%
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	1	559,901,060.39	0.11%
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	8	457,891,163.07	0.09%
HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	1	34,031,937.71	0.01%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>501,457,033,005.12</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Classification note: "General" and "General Commerce" exposures were mapped using borrower-level descriptions and NAICS/NACE equivalence to assign ESG risk categories. Where ambiguity exists, a conservative (higher) risk rating is applied.

Based on the criteria set, the ESG Rating of the Bank's Credit Portfolio is shown in the table below:

ESG Rating	Loan Count	Loan Count (%)	Outstanding Balance	Outstanding Balance (%)
High	179	21%	104,351,446,938.23	21%
Low	317	38%	50,620,219,699.02	10%
Medium	341	41%	346,485,366,367.87	69%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>501,457,033,005.12</b>	<b>100%</b>

Here is a concise ESG analysis of the Bank's credit portfolio using four KPIs, based strictly on the computed results from your loan-book analysis.

KPI	Result	Comment
<b>Green Asset Ratio</b>	<b>9.94%</b>	Driven mainly by Agriculture/Agro Services. This reflects exposure to agriculture related lending (Agro Services, Crop Production, Agriculture), which are the only sectors classified as environmentally aligned. Green finance remains under 10%, indicating significant headroom to scale climate positive lending.
<b>Carbon Intensive Exposure Ratio</b>	<b>31.97%</b>	<b>High exposure to Oil &amp; Gas &amp; Manufacturing.</b> Driven primarily by Oil & Gas (upstream, downstream, services), Manufacturing, and Steel Rolling Mills. This indicates high transition risk concentration, with potential implications for credit losses, capital allocation, and regulatory expectations under IFRS S2.
<b>Sustainability-Linked (SL) Product Exposure</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>No sustainability linked structures found.</b> No loans in the current book include sustainability linked KPIs or pricing structures. This highlights an opportunity to introduce SL loans, especially for manufacturing, logistics, and agribusiness clients transitioning to lower carbon operations.
<b>Green Use of Proceed (UoP) Ratio</b>	<b>2.16%</b>	Few loans explicitly earmarked for environmental outcomes. Only a small set of facilities show explicit climate aligned purposes (e.g., CNG/LNG related transport). Most loans lack purpose statements tied to sustainability outcomes, suggesting the need for <b>clearer loan tagging</b> and <b>green UoP standards</b> .

### Overall ESG Positioning of the Loan Book

Strength	Weakness	Risk	Opportunity
Meaningful agricultural exposure provides a natural foundation for green finance development.	Portfolio is heavily weighted toward carbon intensive sectors, increasing vulnerability to transition risks.	Build a structured Green/SL lending framework, expand renewable energy and clean mobility financing, and enhance UoP tagging to improve green ratios.	High carbon sector concentration may influence ECL, cost of capital, and climate scenario outcomes under IFRS S2.

### Targets and Performance

Set interim and long-term targets (e.g., net-zero pathways), baselines, timelines, and performance vs targets.

### TRANSITION PLAN (IFRS S2)

#### Decarbonization Levers

- Operational efficiency: Reduce energy use in branches through LED retrofits, energy-efficient equipment, and improved building management.
- Digitalization: Expand digital channels (Blayzz, mobile, USSD) to reduce reliance on carbon-intensive physical processes.
- Green procurement: Prioritize environmentally responsible vendors and low-emission equipment.
- Portfolio decarbonization: Gradually reduce exposure to high-carbon sectors while increasing lending to renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate-smart agriculture.

#### Financing Plan

- Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs): Integrate KPIs such as energy reduction, climate-aligned revenue, and emissions intensity into borrower pricing.
- Blayzz Renewable Energy Financing: Scale financing for solar home systems, inverters, EVs, and energy-efficient equipment.
- Partnerships: Leverage partnerships in agriculture, oil and gas, manufacturing, and telecoms to co-finance greener technologies.

#### Governance of the Transition Plan

- Board Oversight: Board Risk Committee receives updates on climate metrics, transition exposure, and progress against decarbonization KPIs.
- Executive Management: Sustainability & Risk Management Committee coordinates implementation,

validates methodologies, and reviews sectoral risk pathways.

- Sustainability Officer: Tracks performance, engages business units, and ensures compliance with IFRS S2 reporting requirements.

#### Financial Effects and Connectivity

Current Financial Effects

- Credit Losses (ECL): Climate-exposed sectors (real estate, agriculture, oil & gas) show higher probability-of-default (PD) sensitivity to acute and chronic climate risks.
- Cash Flows: Operational energy costs and IT-security investments influence operating expense trends.
- Capital Expenditure: Branch expansion, hybrid branch-digital model, cyber-security upgrades, and Blayzz development increase climate-related capex.
- Cost of Capital: Recapitalization requirement (₦200bn minimum capital by 2026) creates alignment between regulatory and capital-risk resilience and investor expectations.

#### Anticipated Future Financial Effects

- Transition risks may tighten lending margins in carbon-intensive sectors due to higher capital charges or ECL adjustments.
- Physical risks (e.g., flooding) could reduce collateral values and elevate impairment charges.
- Green finance opportunities may open new revenue lines and diversify asset quality.
- Operational efficiency impacts: Digital expansion expected to reduce long-term cost-to-income ratio through lower energy, paper, and branch-related costs.



### Connectivity with Audited Financial Statements

Sustainability-related factors are integrated into the Bank's financial reporting through their influence on key accounting and strategic areas. Climate and broader ESG considerations inform expected credit loss (ECL) assessments under IFRS 9, particularly where sectoral or borrower-level risks may affect credit quality. These factors also shape capital adequacy and liquidity planning, as well as risk-weighted asset allocation, ensuring that portfolio decisions reflect emerging regulatory and market expectations.

In addition, sustainability-driven initiatives such as the Blayzz digital ecosystem, branch modernization efforts, and product diversification are connected to the Bank's audited financials through their impact on growth projections, operating expenditure, and digital-transformation costs. Assumptions used in sustainability planning are aligned with the long-term financial projections to 2028, including targets for deposits, return on equity, customer growth, and loan-book expansion, ensuring consistency between sustainability disclosures and the Bank's financial statements.

### Policies, Controls, and Assurance

#### Policies Relevant to Sustainability & Climate

- Credit Policy: Integrates ESG due diligence, sector-specific risk drivers, and climate-risk flags for high-exposure sectors (agribusiness, real estate, oil & gas, manufacturing).
- Reputational Risk Framework: Screens against activities inconsistent with the Bank's values, including environmentally harmful practices.
- Sector Guidelines / Exclusions: Progressive limits on financing for high-impact activities; preference for cleaner technologies.
- Digital & Information Security Policies: Protect customer data and ensure resilience of digital platforms (a material strategic risk area).

#### Internal Controls Over Sustainability Reporting

- Data Governance:
  - Standardized templates for ESG and climate-risk data collection across business units.

- Validation by Risk Management and Compliance to ensure accuracy.
- Use of controlled systems to ensure auditability and traceability.
- Internal Control Framework:
  - Controls aligned with those used for financial reporting: segregation of duties, data-quality checks, approval workflows.
  - Sustainability & Risk Management Committee reviews assumptions, methodologies, and data integrity.

#### Assurance

- Internal Audit:
  - Performs independent testing of ESG reporting processes, climate-risk controls, and adherence to the Sustainability Policy.
  - Evaluates operating effectiveness of data-collection systems and scenario-analysis methodologies.
- External Assurance (as applicable): In this current edition and in line with the regulatory timeline for the full adoption of the IFRS S1 & S2 reporting standard, no external assurance was conducted. However, from 2028 and beyond, external assurance shall include among others:
  - Third-party verification of selected KPIs (e.g., GHG emissions, green-lending volumes).
  - Assessment of alignment with IFRS S1/S2, CBN Sustainable Banking Principles, and NGX ESG guidelines.
  - Issuance of a limited or reasonable assurance conclusion depending on scope agreed.

## CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY



At PremiumTrust Bank, corporate social responsibility is not a peripheral commitment, it is central to how the Bank defines its role in Nigerian society. In 2025, the Bank deepened its investment in the communities it serves through a broad and deliberate programme of initiatives spanning sports and youth development, healthcare and social welfare, and economic empowerment. These efforts reflect the Bank's conviction that sustainable business growth and meaningful community impact are not competing objectives but complementary ones, and that a bank which champions its people earns the right to be called a true partner in national progress.

Guided by this philosophy, PremiumTrust Bank's CSR footprint in 2025 extended across multiple states, touched hundreds of thousands of lives, and produced measurable outcomes in health, livelihood, and opportunity. The following is a summary of the Bank's key CSR activities and investments during the year.

### SPORTS & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

PremiumTrust Bank further consolidated its identity as the "Bank of Champions" in 2025, committing significant resources to sports sponsorship and youth development across Nigeria. The Bank's sports-focused CSR strategy is premised on the recognition that athletic platforms create pathways for young Nigerians to discover talent, build discipline, and access opportunities that transcend the sporting arena.

#### National Sports Festival — Gateway Games (Ogun State)

As lead sponsor of the National Sports Festival hosted in Ogun State, the Bank supported one of Nigeria's most prestigious multi-sport events, which brought together over 15,000 athletes competing across more than 40 sporting disciplines. The festival served as a powerful platform for grassroots talent to perform on a national stage, fostering inter-state camaraderie and reinforcing the role of sport as a tool for national unity. The Bank's sponsorship ensured that athletes from across the federation had access to a well-resourced and professionally organised competition.

#### Niger Delta Sports Festival (Akwa Ibom)

As Lead Corporate Sponsor of the Niger Delta Sports Festival, the Bank partnered with the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) to identify and nurture athletic talent from communities across the Niger Delta region. The festival provided a structured platform for young people from the creeks and riverine communities of the region, many of whom have limited access to mainstream sporting infrastructure to showcase their abilities and attract the attention of talent scouts, coaches, and sports administrators.



### Abuja City International Half Marathon

The Bank headlined the Abuja City International Half Marathon, a World Athletics Label event that attracted elite long-distance runners from Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, and other nations. The event reinforced Nigeria's growing reputation as a destination for world-class athletics, stimulated sports tourism in the Federal Capital Territory, and provided Nigerian runners with exposure to international competition at the highest level. The Bank's title sponsorship was instrumental in securing the event's World Athletics accreditation and in delivering the logistical and financial infrastructure required for a race of this calibre.



### 10km Lagos Women Run – 10th Anniversary Edition

The Lagos Women Run, now in its tenth year, attracted over 8,000 female participants and stands as one of Nigeria's foremost women-focused sporting events. The Bank's sponsorship went beyond race-day support to encompass an Empowerment Expo held alongside the event, which offered skill acquisition workshops, financial literacy sessions, and business growth resources tailored for female entrepreneurs. This integration of sport and economic empowerment reflects the Bank's broader approach to CSR: using high-visibility platforms to deliver substantive, lasting impact for participants and their communities.



### Bayelsa State Initiatives

The Bank continued and expanded its engagement in Bayelsa State through two complementary initiatives. As a continuing sponsor of the Bayelsa Governor's Football Prosperity Cup - Nigeria's largest grassroots football tournament.

The Bank helped channel the energy of thousands of young people in the state toward productive sporting competition, supporting crime prevention through structured youth engagement.



Separately, the Bank provided financial rewards to Bayelsa Queens FC in recognition of the team's continental achievements, affirming its commitment to women's professional football and to celebrating excellence at the elite level.

### HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The Bank's healthcare interventions in 2025 were defined by a commitment to leaving infrastructure, not just memories, behind. Recognising that meaningful healthcare CSR must go beyond symbolic gestures, the Bank directed its welfare investments toward life-saving equipment and targeted community outreach.



### Massey Street Children's Hospital Donation

In what was recognised as the largest single private donation in the hospital's history, the Bank donated a brand-new ambulance, baby incubators, infant monitors, and specialised neonatal mattresses to Massey Street Children's Hospital in Lagos as part of its annual Christmas Give-Back initiative. The significance of this intervention cannot be overstated: Massey Street Children's Hospital is one of Nigeria's oldest public paediatric facilities, serving thousands of families who rely on it for critical and emergency care. The donated equipment directly strengthens the hospital's neonatal care capacity and is

expected to contribute meaningfully to improved survival rates for newborns receiving treatment at the facility.

### Welfare Outreach

Alongside the medical equipment donation, the Bank distributed 100 specially curated "Impact Bags" containing nutritious meals and educational materials for children receiving care at the hospital. The Bank also presented personalised "Thank-You" packages to the hospital's frontline medical staff — doctors, nurses, and support workers — in recognition of their dedication and sacrifice. This human dimension of the Give-Back initiative underscored the Bank's belief that true community partnership involves seeing and appreciating the individuals who hold institutions together.



### ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND GOVERNANCE

The Bank's economic empowerment activities in 2025 reflected a deliberate shift toward building the productive capacity of individuals and communities, recognising that financial inclusion and entrepreneurial development are among the most enduring contributions a bank can make to its operating environment.

### Young Ministers Retreat – Business Grant Programme

In a landmark collaboration with the Young Ministers Retreat (YMR), the Bank supported a business grant programme that awarded funding to over 1,000 young entrepreneurs drawn from faith communities across Nigeria. The grants which included a top award of ₦2,000,000 were designed to provide recipients with the capital needed to start or scale their businesses in the face of prevailing economic pressures. The Bank's partnership with YMR reflects its recognition that entrepreneurship ecosystems are often built within community and faith networks, and that investing in those networks multiplies the reach and impact of financial support. This initiative is consistent with the Bank's broader commitment to deepening financial inclusion and supporting the growth of Nigeria's SME sector at the grassroots level.



### OUTLOOK

PremiumTrust Bank enters 2026 with a reinforced commitment to community investment and a clear-eyed view of where its CSR resources can generate the greatest impact. The Bank will continue to prioritise sports and youth development, healthcare infrastructure, and economic empowerment as its three core pillars of social investment, while remaining responsive to the emerging needs of the communities in which it operates. The Bank is proud of what was achieved in 2025 and remains determined to raise the bar in the years ahead because building a stronger Nigeria is not just a corporate obligation. It is a shared purpose.





12<sup>th</sup> March 2026

**REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL CONSULTANTS ON THE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PREMIUMTRUST BANK LTD FOR THE YEAR-ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2025**

DCSL Corporate Services Limited (DCSL) was engaged by PremiumTrust Bank Ltd (“the Bank”) to conduct a performance evaluation of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025. This assessment was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the **Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Corporate Governance Guidelines for Commercial, Merchant, Non-Interest and Payment Service Banks in Nigeria 2023 (CBN Guidelines) and Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018 (NCCG)** as well as global best practices.

The evaluation involved a review of the Bank’s corporate and statutory documents, Minutes of Board and Committee meetings, policies, and other relevant materials provided to us. Additionally, we administered questionnaires to Directors to assess compliance with corporate governance principles and evaluate Board performance. The Bank’s corporate governance structure, policies, and processes were benchmarked against the above-mentioned regulations and best practices, focusing on the following seven (7) corporate governance themes:

1. Board Structure and Composition
2. Strategy and Planning
3. Board Operations and Effectiveness
4. Measuring and Monitoring Performance
5. Risk Management and Compliance
6. Corporate Citizenship
7. Transparency and Disclosure

Our review indicates that the Board continues to uphold strong corporate governance practices, demonstrating adherence to the principles enshrined in the CBN Guidelines, NCCG and globally recognized best practices.

We have highlighted a few areas for improvement and provided recommendations for implementation. Details of our key findings and recommendations are contained in our Report.

Yours faithfully,  
**For: DCSL Corporate Services Ltd**

Bisi Adeyemi  
**Managing Director - FRC/2013/NBA/0000002716**

Directors: Abel O. Ajayi (Chairman) – Bisi Adeyemi (Managing Director) – Adeniyi Obe – Dr Anino Emuwa – Lekan Belo – Anne Agbo (Executive Director)

DCSL Head Office  
 235 Ikorodu Road, Ilupeju  
 P. O. Box 965, Marina, Lagos  
 Tel: +234 (1) 271 7816-7/0809 038 1864

Abuja Office  
 Suite A05, The Statement Hotels  
 Plot 1002, 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue, Off Shehu Shagari Way  
 Central Business District, Abuja, Nigeria

RC NO: 352393  
 info@dcsl.com.ng  
 www.dcsl.com.ng

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS’ RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The Directors of Premium Trust Bank Limited accept responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in compliance with IFRS Accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for:

- (a) properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- (b) presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- (c) providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Bank’s financial position and financial performance

**Going Concern:**

The Directors have made an assessment of the Bank’s ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Bank will not remain a going concern in the year ahead.

The financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025 were approved by the directors on 18 March 2026.

Signed on behalf of the Directors by:

**Emmanuel Efe Emefienim, CON**  
 Managing Director/CEO  
 FRC/2022/PRO/DIR /003/818606

**Perez Araka**  
 Chairman  
 FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/536053



## STATEMENT OF CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

- (a) In accordance with section 405 of the Companies and Allied Act of Nigeria, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer certify that the financial statements have been reviewed and based on our knowledge, the
  - (i) audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading, in the light of the circumstances under which such statement was made, and
  - (ii) audited financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the company as of and for, the periods covered by the audited financial statements;
- (b) We state that management and directors:
  - (i) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls and has designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Bank is made known to the officer by other officers of the Bank, particularly during the year in which the audited financial statement report is being prepared
  - (ii) has evaluated the effectiveness of the Bank's internal controls within 90 days prior to the date of its audited financial statements, and
  - (iii) certifies that the Bank's internal controls are effective as of that date;
- (c) We have disclosed:
  - (i) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Bank's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data, and has identified for the Bank's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls, and
  - (ii) whether or not, there is any fraud that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Bank's internal control; and
- (d) as indicated in the report, whether or not, there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

The financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025 were approved by the directors on 18 March, 2026.

Signed by:

**Emmanuel Efe Emefienim, CON**  
 Managing Director/CEO  
 FRC/2022/PRO/DIR /003/818606

**Ayodele Shoyemi**  
 Chief Financial Officer  
 FRC/2022/PRO/ANAN/001/161101

## REPORT OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

TO THE MEMBERS OF PREMIUM TRUST BANK LIMITED

In accordance with the provision of Section 404 (7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the members of the Board Audit Committee of Premium Trust Bank Limited report as follows:

- We are of the opinion that the accounting and reporting policies of the Bank are in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.
- We believe that the scope and planning of both the external and internal audits for the year ended 31 December 2025 were satisfactory and reinforce the Bank's internal control systems.
- We have deliberated with the External Auditors, who have confirmed that necessary co-operation was received from Management in the course of their audit and we are satisfied with Management's response to the External Auditor's recommendations on accounting and internal control matters.
- The internal control system of the Bank was also being constantly and effectively monitored.

We are satisfied that the Bank has complied with the provision of the Central Bank of Nigeria Circular BSD/1/2004 dated 18 February 2004 on "Disclosure of Directors' related credits in the financial statements of banks". We have reviewed insider-related credits of the Bank and found them to be as analysed in the financial statements. The status of performance of these facilities is disclosed in Note 33b to the financial statements.

**Uchenna Igwebuikwe**  
**Chairman, Board Audit Committee**  
 FRC/2022/PRO/DIR /003/047506

18 March, 2026

Members of the Board Audit Committee are:

Uchenna Igwebuikwe	Chairman
Victor Olowogoroye	Non-Executive Director
Temitope Mark	Non-Executive Director
Anthony Adejugbe	Non-Executive Director
Neville Atigan	Non-Executive Director



# PREMIUM TRUST BANK LIMITED INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR) CERTIFICATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

I, certify that:

- 1 I have reviewed this Financial Statements of Premium Trust Bank Limited for the year ended 31 December 2025.
- 2 Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the year covered by this report.
- 3 Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the bank as of, and for, the periods presented in this report
- 4 The Bank's other certifying officer and I:
  - i. are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.
  - ii. have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the bank is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared.
  - iii. have designed such internal control system or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles
  - iv. have evaluated the effectiveness of the bank's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.
- 5 The bank's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the bank's auditors and the audit committee of the bank's board of directors:
  - i. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the bank's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - ii. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the bank's internal control system
- 6 The bank's other certifying officer and I have identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

**Emmanuel Efe Emefienim**, CON  
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR /003/818606  
Managing Director/CEO

18 March, 2026

# PREMIUM TRUST BANK LIMITED INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR) CERTIFICATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

I, certify that:

- 1 I have reviewed this Financial Statements of Premium Trust Bank Limited for the year ended 31 December 2025.
- 2 Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the year covered by this report.
- 3 Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the bank as of, and for, the periods presented in this report
- 4 The Bank's other certifying officer and I:
  - i. are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.
  - ii. have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the bank is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared.
  - iii. have designed such internal control system or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles
  - iv. have evaluated the effectiveness of the bank's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.
- 5 The bank's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the bank's auditors and the audit committee of the bank's board of directors:
  - i. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the bank's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - ii. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control system
- 6 The bank's other certifying officer and I have identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses

**Ayodele Shoyemi**  
FRC/2022/PRO/ANAN/001/161101  
Chief Financial Officer

18 March, 2026

# 03

## Financial Statements

Review of the Bank's performance for the year ended December 2024

90	Independent Auditors Report
97	Statement of Comprehensive Income
98	Statement of Financial Position
99	Statement of Changes in Equity
100	Statement of Cashflows
101	Statement of Prudential Adjustments
102	Notes to the Financial Statement
201	Other National Disclosures





P.O. Box 965  
Marina  
Lagos  
Nigeria

Deloitte & Touche  
Civic Towers  
Plot GA 1, Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue  
Victoria Island  
Lagos  
Nigeria

Tel: +234 (1) 904 1700  
www.deloitte.com.ng



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of PREMIUM TRUST BANK LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Premium Trust Bank Limited set out on pages 97 to 200, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, the notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Premium Trust Bank Limited as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act 2020 and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank 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), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements of public interest entities in Nigeria. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of Financial Statements in Nigeria.

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

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. The matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on the matter.



The list of Partners and Partner equivalents available in our office  
Associate of Deloitte Africa, a Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p><b>Impairment on Loans and Advances</b></p> <p>Loans and advances make up a significant portion of the total assets of the bank. At 31 December 2025, gross loans and advances was N384.73 billion against which total loan impairment of N11.56 billion was recorded (note 22), thus leaving a net loan balance of N373.17 billion which represents 22% of the total assets as at the reporting date.</p> <p>The basis of the impairments is summarised in the accounting policies to the financial statements.</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, the Directors have established the bank's loan loss impairment methodology using the expected credit loss model.</p> <p>The Directors exercise significant judgement when determining both when and how much to record as loan impairment. This is due to the fact that a number of significant assumptions and inputs go into the determination of the impairment on loans and advances to customers. Some of these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Estimate of probability of default</li> <li>ii. Estimate of loss given default</li> <li>iii. Exposure at default</li> <li>iv. Credit classification</li> <li>v. Estimates of projected cash flows</li> <li>vi. Forward looking variables</li> </ul> <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>	<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 the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls around identification and determination of the impairment on each loan. These control processes included reviewing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due Review of Credit ratings of the Obligors.</li> <li>• Due Review and Approval of the ECL Computation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. We adopted a risk-based approach to test a sample of loans and advances to form our own assessment as to whether impairment events had occurred and to assess whether there are significant increase in credit risk of the loans or objective evidence of default using set criteria.</li> <li>c. We involved our credit risk specialists who assessed whether the modelling assumptions (probability of Default (PD), Loss given default (LGD), Exposure at default (EAD), etc.) used by management were reasonable in light of the requirement of the applicable financial reporting standards, economic climate, current operational processes as well as our own knowledge of practices used by other similar banks. <p>Reviewed the reasonableness of the forward-looking assumptions applied into the impairment calculations. Challenged the economic scenarios and probability weights applied in the model.</p> <p>Where we determined that a more appropriate assumption or input in impairment measurement could be made, we recalculated the impairment on that basis and compared the results in order to assess whether there was any indication of error or management bias.</p> </li> <li>d. Disclosures in the financial statements were reviewed for reasonableness and compliance with the requirements of the standards</li> </ul> <p>Based on our review, we concluded that the amount of loan impairment losses was comparable with prevailing economic situations and that the estimated loan impairment losses determined was appropriate in the circumstances.</p>



**Other Information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled “Premium Trust Bank Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025”, which includes the Directors’ Report, Corporate Governance Report, Statement of Directors’ Responsibilities, the Board Audit Committee’s Report, the Statement of Corporate Responsibility for Financial Statements, and Other National Disclosures as required by Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023 which we obtained prior to the date of this report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements**

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.



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

We communicate with the audit committee and 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 those charged with governance 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.

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**


In accordance with the Fifth Schedule of Companies and Allied Matters Act we expressly state that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- The Bank has kept proper books of account, so far as appears from our examination of those books.
- The Bank’s financial position and its statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

In compliance with the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act (BOFIA) 2020 and circulars issued by Central Bank of Nigeria, we confirm that:

- Insider related credits are disclosed in Note 33b of the Financial Statements in compliance with Central Bank of Nigeria circular BSD/1/2004.
- As stated in Note 36 to the Financial Statements, the Bank contravened certain sections of the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act (BOFIA) 2020 and relevant Central Bank of Nigeria Circulars during the year ended 31 December 2025. The bank paid a penalty of N86 million during the year for AML/CFT/CPF infractions in the year 2024.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, we also performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management’s assessment of the Entity’s internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2025. The work performed was done in accordance with FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and based on the procedures we have issued an unmodified conclusion in our report dated 22 April 2026. That report is included on pages 94 to 96 of the financial statements.

  
**For: Deloitte & Touche**  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Lagos  
 22 April 2026



**Engagement Partner: David Achugamonu**  
**FCA-FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000000840**



P.O. Box 965  
Marina  
Lagos  
Nigeria

Deloitte & Touche  
Civic Towers  
Plot GA 1, Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue  
Victoria Island  
Lagos  
Nigeria

Tel: +234 (1) 904 1700  
www.deloitte.com.ng



**Assurance Report of Independent Auditor**

**To the Shareholders of Premium Trust Bank Limited**

**Assurance Report on management’s assessment of controls over financial reporting**

We have performed a limited assurance engagement in respect of the systems of internal control over financial reporting of **Premium Trust Bank Limited** as of 31 December, 2025, in accordance with the FRC Guidance on assurance engagement report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and based on criteria established in the Internal Control- Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) “the JCFR framework”), and the FRC Guidance on Management report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. **Premium Trust Bank Limited’s** management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for assessing the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting including the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

We have also audited, in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of the Bank and our report dated 22 April 2026 expressed an unmodified opinion.

**Limited Assurance Conclusion**

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence that we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Bank did not establish and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, as of the specified date, based on the FRC Guidance on Management report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

**Definition of internal control over financial reporting**

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the entity’s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the entity’s board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for . A Bank’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- I. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bank.
- II. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Bank are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Bank, and
- III. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Bank’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

**Inherent Limitations**

Our procedures included the examination of historical evidence of the design and implementation of the Bank’s system of internal control over financial reporting for the year ended 31 December 2025. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

**Directors’ and Management’s Responsibilities**

The Directors are responsible for ensuring the integrity of the entity’s financial controls and reporting. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control over financial reporting that provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting, and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with JFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards and the ICFR framework.

Section 7(2f) of the Financial Reporting Act 2011 (As amended) further requires that management perform an assessment of internal controls, including information system controls. Management is responsible for maintaining evidential matters, including documentation, to provide reasonable support for its assessment of internal control over financial reporting.

**Our Independence and Quality Control**

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behavior.

The firm applies the International Standard on Quality Management 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements which require the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

**Auditor’s Responsibility and Approach**

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance opinion on the Bank’s internal control over financial reporting based on our Assurance engagement.

We performed our work in accordance with the FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements other than the Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000) revised. That Standard requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the limited assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance on whether any matters come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Bank did not establish and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the ICFR framework.

That Guidance requires that we plan and perform the Assurance engagement and provide a limited assurance report on the entity’s internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. As a result, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion on whether the Bank established and maintained an effective system of internal control over financial reporting.



The list of Partners and Partner equivalents available in our office  
Associate of Deloitte Africa, a Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited



As prescribed in the Guidance, the procedures we performed included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our engagement also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe the procedures performed provides a basis for our report on the internal control put in place by management over financial reporting.

David Achugamonu, CA-FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000000840  
 For: Deloitte & Touche  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Lagos  
 22 April 2026



## STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Note(s)	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Interest income using effective interest rate	9	241,899,164	106,548,813
Interest expense using effective interest rate	10	(40,440,520)	(22,331,051)
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>201,458,644</b>	<b>84,217,762</b>
Fees and commission income	11	30,718,812	22,340,608
Fees and commission expense	11	(1,251,614)	(641,160)
<b>Net fees and commission income</b>		<b>29,467,198</b>	<b>21,699,448</b>
Trading income and foreign exchange differences	12	3,334,295	2,870,082
Other operating income	13	239,866	689,612
<b>Operating income</b>		<b>234,500,003</b>	<b>109,476,904</b>
Net impairment loss on financial instruments	14	(3,851,146)	(6,313,519)
<b>Net operating income after impairment loss</b>		<b>230,648,857</b>	<b>103,163,385</b>
Personnel expenses	15	(12,705,676)	(6,536,314)
Other operating expenses	16.1	(30,625,454)	(35,619,108)
Depreciation and amortisation	16.2	(10,250,407)	(3,611,166)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(53,581,537)</b>	<b>(45,766,588)</b>
<b>Profit before income and windfall taxes</b>		<b>177,067,320</b>	<b>57,396,797</b>
Income tax expense	17(a)	(53,513,571)	(17,579,784)
Windfall Tax Expense		(153,240)	(67,638)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>123,400,509</b>	<b>39,749,375</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year:</b>		-	-
<b>Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year:</b>			
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
- Net change in fair value during the year		4,436,126	(736,140)
Net gains on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		4,436,126	(736,140)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>4,436,126</b>	<b>(736,140)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>127,836,635</b>	<b>39,013,235</b>
Earnings per share - basic (in kobo)	18	162.7k	152.9k

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

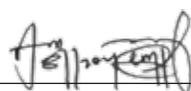
## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

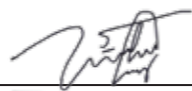
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Note(s)	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	19	199,786,053	187,467,154
Due from banks	20	216,315,308	117,573,256
Pledged assets	21	477,180,210	382,207,256
Loans and advances to customers	22	373,166,656	173,265,581
<i>Investments in securities:</i>			
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	23(a)	74,422,381	5,616,549
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	23(b)	242,121,050	122,311,189
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	23(c)	1,056,253	6,381,065
Other assets	24	17,068,965	4,461,401
Property, plant and equipment	25.1	32,633,420	21,570,243
Right-of-use asset	25.2	11,082,843	7,546,076
Intangible assets	26	53,448,895	5,353,640
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,698,282,034</b>	<b>1,033,753,410</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Deposits from Banks	27	1,437,731	-
Deposits from customers	27	755,599,343	451,910,733
Current income tax payable	17(d)	48,051,595	18,365,252
Other borrowed funds	28	1,024,801	-
Other liabilities	30	525,292,497	482,229,778
Trading liabilities	29	5,261,512	7,826,109
Provisions	30.6	3,372,687	1,328,646
Deferred tax liabilities	17	6,413,696	751,355
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,346,453,862</b>	<b>962,411,873</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	31	75,862,500	26,000,000
Share premium		128,787,500	-
Retained earnings		82,214,558	30,458,398
Other components of equity		64,963,614	14,883,139
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>351,828,172</b>	<b>71,341,537</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>1,698,282,034</b>	<b>1,033,753,410</b>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 March, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

  
**Emmanuel Efe Emefienim, CON**  
 Managing Director/CEO  
 FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/818606

  
**Ayodele Shoyemi**  
 Chief Financial Officer  
 FRC/2022/PRO/ANAN/001/161101

  
**Perez Araka**  
 Chairman  
 FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/536053

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	EQUITY RESERVES						Retained earnings	Total
	Share capital	Share premium	Fair value reserve	Statutory reserve	AGSMEIS reserve	Total other components of equity		
<b>At 1 January 2025</b>	<b>26,000,000</b>	-	<b>158,111</b>	<b>14,725,028</b>	-	<b>14,883,139</b>	<b>30,458,398</b>	<b>71,341,537</b>
Issuance of shares	49,862,500	128,787,500	-	-	-	-	-	178,650,000
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)
Transfer to AGSMEIS reserve Notes 31.1d	-	-	-	-	2,454,171	2,454,171	(2,454,171)	-
<b>Comprehensive income for the year:</b>								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,400,509	123,400,509
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax:</b>								
Net change in fair value of other financial instruments at FVOCI	-	-	4,436,126	-	-	4,436,126	-	4,436,126
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses of debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net reclassification adjustment for realised net gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,436,126</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,436,126</b>	<b>123,400,509</b>	<b>127,836,635</b>
<b>Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:</b>								
Transfer to statutory reserve Notes 31.1c	-	-	-	37,020,153	-	37,020,153	(37,020,153)	-
Transfer to AGSMEIS reserve Notes 31.1d	-	-	-	-	6,170,025	6,170,025	(6,170,025)	-
	-	-	-	37,020,153	6,170,025	43,190,178	(43,190,178)	-
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>75,862,500</b>	<b>128,787,500</b>	<b>4,594,237</b>	<b>51,745,181</b>	<b>8,624,196</b>	<b>64,963,614</b>	<b>82,214,558</b>	<b>351,828,172</b>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	EQUITY RESERVES						Retained earnings	Total
	Share capital	Share premium	Fair value reserve	Statutory reserve	AGSMEIS reserve	Total other components of equity		
<b>At 1 January 2024</b>	<b>26,000,000</b>	-	<b>894,251</b>	<b>2,800,215</b>	-	<b>3,694,466</b>	<b>6,533,836</b>	<b>36,228,302</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the period:</b>								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,749,375	39,749,375
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax:</b>								
Net change in fair value of other financial instruments at FVOCI	-	-	(1,244,140)	-	-	(1,244,140)	-	(1,244,140)
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses of debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	508,000	-	-	508,000	-	508,000
Net reclassification adjustment for realised net gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(736,140)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(736,140)</b>	<b>39,749,375</b>	<b>39,013,235</b>
<b>Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:</b>								
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,900,000)	(3,900,000)
Transfer to statutory reserve (Notes 31.1a)	-	-	-	11,924,813	-	11,924,813	(11,924,813)	-
	-	-	-	11,924,813	-	11,924,813	(15,824,813)	(3,900,000)
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>26,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>158,111</b>	<b>14,725,028</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,883,139</b>	<b>30,458,398</b>	<b>71,341,537</b>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Note(s)	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Profit before income tax expense		177,067,320	57,396,797
Adjustments for non cash items:			
Net impairment loss on financial instruments	14	3,851,146	6,313,519
Depreciation and amortisation	16.2	10,250,407	3,611,166
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	13	-	-
Gain on disposal of securities at FVOCI	13	-	(587,551)
Net interest income		(201,458,644)	(84,217,762)
Revaluation loss on Trading securities	12	2,769,441	261,231
Net foreign exchange gain	12	(710,868)	(391,415)
		<b>(8,231,198)</b>	<b>(17,614,015)</b>
<b>Changes in operating assets:</b>			
Deposits with the Central Bank of Nigeria		10,678,457	(153,771,620)
Pledged assets		(94,929,806)	(381,381,623)
Loans and advances to customers		(201,122,762)	(1,601,916)
Debt instruments at FVTPL		(70,864,405)	-
Other assets		(12,607,564)	(2,607,093)
		<b>(377,077,278)</b>	<b>(556,976,267)</b>
<b>Changes in operating liabilities:</b>			
Deposits from banks		954,767	-
Deposits from customers		303,903,101	190,988,253
Trading liabilities		(2,564,597)	7,826,109
Other liabilities		42,982,907	465,337,486
		<b>(31,801,100)</b>	<b>107,175,581</b>
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>214,349,547</b>	<b>89,408,191</b>
Interest received		214,349,547	89,408,191
Interest paid on deposits from banks and customers		(25,167,008)	(14,499,333)
VAT paid		(2,544,595)	(1,606,664)
Windfall tax paid		(19,328)	-
Income tax paid	17(b)	(18,366,437)	(2,927,338)
<b>Net cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities</b>		<b>136,451,079</b>	<b>177,550,436</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	25.1	(14,605,051)	(11,289,482)
Purchase of intangible assets	26	(54,100,449)	(2,025,690)
Right-of-use-asset		(3,714,287)	(1,752,258)
Purchase of debt instruments at FVOCI	23(b)(i)	(237,303,354)	(86,809,707)
Purchase of debt instruments at amortised cost	23(c)(i)	-	(892,760)
Proceeds from sale/redemption of debt instruments at Amortised cost	23(c)(i)	5,333,231	-
Proceeds from sale/redemption of debt instruments at FVOCI	23(b)(i)	117,493,493	7,733,891
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>(186,896,417)</b>	<b>(95,036,006)</b>
<b>Financing activities:</b>			
Proceed from issue of Share capital	31	178,650,000	-
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	28	1,000,000	-
Dividend paid		(26,000,000)	(3,900,000)
<b>Net cash flows generated from financing activities</b>		<b>153,650,000</b>	<b>(3,900,000)</b>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		103,204,662	78,614,430
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(2,822,167)	12,502,601
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 Jan		125,834,153	34,717,122
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>226,216,648</b>	<b>125,834,153</b>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF PRUDENTIAL ADJUSTMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The regulators, Central Bank of Nigeria and Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation, stipulate that impairment allowance for financial assets shall be determined based on the requirements of IFRS. The IFRS allowance should then be compared with the impairment determined under the prudential guidelines as prescribed by CBN and the difference should be treated as follows:

- Prudential provision is greater than IFRS provision - transfer the difference from the Retained Earnings to a non-distributable Regulatory Risk Reserve.
- Prudential provision is less than IFRS provision - the excess should be transferred from the Regulatory Risk Reserve to the Retained Earnings to the extent of the non-distributable reserve previously recognized.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Notes	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<i>Transfer to Regulatory Risk Reserve</i>			
Prudential provision		10,976,382	3,690,000
<b>Total Prudential provision</b>		<b>10,976,382</b>	<b>3,690,000</b>
<b>IFRS provision</b>			
Impairment allowance on Term loans	22.1	11,509,113	9,463,918
Impairment allowance on Overdrafts	22.2	51,482	22,983
Impairment allowance on pledged assets at FVOCI	21.2	217,045	366,482
Impairment allowance on pledged assets at amortised cost	21.3	3,984	47,132
Impairment allowance on debt instruments at FVOCI	23(b) i	95,693	161,278
Impairment allowance on debt instruments at amortised cost	23(c)	524	8,943
Provisions for letters of credits and guarantees	30.6	3,372,687	1,328,646
		<b>15,250,528</b>	<b>11,399,382</b>
<b>Difference in impairment provision balances</b>		<b>(4,274,146)</b>	<b>(7,709,382)</b>
<i>Movement in the Regulatory Risk Reserve:</i>			
Balance at the beginning of the year		-	-
Transfer (from) / to Regulatory Risk Reserve		-	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

## 1 Corporate information

PremiumTrust Bank Limited, registered address at Plot 1612, Adeola Hopewell street, Victoria Island, Lagos State is a full commercial bank in Nigeria incorporated under the Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990 as a Limited liability company. It obtained a letter of approval for license from Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to operate as a Commercial Bank on the 19th of April, 2022 and commenced business effective 1 July 2022.

The Bank is engaged in commercial banking businesses with emphasis in retail and consumer banking, trade services, corporate and investment activities. It also provides wholesale banking services including the granting of loans and advances, money market operations as well as digital and transaction banking across a wide range of platforms and channels to deliver personalised solutions to its customers with aim of growing their business for them.

The financial statements of Premium Trust Bank Limited for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 18 March 2026.

## 2 Accounting Policies

### 2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statement of the Bank is prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act 2020, and relevant Central Bank of Nigeria circulars.

The separate financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets measured at fair value.

#### (a) Functional and Presentation currency

The financial statement is presented in Nigerian Naira and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (N'thousand) except when otherwise indicated.

#### (b) Presentation of financial statements

The Bank presents its statement of financial position in order of liquidity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the

recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the income statement unless required or permitted by any IFRS accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank.

### 2.2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following are the material accounting policies applied by the Bank in preparing its financial statements:

#### 2.2.1 Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. "

##### (i) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable profit or loss for the period determined in accordance with the Companies Income Tax Act (CITA), using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Tax assessments are recognized when assessed and agreed to by the Bank with the Tax Authorities, or when appealed, upon receipt of the results of the appeal.

##### (ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized as timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences:

- the initial recognition of goodwill; and
- the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits or sufficient future taxable temporary differences will be available against which can be used.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

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

#### 2.2.2 Financial instruments

##### (i) Recognition and initial measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the trade date. A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, direct and incremental transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss at initial recognition. Financial assets that are transferred to third parties but do not qualify for derecognition are presented in the statement of financial position as "pledged asset" if the transferee has the right to sell or re-pledge them.

##### (ii) Classification of financial instruments

The Bank classified its financial assets under IFRS 9, into the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (either with or without recycling). Included in this classification are debt instruments at FVOCI;
- Those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- Those to be measured at amortized cost. Included in this classification are debt instruments at amortized cost, loans and advances etc.

The classification depends on the Bank's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cashflow characteristics of the financial asset (i.e., solely payments of principal and interest- SPPI test). Directors determine

the classification of the financial instruments at initial recognition.

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and liabilities at amortized cost.

##### (iii) Subsequent measurement

###### Financial assets

###### (i) Debt instruments

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depend on its initial classification:

**Amortised cost:** A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

The gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is determined using the effective interest method and reported in profit or loss as 'Interest income'.

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

The Bank's financial assets at amortized cost include due from banks, loans and advances to customers, and other debt instruments at amortized cost.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Investment in debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- 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.

The debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income (OCI) and accumulated in a separate component of equity. Impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss. Upon disposal or derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other operating income. Interest income from these financial assets is determined using the effective interest method and recognized in profit or loss as 'Interest income'.

The measurement of credit impairment is based on the three-stage expected credit loss model as applied to financial assets at amortised cost.

The Bank's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income includes but not limited to treasury bills and, government bonds.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The gain or loss arising from changes in fair value as well as cash returns on debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is included directly in the profit or loss and reported as 'Net trading income' in the period in which it arises.

**(iv) Business model assessment**

The Bank 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. The information considered includes:

- 1) 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 realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- 2) How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- 3) 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;

- 4) 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
- 5) 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 Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

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.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on principal

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. '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 Bank 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 Bank considers:

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

The Bank holds a portfolio of long-term fixed rate loans for which the Bank has the option to revise the interest rate at future dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The right to reset the rates of the loans based on the revision in market rates are part of the contractually agreed terms on inception of the loan agreement, therefore the borrowers are obligated to comply with the reset rates without any option of repayment of the loans at par at any reset date.

The Bank has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are solely payments of principal and interest because the option varies with the interest rate in a way that is considered a consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

**Financial liabilities**

The Bank classifies financial liabilities into financial liabilities at amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are derecognized when extinguished. i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

**(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss are included in the profit or loss and are reported as 'Net trading income on financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss'. Interest expenses on financial liabilities held for trading are included in 'Net trading income on financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss'.

Where a financial liability is designated at fair value through profit or loss, the movement in fair value attributable to changes in the Bank's own credit quality is calculated by determining the changes in credit spreads above observable market interest rates and is presented separately in other comprehensive income.

**(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

Financial liabilities that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss fall into this category and are measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are deposits from banks or customers, debt securities in issue for which the fair value option is not applied, convertible bonds and subordinated debts."

**(v) Reclassifications**

Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition, except in the period after the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets that are debt instruments. A change in the objective of the Bank's business occurs only when the Bank either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations (e.g., via acquisition or disposal of a business line).

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 entity with different business models

When reclassification occurs, the Bank 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 recognized are not restated when reclassification occurs.

The Bank may only sell insignificant portion of debt instruments measured at amortised cost frequently without triggering a change in business model. If the Bank sells significant portions, this will not be more than twice a year subject to cases of unlikely to reoccur events such as:

- Run on the Bank/stressed liquidity scenarios
- Credit risk event i.e. perceived issuer default
- In the event of merger and takeover, the Bank may sell portion of the portfolio if the security holdings violates set limits
- Other one-off events

Significance is defined to mean 5% of the portfolio value and subject to the policy on frequency above.

The Bank may sell debt instruments measured at amortized cost without triggering a change in business model if the sale is due to deterioration in the credit quality of the financial assets or close to maturity. A financial asset is said to be close to maturity if the outstanding tenor of the financial asset from the time of issue is 25% or less of the original tenor.

Sales close to maturity are acceptable if the proceeds from the sales approximate the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows. At the point of sale an assessment will be conducted to determine whether there is more than 10% different from the remaining cash flows.

**(vi) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities**

**(i) Financial assets**

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized, and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value.

Any difference between the amortized cost and the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the modified asset or consideration received on derecognition is recorded in profit or loss as 'gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost'. If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortized cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Bank 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 as part of interest income for the year.

In determining when a modification to terms of a financial asset is substantial or not to the existing terms, the Bank will consider the following non-exhaustive criteria.

**Qualitative criteria**

Scenarios where modifications may lead to derecognition of existing loan and recognition of a new loan, i.e. substantial modification, are:

- Conversion of a bullet repayment financial asset to amortizing financial asset or vice versa

- Extension of financial asset's tenor
- Reduction in repayment of principal and interest
- Capitalizations of overdue repayments into a new principal amount
- Change in frequency of repayments i.e. change of monthly repayments to quarterly or yearly repayments
- Reduction of financial asset's tenor

On the occurrence of any of the above factors, the Bank will perform a 10% test (see below) to determine whether or not the modification is substantial.

Scenarios where modification will not lead to derecognition of existing financial assets are:

- Change in interest rate arising from a change in MPR which is a benchmark rate that drives borrowing rates in Nigeria
- Bulk repayment of financial asset

**Quantitative criteria**

A modification would lead to derecognition of existing financial asset and recognition of a new financial asset, i.e. substantial modification, if:

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

A modification would not lead to derecognition of existing financial asset if:

- the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees received net of any fees paid and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is less than 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.
- 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 (see below) and Expected credit losses (ECL) are measured as follows:

- if the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- if the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flows from existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from existing financial asset that are discounted from expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

**(ii) Financial liabilities**

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. This occurs when the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 percent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in profit or loss. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment (i.e the modified liability is not substantially different), any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified liability.

**(vii) Impairment of financial assets**

The Bank recognises loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments;
- Financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- Loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments. The Bank measures loss allowances at an amount equal

to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- Risk free and gilt edged debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The Bank considers a risk free and gilt-edged 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 lifetime ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

**1. Measurement of Expected Credit loss (ECL)**

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

- Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: ECL is the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive);
- Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets) : ECL represents the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.
- Undrawn loan commitments: ECL is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive; and
- Financial guarantee contracts: This is the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

**2. Credit-impaired financial assets**

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows on the financial asset have occurred.

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

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

**(vii) Impairment of financial assets- continued**

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has not reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, loans that are more than 90 days overdue are considered impaired.

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

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country'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.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

**3. 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 Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Bank presents as a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized 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 recognized in the "fair value reserve".

**4. Reversal of Impairment**

Similarly, to assessing whether assets are impaired, there is need to assess at the end of each reporting period, whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods should be reversed or partially reversed. For assets measured at amortised cost: If an event occurring after the impairment was recognised caused the amount of impairment loss to decrease, then the decrease in impairment loss should be reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables or amortised cost investment securities.

Impairment losses on investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortization, and the current fair value.

**5. Write-off**

After a full evaluation of a non-performing exposure, in the event that either one or all of the following conditions apply, such exposure is recommended for write-off (either partially or in full):

- continued contact with the customer is impossible;
- recovery cost is expected to be higher than the outstanding debt;
- amount obtained from realisation of credit collateral security leaves a balance of the debt; or
- it is reasonably determined that no further recovery on the facility is possible.
- All credit facility write-offs require endorsement at the board level, as defined by the Bank. Credit write-off approval is documented in writing and properly initiated by the Credit collection and recoveries.

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amount due. Whenever amounts are recovered on previously written-off credit exposures, such amount recovered is recognized as income on a cash basis only.

**(viii) Offsetting financial instruments -**

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

**(ix) De-recognition of financial instruments -**

The Bank derecognizes 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 Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Bank retains

substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bank continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized 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 'Assets pledged as collateral if the transferee has the right to sell or repledge them.

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

**(x) Financial guarantees and loan commitments**

The date that the entity becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of applying the impairment requirements. Financial guarantees issued are initially measured at fair value and the fair value is amortised over the life of the guarantee. Subsequently, the financial guarantees are measured at the higher of this amortised amount and the amount of expected loss allowance (See Note 32(b) ). The Bank also recognises loss allowance for its loan commitments (See Note 32(b) ). The expected loss allowance for the Loan commitment is calculated as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive.

The Bank has issued no loan commitment that is measured at FVTPL.

**(xi) Definition of Default**

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Bank. Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers indicators that are:

- qualitative - e.g., breaches of covenant.

- quantitative - e.g., overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Group; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances. The definition of default largely aligns with that applied by the Bank for regulatory capital purposes, except where there is regulatory waiver on specifically identified loans and advances.”

**2.2.3 Revenue recognition**

**Interest income and expense**

Interest income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- The amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses. For credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

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

**a. Amortised cost and gross carrying amount**

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

**b. Calculation of interest income and expenses**

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating-rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

**c. Presentation**

Interest income and expense presented in the profit or loss includes:

- interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest basis;
- interest on debt instruments measured at FVOCI calculated on an effective interest basis;

Interest income and expense on all trading assets and liabilities are considered to be incidental to the Bank’s trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities in Net trading income on financial instruments classified as held for trading.

Interest income and expense on other financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented in Net trading income on financial instruments.

Cash flows related to capitalized interest are presented in the statement of cash flows consistently with interest cash flows that are not capitalized.

**d. Fees and commission income and expense**

Fees and Commission that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate. Fees, such as processing and management fees charged for assessing the financial position of the borrower, evaluating and reviewing guarantee, collateral and other security, negotiation of instruments’ terms, preparing and processing documentation and finalising the transaction are an integral part of the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability and are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate of financial assets or liabilities.

Other fees and commissions which relates mainly to transaction and service fees, including loan account structuring and service fees are recognized as the related services are performed.

**e. Net trading income**

Net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

**2.2.4 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins in hand, unrestricted balances held with central banks, operating accounts with other banks, amount due from other banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and non-restricted balances with central bank, balances held with local banks, balances with foreign banks and money market placements.”

**2.2.5 Property, plant and equipment**

**(i) Recognition and measurement**

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalised borrowing costs.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of equipment.

When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, and is recognized in other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

**(ii) Subsequent costs**

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

**(iii) Depreciation**

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset, to their residual values over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognized or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 -Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. A non-current asset or disposal group is not depreciated while it is classified as held for sale. Leasehold land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Leasehold buildings	50 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years
Furniture, fittings & equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Capital work in progress consists of items of property, plant and equipment that are not yet available for use. Capital work in progress is not depreciated, it is transferred to the relevant asset category upon completion.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if applicable.

**(iv) De-recognition**

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

**2.2.7 Intangible assets**

**Software**

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

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred. Amortisation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful life of software is five (5) years. Amortisation method, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and accounted for prospectively.

**2.2.8 Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Bank uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

**(i) Bank as a lessee**

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Bank allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone price.

**(a) Initial Measurement**

The Bank recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove any improvements made to branches or office premises.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Bank determines its incremental borrowing rate by analysing its borrowings from various external sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

The right of use asset (ROU) is measured at cost at the commencement date. The cost of ROU comprises:

- The amount equal to the lease liability at its initial recognition.
- Lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease (less any lease incentives received).
- Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured if there is a modification, i.e. when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Bank's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

**(b) Subsequent Measurement**

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing and decreasing the carrying amount with the interest on lease liability and lease payment respectively.

The right of use asset is reduced by the depreciation charge on the asset (depreciation is calculated on straight line basis using the lesser of the useful life of the asset and the lease term)

**(c) Presentation and Disclosure of Leases**

Right of use assets and Lease Liability are presented separately in the Statement of Financial Position.

Depreciation charge for right of use asset is presented the same way as depreciation/amortization of assets are accounted for under IAS16/IAS38.

Interest expense on the lease liability should be included in finance cost.

**Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

The Bank has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including leases of IT equipment. The Bank recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**2.2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets other than deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and group. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then

to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (Group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Banks of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

**2.2.10 Employee benefits**

**(i) Defined contribution plans**

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is due more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value at the reporting date.

The Bank operates a funded defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for its employees under the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The employer and the employee contributions are 10% and 8%, respectively of the qualifying employee's monthly basic, housing and transport allowance. Obligations in respect of the Bank's contributions to the scheme are recognized as an expense in the profit or loss account on an annual basis.

The Bank operates a funded defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for its employees under the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The employer and the employee contributions are 10% and 8%, respectively of the qualifying employee's monthly basic, housing and transport allowance. Obligations in respect of the Bank's contributions to the scheme are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss account on an annual basis.

**(ii) Termination benefits**

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

**(iii) Short-term benefits**

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

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

**2.2.11 Contingencies**

**(i) Contingent asset**

Contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

A contingent asset is disclosed when an inflow of economic benefit is probable. When the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not contingent and its recognition is appropriate. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

**(ii) Contingent liability**

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed

only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote. A provision for the part of the obligation for which an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable is recognized, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

Contingent liabilities are assessed continually to determine whether an outflow of economic benefit has become probable.

**(iii) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Bank will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (When the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from as third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

**2.2.12 Share capital**

**(i) Share issue costs**

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

**(ii) Share premium**

Any excess of the fair value of the consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recognized as share premium.

**(iii) Dividend on ordinary shares**

Dividends on the Bank's ordinary shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they are approved and declared by the Bank's shareholders.

**2.2.13 Equity reserves**

**(i) Fair value reserve**

The fair value reserve includes the net cumulative change in the fair value of financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognized or impaired.

**(ii) Statutory reserve**

This represents regulatory appropriation to statutory reserves of 30% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is less than paid-up share capital and 15% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is greater than the paid up share capital.

**2.2.14 Earnings per share**

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

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

**2.2.15 Segment reporting**

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it can earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Bank's Management Committee (being the chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. The Bank segment reporting is based on the following operating segments: Lagos & Southwest, South South and Abuja directorate.

**2.2.16 Foreign currency translation**

The Bank's functional and presentation currency is Nigerian Naira ("N"). Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the spot rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot rate of exchange at

the reporting date. Differences arising from translation of monetary items are recognized in other operating income in the profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates as at the date of recognition. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

**2.2.17 Pledged financial assets**

Financial assets pledged as collateral are classified separately from other assets when the counterparty has the right to sell or re-pledge the collateral (by custom or contract) and so debt instruments at FVOCI, and debt instruments at amortized cost are shown separately in the statement of financial position if they can be sold or pledged by the transferee.

Financial investments available for sale pledged as collateral are measured at fair value while financial investments held to maturity are measured at amortized cost.

**2.2.18 Fair value definition and measurement**

The Bank measures financial instruments at fair value at each statement of financial position date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed are summarised in the following notes:

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions are in Note 3.

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy are in Note 6

Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) are in Note 6.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either: In the principal market for the asset

or liability and in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

**Level 1** — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

**Level 2** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

**Level 3** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

## 2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

### 2.3.1 New and amended standards and interpretations

#### 2.3.1.1 New standards and interpretation effective during the year

The following amendments and interpretations became effective in the annual period starting from 1 January, 2025. The new reporting requirements as a result of the amendments and interpretations have been considered and their impact or otherwise are presented below:

##### (i) Lack of exchangeability - Amendment to IAS 21

In August 2023, the Board issued Lack of Exchangeability-Amendments to IAS 21. The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within

a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions.

The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed.

The amendment does not have any material impact on the financial statements of the bank.

#### 2.3.1.2 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

New and amended standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective are being assessed by the Company to determine the impact on the consolidated financial statements. As explained above, this would include standards and amendments that would already be effective based on the new standard or amendment, but the local endorsement is still in progress or has resulted in a later effective date.

##### (i) Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments — Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The Amendments include:

- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted, with an option to early adopt the amendments for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only. The Bank is currently not intending to early adopt the Amendments.

With respect to the amendments on the derecognition of financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system, the Bank is currently performing an assessment of all material electronic payment systems utilised in the various jurisdictions it operates, in order to assess whether the amendments will result in a material change with respect to current practices and whether it meets the conditions to apply the accounting policy option to derecognise such financial liabilities before the settlement date. Moreover, the Bank is reviewing all its other payment systems to ensure that the corresponding financial assets are derecognised when the right to cash flows are extinguished and that the corresponding financial liabilities are derecognised on settlement date.

##### (ii) IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new. There are specific presentation requirements and options for entities, that have specified main business activities (either providing finance to customers or investing in specific type of assets, or both).

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, which are subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes.

Narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

The Bank did not early adopt the standard.

##### (iii) IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

IFRS 19 will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

The Bank did not early adopt this standard.

## 3 Material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Bank's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosure, as well as the disclosure of contingent liability about these assumptions and estimates that could result in outcome that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities affected in future periods.

Management discusses with the Audit Committee the development, selection and disclosure of the Bank's critical accounting policies and estimates, and the application of these policies and estimates.

### 3.1 SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk 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. The common assessments for SICR on retail and non-retail portfolios, including macro-economic outlook, management judgement and delinquency and monitoring.

The Bank adopts a multi-factor approach in assessing changes in credit risk. The approach considers Quantitative, Qualitative and Back stop indicators which are critical in allocating financial assets into stages.

The Bank considers financial instruments to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following or backstop criteria are met.

**Quantitative Indicators.**

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

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

**Qualitative Indicators.**

For Retail loans, if the borrower meets one or more of the following criteria:

- In short-term forbearance.
- Direct debit cancellation
- Extension to the terms agreed
- Previous arrears within the last 12 months.

For Non-retail portfolio, if the borrower is on the watchlist and/or the instrument meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Significant increase in credit spread
- Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates
- Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in the operating results of the obligor
- Significant changes in the collateral value (secured facilities only) which is expected to increase the risk of default.

- Early signs of cashflow/liquidity problems such as delay in servicing loans.

The assessment of SICR incorporates forward-looking information and is performed on a periodic basis. criteria used to identify SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness.

**Backstop**

A backstop is typically used to ensure that in the (unlikely) event that the quantitative indicators do not change and there is no trigger for 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 there is unreasonable and supportable evidence available without undue cost to rebut the presumption.

**Reversal of Impairment**

When the bank has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period but determines at the current reporting date that criteria for recognizing the lifetime ECL is no longer met i.e., cured, the bank measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date.

The Bank observes the following backward transfer criteria (probationary period) to monitor if the criteria for recognizing the lifetime ECL has decreased significantly before the backward transfer can be effected on the credit rating of the customer:

- 90 days probationary period to move a financial instrument from Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired (Stage 2 financial instruments) to 12 months ECL (Stage 1 financial instruments).
- 90 days probationary period to move a financial instrument from Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (Stage 3 financial instruments) to Lifetime ECL not impaired (Stage 2 financial instruments)
- 180 days probationary period to move a loan from Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (Stage 3 financial instruments) to 12 months ECL (Stage 1 financial instruments)"

The bank also considers qualitative criteria where necessary. Impairment gains arising from backward transfers will be recognized as part of impairment losses on financial instruments.

**3.2 ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS**

The key assumption concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainly at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period, are described below. The Bank based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumption about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Bank. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**(i) Determination of collateral value**

Management monitors market value of collateral on a regular basis. Management uses its experienced judgement or independent opinion to adjust the fair value to reflect the current circumstances. The amount and collateral required depend on the assessment of credit risk of the counterparty. The fair value of collateral is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and based on the Bank's quarterly reporting schedule, however some collateral, for example, cash or securities relating to margin requirements, is valued daily. To the extent possible, the Bank uses active market data for valuing financial assets, held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have a readily determinable market value are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers, housing price indices, audited financial statements, and other independent sources.

**(ii) Business model assessment**

For financial assets that are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows, the Bank has assessed whether the contractual terms of these assets are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**Allowances for credit losses**

Judgement is required by management in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining an impairment loss for loans and advances. In estimating these cash flows, the Bank makes judgements about the borrower's financial situation and the net realizable value of collateral. These estimates are based on assumptions about several factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the impairment allowance.

A collective assessment of impairment takes into account data from the loan portfolio (such as credit quality, levels of arrears, credit utilisation, loan to collateral ratios etc.), and concentrations of risk and economic data (including levels of unemployment, real estate prices indices, country risk and the performance of different individual Banks).

**Impairment of financial assets**

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Bank's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades
- The Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a Life time Expected credit losses (LTECL) basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

**(iii) Estimating the incremental borrowing rate**

The Bank cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Bank would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The

IBR therefore reflects what the Bank 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Bank estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates for similar transactions) and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments or to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

### 3.3 JUDGMENTS

Judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements:

#### (i) Going Concern

The Bank's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in the business for the next 12 months from issuance of this report. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the separate financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

#### (ii) Determination of the lease term for lease contracts with renewal and termination options (Bank as a lessee)

The Bank determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Bank has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Bank applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain if to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Bank reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control that affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization of the leased asset).

#### (iii) Collateral

The Bank obtains collateral where appropriate, from customers to manage their credit risk exposure to the customers. The collateral normally takes the form of a lien over the customer's assets and gives the Bank a claim on these assets for customers in the event that the customer defaults. The Bank may also use other credit instruments, such as derivative contracts in order to reduce their credit risk.

Collateral received in the form of securities and other non-cash assets is not recorded on the statement of financial position. Collateral received in the form of cash is recorded on the statement of financial position with a corresponding liability.

## 4 New standards and interpretations

### 4.1 NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATION ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

#### Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates titled Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

The amendments state that a currency is exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.

An entity assesses whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date and for a specified purpose. If an entity is able to obtain no more than an insignificant amount of the other currency at the measurement date for the specified purpose, the currency is not exchangeable into the other currency.

The assessment of whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency depends on an entity's ability to obtain the other currency and not on its intention or decision to do so.

When a currency is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at that date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions.

The amendments do not specify how an entity estimates the spot exchange rate to meet that objective. An entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique. Examples of an observable exchange rate include:

- a spot exchange rate for a purpose other than that for which an entity assesses exchangeability
- the first exchange rate at which an entity is able to obtain the other currency for the specified purpose after exchangeability of the currency is restored (first subsequent exchange rate).

An entity using another estimation technique may use any observable exchange rate—including rates from exchange transactions in markets or exchange mechanisms that do not create enforceable rights and obligations—and adjust that rate, as necessary, to meet the objective as set out above.

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, the entity is required to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments add a new appendix as an integral part of IAS 21. The appendix includes application guidance on the requirements introduced by the amendments. The amendments also add new Illustrative Examples accompanying IAS 21, which illustrate how an entity might apply some of the requirements in hypothetical situations based on the limited facts presented.

In addition, the IASB made consequential amendments to IFRS 1 to align with and refer to the revised IAS 21 for assessing exchangeability.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with earlier application permitted. An entity is not permitted to apply the amendments retrospectively. Instead, an entity is required to apply the specific transition provisions included in the amendments.

The directors of the bank do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have any material impact on the bank's financial statements in future periods.

#### (i) IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs

have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 Earnings per Share.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements
- improve aggregation and disaggregation.

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The directors of the bank do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have any material impact on the bank's financial statements in future periods.

#### IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements.

A subsidiary is eligible for the reduced disclosures if it does not have public accountability and its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

An entity is only permitted to apply IFRS 19 if, at the end of the reporting period:

- it is a subsidiary (this includes an intermediate parent)
- it does not have public accountability, and
- its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

A subsidiary has public accountability if:

- its debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market (a domestic

or foreign stock exchange or an over-the counter market, including local and regional markets),or

- it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses (for example, banks, credit unions, insurance entities, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds and investment banks often meet this second criterion).

Eligible entities can apply IFRS 19 in their consolidated, separate or individual financial statements. An eligible intermediate parent that does not apply IFRS 19 in its consolidated financial statement may do so in its separate financial statements.

The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted. If an entity elects to apply IFRS 19 for a reporting period earlier than the reporting period in which it first applies IFRS 18, it is required to apply a modified set of disclosure requirements set out in an appendix to IFRS 19. If an entity elects to apply IFRS 19 for an annual reporting period before it applied the amendments to IAS 21, it is not required to apply the disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 with regard to Lack of Exchangeability.

The directors of the bank do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have any material impact on the bank's financial statements in future periods.

## 5 Segment Information

Segment information is presented in respect of the Bank's strategic business units which represents the segment reporting format and is based on the Bank's management and reporting structure.

- (a) All non-current assets are located in the country of domicile and revenues earned are within same country.

### (b) Reportable segment

The Bank has four reportable segments; Lagos Southwest, South South, Abuja, Specialized Business Group which are the Bank's strategic business units. The strategic business units offer different products and services, and are managed separately based on the Bank's management and internal reporting structure. For each of the strategic business units, the Executive Management Committee reviews internal management reports on a monthly basis.

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Bank's reportable segments:

- Specialized Banking Group provides banking solutions to multinational companies and other financial institutions;
- Lagos Southwest, South South and Abuja Directorates provides banking solutions to individuals, small businesses, partnerships and commercial entities among others.

All transactions between business segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments are reflected in the performance of each business.

The Executive Management Committee monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profits or losses and is measured consistently with operating profits or losses in the financial statements.

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the Bank's total revenue during the year.

## 5 Segment Information - continued

The activity of the segments are centrally financed, thus the cash flow for the Bank is presented in the Statement of cash flows.

31 December 2025 In thousands of Naira	Lagos South West	South South	Abuja	SBG	Total
Interest income	39,444,179	169,304,755	27,012,937	6,137,293	241,899,164
Interest expense	(11,108,123)	(17,231,498)	(11,231,684)	(869,215)	(40,440,520)
<b>Net interest margin</b>	<b>28,336,056</b>	<b>152,073,257</b>	<b>15,781,253</b>	<b>5,268,078</b>	<b>201,458,644</b>
Net fees and commission income	4,754,549	23,903,931	278,506	530,211	29,467,198
Other Operating Income	564,120	2,879,868	66,813	63,359	3,574,161
Net impairment loss on financial instruments	(492,983)	(3,183,266)	(79,032)	(95,865)	(3,851,146)
Depreciation and Amortization	(1,312,155)	(8,472,739)	(210,355)	(255,158)	(10,250,407)
Operating Expenses	(9,345,052)	(29,717,209)	(3,342,772)	(926,097)	(43,331,130)
<b>Segment profit/(loss)</b>	<b>22,504,535</b>	<b>137,483,842</b>	<b>12,494,414</b>	<b>4,584,529</b>	<b>177,067,320</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>259,268,940</b>	<b>1,188,396,409</b>	<b>157,649,127</b>	<b>92,967,557</b>	<b>1,698,282,034</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>246,927,307</b>	<b>827,191,854</b>	<b>194,077,310</b>	<b>78,257,392</b>	<b>1,346,453,862</b>

31 December 2024 In thousands of Naira	Lagos South West	South South	Abuja	SBG	Total
Interest income	16,643,602	79,361,690	8,294,514	2,249,007	106,548,813
Interest expense	(6,244,585)	(7,378,856)	(7,848,311)	(859,299)	(22,331,051)
<b>Net interest margin</b>	<b>10,399,017</b>	<b>71,982,835</b>	<b>446,202</b>	<b>1,389,708</b>	<b>84,217,762</b>
Net fees and commission income	1,627,748	14,695,852	5,127,195	248,653	21,699,448
Other Operating Income	267,024	2,410,787	841,093	40,790	3,559,694
Net impairment loss on financial instruments	(808,191)	(5,218,605)	(129,564)	(157,159)	(6,313,519)
Depreciation and Amortization	(462,264)	(2,984,904)	(74,107)	(89,891)	(3,611,166)
Operating Expenses	(9,076,335)	(28,865,181)	(3,312,524)	(901,382)	(42,155,422)
<b>Segment profit/(loss)</b>	<b>1,947,000</b>	<b>52,020,783</b>	<b>2,898,295</b>	<b>530,719</b>	<b>57,396,797</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>132,330,290</b>	<b>861,191,010</b>	<b>17,856,866</b>	<b>22,375,244</b>	<b>1,033,753,410</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>169,356,778</b>	<b>595,494,142</b>	<b>139,009,568</b>	<b>58,551,384</b>	<b>962,411,873</b>

## 6 Financial Risk Management

### (a) Introduction and overview

PremiumTrust Bank has a robust risk culture,embraces the best practice Enterprise wide Risk Management and adopts an integrated approach by bringing all risks together under a limited number of oversight functions. The risk management framework is designed to align people, strategy, policies, processes, technology and business intelligence in order to evaluate, manage and optimize the opportunities and threats it may face in maximising sustainable stakeholders' value within its defined risk appetite.

The Bank has recognised the following risk categories to include Credit, Operational, Market and Liquidity Risks, Capital Risk Management, Legal and Compliance Risk, Information and Cyber Security Risk, Reputational Risk, Environmental and Social Risk. Risk identification in these areas is carried out by the relevant risk owners, in collaboration with the Enterprise Risk Management

### Risk management framework

The Bank's risk management framework consists of the governance structure, policies, strategy, processes and techniques for the management of risks faced by the Bank. The risk governance structure is modelled according to the three lines of defense. The Board and its committees oversee the risk management framework and approve the corresponding risk management policies and strategies. Senior management provides oversight across the Bank to ensure that all material risks are properly identified, measured, mitigated and monitored in order to minimize the impact of adverse events. The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) coordinates the process of monitoring and reporting identified risks. The Risk Management division is complemented by Finance Department and Compliance Department of the Bank in the management of strategic, regulatory compliance and reputational risks. Internal Audit department provides assurance to Management and Board that instituted controls are effective in mitigating identified and emerging risks.

To achieve its risk management objectives, the Bank has a risk management framework that comprises the following elements:

- Risk management objectives and philosophy
- Governance structure
- Roles and responsibilities for managing risks
- Risk management process

### Three Lines of Defense

The philosophy of three lines defense have been adopted in the Bank for proactive and efficient identification and management of risks inherent in the Bank's activities, processes, system, products and external events as follows:

#### First line of defence – Strategic Business Functions

This consists of business units and line functions with primary responsibilities for risk management. The first line of defense includes business owners who execute transactions in the Bank with the following risk management responsibilities;

- Adhering to and embedding frameworks, policies and procedures set.
- Identify emerging risks at the transaction/business unit level and conduct material risk assessments, at least annually;

- Promote a strong risk culture and sustainable risk-return decision-making; and
- Implement controls to reduce the likelihood and impact of risks.

#### Second line of defense – Independent Risk and Control Oversight

This consists of functions responsible for providing independent oversight over key risks like credit, market, liquidity and operational risk and facilitating the implementation of risk controls to ensure that the business and process owners operate within the defined risk appetite and align with approved policies and procedures. They formulate risk management policies, processes and controls, provide guidance and coordination of activities of all other monitoring functions within the Bank and identify enterprise trends, synergies and opportunities for change.

#### Third line of defense – Independent Assurance

This consists of all functions with primary responsibilities for evaluating and providing independent assurance on the adequacy, appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management process and policy. This function is performed by internal and external audit.

#### Risk management philosophy

The Banks Risk Management Philosophy describes its attitude to risk taking and it considers sound risk management practise to be the foundation of a strong and long lasting financial institution.

- A. Risk management is a shared responsibility. Therefore, the Bank aims to build a shared perspective on risks that is grounded in consensus.
- B. Risk Management is governed by well-defined policies which are clearly communicated across the Bank.
- C. The Bank's decisions will be based on careful analysis of its operating environment as well as the implications of the identified risks to the achievement of its strategic goals.
- D. The Bank will always comply with all government regulations and continually espouse global best practice.
- E. The Bank will only assume risks that fall within its risk appetite with appropriate returns."

#### (b) Risk Management Structure

The responsibility for management of risk exposure of the Bank rests with the Board, this responsibility is delegated to various committees of the Board.

**The Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC)** oversee the establishment of a comprehensive organization-wide risk management framework, as well as the policies, processes, and controls to ensure effective mitigation of risk in the Bank.

**The Board Credit Committee (BCC)** acts on behalf of the Board of Directors on all credit matters. It provides strategic direction to the Board for the development and achievement of the Bank's credit and lending objectives

**The Management Risk Committee (MRC)** is responsible for planning and management of the Bank's overall risk profile; including the determination of the Bank's risk philosophy, appetite, limits and policies.

**The Board Audit Committee (BAC)** oversee the Bank's accounting and financial reporting functions, review and approve the annual audit plan, and ensures that an internal audit function is established to provide reasonable assurance to the board on the effectiveness of the Bank's system of internal controls.

**The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)** establish, review, and monitor the profitability plan of the Bank's Asset and Liability Management and recommend the same for Board approval as well as approve the Bank's market risk management strategies and policies and procedures for identifying, measuring, managing and reporting of market risk and liquidity risk.

**The Risk Management Committee (RMC)** is responsible for providing central oversight of risk management across the Bank to ensure that the spectrum of risks within the purview of the committee are properly identified, measured, monitored, and controlled in order to minimize adverse outcomes.

**The Management Credit Committee (MCC)** is vested with the responsibility of credit policy articulation and credit approval that falls within the mandated approval limit. It reviews and recommends credit policy direction to the BCC.

**The Executive Committee (EXCO)** responsible for proposing to the Board of Directors policies, objectives, and corporate strategies of the bank. It drives and reviews the financial performance of the bank as well as ensures efficient deployment and management of the bank's resources.

**The New Product Committee (NPC)** responsible for establishing guidelines on the requirements applicable for Product Design Document in respect of any new

financial product sought to be introduced. Also, ensures that policies and procedures for managing product risk are formally endorsed by the Board and documented.

#### (c) Risk measurement and reporting systems

Quantitative and qualitative assessment of credit risks is carried out through a rigorous internal ratings system. The Bank also carries out scenario analysis as stated in the Bank's credit policy guide and stress testing to identify potential exposure under stressed market situations.

Monitoring and controlling of risk is done by ensuring that limits established are strictly complied with and that such limit reflects both the quantitative and qualitative risk appetite of the Bank. Particular emphasis is placed on the Risk Acceptance Criteria (RAC). Furthermore, the Bank's policy is to measure and monitor the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

Risk Information compiled from all business activities of the Bank is analyzed and processed on a timely basis for informed management decision. The Risk Management Committee (MRC) and the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) which constitute the supervisory body are updated on the risk profile of the Bank through regular risk reports.

#### (d) Risk Mitigation

The Bank's approach to controlling various risks begins with optimizing the diversification of its exposures. PremiumTrust uses a variety of techniques to manage the credit risk arising from its lending activities. These techniques are set out in the Bank's internal policies and procedures. They are mainly reflected in the application of various exposure limits: credit concentration limits by counterparty and credit concentration limits by industry, country, region and type of financial instrument.

Enforceable legal documentation establishes PremiumTrust Bank's direct, irrevocable and unconditional recourse to any collateral, security or other credit enhancements.

A key mitigation step employed by the Bank in its credit risk management process includes the use of collateral securities to secure its loans and advances as alternative sources of repayment during adverse conditions.

Collateral analysis includes a good description of the collateral, its value, how the value was arrived at, and when the valuation was made. It is usually necessary to review the potential adverse changes in the value of collateral security for the foreseeable future.

Collateral securities are usually valued and inspected prior to disbursement and on a regular basis thereafter until full repayment of the exposure. We conduct a regular review of all collateral documentation in respect of all credits in the Bank and specific gaps in the collateral documentation addressed immediately.

**(e) Risk Appetite**

The Banks recognises that there are inherent risks associated with the pursuit of growth opportunities in achieving its strategic objectives. While the risk philosophy articulates how inherent risks are considered when making decisions, the Board and Management of the Bank determine the risks that are acceptable based on its capabilities in terms of people, capital and technology.

The Bank’s risk appetite describes the quantum of risk that the Bank would assume in pursuit of its business objectives at any point in time. The Bank uses this risk appetite definition in aligning its overall corporate strategy, its capital allocation and risks.

The Identified risk factors include - Capital Adequacy, Return on Assets, Return on Equity, Cost-to-Income, Asset quality (Non-Performing Loan) and Coverage, Liquidity and Coverage Ratio, Obligor and Sector Concentration, Staff Attrition, Operational Risk Loss

The Risk Appetite Statement expresses the degree of risk acceptable to the Bank in achieving its strategic plan. The Bank shall consider the following in defining the Risk Appetite Statement:

- Strategic Objectives
- Management perspective
- Economic conditions
- Stakeholders expectations
- Target benchmarking
- Regulatory threshold

**(f) Concentration Risk**

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Bank’s performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

In order to avoid concentration risk, credit concentration limits are set and monitored along industries and sectors,

geography, collaterals and products. The ultimate objective of managing credit portfolio concentration risk is to ensure proper diversification of the risk assets portfolio. Concentration limits are also in place to manage Investment Portfolio and customer deposit concentration in the management of liquidity risk.

**(g) Credit Risk Management**

The Bank’s credit risk management activities are based on certain fundamental principles.

The effectiveness of risk management process throughout the Bank is based on a formal governance structure with systemic reporting processes within a well-defined control environment.

The Bank’s risk policy allows its personnel take initiatives and responsibility towards proactive identification of risks in products and services delivered to the market.

The Bank’s risk assets are managed to help provide the liquidity to meet deposit withdrawals, cover all expenses, and still make sufficient profit.

Credit risks are examined for all credit-related transactions including investments and trading transactions. Credit risks are examined and managed for unfunded loan commitments in addition to funded loans and leases.

**(h) Risk Management Architecture**

Risks are managed such that the risk profile and the Bank’s reputation are aligned with the Bank’s objective of conservative risk appetite, balanced against a desire for reasonable returns.

**(i) Organization Structure**

Premium Trust Bank as a relatively new financial institution currently has its business activities structured along regional/geographic lines with presence in the following regions:

- Lagos
- South South
- South West
- Abuja
- Specialized Banking

The Bank’s strategic focus is to build a customer centric, innovative and technology driven financial institution.

The Bank’s product include: savings accounts, current accounts, fixed deposit accounts, e-banking, trade finance,

project finance, Term Loans, Overdrafts, Contract Finance Facilities, Invoice Discounting, Finance Lease.

In addition to the business segments, the Bank is also supported by the activities of the following Strategic Resource Functions:

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Treasury
- Internal Audit
- Strategy and Innovation
- Brand Marketing & Communication
- Finance and Performance Management
- People Management Group
- International Trade Services
- Information Technology
- Customer Experience Management
- Legal and Company Secretariat
- Compliance
- Central Operations

**(j) Methodology for Risk Rating**

The Bank has a credit rating and scoring system developed for rating exposures. They were developed in line with international best practice. Exposures are created by Corporate, Commercial and Retail business segments. The credit risk rating system assigns scores using various risk parameters based on the information provided by the borrower.

The rating is derived by adding the scores from all the risk parameters and the outcome of the rating is important for approval / rejection of the loan request.

**Retail/SME Loans:**

Retail loans are governed by standard credit product programs and categorized as Consumer & SME loans. Consumer loans are availed to individuals while SME loans are granted to unstructured businesses. Unstructured businesses are small and medium scale businesses that rarely keep proper accounting records. Retail and SME scorecards are used for assessing Consumer and SME loans respectively.

**Commercial and Corporate Loans:**

Commercial and Corporate Customers are rated using risk rating models. Depending on the underlying business transaction, Specialized Lending Models are also used for assessing specialized loans to Corporate and Commercial Customers. The rating methodology is based on both quantitative and qualitative factors. Quantitative factors are mainly the financial ratios, account conduct among others. Qualitative factors are based on the following risk categories: a. Business Risk b. Industry Risk c. Management Risk

**Credit Scoring System:**

The Bank’s credit scoring system assigns value to various factors. They are added and averaged to determine a credit score for applications. The scoring system either recommends for approval or decline, or refers the application for further analysis.

The risk rating methodology is based on the following fundamental analyses (financial analysis and non-financial analysis):

**Structured Businesses**

The factors to be considered are:

Quantitative factors are basically the financial ratios which include:

- a. Leverage ratios
- b. Liquidity ratios
- c. Profitability ratios
- d. Interest Coverage ratios
- e. Activity ratio

**Qualitative factors.** These include:

- a. Industry**
  - i. Size of the business
  - ii. Industry growth
  - iii. Market Competition
  - iv. Entry/Exit barriers
- b. Management:**
  - i. Experience of the management team
  - ii. Succession Planning
  - iii. Organizational structure
- c. Security:**
  - i. Collateral type
  - ii. Collateral coverage
  - iii. Guarantee i.e. the worth of Personal Guarantee/ Corporate Guarantee pledged as support.

**d. Relationship with the Bank:**

- i. Account turnover (efficiency ratio)
- ii. Account conduct
- iii. Compliance with covenants/conditions
- iv. Personal deposits with the bank.

**Unstructured Businesses:**

These are customers that rarely keep proper accounting records, hence the maximum limit that can be availed to them is restricted to N20m.

The factors to be considered are:

**Quantitative factors.** These include:

**i) Contract related transactions**

- a) Net Profit Margin
- b) Counterparty – Nature/Financial capacity of the Principals

**ii) Other Facilities**

- a) Account turnover
- b) Repayment history

Qualitative factors. These include:

**Management:**

- i. Experience/Technical competence with evidence
- ii. Succession Planning
- i. Industry
- ii. Industry growth
- iii. Share of the market
- iv. Regulations: Whether the industry is regulated or not
- v. Entry/Exit

In general, the following are considered in assessing facility request

**(i) Character**

Fundamental to every credit decision is the honesty and integrity of the individuals to whom the Bank lends directly or who manage the enterprises to which the Bank lends. Character is the single most important factor in the credit decision.

**(ii) Capacity**

The acceptance of a credit depends upon an objective evaluation of the customer's ability to repay the borrowed funds. To establish this, profitability and liquidity ratios are used as part of the assessment.

**(iii) Capital**

The borrower must provide capital for anticipated adversity. The index to determine capital should be leverage for overdraft, lease and term loan facilities.

**(iv) Cash Collateralised Facilities**

Cash collateralised facilities are not to be subjected to this scoring method, unless the character of the customer is questionable, in which case, the application is rejected. For cash collateralised facilities, the key issue is safety margin. Local cash deposits shall provide 110% coverage for the Bank's exposure. Foreign currency deposits pledged shall provide minimum 120% coverage for the Bank's exposure.

**(v) Pricing**

The pricing of facilities is done to reflect the inherent risks for accepting the exposure by the Bank. The average score computed often determines the minimum level of interest chargeable. This interest rate determined would be a guide. For the purposes of clarity, a prime rate is determined by Asset and Liability Management Department and other rates are either above or below it.

**(vi) Collateral/Security**

Collateral, often referred to as credit risk mitigant, gives additional assurance to recovering loans granted to customers. The pledged collateral is documented and continuously reviewed as to its value and marketability.

Collaterals/securities are reviewed and scored based on the following parameters:

- Whether secured or not secured
- If secured, what type of security
- Perfectible legal mortgage
- Equitable mortgage
- Chattel mortgages
- Location of security/collateral
- Loan to value ratio of collateral offered
- Marketability of security/collateral
- Whether collateral is a specialised asset or general purpose - type asset.
- Depreciating or appreciating value over time.

**Enterprise risk review**

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation,

acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business.

The Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance. The Bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by Enterprise Risk Management(ERM) within the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The ERM of the Bank identifies, evaluates and manages respective aspects of financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, market risk and operational risk. In addition, the Audit Division is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment. The most important types of risk are Credit risk, Liquidity risk, Market risk and Operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

**6.1 CREDIT RISK**

Credit exposures arise principally in lending activities carried out through loans and advances, debt securities and other instruments in the Bank's risk asset portfolio. Credit risk is also inherent in off-balance sheet financial instruments.

The Bank manages credit risks, which has been defined as the potential for a counterparty to default on financial obligations leading to financial losses. Credit risk is the principal source of risk to the Bank arising from loans and advances extended to customers under the corporate, commercial, and retail business lines.

There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments. Credit risk is managed by the Enterprise Risk Management Bank (ERM). They report to the MD/Chief Executive Officer who in turn reports to the Board of Directors.

**Main Characteristics and Elements of Credit Risk Management;**

**(a) Credit Portfolio Planning**

In line with the Bank's planning cycle, credit portfolio plans are developed and approved at the overall Bank and individual business unit level.

Credit portfolio planning entails definition and agreement of target risk asset threshold for different sectors, definition of target markets and criteria for risk acceptance at the corporate level and across each credit creating business unit in the Bank.

**(b) Exposure Development and Creation**

Exposure Development and creation incorporates the procedures for preliminary screening of facility requests, detailed credit risk analysis and risk rating, risk triggered review and approval of facilities, and controlled credit avilment of approved facilities, processes and guidelines for developing credit opportunities and creating quality risk assets in line with the Bank's risk management policies.

**(c) Exposure Management**

To minimize the risk and occurrence of loss as a result of decline in quality and non-performance of risk assets, clear guidelines for management of the risk asset portfolio and individual risk exposures are defined. Exposure management entails collateral management, facility performance monitoring, quality reviews, risk asset classification and reporting.

**(d) Delinquency Management/Loan Workout**

In the undesired event of decline in risk asset quality, prompt identification and management of delinquent loans significantly reduces credit risk losses in the Bank. The delinquency management/loan workout module of the integrated risk management framework outlines the approach for identification and management of declining credit quality. This also covers loan workout where all activities are geared towards resuscitating non-performing loans, and the first stage in the process of recognizing possible credit loss.

**(e) Credit Recovery**

Deliberate actions will be taken to proactively minimize the Bank's loss on non-performing loans. Directions are provided in the Credit Policy guide for winding down the Bank's exposure, waivers, write-offs, etc. In the event of recovery, process for recognizing income and previously written-off amounts is also defined.

The Bank's Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Bank's risk management objectives and policies for credit risk include the following:

1. To ensure optimal earnings through high quality risk portfolio.
2. Clear articulation of criteria for decision making.
3. Description of specific activities and tasks with respect to the creation and management of risk assets.
4. Description of specific activities and tasks in respect of the creation and management of risk assets.
5. Definition of non-performing loans as those with interest and principal repayment outstanding for 90 days or more.
6. Other criteria are also defined for determining impaired loans. These include:
  - Borrower's business recording consistent losses which might impair the cash flow, and loan repayment.
  - Borrower's networth being grossly eroded due to some macroeconomic events.
  - Lack of communication from the borrower.
  - Security offered has deteriorated in value and full payment cannot be guaranteed from normal operating sources.
  - Where the Bank consents to loan restructuring, resulting in diminished financial obligation.
  - Demonstrated material forgiveness of debt or postponement of scheduled payment.

Categorization of collaterals to determine the acceptable security for the mitigation of impairment impact on the Income Statement.

**(f) Risk Management Architecture**

Risks are managed such that the risk profile and the Bank's reputation are aligned with the Bank's objective of conservative risk appetite, balanced against a desire for reasonable returns.

**(ii) Credit risk measurement**

Before a sound and prudent credit decision can be made, the credit risk of the borrower or counterparty must be accurately assessed. Each application is analyzed

and assigned one of 19 (nineteen) grades using a credit rating system developed by the Bank for all exposures to credit risk. Each grade corresponds to a borrower's or counterparty's probability of default.

The Bank's credit risk management activities are based on certain fundamental principles.

The effectiveness of risk management process throughout the Bank is based on a simple formal governance structure with regular reporting processes within a well-defined control environment.

The Bank's risk policy allows its personnel take initiatives and responsibility to proactively identify risks in delivering products and services to the market in a value-added manner.

The Bank's risk assets are managed to help provide the liquidity to meet deposit withdrawals, cover all expenses, and still earn sufficient profit to make returns which are competitive with other investments.

Credit risks are examined for all credit-related transactions including investments and trading transactions, in addition to loans and leases. Credit risks are examined and managed for unfunded loan commitments in addition to funded loans and leases.

**(iii) Credit granting process**

Credit granting decisions are based on the results of the risk assessment. In addition, to the client's solvency, credit granting decisions are also influenced by factors such as available collateral, transaction compliance with policies and standards, procedures and the Bank's overall risk-adjusted returns objective. Each credit granting decision is made by authorities within the risk management teams and management who are independent of the business units and are at a reporting level commensurate with the size of the proposed credit transaction and the associated risk.

**(a) Loans and advances**

In measuring credit risk of loans and advances to customers and to banks at a counterparty level, the Bank reflects the following components:

- (i) the character and capacity of the client or counterparty to pay down on its contractual obligations;
- (ii) current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development;
- (iii) credit history of the counterparty; and

- (iv) the likely recovery ratio in case of default obligations -using value of collateral and other ways out.

The Bank's rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of scores defined for each rating class. This means that, in principle, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of their credit risk changes.

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

Risk Rating	Rating Bucket	Remarks
AAA	1	Excellent
AA+ TO AA-	2	Good Credit Risk Quality
A+ TO A-	3	Above Average Credit Risk Quality
BBB+ TO BBB-	4	Average Credit Risk Quality
BB+ TO BB-	5	Below Average Credit Risk Quality
B	6	High Credit Risk
C TO CCC	7	Very High Credit Risk
D - S	8	Substandard
D - D	9	Doubtful
D - L	10	Lost

**(b) Debt Securities and Other Bills**

For debt securities and other bills, external ratings such as Agosto rating or their equivalents are used by Treasury Department primarily to manage their liquidity risk exposures.

**(iv) Credit Risk Control & Mitigation policy**

The Bank manages concentration risks to counterparties, Banks, sectors and countries. The level of credit risk undertaken is controlled by setting limits on exposures to individuals, Banks, geographical and sectoral segments and facilitate continuous monitoring of adherence to set limits. The limits set are reviewed periodically and approved by the Board of Directors.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single borrower, or Banks of borrowers (single obligor limits), and to geographical and sectoral segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis. Limits on the level of credit risk by industry sector and by geography are reviewed and approved quarterly by the Board of Directors.

The exposure to any borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on- and off

balance sheet exposures, and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

The Bank also sets internal credit approval limits for various levels in the credit process and is shown in the table below:

Authority level	Approval limit (Naira)
Full Board	Above 1,500,000,000
Board, Credit Committee	1,500,000,000
Management Credit Committee	1,000,000,000
Managing Director	100,000,000

Approval limits are set by the Board of Directors and reviewed from time to time as the circumstances demand. Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

**(a) Collateral Acceptability**

The guiding principles behind collateral acceptability are adequacy and marketability. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

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

Long-term finance and lending to corporate entities as well as individuals are generally secured. However, in order to minimize losses, the Bank will seek additional collateral from the counterparty when there are indicators of devaluation in existing collateral value.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances is determined by the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset-backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset. It also shows the total fair value of collateral, any surplus collateral (the extent to which the fair value of collateral held is greater than the exposure to which it relates), and the net exposure to credit risk.

**(b) Master Netting Arrangements**

Master netting arrangements are entered into to manage its exposure to credit losses, where applicable, with counterparties with which it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. The right to set off is triggered at default.

By so doing, the credit risk associated with favourable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if a default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>Financial assets:</b>		
Loans and advances	22,438,531	2,574,060
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>		
Collateralised deposits	5,403,000	2,912,005

These amounts are currently not presented net on the statement of financial position due to the performing status of the facilities; If the items were to be netted, the following net asset will be presented on the statement of financial position:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Net financial assets/ liabilities:		
Collateralised deposits	(17,035,531)	337,945

**(c) Credit-related Commitments**

The primary purpose of these instruments is to create other avenues for lending. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit - which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions - are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore, carry less risk than a direct loan.

**(d) Credit Concentration**

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

Breakdown of Exposures by Geographic Areas

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>S/N</b>	<b>Region</b>	
1	Abuja	1,679,371
2	Lagos	11,207,971
3	North	1,028,863
4	North West	-
5	South East	-
6	South South	152,016,636
7	South West	16,819,642
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>182,752,483</b>

**Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements**

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December 2025 is represented by the net carrying amounts of the financial assets set out below

**Type of collateral or credit enhancement**

<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>Fair value of collateral and credit enhancements held</b>						
	<b>Maximum exposure to credit risk</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>Secured against Real Estate</b>	<b>Debenture</b>	<b>Total collaterals</b>	<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>Associated ECLs</b>
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>							
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	199,786,053	-	-	-	-	199,786,053	-
Due from banks	216,315,308	-	-	-	-	216,315,308	-
Loans and advances to customers							
- Term Loans	382,005,274	3,828,000	42,573,709	425,021,959	471,423,668	-	11,509,113
- Ovedrafts	2,721,977	1,875,000	2,256,309	3,276,562	7,407,871	-	51,482
Debt instruments at amortised cost	1,056,777	-	-	-	-	1,056,777	524
<b>Total financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>801,885,389</b>	<b>5,703,000</b>	<b>44,830,019</b>	<b>428,298,520</b>	<b>478,831,539</b>	<b>417,158,138</b>	<b>11,561,119</b>
Pledged assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	74,422,381	-	-	-	-	74,422,381	-
<b>Total debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>74,422,381</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74,422,381</b>	<b>-</b>
Pledged assets	477,180,210	-	-	-	-	477,180,210	221,029
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	242,121,050	-	-	-	-	242,121,050	95,693
<b>Total debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>719,301,260</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>719,301,260</b>	<b>316,722</b>
Financial guarantees	99,770,198	1,393,000	5,966,654	24,779,493	32,139,146	67,631,052	3,325,003
Letters of credit for customers	18,208,925	2,949,253	-	-	2,949,253	15,259,671	47,684
	<b>1,639,165,772</b>	<b>10,045,253</b>	<b>50,796,672</b>	<b>453,078,013</b>	<b>513,919,939</b>	<b>1,219,350,121</b>	<b>15,250,529</b>

31 December 2024

Fair value of collateral and credit enhancements held

In thousands of Naira	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Secured against Real Estate			Total collaterals	Net exposure	Associated ECLs
		Cash	Debenture	Debenture			
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	187,467,154	-	-	-	-	187,467,154	-
Due from banks	117,573,256	-	-	-	-	117,573,256	-
Loans and advances to customers							
- Term Loans	181,142,164	974,005	27,982,290	231,363,079	260,319,373	-	9,463,918
- Ovedrafts	1,610,319	1,938,000	575,934	1,522,592	4,036,526	-	22,983
Debt instruments at amortised cost	6,390,008	-	-	-	-	6,390,008	8,943
<b>Total financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>494,182,901</b>	<b>2,912,005</b>	<b>28,558,224</b>	<b>232,885,672</b>	<b>264,355,900</b>	<b>311,430,418</b>	<b>9,495,845</b>
Pledged assets	90,794,251	-	-	-	-	90,794,251	-
Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,616,549	-	-	-	-	5,616,549	-
<b>Total debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>96,410,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96,410,800</b>	<b>-</b>
Pledged assets	382,207,256	-	-	-	-	382,207,256	366,482
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	122,311,189	-	-	-	-	122,311,189	161,278
<b>Total debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>504,518,445</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>504,518,445</b>	<b>527,760</b>
Financial guarantees	40,711,002	11,038	10,305,327	-	10,316,365	30,394,637	1,065,357
Letters of credit for customers	60,719,785	33,894,203	-	-	33,894,203	26,825,582	263,289
	<b>1,100,132,133</b>	<b>36,817,246</b>	<b>38,863,550</b>	<b>232,885,672</b>	<b>308,566,468</b>	<b>873,169,082</b>	<b>11,352,250</b>

Credit concentrations

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector and by geographical location. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at 31 December 2025, is set out below:

31 December 2025	Cash and bank balances	Due from banks	Pledged assets	Loans and advances	Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	Financial guarantees	Letters of credit for customers	Total
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>										
<b>Concentration by sector:</b>										
Agriculture	-	-	-	23,956,232	-	-	-	31,354,652	-	55,310,883
Communication	-	-	-	560,315	-	-	-	-	-	560,315
Consumer	-	-	-	1,957,986	-	-	-	-	-	1,957,986
Education	-	-	-	673,833	-	-	-	1,793,556	-	2,467,389
Finance and Insurance	8,210,536	216,315,308	-	46,953,667	-	-	-	-	-	271,479,511
Government	191,575,517	-	477,180,210	12,272,374	74,422,381	1,056,253	242,121,050	-	16,864,194	1,015,491,980
Manufacturing	-	-	-	144,650,227	-	-	-	14,300,956	1,344,730	160,295,913
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	41,977,225	-	-	-	94,278	-	42,071,503
Others	-	-	-	47,111,041	-	-	-	3,098,872	-	50,209,914
Power	-	-	-	3,746,332	-	-	-	-	-	3,746,332
Real Estate & Construction	-	-	-	48,958,750	-	-	-	49,030,617	-	97,989,366
Transportation	-	-	-	348,674	-	-	-	97,266	-	445,940
	<b>199,786,053</b>	<b>216,315,308</b>	<b>477,180,210</b>	<b>373,166,656</b>	<b>74,422,381</b>	<b>1,056,253</b>	<b>242,121,050</b>	<b>99,770,198</b>	<b>18,208,925</b>	<b>1,702,027,033</b>
<b>Concentration by location:</b>										
Nigeria	199,786,053	216,315,308	477,180,210	373,166,656	74,422,381	1,056,253	242,121,050	99,770,198	18,208,925	1,702,027,034
	<b>199,786,053</b>	<b>216,315,308</b>	<b>477,180,210</b>	<b>373,166,656</b>	<b>74,422,381</b>	<b>1,056,253</b>	<b>242,121,050</b>	<b>99,770,198</b>	<b>18,208,925</b>	<b>1,702,027,033</b>

31 December 2024	Cash and bank balances	Due from banks	Pledged assets	Loans and advances	Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	Financial guarantees	Letters of credit for customers	Total
<b>Concentration by sector:</b>										
Agriculture	-	-	-	12,052,177	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	13,052,177
Communication	-	-	-	158,648	-	-	-	117,655	-	276,303
Consumer	-	-	-	2,213,116	-	-	-	-	-	2,213,116
Education	-	-	-	212,479	-	-	-	1,400,000	-	1,612,479
Finance and Insurance	6,838,806	117,573,256	-	2,275,111	-	-	-	-	-	126,687,173
Government	180,628,348	-	382,207,256	7,633,799	5,616,549	6,381,065	122,311,189	-	60,382,103	765,160,309
Manufacturing	-	-	-	34,129,724	-	-	-	6,215,831	337,682	40,683,237
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	34,652,005	-	-	-	131,005	-	34,783,010
Others	-	-	-	33,977,420	-	-	-	162,024	-	34,139,444
Power	-	-	-	4,079,029	-	-	-	-	-	4,079,029
Real Estate & Construction	-	-	-	40,504,115	-	-	-	31,684,487	-	72,188,603
Transportation	-	-	-	1,377,958	-	-	-	-	-	1,377,958
	<b>187,467,154</b>	<b>117,573,256</b>	<b>382,207,256</b>	<b>173,265,581</b>	<b>5,616,549</b>	<b>6,381,065</b>	<b>122,311,189</b>	<b>40,711,002</b>	<b>60,719,785</b>	<b>1,096,252,837</b>
<b>Concentration by location:</b>										
Nigeria	187,467,154	117,573,256	382,207,256	173,265,581	5,616,549	6,381,065	122,311,189	40,711,002	60,719,785	1,096,252,837
	<b>187,467,154</b>	<b>117,573,256</b>	<b>382,207,256</b>	<b>173,265,581</b>	<b>5,616,549</b>	<b>6,381,065</b>	<b>122,311,189</b>	<b>40,711,002</b>	<b>60,719,785</b>	<b>1,096,252,837</b>

**Commitments and Guarantees**

In line with industry practice, the Bank conducts business involving acceptances, performance bonds and indemnities. The majority of these facilities are offset by corresponding obligations of third parties. Contingent liabilities and commitments comprise acceptances, endorsements, guarantees and letters of credit.

Guarantees and letters of credit are given as security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. As the Bank will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default, the cash requirements of these instruments are expected to be considerably below their nominal amounts.

Other contingent liabilities include transaction related customs and performances bond and are, generally, commitments to third parties which are not directly dependent on the customer's creditworthiness. Documentary credits commit the Bank to make payments to third parties on production of documents, which is usually reimbursed immediately by customers.

The table below summarise the fair value amount of contingent liabilities and commitments with off-financial position risk.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025
Bonds, guarantees and indemnities	99,770,198
Letters of credit	18,208,925
	<b>117,979,123</b>

Maturity profile of contingents and commitments

As at 31 December 2025 <i>In thousands of Naira</i>	On demand	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Bonds, guarantees and indemnities	-	18,459,097	58,961,105	22,349,996	-	99,770,198
Letters of credit	-	1,344,730	16,864,194	-	-	18,208,925
<b>Total undiscounted financial assets ( A )</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,803,827</b>	<b>75,825,300</b>	<b>22,349,996</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>117,979,123</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2024
Bonds, guarantees and indemnities	40,711,002
Letters of credit	60,719,785
	<b>101,430,787</b>

Maturity profile of contingents and commitments

As at 31 December 2024 <i>In thousands of Naira</i>	On demand	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Bonds, guarantees and indemnities	-	14,940,462	18,396,341	4,143,035	3,231,163	40,711,002
Letters of credit	-	337,682	-	60,382,103	-	60,719,785
<b>Total undiscounted financial assets ( A )</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,278,144</b>	<b>18,396,341</b>	<b>64,525,138</b>	<b>3,231,163</b>	<b>101,430,787</b>

**CREDIT QUALITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS**

The Standardized Approach has been used in assessing the Bank's capital requirement and all corporate exposures were classified as unrated in line with regulatory guidelines. Credit assessments applied to items in the Bank's book and trading book are assigned in accordance with the regulatory guidelines.

31 December 2025 <i>Assets In thousands of Naira</i>	Defaulted exposures	carrying values of: Non defaulted exposures	Allowances/ impairments	Net values
Balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	-	199,786,053	-	199,786,053
Due from banks	-	216,315,308	-	216,315,308
Pledged assets	-	477,184,194	(3,984)	477,180,210
Loans and advances to customers	616,829	384,110,422	(11,560,595)	373,166,656
Debt securities	-	317,600,210	(524)	317,599,685
Off balance sheet exposures	-	117,979,123	(3,372,687)	114,606,436
<b>Total</b>	<b>616,829</b>	<b>819,689,754</b>	<b>(14,933,807)</b>	<b>805,372,777</b>

31 December 2025							
Assets							
In thousands of Naira	AAA to AA-	A+ to BBB-	BB+ to B	CCC to D	Unrated	Total	Carrying Amount
Balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	-	-	199,786,053	-	-	199,786,053	199,786,053
Due from banks	-	-	216,315,308	-	-	216,315,308	216,315,308
Pledged assets	-	-	477,180,210	-	-	477,180,210	477,180,210
Loans and advances to customers	-	198,435,886	185,674,536	616,829	-	384,727,251	373,166,656
Debt instrument at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	74,422,381	-	-	74,422,381	74,422,381
Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	242,121,050	-	-	242,121,050	242,121,050
Debt instrument at fair value through amortised cost	-	-	1,056,253	-	-	1,056,253	1,056,253
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	12,515,618	12,515,618	12,515,618
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>198,435,886</b>	<b>1,396,555,791</b>	<b>616,829</b>	<b>12,515,618</b>	<b>1,608,124,124</b>	<b>1,596,563,529</b>

31 December 2024				
Assets				
In thousands of Naira	Defaulted exposures	carrying values of: Non defaulted exposures	Allowances/ impairments	Net values
Balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	-	187,467,154	-	187,467,154
Due from banks	-	117,573,256	-	117,573,256
Pledged assets	-	291,460,137	(47,132)	291,413,005
Loans and advances to customers	267,499	182,505,775	(9,486,902)	173,286,373
Debt securities	-	134,317,747	(8,943)	134,308,804
Off balance sheet exposures	-	101,430,787	(1,328,646)	100,102,141
<b>Total</b>	<b>267,499</b>	<b>418,254,310</b>	<b>(10,824,490)</b>	<b>407,697,319</b>

31 December 2025							
Assets							
In thousands of Naira	AAA to AA-	A+ to BBB-	BB+ to B	CCC to D	Unrated	Total	Carrying Amount
Balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	-	-	187,467,154	-	-	187,467,154	187,467,154
Due from banks	-	-	117,573,256	-	-	117,573,256	117,573,256
Pledged assets	-	-	382,207,256	-	-	382,207,256	382,207,256
Loans and advances to customers	-	24,586,893	157,898,091	267,499	-	182,752,483	173,265,581
Debt instrument at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	5,616,549	-	-	5,616,549	5,616,549
Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	122,311,189	-	-	122,311,189	122,311,189
Debt instrument at fair value through amortised cost	-	-	6,381,065	-	-	6,381,065	6,381,065
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	2,469,910	2,469,910	2,469,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,586,893</b>	<b>973,588,271</b>	<b>267,500</b>	<b>2,469,910</b>	<b>1,006,778,862</b>	<b>997,291,960</b>

### Credit Mitigation Techniques

The Bank ensures that each credit is reviewed and granted based on the strength of the borrowers' cash flow. However, the Bank also ensures its credit facilities are well secured as a second way out. The policies that guide collateral for facilities are embedded within the Bank's credit policy guide. These include the following policy statements amongst others:

Loans to individuals and non-individuals are to be secured by tangible, marketable collateral that has a market value that is supported by a valuation report from a registered estate valuer who is acceptable to the Bank. The collateral must also be easy to check and easy to dispose of. This collateral must be in the possession of, or pledged to, the Bank. Client's account balances must be within the scope of cover provided by its collateral.

All collateral must be protected by insurance. Exceptions include cash collateral, securities in safe keeping, indemnity or guarantees, or where our interest is general (for instance in a negative pledge). The insurance policy has to be issued by an insurer acceptable to the Bank.

Collateral securities that are pledged must be in negotiable form and usually fall under the following categories:

- Real estate, plant and equipment collateral (usually all asset or mortgage debenture or charge), which have to be registered and enforceable under Nigerian law;
- Collateral consisting of inventory, accounts receivable, machinery equipment, patents, trademarks, farm

products, general intangibles, etc. These require a security agreement (usually a floating debenture) which has to be registered and, must be enforceable under Nigerian law;

- Stocks and shares of publicly quoted companies;
- Domiciliation of contracts proceeds;
- Documents of title to goods such as shipping documents consigned to the order of PremiumTrust Bank;
- Letter of lien; and
- Cash collateral.

Collateral securities are usually valued and inspected prior to disbursement and on a regular basis thereafter until full repayment of the exposure. We conduct a regular review of all collateral documentation in respect of all credits in the Bank and specific gaps in the collateral documentation addressed immediately.

As part of its Credit risk management strategy, the bank emphasizes on the robustness of its credit analysis and diagnosis prior to disbursement of loans and advances to its customers. The bank closely monitors the performance of its loans and advances.

Once a loan shows sign of credit deterioration, the bank works closely with the customer to salvage the situation and ensure recoverability of its loans. Foreclosure of collateral is usually the last measure adopted by the bank in the realization of its funds.

31 December 2025					
In thousands of Naira	Exposure unsecured	Total Exposures	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by financial guarantees of which: secured
<b>Assets</b>					
Loans and advances to customers	3,154,158	384,727,251	359,750,120	21,822,973	-
Debt Securities	317,600,210	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>320,754,368</b>	<b>384,727,251</b>	<b>359,750,120</b>	<b>21,822,973</b>	<b>-</b>
of which defaulted	-	<b>616,829</b>	-	-	-

**Credit Risk Exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)**

Asset Classes	Exposures pre Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation		Exposures post Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation		
	on balance sheet	off- balance sheet	on balance sheet	off- balance sheet	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>					
Sovereigns and their central banks	971,403,367	-	971,403,367	-	-
Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-
State Govt and Local Authorities	12,272,374	16,817,081	12,272,374	3,363,416	15,635,790
Supervised institutions	39,006,075	-	39,006,075	-	7,801,215
Corporates	354,896,656	97,789,355	350,242,395	47,242,391	397,484,786
Regulatory retail portfolios	2,186,623	-	1,929,550	-	1,447,162
Secured by residential property	534,106	-	534,106	-	400,580
Secured by commercial real estate	3,545,987	-	3,545,987	-	3,545,987
Past due loans	416,670	-	321,397	-	429,622
Other assets	260,571,282	-	260,571,282	-	50,772,734
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,644,833,141</b>	<b>114,606,436</b>	<b>1,639,826,533</b>	<b>50,605,807</b>	<b>477,517,877</b>

31 December 2024	Exposure unsecured	Total Exposures	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by financial guarantees of which: secured
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>					
<b>Assets</b>					
Loans and advances to customers	41,754	182,752,483	172,734,410	9,976,319	-
Debt Securities	134,317,747	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,359,501</b>	<b>182,752,483</b>	<b>172,734,410</b>	<b>9,976,319</b>	<b>-</b>
of which defaulted	-	267,499	-	-	-

**Credit Risk Exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)**

Asset Classes	Exposures pre Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation		Exposures post Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation		
	on balance sheet	off- balance sheet	on balance sheet	off- balance sheet	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>					
Sovereigns and their central banks	516,516,060	-	516,516,060	-	-
Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-
Supervised institutions	7,633,799	59,877,764	7,633,799	11,975,553	39,551,201
Corporates	89,342,406	-	2,034,503	-	2,034,503
Regulatory retail portfolios	157,702,407	40,227,380	156,870,211	20,009,386	137,761,263
Secured by residential property	2,320,185	-	2,061,563	-	1,546,172
Secured by commercial real estate	551,184	-	551,184	-	413,388
Past due loans	2,609,244	-	2,609,244	-	2,609,244
Other assets	251,550,834	-	251,550,834	-	31,107,809
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,028,399,770</b>	<b>100,105,144</b>	<b>940,001,048</b>	<b>31,984,938</b>	<b>215,284,056</b>

**EXPOSURE BY ASSET CLASSES AND RISK WEIGHTS**

31 December 2025	Risk weight						Total credit exposure amount (Post CCF and CRM)
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	
Sovereigns	971,403,367	-	-	-	-	-	971,403,367
Non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Govt and Local Authorities	-	-	-	-	15,635,790	-	15,635,790
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervised Institutions	-	39,006,075	-	-	-	-	39,006,075
Securities Firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporates	-	-	-	-	397,484,786	-	397,484,786
Regulatory Retail Portfolios	-	-	-	1,929,550	-	-	1,929,550
Secured by Mortgages on Residential Properties	-	-	-	534,106	-	-	534,106
Exposures Secured by Mortgages on Commercial Real Estates	-	-	-	-	3,545,987	-	3,545,987
Past due loans	-	-	-	-	104,945	216,451	321,397
Higher -risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	199,786,054	12,515,617	-	-	48,269,611	-	260,571,282
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,171,189,421</b>	<b>51,521,692</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,463,656</b>	<b>465,041,119</b>	<b>216,451</b>	<b>1,690,432,340</b>

**EXPOSURE BY ASSET CLASSES AND RISK WEIGHTS**

31 December 2025	Risk weight						Total credit exposure amount (Pre CCF and CRM)
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	
Central Governments and Central Banks	971,403,367	-	-	-	-	-	971,403,367
State Govt and Local Authorities	-	-	-	-	29,089,455	-	29,089,455
Supervised institutions	-	39,006,075	-	-	-	-	39,006,075
Corporates	-	-	-	-	452,686,011	-	452,686,011
Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	2,186,623	-	-	2,186,623
Secured by Mortgages on Residential Properties	-	-	-	534,106	-	-	534,106
Exposures Secured by Mortgages on Commercial Real Estates	-	-	-	-	3,545,987	-	3,545,987
Past due loans	-	-	-	-	104,945	311,725	416,670
Other assets	199,786,054	12,515,617	-	-	48,269,611	-	260,571,282
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,171,189,421</b>	<b>51,521,692</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,720,729</b>	<b>533,696,009</b>	<b>311,725</b>	<b>1,759,439,576</b>

**EXPOSURE BY ASSET CLASSES AND RISK WEIGHTS**

31 December 2024							Total credit exposure amount (Post CCF and CRM)
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>							
Risk weight	0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	
Sovereigns	516,516,060	-	-	-	-	-	516,516,060
Non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Govt and Local Authorities	-	11,975,553	-	-	7,633,799	-	19,609,351
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervised Institutions	-	-	-	-	2,034,503	-	2,034,503
Securities Firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporates	-	67,536	58,294,818	-	118,517,242	-	176,879,596
Regulatory Retail Portfolios	-	-	-	2,061,563	-	-	2,061,563
Secured by Mortgages on Residential Properties	-	-	-	551,184	-	-	551,184
Exposures Secured by Mortgages on Commercial Real Estates	-	-	-	-	2,609,244	-	2,609,244
Past due loans	-	-	-	-	-	173,651	173,651
Higher -risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	220,443,024	-	-	-	31,107,809	-	251,550,834
<b>Total</b>	<b>736,959,084</b>	<b>12,043,089</b>	<b>58,294,818</b>	<b>2,612,747</b>	<b>161,902,597</b>	<b>173,651</b>	<b>971,985,986</b>

**EXPOSURE BY ASSET CLASSES AND RISK WEIGHTS**

31 December 2024							Total credit exposure amount (Post CCF and CRM)
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>							
Risk weight	0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	
Central Governments and Central Banks	516,516,060	-	-	-	-	-	516,516,060
Non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Govt and Local Authorities	-	59,877,764	-	-	7,633,799	-	67,511,563
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervised institutions	-	-	16,012,240	-	70,828,184	2,501,981	89,342,406
Securities Firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporates	-	337,682	78,242,667	-	119,349,439	-	197,929,788
Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	2,320,185	-	-	2,320,185
Secured by Mortgages on Residential Properties	-	-	-	551,184	-	-	551,184
Exposures Secured by Mortgages on Commercial Real Estates	-	-	-	-	2,609,244	-	2,609,244
Past due loans	-	-	-	-	-	173,651	173,651
Higher -risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	220,443,024	-	-	-	31,107,809	-	251,550,834
<b>Total</b>	<b>736,959,084</b>	<b>60,215,446</b>	<b>94,254,907</b>	<b>2,871,369</b>	<b>231,528,475</b>	<b>2,675,632</b>	<b>1,128,504,914</b>

**Impairment assessment**

The references below show where the Bank's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out in this report. It should be read in conjunction with the Summary of significant accounting policies.

The Bank considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. The Bank considers treasury and interbank balances defaulted and takes immediate action when the required intra-day payments are not settled by the close of business as outlined in the individual agreements.

As a part of the qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Bank also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Bank carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. Such events include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- A breach of contract, such as a default (debt service default or technical default) or past due event.
- The Bank, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the Bank 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 Bank puts the credit obligation on non-accrued status.
- The Bank consents to a distressed restructuring of the credit obligation where this is likely to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by the material forgiveness, or postponement, of principal, interest or (where relevant) fees.

It is the Bank's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when there is a significant reduction in the credit risk and none of the default criteria have been present for at least 90 consecutive days.

The following probationary period is applied in transferring financial asset back to a lower stage following a significant reduction in credit risk:

- When there is evidence of a significant reduction in credit risk for a financial instrument in stage 2, a probationary period of 90 days will be applied to confirm if the risk of default on such financial instrument has decreased sufficiently before upgrading such exposure to stage 1.
- When there is evidence that a financial asset in stage 3 (other than originated or purchased credit impaired financial asset) is no longer credit impaired and also that there is a significant reduction in credit risk for a financial instrument in stage 3, a probationary period of 90 days will be applied to confirm if the risk of default on such financial instrument has decreased sufficiently before upgrading such exposure to stage 2.
- When there is evidence that a financial asset in stage 3 (other than originated or purchased credit impaired financial asset) is no longer credit impaired and also that there is a significant reduction in credit risk for a financial instrument in stage 3, a probationary period of 180 days will be applied to confirm if the risk of default on such financial instrument has decreased sufficiently before upgrading such exposure to stage 1.

**The Bank's internal rating and Probability of Default (PD) estimation process**

The Bank runs separate models for its key portfolios in which its customers are rated from AAA to D using internal grades. The models incorporate both qualitative and quantitative information and, in addition to information specific to the borrower, utilise supplementary external information that could affect the borrower's behaviour. These information sources are first used to determine the ratings within the Bank's risk management framework. The internal credit grades are assigned based on these assessments.

PDs is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon which is based on the historical default data of the Bank which are then adjusted for IFRS 9 ECL calculations by incorporating forward looking information. This is further assessed based on three economic scenarios (Base, Upturn and Downturn) with appropriate probability weights assigned to derive the probability weighted ECLs.

**Treasury, trading and interbank relationships**

The Bank's treasury, trading and interbank relationships and counterparties comprise banks, broker-dealers and

other financial services institutions. For these relationships, the Bank analyses available information such as financial information and other external data to conduct credit assessments and assign internal ratings.”

**Corporate lending**

For corporate loans, the borrowers are assessed by specialised credit risk employees of the Bank. The credit risk assessment is based on a credit rating model that takes into account various historical, current and forward-looking information such as:

- Historical financial information together with forecasts and budgets prepared by the client. This financial information includes realised and expected results, solvency ratios, liquidity ratios and any other relevant ratios to measure the client’s financial performance. Some of these indicators are captured in covenants with the clients and are, therefore, measured with greater attention.
- Any publicly available information on the clients from external parties. This includes external rating grades issued by rating agencies, independent analyst reports, publicly traded bond.
- Any macro-economic or geopolitical information, e.g., GDP growth for the specific industry and geographical segments where the client operates. Industry or sector information to assess the competitive position of the obligors with regards to market share.
- Any other objectively supportable information on the quality and abilities of the client’s management relevant for the company’s performance.

The complexity and granularity of the rating techniques varies based on the exposure of the Bank and the complexity and size of the customer. Some of the less complex small business loans are rated within the Bank’s models for retail products.

**Retail/MSME lending**

Retail lending comprises, asset finance, unsecured personal loans and overdrafts. These products and some of the less complex small business lending are rated by an internal scorecard. Key inputs into the models are:

- Consumer/Retail lending products: gross annual income/monthly income levels based on records of current accounts and employer , employment information, personal indebtedness, demographic information.

- MSMEs: Financial , management, nature of Business, Trade references and industry information. In addition, historical account performance is evaluated.

The Bank’s internal credit rating grades

Risk Rating	Rating Bucket	Remarks
AAA	1	Excellent
AA+ TO AA-	2	Good Credit Risk Quality
A+ TO A-	3	Above Average Credit Risk Quality
BBB+ TO BBB-	4	Average Credit Risk Quality
BB+ TO BB-	5	Below Average Credit Risk Quality
B	6	High Credit Risk
C TO CCC	7	Very High Credit Risk
D - S	8	Substandard
D - D	9	Doubtful
D - L	10	Lost

**Exposure at default**

EAD is based on the amounts the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12months or over the remaining lifetime(LifetimeEAD).The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client’s ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

EAD measures the utilised exposure at default. For on-balance sheet exposures, the gross value of the exposure is taken into account, and for off-balance sheet exposures a credit conversion factor (CCF) is used to estimate future utilisation.

**Loss given default**

This is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of 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.

**Significant increase in credit risk**

The Bank continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12 months ECL or Lifetime (LT) ECL, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Bank considers both qualitative and quantitative factors in assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly on any exposure. Some of these factors include significant increase in PD since initial recognition, expectation of forbearance and restructuring due to financial difficulties.

Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition

**Analysis of inputs to the ECL model under multiple economic scenarios**

An overview of the approach to estimating ECLs is set out in Note 2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies and in Note 3.0 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions. To ensure completeness and accuracy, the Bank obtains the data used from third party sources (Central Bank of Nigeria, Nigeria Bureau of Statistics, BMI Research, Trading Economics etc.) and a team of expert within its Enterprise Risk Management Department verifies the accuracy of inputs to the Bank’ ECL models including determining the weights attributable to the multiple scenarios. The following tables set out the key drivers of expected loss and the assumptions used for the Bank’s base case estimate, ECLs based on the base case, plus the effect of the use of multiple economic scenarios as at 31 December 2025.

The tables show the values of the key forward looking economic variables/assumptions used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations. The figures for “Subsequent years” represent a long-term average and so are the same for each scenario.

31 December 2025		ECL Scenario	Assigned probabilities	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
<b>Key drivers</b>	<b>GDP growth rate%</b>	Upside	30%	5.4%	5.6%	5.9%	6.3%	6.4%
		Base Case	40%	3.9%	4.1%	4.4%	4.8%	4.9%
		Downside	30%	2.4%	2.6%	2.9%	3.3%	3.4%
<b>Exchange rate</b>		Upside	30%	1370.0	1300.0	1250.0	1200.0	1150.00
		Base Case	40%	1435.8	1750.0	1700.0	1650.0	1600.00
		Downside	30%	1950.0	2050.0	2100.0	2150.0	2200.00
<b>Inflation rate %</b>		Upside	30%	8.0%	7.0%	6.0%	5.3%	4.8%
		Base Case	40%	17.0%	13.2%	10.8%	9.0%	8.0%
		Downside	30%	28.6%	24.7%	21.0%	18.5%	16.5%

31 December 2024		ECL Scenario	Assigned probabilities	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
<b>Key drivers</b>	<b>GDP growth rate%</b>	Upside	30%	4.6%	5.6%	5.5%	4.9%	5.3%
		Base Case	40%	3.30%	4.30%	4.78%	4.40%	5.14%
		Downside	30%	2.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.9%	4.5%
<b>Exchange rate</b>		Upside	30%	1595.1	1601.2	1715.6	1651.3	1711.5
		Base Case	40%	1811.77	1972.00	2027.00	1684.58	1792.20
		Downside	30%	2028.5	2022.4	2228.4	1993.0	2093.0
<b>Inflation rate %</b>		Upside	30%	17.0	14.1	14.2	13.9	12.5
		Base Case	40%	2000.00%	1700.00%	1650.00%	1400.00%	1225.00%
		Downside	30%	23.0	19.9	19.8	15.5	1388.00%

**(e) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk and Funding Management: The Bank is exposed to two types of liquidity risk;

- Trading Liquidity Risk is the risk the risk of financial loss arising from the difficulty or inability to close out on marketable assets due to the shallowness of the market, this type of liquidity risk is prevalent when financial assets cannot be liquidated at short notice due to adverse market conditions.
- Funding Liquidity Risk is the risk of financial loss or insolvency arising from the inability to fund assets or meet maturing obligations as they fall due without incurring unacceptable costs or losses. Funding liquidity risk is managed primarily by holding a sufficient stock of unencumbered liquid assets and limiting mismatches in maturities between assets and liabilities. The Bank places a high premium on liquidity risk management to protect its reputation and fulfill the expectations of customers and other stakeholders.

The Asset & Liability Management Committee (ALCO) is responsible for the management of liquidity risk in the Bank. Functionally, the Treasury department manages the day-to-day liquidity requirements of the Bank while the Market Risk Management unit provides independent insight on Liquidity Risk to the Management and the Board. In addition, the Board Risk Committee has the delegated authority of the Board of Directors (BOD) to provide strategic oversight on funding and liquidity risk management.

In line with the Liquidity Risk Management policy of the Bank, the liquidity position is assessed and managed within the confines of extant banking regulations and in conformity with the Bank's Risk Appetite. The Risk Appetite Statement of the Bank is subject to approval by the Board and includes provisions on liquidity risk limits which are closely monitored and reported. Detailed liquidity risk limits are included in an annual Market and Liquidity Risk limits package which is subject to approval by ALCO, reports on the Bank's exposures with respect to these limits are presented at monthly ALCO meetings.

**Presented below is the process used in managing liquidity:**

Treasury oversees day-to-day funding by monitoring current and future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or are borrowed by customers. The Bank maintains an active presence in money markets to enable this to happen, the liquidity management process includes:

Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;

Monitoring balance sheets liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements and the measurement and projection of funding requirements using various liquidity scenarios.

**Liquidity Risk Measurement Techniques**

Liquidity positions are measured by calculating the cumulative liquidity gap and by comparing selected ratios with targets as specified in the liquidity risk management policy.

The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose, net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents, placements and government securities for which there is an active and liquid market.

The following table reflects the Bank's regulatory liquidity ratio for the periods indicated.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
At end of the year	71.1%	43.5%
Average for the quarter	46.6%	59.8%
Maximum for the quarter	68.2%	79.4%
Minimum for the quarter	32.2%	30.1%

The Liquidity Ratio statistics shown above is for the period Q4

In addition to the above, the Bank also applies the following metrics in measuring liquidity risk and ensuring that day-to-day funding requirements are met.

- Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)** - The LCR aims to ensure that the Bank has sufficient unencumbered high-quality liquid assets ('HQLA') to withstand a stressed 30-day funding scenario. HQLA consist of cash or assets that can easily be converted into cash at little or no loss of value to cover any net outflow. The minimum requirement is 100%.  
  
On a Business-As-Usual (BAU) basis, the Bank's LCR as at 31 December 2025 was 259% (31 Dec 2024: 146.4%). The LCR indicates that the Bank has adequate liquidity to support its current level of growth.
- Liquidity Gap:** The Bank uses liquidity gap analysis to aid the management of funding liquidity risk. A liquidity gap report is prepared by placing assets and liabilities into various time bands based on

the timing of cash inflows and outflows derivable therefrom, the gaps are computed as the difference between cash inflows and cash outflows in each time band. Behavioral modeling in the form of non-maturity analysis is performed for assets and liabilities having indeterminate maturity. The resulting cumulative gaps from the behavioral maturity profile are tracked against the approved negative cumulative funding gap limit on the Bank's Market & Liquidity Risk Limits Package.

- Liquidity Ratios:** The Bank uses liquidity ratios as indicators to measure the ability to meet liquidity needs under a business-as-usual or a stressed market scenario. These ratios describe the structure and shape of the balance sheet and allow the ALCO to monitor changes in structural liquidity. Specifically, liquidity ratios dimension the Bank's capacity to meet short-term obligations with liquid assets, quantify the level of concentration in funding sources, review the ability of the banking business to fund loans through customer deposits and provide a means of identifying early warning liquidity stress signals.

Detailed limits and targets for liquidity ratios are approved by ALCO with the prevailing values being presented at monthly ALCO meetings.

Please find below key liquidity risk metrics as at 31st December 2025

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Liquidity Ratio	71.1%	43.5%
Net Interbank Borrowing / Total Deposit	0.0%	0.0%
Loan/ Deposit Ratio	50.9%	40.4%
Wholesale Deposits/ Total LCY Deposits	7.0%	0.0%
Current and Savings Account/Total Deposit	84.6%	77.2%

- Liquid Stress Testing:** Stress testing is a risk management tool that simulates the impact of extreme but plausible adverse events on the performance and/or sustainability of the institution. The objective of liquidity stress testing is to ensure

that the Bank manages financial assets and liabilities in a proactive manner which assures that obligations can be fulfilled under all types of conditions. Stress tests are conducted using approved scenarios and the results are presented to management to aid liquidity planning.

**5 Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan**

The Bank has an approved liquidity Contingency Funding Plan (CFP or the Plan) for managing unanticipated stressful scenarios that could result in a significant erosion of Bank-specific or general market liquidity. The Plan details the policies, procedures and actions for responding to contingent liquidity events as well as incorporates early warning indicators to monitor market conditions.

Such early warning indicators include, among others, a decline in the liquidity ratio below approved limits for a prescribed period, increases in the proportion of interbank and wholesale funding to total deposits, excesses over limits on concentration ratios and a persistent increase in NPL ratio.

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

**Contractual Liquidity Gap**

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

31 December 2025							
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>							
Financial assets	Note	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More than 5 years
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	19	199,786,053	199,786,055	199,786,055	-	-	-
Due from banks	20	216,315,308	216,318,199	216,318,199	-	-	-
Pledged assets	21	477,180,210	493,439,490	200,682,106	84,683,384	111,000,000	97,074,000
Loans and advances to customers	22	373,166,656	545,650,935	13,762,617	37,376,286	36,320,593	457,091,798
Investment securities:							
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss		74,422,381	77,129,783	59,202,856	10,012,145	7,914,782	-
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	23(b)	242,121,050	259,295,510	101,817,894	70,051,616	84,500,000	1,926,000
- Debt instruments at amortised cost		1,056,253	1,318,648	1,318,648	-	-	-
Other financial assets	24	12,515,618	12,515,618	12,515,618	-	-	-
		<b>1,596,563,529</b>	<b>1,805,920,940</b>	<b>805,403,992</b>	<b>202,123,431</b>	<b>239,735,375</b>	<b>556,091,798</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Deposits from Banks	27	1,437,731	1,437,731	1,437,731	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	27	755,599,343	759,401,160	233,043,245	63,046,749	193,246,637	157,621,519
Other borrowed funds	28	1,024,801	1,025,890	1,025,890	-	-	-
Trading Liabilities	29	5,261,512	5,261,512	5,261,512	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	30	525,292,497	525,910,851	525,910,851	-	-	-
		<b>1,288,615,884</b>	<b>1,293,037,145</b>	<b>766,679,230</b>	<b>63,046,749</b>	<b>193,246,637</b>	<b>157,621,519</b>
<b>Gap (asset - liabilities)</b>		<b>307,947,645</b>	<b>512,883,795</b>	<b>38,724,762</b>	<b>139,076,682</b>	<b>46,488,738</b>	<b>398,470,279</b>
<b>Cumulative liquidity gap</b>				<b>38,724,762</b>	<b>177,801,444</b>	<b>224,290,182</b>	<b>622,760,461</b>

While there is a negative cumulative liquidity gap within one year, it does not reflect the actual liquidity position of the Bank as most of the term deposits from customers maturing within one year are historically being rolled over.

31 December 2024							
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>							
Financial assets	Note	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More than 5 years
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	19	187,467,154	187,467,154	187,467,154	-	-	-
Due from banks	20	117,573,256	117,832,749	117,832,749	-	-	-
Pledged assets	21	382,207,256	438,812,768	148,468,979	46,000,000	235,573,979	8,769,810
Loans and advances to customers	22	173,265,581	183,251,245	17,163,610	17,104,186	23,731,777	124,790,531
Investment securities:							
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss		5,616,549	6,088,218	3,844,100	1,000,000	1,244,118	-
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	23	122,311,189	133,346,532	50,533,660	30,507,700	52,300,258	4,914
- Debt instruments at amortised cost		6,381,065	7,277,332	390,041	-	390,041	6,497,250
Other financial assets	24	2,469,910	2,469,910	2,469,910	-	-	-
		<b>997,291,960</b>	<b>1,076,545,908</b>	<b>528,170,203</b>	<b>94,611,886</b>	<b>313,240,173</b>	<b>140,062,505</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Deposits from customers	27	451,910,733	452,521,493	448,399,031	1,347,669	2,630,237	144,557
Other borrowed funds	28	439,031,240	439,877,449	151,712,948	47,613,580	240,550,921	-
Trading Liabilities	29	7,826,109	7,826,109	7,826,109	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	30	43,198,538	45,482,560	29,311,183	11,115,100	-	1,924,306
		<b>941,966,620</b>	<b>945,707,611</b>	<b>637,249,270</b>	<b>60,076,349</b>	<b>243,181,158</b>	<b>2,068,862</b>
<b>Gap (asset - liabilities)</b>		<b>55,325,340</b>	<b>130,838,297</b>	<b>(109,079,067)</b>	<b>34,535,538</b>	<b>70,059,015</b>	<b>137,993,643</b>
<b>Cumulative liquidity gap</b>				<b>(109,079,067)</b>	<b>(74,543,529)</b>	<b>(4,484,514)</b>	<b>130,838,297</b>

While there is a negative cumulative liquidity gap within one year, it does not reflect the actual liquidity position of the Bank as most of the term deposits from customers maturing within one year are historically being rolled over.

### Behavioral Liquidity Gap

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

31 December 2025							
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>							
Financial assets	Note	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More than 5 years
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	19	199,786,053	199,786,055	199,786,055	-	-	-
Due from banks	20	216,315,308	216,318,199	216,318,199	-	-	-
Pledged assets	21	477,180,210	493,439,490	200,682,106	84,683,384	111,000,000	97,074,000
Loans and advances to customers	22	373,166,656	372,861,288	72,463,267	35,445,779	63,254,636	201,223,563
Investment securities:							
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss		74,422,381	77,129,783	59,202,856	10,012,145	7,914,782	-
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	23	242,121,050	259,295,510	101,817,894	70,051,616	84,500,000	1,926,000
- Debt instruments at amortised cost		1,056,253	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-
Other financial assets	24	12,515,618	3,612,937	3,612,937	-	-	-
		<b>1,596,563,529</b>	<b>1,623,909,965</b>	<b>854,883,315</b>	<b>200,192,924</b>	<b>266,669,418</b>	<b>300,223,563</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Deposits from Banks	27	1,437,731	1,437,731	1,437,731	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	28	755,599,343	755,599,343	231,876,552	62,731,116	192,279,179	156,832,413
Other borrowed funds	29	1,024,801	1,025,890	1,025,890	-	-	-
Trading liabilities	30	5,261,512	5,261,512	5,261,512	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	31	525,292,497	525,910,851	525,910,851	-	-	-
		<b>1,288,615,884</b>	<b>1,773,992,225</b>	<b>987,105,504</b>	<b>98,744,549</b>	<b>285,003,900</b>	<b>235,247,448</b>
<b>Gap (asset - liabilities)</b>		<b>307,947,645</b>	<b>(150,082,260)</b>	<b>(132,222,190)</b>	<b>101,448,375</b>	<b>(18,334,483)</b>	<b>64,976,115</b>
<b>Cumulative liquidity gap</b>				<b>(132,222,190)</b>	<b>(30,773,815)</b>	<b>(49,108,297)</b>	<b>15,867,817</b>

31 December 2024							
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>							
Financial assets	Note	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More than 5 years
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	19	187,467,154	187,467,154	187,467,154	-	-	-
Due from banks	20	117,573,256	117,832,749	117,832,749	-	-	-
Pledged assets	21	382,207,256	439,549,260	148,574,152	46,628,500	235,574,152	8,772,456
Loans and advances to customers	22	173,265,581	183,251,245	17,163,610	17,104,186	23,731,777	124,790,531
Investment securities:							
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss		5,616,549	6,088,218	3,844,100	1,000,000	1,244,118	-
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	23	122,311,189	138,685,202	136,563,542	-	355,940	1,765,720
- Debt instruments at amortised cost		6,381,065	7,274,388	389,878	-	389,878	6,494,633
Other financial assets	24	2,469,910	2,469,910	2,469,910	-	-	-
		<b>997,291,960</b>	<b>1,082,618,125</b>	<b>614,305,095</b>	<b>64,732,686</b>	<b>261,295,865</b>	<b>141,823,339</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Deposits from customers	28	451,910,733	452,521,493	448,399,031	1,347,669	2,630,237	144,557
Other borrowed funds	29	439,031,240	439,877,449	151,712,948	47,613,580	240,550,921	-
Trading liabilities	30	7,826,109	7,826,109	7,826,109	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	31	43,198,538	45,482,560	29,311,183	11,115,100	-	1,924,306
		<b>941,966,620</b>	<b>945,707,611</b>	<b>637,249,270</b>	<b>60,076,349</b>	<b>243,181,158</b>	<b>2,068,862</b>
<b>Gap (asset - liabilities)</b>		<b>55,325,340</b>	<b>136,910,514</b>	<b>271,901,632</b>	<b>(42,987,586)</b>	<b>(80,766,047)</b>	<b>65,593,911</b>
<b>Cumulative liquidity gap</b>				<b>271,901,632</b>	<b>228,914,046</b>	<b>148,147,999</b>	<b>213,741,909</b>

**(f) Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that earnings or capital would be adversely affected by changes in the level, correlation or volatility of market factors. These market factors include interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, and commodity prices. This risk arises mainly from trading activities as well as through non-traded risk in the banking book.

The Bank's objective is to control and manage market risk exposures within the acceptable risk appetite approved by the Board while optimizing returns. The Bank's ability to effectively identify, assess, monitor and manage market risks involved in its activities is critical to its soundness and profitability. Its strategy is to invest its own capital on a limited and carefully selected basis in transactions and other business activities that involve market risk.

Central to the Bank's market risk management is the deployment of appropriate tools and methodologies tailored towards identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting the Bank's exposure to each market risk factor.

**Market Risk Management and Control Framework**

The Bank has put in place a robust and clearly defined market risk management framework, which essentially provides the Board and Management with guidance on market risk management processes and procedures. All teams involved in the management and control of market risk are required to fully comply with the policy statements to ensure the Bank is not exposed to market risk beyond the qualitative and quantitative risk tolerances.

A dedicated market risk team, independent of the trading and business units, is responsible for implementing the market risk control framework and assumes day-to-day responsibility for market risk management. A limits package is approved annually by ALCO on the basis of which the market risk team generates reports which are circulated to relevant stakeholders.

Within the context of governance at Executive Management level, the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) manages market and liquidity risks across the Bank and meets monthly to review, approve

and make recommendations concerning the risk profile including limits, utilization and strategy.

Risk limits which are monitored regularly by the Market Risk team include unhedged open positions, factor sensitivity and Management Action Triggers (MATs) amongst others. The Head, Market Risk Management reports to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) who bears responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management in the Bank.

**Market Risk Measurement Techniques**

The major measurement techniques used by the Bank to monitor and control Market Risk exposures are outlined below.

- 1 **Factor Sensitivity:** Is a technique that quantifies the impact of a 1-basis point adverse movement in rates on the market value of a portfolio or an asset. The interest rate sensitivity of the fixed income portfolio is expressed in terms of the sensitivity to the impact of a 1 basis point (or 0.01%) upward shift in interest rates (the market factor). Factor sensitivity limits for the trading book and banking book are included in the Market & Liquidity Risk Limits Package which is renewed annually, exposures are tracked and reported regularly.
- 2 **Loss Limit (Management Action Triggers):** The Management Action Trigger defines management's tolerance for accepting price risk related losses on a cumulative 21-day basis. Losses measured on a mark-to-market and realized basis that exceed the Management Action Trigger must be reported to the next level of management above the Risk-Taking Unit. Thereafter, a stop loss limit is to be agreed with this next level of management, documented in writing and immediately applied to the position when triggered.
- 3 **Value at Risk (VaR):** Is a technique that produces estimates of the potential fall in the market value of a portfolio over a specified time horizon at a given confidence level. In line with the Bank's policy, VaR assumes a time horizon of one trading day and a confidence level of 99% for internal risk management purposes bearing in mind current market realities, the Bank's level of exposure as well as the composition of its portfolio.

The Bank's trading VaR as of financial year end 2025 is reflected in the table below.

2025 (N'000)	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange
VaR as at 31 Dec 2025	104,978.0	4,834.0

2024 (N'000)	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange
VaR as at 31 Dec 2024	104,000.0	2,523.8

- 4 **Stress Testing:** Stress testing is a risk management tool that considers a number of extreme but plausible assumptions to simulate the impact of adverse events (scenarios) on a business or an institution. The Market Risk Management Unit conducts stress tests on the Bank's exposures and the results are presented to Management at the monthly ALCO meetings. Stress test scenarios are selected based on the following guidelines:
  - Stress scenarios must entail extraordinary market movements.
  - Historical events will be considered in the search for these scenarios
  - The selection of scenarios will be consistent with the risk profile of the Bank
  - The results of the stress tests are reviewed by the ALCO who may respond by modifying the portfolio and taking other strategic steps. The stress test results may also be presented to the Board.

**f(i) Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book**

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) arises from the adverse impact on earnings or capital due to changes in market interest rates. Changes in market interest rates affect earnings by impacting net interest income of the Bank. Changes in market interest rates also affect the underlying value of the Bank's assets, liabilities, and off-balance-sheet instruments because the present value of future cash flows (and in some cases, the cash flows themselves) change when interest rates change. The Bank's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities mature or re-price at different times or in differing amounts. The Bank has adopted the Standardized Methodology for the assessment of IRRBB.

The Bank's objective for management of interest rate risk in the banking book is to ensure a higher degree of net

interest rate margin stability and lower interest rate risk over each interest rate cycle. The Market Risk Management Unit is responsible for monitoring and reporting the Bank's exposure to IRRBB while ALCO plays a critical decision-making role.

**Measurement of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book**

The measures applied by the Bank in monitoring and controlling interest rate risk in the banking book comprise:

**Net Interest Income (NII) Sensitivity** - An integral part of the Bank's management of non-traded interest rate risk is to monitor the sensitivity of expected net interest income while applying different rate scenarios (simulation modelling) where other macro-economic metrics are held constant. The Bank applies a combination of assumptions relevant to its peculiar businesses in forecasting one-year net interest income sensitivities across different interest rate scenarios.

**Economic Value of Equity (EVE)** - This methodology quantifies how much interest rate risk the bank is exposed to as a result of re-pricing and basis risks which are vulnerabilities created in the process of financial intermediation. The EVE methodology discounts to present day value, the potential loss to equity arising from the impact of adverse movement in the market yield curve. An EVE sensitivity is the extent to which the EVE value will change due to a pre-specified movement in interest rates, where all other economic variables are held constant.

The following tables provide information on the extent of the Bank's interest rate exposure. The assets and liabilities are grouped into brackets defined by their time to maturity or the date of the interest rate adjustment. The difference, or gap, between assets and liabilities in each time bracket makes the Bank sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. The amounts are based on interest rate maturities. However, saving and current accounts have a non-defined interest maturity. A quantitative assessment of the interest rate sensitivity of our saving accounts and current accounts has been executed. The outcome of this assessment is used in the calculations for interest rate risk.

**f(i) Interest Rate Risk**

The following tables provide information on the extent of the Bank's interest rate exposure. The assets and liabilities are grouped into brackets defined by their time to maturity or the date of the interest rate adjustment. The difference, or gap, between assets and liabilities in each time bracket makes the Bank sensitive to interest rate fluctuations.

		RATE SENSIVITY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES						
In thousands of Naira		Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest rate sensitive	Total
(a) 31 December 2025	Notes							
Non-derivative assets:								
Due from banks	20	187,395,965	-	-	-	-	28,919,343	216,315,308
Pledged assets	21	184,422,826	84,683,384	111,000,000	97,074,000	-	-	477,180,210
Loans and advances to customers	22	72,261,227	35,346,951	64,423,239	200,662,518	472,721	-	373,166,656
Investment securities :								
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss		57,124,723	9,660,700	7,636,958	-	-	-	74,422,381
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	23(b)	94,610,463	65,092,839	78,518,459	1,789,663	2,109,627	-	242,121,050
- Debt instruments at amortised cost		1,056,253	-	-	-	-	-	1,056,253
		<b>596,871,457</b>	<b>194,783,874</b>	<b>261,578,656</b>	<b>299,526,181</b>	<b>2,582,348</b>	<b>28,919,343</b>	<b>1,384,261,858</b>
Non-derivative liabilities:								
Deposits from Banks	27	1,437,731	-	-	-	-	-	1,437,731
Deposits from customers	27	167,291,897	5,192,788	13,271,047	200,297	-	569,643,315	755,599,343
Trading liabilities	28	5,261,512	-	-	-	-	-	5,261,512
Other borrowed funds	29	-	1,024,801	-	-	-	-	1,024,801
		<b>173,991,140</b>	<b>6,217,589</b>	<b>13,271,047</b>	<b>200,297</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>569,643,315</b>	<b>763,323,387</b>
<b>Total interest sensitivity gap</b>		<b>422,880,317</b>	<b>188,566,285</b>	<b>248,307,610</b>	<b>299,325,884</b>	<b>2,582,348</b>	<b>(540,723,972)</b>	<b>620,938,471</b>

Impact of Standardized Interest Rate Shock on Earnings

Time Band	No. of Days	Upward 2%	Downward -2%	Interest Rate Gap (Net Positions)	Impact of upward movement	Impact of Downward movement
Less than 3 months	335	0.02	(0.02)	422,880,317	7,741,252	(7,741,252)
from 3 to 6 months	275	0.02	(0.02)	188,566,285	2,833,646	(2,833,646)
from 6 to 12 months	185	0.02	(0.02)	248,307,610	2,510,214	(2,510,214)
<b>Total</b>				<b>859,754,212</b>	<b>13,085,112</b>	<b>(13,085,112)</b>

		RATE SENSIVITY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES						
In thousands of Naira		Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest rate sensitive	Total
(a) 31 December 2024	Notes							
Non-derivative assets:								
Due from banks	20	87,067,295	-	-	-	-	30,505,961	117,573,256
Pledged assets	21	141,167,552	41,412,512	192,736,540	8,772,456	-	-	384,089,060
Loans and advances to customers	22	172,287,223	3,473	20,823	306,300	647,762	-	173,265,581
Investment securities :								
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss		3,675,599	914,022	1,128,479	-	-	-	5,616,549
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	23	46,892,168	27,724,298	42,420,011	3,291,359	-	-	122,311,189
- Debt instruments at amortised cost		389,877.50	-	389,878	5,602,067	-	-	6,381,065
		<b>451,479,715</b>	<b>70,054,305</b>	<b>236,695,730</b>	<b>17,972,182</b>	<b>647,762</b>	<b>30,505,961</b>	<b>809,236,700</b>
Non-derivative liabilities:								
Deposits from customers	27	136,094,578	1,330,202	2,486,419	104,103	-	311,895,432	451,910,733
Trading liabilities	28	-	-	-	2,308,855	5,517,254	-	7,826,109
Other borrowed funds	29	427,257,320	10,821,004	952,916	-	-	-	439,031,240
		<b>563,351,898</b>	<b>12,151,205</b>	<b>3,439,335</b>	<b>2,412,958</b>	<b>5,517,254</b>	<b>311,895,432</b>	<b>898,768,082</b>
<b>Total interest sensitivity gap</b>		<b>(111,872,183)</b>	<b>57,903,099</b>	<b>233,256,395</b>	<b>15,559,224</b>	<b>(4,869,491)</b>	<b>(281,389,471)</b>	<b>(89,531,382)</b>

Impact of Standardized Interest Rate Shock on Earnings

Time Band	No. of Days	Upward 2%	Downward -2%	Interest Rate Gap (Net Positions)	Impact of upward movement	Impact of Downward movement
Less than 3 months	335	0.02	(0.02)	(111,872,183)	(2,047,933)	2,047,933
from 3 to 6 months	275	0.02	(0.02)	57,903,099	870,129	(870,129)
from 6 to 12 months	185	0.02	(0.02)	233,256,395	2,358,056	(2,358,056)
<b>Total</b>				<b>179,287,311</b>	<b>1,180,252</b>	<b>(1,180,252)</b>

**f(ii) Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that fluctuations in the prevailing foreign exchange rates would adversely affect the value of the Bank's assets and liabilities as well as off-balance sheet items. Financial Instruments that are exposed to this risk include; foreign currency denominated loans and advances, securities and future cash flows in foreign currencies arising from foreign currency transactions. Exposures to foreign exchange risk are consistently monitored by limit structures for overnight and intraday positions.

The ALCO approves limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, these are monitored daily since an effective overview of such risk is a critical element of the Bank's asset/liability risk management. The Board defines the overall risk tolerance levels and expectations for foreign exchange risk management and Management aims to ensure that the risk tolerance is maintained at prudent levels.

Foreign exchange risk is quantified using the net balance of assets and liabilities in each currency, and their total sum. This net open position is measured on a daily basis and is to be kept within set limits.

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign exchange risk at 31 December 2025

**(a) Foreign Currency Concentrations risk as at 31 December 2025**

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Naira	Dollar	GBP	Euro	Others	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and balance with Central Bank of Nigeria	195,221,336	2,603,184	176,347	94,383	-	198,095,251
Un-restricted balance	1,690,803	-	-	-	-	1,690,803
Due from other banks	178,351,836	33,549,364	3,564,170	849,939	-	216,315,308
Pledged assets	477,180,210	-	-	-	-	477,180,210
Loans and advances to customer	363,065,827	10,100,829	-	-	-	373,166,656
Investment securities :						
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	74,422,381	-	-	-	-	74,422,381
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	242,121,050	-	-	-	-	242,121,050
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	1,056,253	-	-	-	-	1,056,253
Other financial assets	12,515,618	-	-	-	-	12,515,618
<b>Total financial assets ( A )</b>	<b>1,545,625,313</b>	<b>46,253,377</b>	<b>3,740,517</b>	<b>944,322</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,596,563,530</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Due to banks	-	1,437,731	-	-	-	1,437,731
Due to customers	710,379,056	40,479,148	3,564,476	1,176,662	-	755,599,343
Other borrowed funds	1,024,801	-	-	-	-	1,024,801
Trading liabilities	5,261,512	-	-	-	-	5,261,512
Other financial liabilities	520,119,249	5,173,248	-	-	-	525,292,497
<b>Total financial liabilities ( B )</b>	<b>1,236,784,619</b>	<b>47,090,127</b>	<b>3,564,476</b>	<b>1,176,662</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,288,615,884</b>
<b>Net financial assets/ (liabilities)</b>	<b>308,840,695</b>	<b>(836,750)</b>	<b>176,041</b>	<b>(232,340)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>307,947,645</b>

**SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN CURRENCY BALANCE SHEET**

Currency	Dollar N'000	GBP N'000	Euro N'000	Total N'000
Net On Balance Sheet Position	(836,750)	176,041	(232,340)	(893,049)
Closing Exchange Rate (Naira/Currency)	1,436	1,931	1,686	
10% Currency Appreciation (-)	1,292	1,738	1,517	
10% Currency Depreciation (+)	1,579	2,124	1,854	
Effect of 10% appreciation on Profit	83,675	(17,604)	23,234	89,305
Effect of 10% depreciation on Profit	(83,675)	17,604	(23,234)	(89,305)

**(b) Foreign Currency Concentrations risk as at 31 December 2024**

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Naira	Dollar	GBP	Euro	Others	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and balance with Central Bank of Nigeria	183,556,286	2,382,178	58,488	48,112	-	186,045,064
Un-restricted balance	1,422,091	-	-	-	-	1,422,091
Due from other banks	87,625,362	29,891,712	51,261	4,922	-	117,573,256
Pledged assets	382,207,256	-	-	-	-	382,207,256
Loans and advances to customer	173,265,581	-	-	-	-	173,265,581
Investment securities :						
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,616,549	-	-	-	-	5,616,549
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	122,311,189	-	-	-	-	122,311,189
Debt instruments at amortised cost	6,381,065	-	-	-	-	6,381,065
Other financial assets	2,469,910	-	-	-	-	2,469,910
<b>Total financial assets ( A )</b>	<b>964,855,289</b>	<b>32,273,889</b>	<b>109,748</b>	<b>53,034</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>997,291,960</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to customers	437,195,544	14,554,083	110,202	50,904	-	451,910,733
Other borrowed funds	439,031,240	-	-	-	-	439,031,240
Trading liabilities	7,826,109	-	-	-	-	7,826,109
Other financial liabilities	25,243,867	17,954,489	5	177	-	43,198,538
<b>Total financial liabilities ( B )</b>	<b>909,296,760</b>	<b>32,508,572</b>	<b>110,207</b>	<b>51,080</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>941,966,620</b>
<b>Net financial assets/ (liabilities)</b>	<b>55,558,528</b>	<b>(234,683)</b>	<b>(459)</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55,325,340</b>

**SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN CURRENCY BALANCE SHEET**

Currency	Dollar N'000	GBP N'000	Euro N'000	Total N'000
Net On Balance Sheet Position	(234,683)	(459)	1,954	(233,188)
Closing Exchange Rate (Naira/Currency)	1,549	1,942	1,608	
10% Currency Appreciation (-)	1,394	1,748	1,447	
10% Currency Depreciation (+)	1,704	2,136	1,769	
Effect of 10% appreciation on Profit	23,468	46	(195)	23,319
Effect of 10% depreciation on Profit	(23,468)	(46)	195	(23,319)

**(g) Operational Risk Management**

Operational risk in the Bank is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risks.

Operational risk exists in all activities, processes, products and systems. The Bank aims to maintain operational risk within its risk appetite through a strategy anchored on the sustenance of a strong risk culture of individual and collective awareness and understanding of operational risk, accountability and transparency on operational risk issues at all levels, deployment of robust operational risk policies, processes and tools, and collaboration across all the business units and support functions in managing operational risk.

**Operational Risk Governance Structure**

Operational risk is managed in the Bank along three lines of defense. The first line consists of the business units who own and are directly responsible for managing the risk. They identify and report operational risks in their activities and communicate these risks to the second line of defense which includes the independent risk management and control functions. This line formulates the risk management policies, processes and tools, and provides support in enhancing and monitoring the effectiveness of controls in the business units and support functions, while the third line of defense, the Internal Audit department, provides independent assurance on the adequacy, appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management policies and process on an ongoing basis.

The Bank maintains a dedicated Operational Risk Management (ORM) function which formulates the operational risk management strategy, policy and framework. The department, through the Chief Risk Officer, has a reporting line to the Executive Management, Management Risk Committee and Board Risk Management Committee, depicting a robust governance structure. The Board approves the Bank's ORM policy and appetite. The Management Risk Committee reviews operational risk management reports quarterly and defines action plans to minimize material risks to acceptable levels. In addition, the ORM department collaborates with the Conduct and Compliance Division to ensure effective implementation of the ORM framework in the business units and support functions. It also works closely with the business units to manage operational risk based on the outcomes of the monitoring activities of the Conduct and Compliance

Division. The ORM department is audited regularly by the Bank's internal and external auditors.

**Operational Risk Management Framework**

The Bank has a robust framework for managing operational risk. The framework defines the core governing principles and processes for the effective identification, assessment, mitigation, and monitoring of operational risks in line with regulatory requirements and international best practices. The key processes and tools in the ORM framework include the following:

**1 Risk and Control Self-Assessment**

The Bank's Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) program provides a structured approach for business owners to identify material risks in their business areas, assess the effectiveness of controls in mitigating the risks and implement actions to proactively address the identified vulnerabilities. RCSA helps senior management to assess the overall effectiveness of the control environment, improve risk decision making, and optimize controls to meet business objectives.

The RCSA is also a rich source of information for developing heat maps that highlight the Bank's areas of vulnerability, risk concentration and materiality.

Risk assessments of new and existing products, processes and applications are also conducted to identify material operational risks and ensure adequacy and effectiveness of implemented mitigating controls.

Risk assessments of new and existing products, processes and applications are also conducted to identify material operational risks and ensure adequacy and effectiveness of implemented mitigating controls.

**2 Key risk indicators**

The Bank uses Key Risk Indicators which provide early warning signals of changes in the risk profile to monitor and mitigate key threats to the achievement of strategic goals. Material breaches are reported monthly and quarterly to Management for timely remediation.

**3 Operational Risk Event Data Collection**

The Bank maintains a comprehensive internal loss database aligned with regulatory and Basel standards for collecting, analyzing and reporting operational risk events and losses. The data on the Bank's historical loss experience provides meaningful information for assessing the exposure to operational risk, developing risk scenarios, prioritizing risk

decisions, and implementing controls to mitigate risks. Strict reporting requirements are in place to ensure that operational risk incidents are escalated to relevant stakeholders for timely decision making. Adequate risk transfer mechanisms including insurance and outsourcing are in place to minimize the impact of operational risk events on the Bank. The lessons learnt from operational risk events and losses are communicated across the Bank and used in improving the control environment.

**4 Scenario Analysis**

The Operational Risk Management department utilizes scenario analysis of the Bank's internal historical losses and material external risk events in modelling tail risk events, determining the potential impact on the organization, and proactively developing action plans to mitigate the risks.

**Business Continuity Management**

The Bank is currently in the process of implementing ISO22301, the international Standard for Business Continuity Management System. This certification indicates that a comprehensive Business Continuity Plan and robust recovery processes and systems are in place to build resilience, safeguard the Bank's employees and assets, maintain strategic communications, minimize service disruption and

losses, and ensure timely recovery and resumption of operations and technology infrastructure in the event of a disaster. The Bank's dedicated Business Continuity Manager coordinates the activities of the BCMS and ensures the development, implementation and testing of the BCP is in line with international standards and best practices.

The Operational Risk Management framework is supported by other departmental policies and procedures that guide the daily activities of the business units and functions and ensure adequate controls are implemented to mitigate risks. The policies and procedures are regularly reviewed and updated, and the processes redesigned or automated where required, to improve operational efficiency and the effectiveness of controls across the Bank.

Periodic reports on the identified operational risks are circulated to the relevant stakeholders for timely remediation of issues, enhancement of controls and to increase awareness of operational risk across the Bank.

**Operational Risk Capital Charge**

The Bank uses the Basic Indicator Approach for computing the capital charge for operational risk in line with regulatory requirements.

31 December 2025						Aggregate Gross Income (Years 1 To 3)	Capital Charges
Nature of item In thousands of Naira	Capital Charge Factor	First Year	Second Year	Third Year			
Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)							
Gross Income	15%	36,863,424	103,163,385	230,648,857	370,675,666	55,601,350	
Number of years with positive annual gross income							3
Mean Average of Aggregate Capital Calibrated Risk Weighted Amount (BIA)						18,533,783	
							231,672,291

31 December 2024						Aggregate Gross Income (Years 1 To 3)	Capital Charges
Nature of item In thousands of Naira	Capital Charge Factor	First Year	Second Year	Third Year			
Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)							
Gross Income	15%	6,908,583	34,987,068	109,473,415	151,369,066	22,705,360	
Number of years with positive annual gross income							3
Mean Average of Aggregate Capital Calibrated Risk Weighted Amount (BIA)						7,568,453	
							94,605,666

(h) Capital management

(a) Regulatory capital

The Central Bank of Nigeria, sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank. The banking operations are directly supervised by the Central Bank of Nigeria. In implementing current capital requirements, the Central Bank of Nigeria requires the Bank to maintain a 10% minimum ratio for total capital to total risk-weighted assets.

The Bank's regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

**Tier 1 capital**, which includes ordinary share capital, retained earnings, and intangible assets, and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes.

**Tier 2 capital**, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities, allowances and the element of the fair value reserve relating to unrealised gains on equity instruments classified as Fair value through other comprehensive income.

Various limits are applied to elements of the capital base. The qualifying Tier 2 capital is limited to 33.3% of Tier 1 capital.

Banking operations are categorised mainly as trading book or banking book, and risk-weighted assets are determined according to specified requirements that seek to reflect the varying levels of risk attached to assets.

The CBN in its circular BSD/DIR/GEN/LAB/07/021 effective 5 August 2014 informs banks on the exclusion of the following reserves in the computation of total qualifying capital:

- Regulatory Risk Reserve created pursuant to Section 12.4 (a) of the Prudential Guidelines,

- Collective impairment on loans and receivables and other financial assets,

- Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) Reserves will be recognized as part of Tier 2 capital subject to the limits set in paragraph 3.2 of the CBN Guidance, and Notes on the Calculation of Regulatory Capital

(b) Capital Adequacy Ratio

In accordance with Central Bank of Nigeria regulations, a minimum threshold of 10% is to be maintained when computing the ratio qualifying capital to risk weighted assets.

The capital adequacy computation for the year ended 31 December 2025 is in line with revised guidance notes on implementation and the reporting template for capital adequacy ratio issued by Central Bank of Nigeria, referenced BSD/DIR/GEN/BAS/08/031 and dated 24 June 2015. The computations are consistent with the requirements of Pillar I of Basel II Accord (International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards). Although the guidelines comply with the requirements of the Basel II accords, certain sections were adjusted to reflect the peculiarities of the Nigerian environment.

Premium Trust Bank, in line with the directives from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), has adopted the following approaches for its Pillar 1 capital calculations:

- Credit Risk – Standardised Approach
- Market Risk – Standardised Approach
- Operational Risk – Basic indicator approach, which is 15% of the average gross income for the past 3 years.

(b) Capital Adequacy Ratio - continued

Constituents of Capital <i>in thousands of Naira</i>	Notes	2025	2024
Tier 1 capital			
Paid-up share capital	31	75,862,500	26,000,000
Share premium		128,787,500	-
General reserve (Retained earnings)		82,214,558	30,458,398
AGSMEIS reserve		8,624,196	-
Statutory reserve		51,745,181	14,725,028
<b>Tier 1 Capital Before Regulatory Deduction</b>		<b>347,233,935</b>	<b>71,183,426</b>
Regulatory Deduction			
Other intangible assets	26	53,448,895	5,353,640
<b>Total Regulatory Deduction</b>		<b>53,448,895</b>	<b>5,353,640</b>
<b>Tier 1 Capital after Regulatory Deduction</b>		<b>293,785,040</b>	<b>65,829,787</b>
Tier 2 capital: Instruments & Reserves			
Other comprehensive income		158,111	(736,140)
<b>Eligible Tier 2 Capital</b>		<b>158,111</b>	<b>(736,140)</b>
<b>Total regulatory capital</b>		<b>293,943,151</b>	<b>65,093,647</b>
Risk-weighted assets		720,691,937	312,585,734
Total tier 1 and tier 2 capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets		<b>40.79%</b>	<b>20.82%</b>

8 Fair Value of financial instruments

The Bank's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed under note 2.2.18. The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the nature and process used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using inputs that are not based on observable market data, i.e., unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>					
Pledged assets - FVOCI	21.2	426,824,368	41,912,988	-	468,737,355
Debt instruments at FVTPL	23(a)	72,445,734	1,976,647	-	74,422,381
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	23	190,021,303	-	-	242,121,050
			52,099,747		
<b>Assets for which fair value are disclosed</b>					
Due from banks	20	216,315,308	-	-	216,315,308
Loans and advances to customers	22	-	-	373,166,656	373,166,656
Pledged assets - amortised cost	21.3	8,442,855	-	-	8,442,855
Debt instruments at amortised cost	23(c)	1,056,253	-	-	1,056,253
<b>Liabilities measure at fair value</b>					
Deposits from banks	27	-	-	1,437,731	1,437,731
Trading liabilities	28	5,261,512	-	-	5,261,512
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Deposits from customers	27	-	-	755,599,343	755,599,343
Other borrowed funds	30	-	-	1,024,801	1,024,801

**31 December 2024**

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>					
Pledged assets - FVTPL	21.1	4,962,400	85,831,851	-	90,794,251
Pledged assets - FVOCI	21.2	25,998,341	231,962,354	-	257,960,695
Debt instruments at FVTPL	23(a)	2,592,066	3,024,483	-	5,616,549
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	23	37,288,498	85,022,691	-	122,311,189
<b>Assets for which fair value are disclosed</b>					
Due from banks	20	-	-	117,573,256	117,573,256
Loans and advances to customers	22	-	-	173,265,581	173,265,581
Pledged assets - amortised cost	21.3	33,452,310	-	-	33,452,310
Debt instruments at amortised cost	23(c)	6,381,065	-	-	6,381,065
<b>Liabilities measure at fair value</b>					
Trading liabilities	28	7,826,109	-	-	7,826,109
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Deposits from customers	27	-	-	451,910,733	451,910,733
Other borrowed funds	30	-	-	439,031,240	439,031,240

**8 Fair Value of financial instruments Cont'd**

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Carrying amount 2025	Fair value amount 2025
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	199,786,053	199,786,053
Due from banks	216,315,308	216,315,308
Pledged assets	493,411,140	477,180,210
Loans and advances to customers	384,727,251	372,606,034
<b>Investment in securities:</b>		
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	76,163,037	74,422,381
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	242,121,050	242,121,050
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	1,056,777	1,052,302
Other financial assets	12,515,618	12,515,618
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,626,096,233</b>	<b>1,595,998,956</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Deposits from customers	755,599,343	752,067,127
Other borrowed funds	1,024,801	987,339
Trading liabilities	5,261,512	4,986,376
Other financial liabilities	525,292,497	517,954,557
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,287,178,153</b>	<b>1,275,995,400</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Carrying amount 2024	Fair value amount 2024
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	187,467,154	187,467,154
Due from banks	117,573,256	117,573,256
Pledged assets	382,207,256	380,877,155
Loans and advances to customers	173,265,581	182,752,483
<b>Investment in securities:</b>		
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,616,549	5,616,549
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	122,311,189	122,311,189
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	6,381,065	5,823,872
Other financial assets	2,469,910	2,469,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>997,291,960</b>	<b>1,004,891,568</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Deposits from customers	451,910,733	451,910,733
Other borrowed funds	439,031,240	439,031,240
Trading liabilities	7,826,109	7,826,109
Other financial liabilities	43,198,538	43,198,538
<b>Total</b>	<b>941,966,620</b>	<b>941,966,620</b>

**Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value**

The management assessed that cash and balances with Central Bank of Nigeria, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. For financial assets and financial liabilities that are without a specific maturity; it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximates their fair value.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair values of the quoted bonds and treasury bills are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

The fair values of the remaining FVOCI financial assets are measured using quoted market prices in active markets which are adjusted for using the accrued interest to date.

The fair values of the Bank's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using the DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 December 2025 was assessed to be insignificant.

For loans and advances, a discounted cash flow model is used based on various fair value of the loan portfolio by discounting the future cash flows on these loans using interest rates on loans and remaining days to maturity of each of the cash flows.

The fair value of fixed rate financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost are estimated by comparing market interest rates when they were first recognized with current market rates for similar financial instruments. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits and debt issued are based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for deposits and debts with similar credit risk and maturity.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>9 Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:</b>		
Loans and advances to customers	71,470,339	52,364,015
Investment securities	148,167,340	33,363,755
Placements and short term funds	22,261,485	20,821,043
	<b>241,899,164</b>	<b>106,548,813</b>
There was no loan modification during the year, hence, no modification gain/loss was recognised.		
<b>Interest from investment securities were derived from:</b>		
Debt instruments at amortised cost	5,428,191	1,591,642
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	142,739,149	31,772,113
	<b>148,167,340</b>	<b>33,363,755</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>10 Interest expense using effective interest rate</b>		
Deposits from customers	24,952,517	14,441,694
Other borrowed funds	24,801	-
Deposits from banks	482,964	157,964
Interest on other financial liability	14,604,737	7,479,421
Interest on lease liability	375,501	251,972
	<b>40,440,520</b>	<b>22,331,051</b>

**11 Net fees and commission income**

Fee and commission income is disaggregated below and includes total fees in scope of IFRS 15, Revenues from Contracts with Customers:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
E-business commission and fees	887,119	379,433
Other fees and commissions (Note 11.1)	22,398,647	17,102,076
Account maintenance fees	2,975,681	1,945,950
Commissions and similar income	25,355	11,749
Credit related fees	2,168,899	1,127,102
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>28,455,702</b>	<b>20,566,312</b>
<b>Other non-contract fee income:</b>		
Commission on letter of credit and off-balance sheet transactions	2,263,110	1,774,296
<b>Total fees and commission income</b>	<b>30,718,812</b>	<b>22,340,608</b>
Total fees and commission expense		
E-business expenses	(1,251,614)	(641,160)
<b>Net fees and commission income</b>	<b>29,467,198</b>	<b>21,699,448</b>

**11.1 Other fees and commission includes mostly advisory fees.**

Fees and commission income reported above excludes amounts included in determining effective interest rates on financial assets that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>12 Trading income and foreign exchange differences</b>		
Realized gains on trading securities	5,720,636	2,104,998
Foreign exchange trading	(327,767)	634,900
Foreign currency revaluation gain	710,868	391,415
Revaluation loss on Trading securities	(2,769,441)	(261,231)
	<b>3,334,295</b>	<b>2,870,082</b>

Foreign currency revaluation gain is largely arising from non-trading activities.

**13 Other operating income**

Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Gains on disposal of debt securities at FVOCI (note 13.2)	-	587,551
Other sundry income (note 13.1)	239,866	102,061
	<b>239,866</b>	<b>689,612</b>

13.1 Other sundry income includes cashless policy charges, among others.

13.2 Gains on disposal of debt securities comprise gains on disposal of treasury bills and bonds carried at fair value through other comprehensive income

#### 14 Net impairment loss on financial assets

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments for the year ended 31 December 2025 recorded in profit or loss:

##### 14a Net impairment loss on financial assets (see note 14 b. below for breakdown)

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
(i) Loans and advances impairment:		
Impairment charge on term loans	2,045,195	4,464,384
Impairment charge on overdraft	28,499	21,060
	<b>2,073,693</b>	<b>4,485,444</b>
(i) Impairment charge on investment securities (notes 21.2, 21.3, 23b(i) and 23c(i))	(266,589)	561,536
(ii) Impairment charge on Financial guarantees (note 30.6)	2,044,042	1,266,540
	<b>1,777,453</b>	<b>1,828,076</b>
	<b>3,851,146</b>	<b>6,313,519</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and advances to customers	1,966,543	4,014	103,137	2,073,693
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	(215,022)	-	-	(215,022)
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	(51,567)	-	-	(51,567)
Financial guarantees and letters of credit	2,044,042	-	-	2,044,042
	<b>3,743,996</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>103,137</b>	<b>3,851,146</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and advances to customers	4,390,636	960	93,848	4,485,444
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	508,756	-	-	508,756
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	52,779	-	-	52,779
Financial guarantees	1,266,540	-	-	1,266,540
	<b>6,218,711</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>93,848</b>	<b>6,313,519</b>

#### *In thousands of Naira*

#### 15 Personnel expenses

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Wages and salaries	12,400,455	6,332,178
Defined contribution plan	305,221	204,135
	<b>12,705,676</b>	<b>6,536,314</b>

#### 16. Operating expenses

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Outsourcing services	837,778	368,432
Insurance	1,993,406	1,177,012
Banking Resolution Fund (see Note (a) below)	-	1,183,047
Professional fees (see Note (b) below)	1,494,094	2,702,631
Administrative expenses	3,767,102	496,313
Office expenses	3,258,513	12,212,688
Rents and rates	280,390	81,978
Repairs and maintenance	3,450,008	3,016,445
Advert, promotion and corporate gifts	10,375,589	11,077,842
Training and development	869,741	533,849
Bank charges	71,886	21,695
Security	131,749	89,156
Cash handling and cash processing expenses	249,438	167,561
Travel and hotel expenses	1,887,035	1,718,317
Printing and stationery	171,513	92,452
Auditors' remuneration	86,000	64,500
Donations	749,135	213,417
Membership and subscription	799,726	324,774
Directors' emoluments	66,350	77,000
Fines and penalties	86,000	-
	<b>30,625,454</b>	<b>35,619,108</b>

#### 16.1 Other operating expenses

- (a) Banking Resolution Funds represents accrual for Banking Resolution Fund levy in accordance with provision of sections 74 and 77 of the Banks and Other Financial Institution Act 2020.
- (b) Professional fees include legal charges, share listing and fees for non audit services.

The Bank paid the external auditors' professional fees for the provision of non audit services. The total amount of non-audit services provided by the external auditors during the year was N25.5 million (31 December 2024: N22 million). The non-audit services were for risk management and corporate governance review and the assessment of internal control over financial reporting.

These services did not impair the independence and objectivity of the external auditors.

#### *In thousands of Naira*

#### 16.2 Depreciation and amortisation

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Depreciation of property and equipment (see note 25.1)	3,541,874	1,943,525
Depreciation of right-of-use asset amortisation (see note 25.2)	703,340	527,268
Amortisation of intangible assets (see note 26)	6,005,194	1,140,373
	<b>10,250,407</b>	<b>3,611,166</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>17 Income tax</b>		
<b>(a) Current income tax expense:</b>		
Income tax	40,311,840	15,879,015
Prior year under provision	1,185	1,396
Education tax (note 17d)	5,324,864	1,766,756
	45,637,889	17,647,167
Information Technology levy (note 17e)	1,770,673	573,292
Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy (note 17f)	-	2,866
National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure levy (note 17g)	442,668	143,323
	47,851,230	18,366,648
Deferred tax expense	5,662,341	(786,864)
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>53,513,571</b>	<b>17,579,784</b>
<b>(b) Current income tax payable</b>		
The movement on this account during the year was as follows:		
Balance, beginning of the year	18,365,252	2,925,942
Charge for the year (see (17a) above)	47,850,045	18,365,252
Prior year under provision	1,185	1,396
Payments during the year	(18,366,437)	(2,927,338)
<b>Balance, end of the year</b>	<b>47,850,045</b>	<b>18,365,252</b>
<b>(c) Windfall tax</b>		
Balance, beginning of the year	67,638	-
Windfall tax paid	(19,328)	
Current Windfall tax	153,240	67,638
<b>Balance, end of the year</b>	<b>201,550</b>	<b>67,638</b>
<b>(d) Total Current Income tax payable (b) (c).</b>	<b>48,051,595</b>	<b>18,432,890</b>

In the prior year (2024), the windfall tax was recorded under creditors and accruals in Note 30.

Federal Government of Nigeria Amended the Finance Act (Amendment) 2024 which imposes WINDFALL LEVY on Financial Institutions for the first time in Nigeria tax system. The Act imposes 70% levy in retrospect for 2023 financial period, 2024 and 2025 on Foreign exchange gains from impact of foreign exchange on financial instruments as a result of currency floating by the apex Bank (CBN). The sum of N48 million of the N201 million relate to gains realized in 2024 financial year.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
<b>(e) Reconciliation of total tax charge</b>				
	%		%	
Profit before income tax expense	100%	177,067,320	100%	57,396,797
Income payable @ statutory tax rate of 30%	30%	53,120,196	30%	17,219,039
Tax effect of:				
Non-deductible expenses	3%	4,940,640	2%	1,351,826
Tax- exempt Income	-3%	(4,812,194)	-2%	(900,510)
Capital Allowance	-7%	(12,936,803)	-3%	(1,788,549)
Education tax	3%	5,324,864	3%	1,766,756
Nigeria Police Trust Fund	0%	-	0%	2,866
National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure Act Levy	0%	442,668	0%	143,323
Information Technology Levy (NITDA)	1%	1,770,673	1%	573,292
Impact of deferred tax	3%	5,662,341	-1%	(786,864)
Prior year under provision	0%	1,185	0%	(1,396)
<b>Effective tax rate/ Income tax expense</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>53,513,571</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>17,579,784</b>

(f) The basis of the Education Tax is currently 3% of assessable profit which is N177.50 billion (2024: N58.89 billion). An Education Tax of 3% of assessable profits is imposed on all companies incorporated in Nigeria. This tax is viewed as a social obligation placed on all companies in ensuring that they contribute their own quota in developing educational facilities in the country.

(g) The National Information Technology Agency Act (NITDA) 2007 stipulates that specified companies contribute 1% of their profit before tax to the National Information Development Agency. In line with the Act, the Bank has provided for Information technology levy at the specified rate.

(h) Section 4 of the Nigeria Police Trust Fund (Establishment) Act 2019 stipulates that companies operating in Nigeria shall contribute 0.005% of their profit before tax to the Nigeria Police Trust Fund. The Act establishing the Fund will be in force for 6 years from the year of establishment. In line with the Act, the Bank has provided for Police Trust Fund levy at the specified rate.

(i) National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure Act (Cap N3 LFN 2004) stipulates that commercial companies and firms with income or turnover of N100million and above are required to contribute 0.25% of their profit before tax (the Levy), into the Fund. However, all contributions made to the fund shall be deductible against Companies Income Tax (CIT)

(j) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

31 December 2025 <i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Balance at 1 Jan 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance at 31 December 2025
Property, plant and equipment and software	2,573,565	10,072,630	-	12,646,195
Provisions	(1,822,210)	(4,410,289)	-	(6,232,499)
	<b>751,355</b>	<b>5,662,341</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,413,696</b>

31 December 2024 <i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Balance at 1 Jan 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance at 31 December 2025
Property, plant and equipment and software	1,864,980	708,586	-	2,573,565
Tax loss	-	-	-	-
Provisions	(326,760)	(1,495,450)	-	(1,822,210)
	<b>1,538,220</b>	<b>(786,864)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>751,355</b>

18 Earnings per share (basic and diluted)

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net attributable to equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Unit ('thousands)	Unit ('thousands)
a Issued ordinary shares as at 31 December	75,862,500	26,000,000
<b>Weighted average number of ordinary shares</b>	<b>75,862,500</b>	<b>26,000,000</b>
b Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Bank (N'000)	123,400,509	39,749,375
Basic earnings per share (in kobo)	162.7k	152.9k

*In thousands of Naira*

19 Cash and balances with Central Bank of Nigeria

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Cash and foreign monies	8,210,536	6,838,806
Operating account with Central Bank of Nigeria	1,690,803	1,422,091
Mandatory reserve deposits with Central Bank of Nigeria	189,884,714	179,206,257
	<b>199,786,053</b>	<b>187,467,154</b>
Current	9,901,339	8,260,897
Non-current	189,884,714	179,206,257
	<b>199,786,053</b>	<b>187,467,154</b>

Deposits with the Central Bank of Nigeria represent mandatory reserve deposits and are not available for use in the Bank's day-to-day operations. It does not form part of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows.

*In thousands of Naira*

20 Due from banks

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Balances held with banks outside Nigeria	27,876,740	29,947,894
Placements with banks	187,395,965	87,067,295
Balances held with local banks	1,042,603	558,067
	<b>216,315,308</b>	<b>117,573,256</b>
Current	216,315,308	117,573,256
Non-current	-	-
	<b>216,315,308</b>	<b>117,573,256</b>

Included in balances with banks outside Nigeria is the Naira equivalent of foreign currency balances held on behalf of customers in respect of letters of credit. The corresponding liabilities are included in other liabilities (see Note 30).

Money market placements are placement for varying periods between one day to three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Bank and earn interest at the prevailing market rate.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>21 Pledged assets</b>		
<b>21.1 Debt instruments at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</b>		
Treasury bills FVTPL (see note (a) below)	-	90,794,251
<b>Total debt instruments measured at FVTPL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90,794,251</b>
<b>21.2 Debt instruments at Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)</b>		
Treasury bills FVOCI (see note (a) below)	370,818,954	257,960,695
Government bonds FVOCI (see note (b) below)	97,918,401	-
<b>Total debt instruments measured at FVOCI</b>	<b>468,737,355</b>	<b>257,960,695</b>
<b>21.3 Debt instruments at amortised cost</b>		
Government bonds at amortised cost (see note (a) below)	8,446,839	7,507,205
Treasury bills at amortised cost (see note (a) below)	-	25,992,237
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8,446,839</b>	<b>33,499,442</b>
ECL on Pledged asset at amortised cost	(3,984)	(47,132)
<b>Total debt instruments measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>8,442,855</b>	<b>33,452,310</b>
<b>Total pledged assets</b>	<b>477,180,210</b>	<b>382,207,256</b>
Current	370,818,954	374,710,010
Non-current	106,361,256	7,497,246
	<b>477,180,210</b>	<b>382,207,256</b>

The Bank pledges assets that are on its statement of financial position in various day-to-day transactions that are conducted under the usual terms and conditions applying to such agreements.

- a) Pledged for clearing activities and Repurchase transaction with customers
- b) Pledged for Interswitch electronic card transactions.

**21.1 Pledged assets measured at FVTPL**

The table below shows the fair value of the Bank's pledged assets instruments measured at FVTPL by credit risk, based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and period-end stage classification. Details of the Bank's internal grading system are explained in Note 6:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
BB+ to B	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Fair value as at 1 Jan 2025</b>	90,794,251	-	-	90,794,251
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised	(90,794,251)	-	-	(90,794,251)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
BB+ to B	90,794,251	-	-	90,794,251
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,794,251</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90,794,251</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Fair value as at 1 Jan 2024</b>	-	-	-	-
New assets originated or purchased	90,794,251	-	-	90,794,251
Assets derecognised	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>90,794,251</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90,794,251</b>

**21.2 Pledged assets measured at FVTOCI**

The table below shows the fair value of the Bank's pledged assets instruments measured at FVOCI by credit risk, based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and period-end stage classification. Details of the Bank's internal grading system are explained in Note 6 and policies on whether ECL allowances are calculated on an individual or collective basis are set out in Note 2.2.2:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
BB+ to B	468,737,355	-	-	468,737,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>468,737,355</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>468,737,355</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Fair value as at 1 Jan 2025</b>	257,960,695	-	-	257,960,695
New assets originated or purchased	465,740,907	-	-	465,740,907
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(254,964,247)	-	-	(254,964,247)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>468,737,355</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>468,737,355</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2025</b>	366,482	-	-	366,482
New assets originated or purchased	215,543	-	-	215,543
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(364,981)	-	-	(364,981)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>217,045</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>217,045</b>

<b>31 December 2024</b>				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
BB+ to B	257,960,695	-	-	257,960,695
<b>Total</b>	<b>257,960,695</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>257,960,695</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Fair value as at 1 Jan 2024</b>	872,765	-	-	872,765
New assets originated or purchased	257,109,287	-	-	257,109,287
Change in fair value	(21,357)	-	-	(21,357)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>257,960,695</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>257,960,695</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2024</b>	668	-	-	668
New assets originated or purchased	366,482	-	-	366,482
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(668)	-	-	(668)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>366,482</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>366,482</b>

### 21.3 Pledged assets measured at amortised cost

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Bank's internal grading system are explained in Note 2.2.2

<b>31 December 2025</b>				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
BB+ to B	8,446,839	-	-	8,446,839
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,446,839</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,446,839</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 1 Jan 2025</b>	33,499,442	-	-	33,499,442
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(25,052,603)	-	-	(25,052,603)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>8,446,839</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,446,839</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2025</b>	47,132	-	-	47,132
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(43,148)	-	-	(43,148)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>3,984</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,984</b>

<b>31 December 2024</b>				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
BB+ to B	33,499,442	-	-	33,499,442
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,499,442</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,499,442</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 1 Jan 2024</b>	-	-	-	-
New assets originated or purchased	33,499,442	-	-	33,499,442
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>33,499,442</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,499,442</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2024	-	-	-	-
New assets originated or purchased	47,132	-	-	47,132
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>47,132</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,132</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Term loan	382,005,274	181,142,164
Overdraft	2,721,977	1,610,319
<b>Less:</b>	<b>384,727,251</b>	<b>182,752,483</b>
Impairment charge on Term Loans	(11,509,113)	(9,463,918)
Impairment charge on Overdrafts	(51,482)	(22,983)
	<b>373,166,656</b>	<b>173,265,581</b>
Current	68,632,245	19,170,907
Non-current	304,534,411	154,094,674
	<b>373,166,656</b>	<b>173,265,581</b>

## 22 Loans and advances to customers

### 22.1 Loans and advances - term loan

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and period-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Bank's internal grading system are explained in Note 6 and policies on whether ECL allowances are calculated on an individual or collective basis are set out in Note 2.2.2

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	196,167,769	-	-	196,167,769
BB+ to B	185,127,361	128,161	-	185,255,522
CCC to C	-	-	581,983	581,983
D	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>381,295,130</b>	<b>128,161</b>	<b>581,983</b>	<b>382,005,274</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	24,297,587	-	-	24,297,587
BB+ to B	156,558,132	39,738	-	156,597,870
CCC to C	-	-	246,707	246,707
D	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>180,855,719</b>	<b>39,738</b>	<b>246,707</b>	<b>181,142,164</b>

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to term loans is, as follows:

### 2025

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 Jan 2024	180,855,719	39,738	246,707	181,142,164
New assets originated or purchased	219,943,214	127,262	270,633	220,341,109
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(19,478,000)	-	-	(19,478,000)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(898)	898	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(24,905)	(39,738)	64,643	-
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>381,295,130</b>	<b>128,161</b>	<b>581,983</b>	<b>382,005,274</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2025	9,376,736	1,383	85,800	9,463,918
New assets originated or purchased	8,041,208	5,389	33,978	8,080,575
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(1,017,985)	-	-	(1,017,985)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(105)	105	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(2,698)	(1,383)	4,080	-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year	-	-	64,712	64,712
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(5,078,382)	(97)	(3,627)	(5,082,107)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>11,318,773</b>	<b>5,396</b>	<b>184,944</b>	<b>11,509,113</b>

31 December 2024				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 Jan 2024	175,021,017	487,170	-	175,508,187
New assets originated or purchased	53,629,588	39,823	-	53,669,411
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(47,794,945)	(181,199)	(59,289)	(48,035,434)
Transfers to Stage 1	60	(60)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(305,997)	305,997	-
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>180,855,719</b>	<b>39,738</b>	<b>246,707</b>	<b>181,142,164</b>

31 December 2024				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2024	4,999,113	422	-	4,999,534
New assets originated or purchased	3,480,951	1,383	-	3,482,334
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(560,937)	(194)	-	(561,131)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(228)	228	-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	-	-	85,572	85,572
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	1,457,609	-	-	1,457,609
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>9,376,736</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>85,800</b>	<b>9,463,918</b>

## 22.2 Loans and advances - overdraft

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and period-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Bank's internal grading system are explained in Note 6 and policies on whether ECL allowances are calculated on an individual or collective basis are set out in Note 2.2.2

31 December 2025				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	2,268,117	-	-	2,268,117
BB+ to B	422,188	-	-	422,188
CCC to C	-	-	31,673	31,673
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,690,305</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,673</b>	<b>2,721,977</b>

31 December 2024				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	289,306	-	-	289,306
BB+ to B	1,300,220	-	-	1,300,220
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,589,527</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,792</b>	<b>1,610,319</b>

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to overdrafts is as follows:

31 December 2025				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 Jan 2025	1,589,527	(0)	20,792	1,610,319
New assets originated or purchased	2,184,325	-	10,875	2,195,200
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(1,083,541)	-	-	(1,083,541)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(5)	-	5	-
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>2,690,305</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,673</b>	<b>2,721,977</b>

31 December 2025				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2025	14,935	(0)	8,049	22,983
New assets originated or purchased	37,294	-	1,658	38,952
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(5,007)	-	-	(5,007)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	(0)	-	(0)
Transfers to Stage 3	(1)	-	1	-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year	-	-	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(7,780)	-	2,335	(5,445)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>39,440</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>12,043</b>	<b>51,482</b>

Loans and advances are granted at different interest rates across the various products.

31 December 2024				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 Jan 2024	5,642,295	86	-	5,642,380
New assets originated or purchased	1,057,283		3,136	1,060,419
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(5,092,455)	(25)	-	(5,092,480)
Transfers to Stage 1	60	(60)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(17,656)	-	17,656	-
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>1,589,527</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>20,792</b>	<b>1,610,319</b>

31 December 2024				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2024	1,923	-	-	1,923
New assets originated or purchased	5,784	-	-	5,784
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(569)	(0)	-	(569)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	(0)	-	(0)
Transfers to Stage 3	(124)	-	124	-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year	-	-	7,925	7,925
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	7,920	-	-	7,920
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>14,935</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>8,048</b>	<b>22,982</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>22.3 Classification of loans and advances by rating</b>		
<b>Rating</b>		
AAA to AA-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	198,435,886	24,586,893
BB+ to B	185,674,536	157,898,091
CCC to C	616,829	267,499
	<b>384,727,251</b>	<b>182,752,483</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>22.4 Classification of loans and advances by security</b>		
Cash	17,951,055	2,574,060
Real estate	70,964,293	14,738,341
Debentures	243,591,587	136,566,990
Other securities	49,066,157	28,831,339
Unsecured	3,154,158	41,754
	<b>384,727,251</b>	<b>182,752,483</b>

Other securities includes domiciliation of proceeds, personal guarantees, negative pledge, etc.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>22.5 Classification of loans and advances by sector</b>		
Agriculture	25,053,744	12,770,616
Communication	560,315	158,759
Consumer	2,289,873	2,468,947
Education	698,479	212,479
Finance and insurance	47,927,818	2,334,562
Government	14,001,539	8,771,904
Manufacturing	146,478,385	35,452,494
Oil and gas	42,609,275	36,183,199
Others	48,362,888	35,971,838
Power	3,799,907	4,242,031
Real estate & construction	52,587,262	42,762,826
Transportation	357,767	1,422,828
	<b>384,727,251</b>	<b>182,752,483</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>23 Investment in securities:</b>		
<b>(a) Debt instruments held at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</b>		
Treasury bills	74,342,304	5,616,061
Bonds	80,077	489
<b>Total financial assets measured at FVTPL</b>	<b>74,422,381</b>	<b>5,616,549</b>
<b>(b) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>		
Treasury bills	234,815,467	119,019,830
Government bonds	6,276,188	3,291,359
Corporate bonds	1,029,395	-
<b>Total debt instruments measured at FVOCI</b>	<b>242,121,050</b>	<b>122,311,189</b>
<b>(c) Debt instruments at amortised cost</b>		
Government bonds	1,056,777	6,390,008
	1,056,777	6,390,008
Less: Allowance for Impairment losses	(524)	(8,943)
<b>Total debt instruments measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>1,056,253</b>	<b>6,381,065</b>
	<b>317,599,684</b>	<b>134,308,803</b>
Current	309,237,848	124,636,379
Non-current	8,361,836	9,672,424
	<b>317,599,684</b>	<b>134,308,803</b>

**(a)i Debt instruments measured at FVTPL**

The table below shows the fair value of the Bank's pledged assets instruments measured at FVTPL by credit risk, based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and period-end stage classification. Details of the Bank's internal grading system are explained in Note 6:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	-	-	-	-
BB+ to B	74,422,381	-	-	74,422,381
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,422,381</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74,422,381</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Fair value as at 1 Jan 2025</b>	5,616,549	-	-	5,616,549
New assets originated or purchased	74,421,811	-	-	74,421,811
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(5,615,980)	-	-	(5,615,980)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>74,422,381</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74,422,381</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	-	-	-	-
BB+ to B	5,616,549	-	-	5,616,549
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,616,549</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,616,549</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value as at 1 Jan 2024	-	-	-	-
New assets originated or purchased	5,616,549	-	-	5,616,549
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>5,616,549</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,616,549</b>

**(b) i Debt instruments measured at FVOCI**

The table below shows the fair value of the Bank's debt instruments measured at FVOCI by credit risk, based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and period-end stage classification. Details of the Bank's internal grading system are explained in Note 6 and policies on whether ECL allowances are calculated on an individual or collective basis are set out in Note 2.2.2:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	-	-	-	-
BB+ to B	242,121,050	-	-	242,121,050
<b>Total</b>	<b>242,121,050</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>242,121,050</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value as at 1 Jan 2025	122,311,189	-	-	122,311,189
New assets originated or purchased	237,303,354	-	-	237,303,354
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(117,493,493)	-	-	(117,493,493)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>242,121,050</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>242,121,050</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2025	161,278	-	-	161,278
New assets purchased	93,299	-	-	93,299
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(158,883)	-	-	(158,883)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>95,693</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95,693</b>

31 December 2024				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	-	-	-	-
BB+ to B	122,311,189	-	-	122,311,189
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,311,189</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122,311,189</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value as at 1 Jan 2024	44,458,156	-	-	44,458,156
New assets originated or purchased	86,809,707	-	-	86,809,707
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(7,733,891)	-	-	(7,733,891)
Change in fair value	(1,222,783)	-	-	(1,222,783)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>122,311,189</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122,311,189</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2024	19,093	-	-	19,093
New assets purchased	146,724	-	-	146,724
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(4,539)	-	-	(4,539)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>161,278</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>161,278</b>

**(c) i Debt instruments measured at amortised cost**

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and period-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Bank's internal grading system are explained in Note 6 and policies on whether ECL allowances are calculated on an individual or collective basis are set out in Note 2.2.2:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	-	-	-	-
BB+ to B	1,056,777	-	-	1,056,777
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,056,777</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,056,777</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 Jan 2025	6,390,008	-	-	6,390,008
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(5,333,231)	-	-	(5,333,231)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>1,056,777</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,056,777</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2025	8,943	-	-	8,943
New assets purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(8,419)	-	-	(8,419)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>524</b>

31 December 2024				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	-	-	-	-
BB+ to B	6,390,008	-	-	6,390,008
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,390,008</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,390,008</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 Jan 2024	5,497,248	-	-	5,497,248
New assets originated or purchased	892,760	-	-	892,760
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>6,390,008</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,390,008</b>

An analysis of changes in the fair value and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2024	2,539	-	-	2,539
New assets purchased	6,405	-	-	6,405
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>8,943</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,943</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
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## 24 Other assets

### Financial assets

Cash related assets (see note (i) )	32,476	59,997
E-settlement receivables (see note (ii) )	12,016,439	2,409,913
Deposit for Investment in AGSMEIS (see note (iii) )	466,703	-
	<b>12,515,618</b>	<b>2,469,910</b>

### Non-financial assets

Prepayments (see note (iv) )	3,880,367	1,459,741
Prepaid staff cost	599,173	444,037
Stock (see note (v) below)	73,806	87,713
	<b>4,553,347</b>	<b>1,991,490</b>

<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>17,068,965</b>	<b>4,461,401</b>
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Current	16,003,089	4,017,364
Non-current	1,065,876	444,037
	<b>17,068,965</b>	<b>4,461,401</b>

- Cash related assets comprises of cash advance with employees.
- E-settlement receivables represent settlements due from other banks use of the Banking electronic channels by their customers. The Bank's payables to other banks is contained in Note 30.
- Deposit for investment in AGSMEIS represents funds deposited with the CBN for future equity investments in agriculture, small and medium enterprises in line with the CBN directives.
- Prepayment relates to payments made by the Bank on items whose benefits covers specific future period of time beyond the reporting period. These assets are short tenured and are quickly settled. These include insurance and subscriptions.

- This comprises of stock of ATM cards, stock cheque books and stationeries. These items are short tenured and quickly settled.

## 25.1 Property and equipment

The movement during the year was as follows

31 December 2025	Leasehold Land	Leasehold Building	Leasehold Improvement	Furniture, fittings & equipment Buildings	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Capital Work in progress	Total
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>								
<b>(a) Cost</b>								
As at 1 January 2025	7,149,010	351,375	4,799,235	4,482,557	3,821,802	2,257,667	2,302,096	25,163,743
Additions	854,619	-	2,249,494	3,196,611	2,334,551	3,092,191	2,877,586	14,605,051
Reclassifications	-	-	1,784,224	-	-	-	(1,784,224)	-
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>8,003,629</b>	<b>351,375</b>	<b>8,832,952</b>	<b>7,679,168</b>	<b>6,156,354</b>	<b>5,349,858</b>	<b>3,395,458</b>	<b>39,768,794</b>
<b>(b) Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>								
As at 1 January 2025	-	15,812	458,870	1,050,476	1,099,551	968,791	-	3,593,500
Charge for the year	-	7,027	611,540	1,169,063	1,012,179	742,064	-	3,541,874
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,839</b>	<b>1,070,409</b>	<b>2,219,540</b>	<b>2,111,730</b>	<b>1,710,856</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,135,374</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>								
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>8,003,629</b>	<b>328,536</b>	<b>7,762,543</b>	<b>5,459,628</b>	<b>4,044,624</b>	<b>3,639,003</b>	<b>3,395,458</b>	<b>32,633,420</b>

- There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the year.
- There was no impairment loss on all classes of property and equipment during the year
- No item of property, plant and equipment was pledged as security for loan.
- There were no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property and equipment
- Work in progress relates to capital cost incurred in setting up new branches. When completed and available for use, they are transferred to their respective property, plant and equipment classes and depreciation commences
- All property and equipment are non-current.

Property and equipment

The movement during the year was as follows

31 December 2024		Leasehold Land	Leasehold Building	Leasehold Improvement	Furniture, fittings & equipment Buildings	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Capital Work in progress	Total
<b>(a) Cost</b>									
As at 1 Jan 2024									
	3,053,500		351,375	1,387,437	2,141,423	2,646,992	1,995,395	2,298,139	13,874,261
Additions	4,095,510	-	-	2,065,705	1,944,315	1,174,811	189,448	1,819,693	11,289,482
Reclassifications	-	-	-	1,346,093	396,819	-	72,824	(1,815,736)	-
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>7,149,010</b>	<b>351,375</b>	<b>4,799,235</b>	<b>4,482,557</b>	<b>3,821,803</b>	<b>2,257,667</b>	<b>2,302,096</b>	<b>25,163,743</b>	
<b>(b) Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>									
As at 1 Jan 2024									
	-	8,784	220,123	441,662	434,021	545,384	-	-	1,649,975
Charge for the period	-	7,027	238,746	608,814	665,530	423,407	-	-	1,943,525
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,812</b>	<b>458,870</b>	<b>1,050,476</b>	<b>1,099,551</b>	<b>968,791</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,593,500</b>	
<b>Carrying amount</b>									
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>7,149,010</b>	<b>335,563</b>	<b>4,340,365</b>	<b>3,432,081</b>	<b>2,722,252</b>	<b>1,288,876</b>	<b>2,302,096</b>	<b>21,570,243</b>	

- i) There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the period.
- ii) There was no impairment loss on all classes of property and equipment during the period
- iii) No item of property, plant and equipment was pledged as security.
- iv) There were no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property and equipment
- v) Work in progress relates to capital cost incurred in setting up new branches. When completed and available for use, they are transferred to their respective property, plant and equipment classes and depreciation commences
- vi) All property and equipment are non-current.

In thousands of Naira

25.2 Right-of-use asset

Building

Balance as at 1 January 2025

Additions during the year

Depreciation charge

Balance as at 31 December 2025

31 Dec 2025

31 Dec 2024

7,546,076

5,405,539

4,240,107

2,667,805

(703,340)

(527,268)

11,082,843

7,546,076

In thousands of Naira

26 Intangible assets

(a) Cost

Balance as at 1 January 2025

Additions

Reclassification (see note below)

Balance as at 31 December 2025

31 Dec 2025

31 Dec 2024

7,456,616

5,422,523

54,100,449

2,025,690

-

8,403

61,557,065

7,456,616

(b) Accumulated amortisation and impairment

Balance as at 1 January 2025

Amortisation for the year

Balance, end of the year

Carrying amount

Balance as at 31 December

(2,102,976)

(962,560)

(6,005,194)

(1,140,416)

(8,108,170)

(2,102,976)

53,448,895

5,353,640

Items reclassified were from work-in-progress. Capital expenditures that did not meet the capitalisation criteria of intangible assets were recorded in work-in-progress until they are available for use.

In thousands of Naira

27 Deposits from banks

Money market takings

Current

Non-current

31 Dec 2025

31 Dec 2024

1,437,731

-

1,437,731

-

1,437,731

-

-

-

1,437,731

-

27 Deposits from customers

Current accounts

Savings accounts

Term deposits

Pledged deposits

Current

Non-current

567,786,107

311,891,532

71,528,652

36,885,379

111,710,832

45,899,671

4,573,753

57,234,151

755,599,343

451,910,733

735,599,343

449,807,133

20,000,000

2,103,600

755,599,343

451,910,733

Pledged deposits represent contracted cash deposits with the Bank that are held as security for loans granted to customers by the Bank.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>28 Other borrowed funds</b>		
Due to CBN - NADF (see note (i) below)	1,024,801	-
	<b>1,024,801</b>	<b>-</b>
Movement on other borrowed funds:		
Balance as at 1 January 2025	-	-
Additions during the year	1,000,000	-
Accrued interest	24,801	-
	<b>1,024,801</b>	<b>-</b>
Current	1,024,801	-
Non-current	-	-
	<b>1,024,801</b>	<b>-</b>

(ii) The National Agricultural Development Fund (NADF), as part of its mandate to provide finance to support agricultural development in Nigeria taking into consideration the need to improve food production and food security in Nigeria, pursuant to the provisions of Section 24, established the National Agricultural Development Programme to provide funds for on-lending to farmers and corporate bodies through financial institutions including microfinance banks, cooperative societies, organisations and farmer groups on appropriate soft terms.

The Bank obtained this loan on behalf of the customer at 5.25% per annum for on-lending to customer at 17.5% per annum. Interest is paid quarterly, while the full principal is repaid in a single payment at the end of the six-month term. The loan is expected to terminate on 14 April 2026.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>29 Trading Liabilities</b>		
Treasury bills	-	2,925,473
Government bonds	5,261,512	4,900,636
	<b>5,261,512</b>	<b>7,826,109</b>
Current	5,261,512	7,826,109
Non-current	-	-
	<b>5,261,512</b>	<b>7,826,109</b>

Trading liabilities represents short sold positions on federal government securities

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>30 Other liabilities</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Manager's cheques	411,930	138,205
Creditors and accruals	8,042,578	4,585,046

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
E-settlement payable	19,962,980	-
Customers' deposits for foreign trade (see note (30.1))	5,061,529	17,928,130
Lease liability (see note (30.5))	2,948,112	2,046,792
Deposit for Shares (see note (30.2))	-	11,115,100
Other financial liabilities (see note (30.3))	480,668,543	439,031,240
	<b>517,095,673</b>	<b>474,844,513</b>
<b>Non financial liabilities</b>		
Other credit balances (see note (30.4))	8,196,824	7,385,265
	<b>8,196,824</b>	<b>7,385,265</b>
<b>Total Other Liabilities</b>	<b>525,292,497</b>	<b>482,229,779</b>
Current	522,344,385	480,182,986
Non-current	2,948,112	2,046,792
	<b>525,292,497</b>	<b>482,229,779</b>

**30.1** Customers' deposits for foreign trade represent customer deposit used as cash collateral against customers' letters of credit transactions.

**30.2** Deposits for Shares represent funds received from the Bank's rights issue and private placement programme carried out to meet the recapitalisation requirements of the Central Bank of Nigeria. The programme has been completed and the funds have been transferred to shareholders' funds.

**30.3** This represents repurchased transactions collateralized with treasury bills and Federal government bonds. Transactions are short term in nature with an outstanding tenure to maturity of 295 days.

**30.4** Other credit balances include provision for various taxes and upfront fees on financial contract such as advance management fees etc. The upfront fees are amortised using the maturity date of the contracts.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>30.5 Lease liabilities</b>		
At 1 January	2,046,792	879,274
Additions	525,819	915,546
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 10)	375,501	251,972
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>2,948,112</b>	<b>2,046,792</b>
Interest on lease liabilities are included in interest expense using effective interest rate (note 10).		
Current	-	-
Non-current	2,948,112	2,046,792
	<b>2,948,112</b>	<b>2,046,792</b>

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1 - 5 years	Total
	-	-	2,948,112	2,948,112

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>30.6 Provisions</b>		
Provisions for financial guarantees and letters of credit	3,372,687	1,328,646
	<b>3,372,687</b>	<b>1,328,646</b>
<b>Movement in Provision</b>		
At 1 Jan 2024	1,328,646	62,106
Additions	2,044,042	1,266,540
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>3,372,687</b>	<b>1,328,646</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>31 Share capital and equity reserves</b>		
<b>a. Share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully-paid:</b>		
75.9 billion Ordinary shares of N1 each	<b>75,862,500</b>	<b>26,000,000</b>
<b>Movement of Share capital:</b>		
Balance as at 1 January 2026	26,000,000	26,000,000
Additions during the year	49,862,500	-
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>75,862,500</b>	<b>26,000,000</b>

By a resolution of members dated 25th August, 2025, it was agreed that share capital of the Bank be increased from 26,000,000,000 to 75,862,500,000 by the creation of 49,862,500,000 ordinary shares of N1.00 each.

The allotted shares have been verified by Central Bank of Nigeria and the increase in share capital registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission.

**Ordinary shareholding:**

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time and are entitled to vote at meeting of the Bank. All ordinary shares rank pari-passu with the same rights and benefits at meetings of the Bank.

**Proposed dividend**

In respect of the year ended 31 December 2025, the Directors proposed that a dividend of NGN 1.00 per share, totalling N75,862,500,000.00 will be paid to shareholders (31 December 2024: N1.00 per share, totalling N26,000,000,000.00). This dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the annual general meeting and has not been included as a liability in this financial statements until approved and declared by the shareholders.

**b. Share premium** represents the excess amount paid by shareholders above the nominal value of the shares issued. This excess is recorded in the share premium account. Premiums paid by shareholders and subscribers from the Bank's rights issue and private placement programme respectively, undertaken in 2025 to meet the recapitalisation requirements of the Central Bank of Nigeria, amounted to N128.79 billion.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Share Premium	128,787,500	-

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>Total Proceeds of shares issued during the year 31(a)(b).</b>	<b>178,650,000</b>	<b>-</b>

**c. Retained earnings.**

Retained earnings comprise the undistributed profits from previous years, which have not been reclassified to the other reserves.

**d. Other components of equity**

**i. Statutory reserve.**

Nigerian banking regulations require the Bank to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve. As stipulated by Section 16(1) of the Banks and Other Financial Institution Act of Nigeria, an appropriation of 30% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than paid-up share capital and 15% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is greater than the paid up share capital. Amount transferred to statutory reserve for the year ended 31 December 2025 was N53.1 billion (31 December 2024: N11.9 billion).

**ii. AGSMEIS reserve.**

The Bankers' committee at its 331st meeting held on 9 February 2017 approved the Agric-Buisness, Small and Medium Investment Scheme (AGSMEIS) to support Federal Government efforts at promoting Agricultural businesses/Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Under the scheme, all deposit money banks are required to set aside 5% of their Profit After Tax (PAT) annually. This contribution is made after the banks' financial statements have been audited by external auditors and approved by the Central Bank of Nigeria for publication.

**iii. Fair value reserve.**

Comprises fair value movements on debt instruments that are carried at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

**32 Commitments and Contingencies**

**a. Litigations and claims**

The Company in its ordinary course of business was not involved in any lawsuit as at period end. The Directors of the Company are not aware of any pending or threatened claims or litigations which may be material to the financial statements. There were no other contingent liabilities in respect to litigation and claims requiring disclosure in these financial statements.

**b. Contingent liabilities and commitments**

The Bank conducts business involving performance bonds and indemnities. The majority of these facilities are offset by corresponding obligations of third parties. Contingent liabilities and commitments comprise bonds, financial guarantees and letters of credit.

**Nature of instruments:**

To meet the financial needs of customers, the Bank enters into various commitments and contingent liabilities. These consist of financial guarantees and letters of credits. These obligations are not recognised on the statement

of financial position because the risk has not crystallised and we have not identified any factor to suggest the probability the that the risk will crystallise.

Letters of credit and financial guarantees commit the Bank to make payments on behalf of customers in the event of a specific act, generally related to the import or export of goods. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry a similar credit risk to loans.

The following tables summarise the nominal principal amount of contingent liabilities and commitments with off- financial position risk:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Bonds and guarantees	99,770,198	40,711,002
Letters of credit	18,208,925	60,719,785
	<b>117,979,123</b>	<b>101,430,787</b>

Above balances represent contingent liabilities for which the customers have not defaulted.

#### Impairment losses on guarantees and other commitments

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding allowance for impairment losses in relation to guarantees and other commitments is, as follows:

#### (i) Financial guarantees

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification.

An analysis of changes in the outstanding exposures and the corresponding ECLs are, as follows:

31 December 2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	57,419,913	-	-	57,419,913
BB+ to B	42,350,285	-	-	42,350,285
CCC to C	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,770,198</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99,770,198</b>

An analysis of changes in the outstanding exposures and the corresponding ECLs are, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding exposure as at 1 Jan 2025	40,711,002	-	-	40,711,002
New exposures	69,503,597	-	-	69,503,597
Exposure derecognised or matured/lapsed (excluding write offs)	(10,444,400)	-	-	(10,444,400)
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>99,770,198</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99,770,198</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2025	1,065,357	-	-	1,065,357
New exposures	2,488,883	-	-	2,488,883
Exposure derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(229,237)	-	-	(229,237)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>3,325,003</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,325,003</b>

31 December 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	20,121,420	-	-	20,121,420
BB+ to B	20,589,582	-	-	20,589,582
CCC to C	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,711,002</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,711,002</b>

An analysis of changes in the outstanding exposures and the corresponding ECLs are, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding exposure as at 1 Jan 2024	7,858,747	-	-	7,858,747
New exposures	31,604,972	-	-	31,604,972
Exposure derecognised or matured/lapsed (excluding write offs)	(1,574,812)	-	-	(1,574,812)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>40,711,002</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,711,002</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2024	62,106	-	-	62,106
New exposures	860,401	-	-	860,401
Exposure derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(9,124)	-	-	(9,124)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	151,974	-	-	151,974
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>1,065,357</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,065,357</b>

(ii) Letters of credit

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification.

2025

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
AAA to AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ to BBB-	1,344,730	-	-	1,344,730
BB+ to B	16,864,195	-	-	16,864,195
CCC to C	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,208,925</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,208,925</b>

An analysis of changes in the outstanding exposures and the corresponding ECLs are, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding exposure as at 1 Jan 2025	60,719,785	-	-	60,719,785
New exposures	1,344,730	-	-	1,344,730
Exposure derecognised or matured/lapsed (excluding write offs)	(43,855,591)	-	-	(43,855,591)
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>18,208,925</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,208,925</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2025	263,289	-	-	263,289
New exposures	570	-	-	570
Exposure derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(216,175)	-	-	(216,175)
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>47,684</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,684</b>

31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Internal rating grade</b>				
AAA to AA-	337,682	-	-	337,682
A+ to BBB-	-	-	-	-
BB+ to B	60,382,103	-	-	60,382,103
CCC to C	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,719,785</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,719,785</b>

An analysis of changes in the outstanding exposures and the corresponding ECLs are, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding exposure as at 1 Jan 2024	-	-	-	-
New exposures	60,719,785	-	-	60,719,785
Exposure derecognised or matured/lapsed (excluding write offs)	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>60,719,785</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,719,785</b>

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 Jan 2024	-	-	-	-
New exposures	263,289	-	-	263,289
Exposure derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>263,289</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>263,289</b>

33 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions, or one other party controls both. The definition includes directors and key management personnel among others.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>(i) Transactions with the related parties</b>		
Loans and advances		
Secured loans and advances (see 33b)	2,769,766	1,162,395

(ii) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel has been defined as the executive directors and non-executive directors of the Bank. Key management personnel and their close family members engaged in the following transactions with the Bank during the year:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Secured loans and advances	2,769,766	1,162,395
Deposit liabilities (related parties and key management personnel)	169,377	389,622

**(iii) Compensation of key management personnel:**

The amounts disclosed in the table below are the amounts recognised as an expense during the year related to key executive directors.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Short-term benefits (wages and salaries)	577,800	512,218
Post-employment benefits (pension contributions)	21,160	16,112
	<b>598,960</b>	<b>528,329</b>

**(iv) Directors' remuneration below relates to payment made to non-executive directors and charged as expense during the year. The non-executive directors do not receive pension entitlements from the Bank.**

The non-executive directors do not receive pension entitlements from the Bank.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Directors' remuneration		
Fees as directors	24,000	24,000
Other emoluments	42,350	53,000
	<b>66,350</b>	<b>77,000</b>

**(v) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

The above-mentioned outstanding balances arose from the ordinary course of business. The interest rates charged to and by related parties are at normal commercial rates. Outstanding balances at the year-end are secured. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the related parties facilities are performing.

**33b Insider Related Credits**

Insider Related Credits are disclosed below in accordance to Central Bank of Nigeria Circular BSD/1/2004

The Bank granted various credit facilities meeting the definition of insider related credits at rates and terms comparable to other facilities in the Bank's portfolio. An aggregate of N2.76billion (2024: N1.16billion) relating to the Directors and some employees were outstanding on these facilities at the end of the period/year.

31 December 2025											
Name Of Borrowers	Relationship To Reporting Institution	Name Of The Related Interest	Date Granted	Expiry Date	Facility Limit (N'000)	Outstanding Credit (N'000)	Status	Perfectured Security/ Nature	Facility Type		
Emmanuel Efe Emeffienim	Managing Director	Emmanuel Efe Emeffienim	26-Jul-2022	23-Jul-2032	184,299	133,417	Performing	N/A	Loan		
Emmanuel Efe Emeffienim	Managing Director	Emmanuel Efe Emeffienim	26-Oct-2022	26-Oct-2032	319,000	244,617	Performing	N/A	Loan		
Shina Atiola	Executive Director	Shina Atiola	13-Jul-2022	23-Jul-2032	59,367	43,068	Performing	N/A	Loan		
Shina Atiola	Executive Director	Shina Atiola	05-Sep-2024	31-Dec-2025	1,800	1	Performing	N/A	Loan		
Olubukunola Awosanya	Executive Director	Olubukunola Awosanya	07-Oct-2022	23-Oct-2026	40,052	9,047	Performing	N/A	Loan		
Primewash Limited	Chairman	Dr.perez Araka	20-Jan-2025	20-Jan-2028	550,000	430,316	Performing	N/A	Loan		
Godwin Abhulimen & Joy Eiehiyiokhin Abhulimen	Non-Executive Director	Godwin Abhulimen	20-Aug-2025	17-Apr-2026	350,000	350,000	Performing	N/A	Guarantee		
Dasag Engineering & Services Ltd	Non-Executive Director	Godwin Abhulimen	29-Jul-2022	16-May-2026	3,000	3,000	Performing	N/A	Guarantee		
Prezamt Global Resources Ltd	Chairman	Dr.perez Araka	17-Dec-25	17-Dec-26	1,556,300	1,556,300	Performing	N/A	Guarantee		
<b>Total</b>					<b>3,063,818</b>	<b>2,769,766</b>					

**31 December 2024**

Name Of Borrowers	Relationship To Reporting Institution	Name Of The Related Interest	Date Granted	Expiry Date	Facility Limit (N'000)	Outstanding Credit (N'000)	Status	Perfectured Security/ Nature	Facility Type		
Emmanuel Efe Emeffienim	Managing Director	Emmanuel Efe Emeffienim	26-Oct-22	26-Oct-32	319,000	191,903	Performing	N/A	Loan		
Emmanuel Efe Emeffienim	Managing Director	Emmanuel Efe Emeffienim	26-Jul-22	23-Jul-32	184,299	105,729	Performing	N/A	Loan		
Shina Atiola	Executive Director	Shina Atiola	13-Jul-22	23-Jul-32	59,367	36,157	Performing	N/A	Loan		
Olubukunola Awosanya	Executive Director	Olubukunola Awosanya	7-Oct-22	23-Oct-26	40,052	24,993	Performing	N/A	Loan		
Mcloyal Services Limited	Non Executive Director	Victor Olowogoroye	17-Nov-22	17-Nov-25	1,450,000	613,283	Performing	N/A	Loan		
Mcloyal Services Limited	Non Executive Director	Victor Olowogoroye	17-Nov-22	17-Nov-25	450,000	190,329	Performing	N/A	Loan		
<b>Total</b>					<b>2,502,719</b>	<b>1,162,395</b>					

Letter of credit and bond guarantees.

31 December 2025									
Name Of Borrowers	Relationship To Reporting Institution	Name Of The Related Interest	Date Granted	Expiry Date	Facility Limit (N'000)	Outstanding Credit (N'000)	Status	Perfectured Security/Nature	Facility Type
Dasag Engineering & Services Ltd	Non-Executive Director	Godwin Abhulimen	29-Jul-22	16-May-26	3	3	Performing	Cash	Guarantee
Godwin Abhulimen & Joy Ejehiyokhin Abhulimen	Non-Executive Director	Godwin Abhulimen	20-Aug-2025	17-Apr-2026	350	350	Performing	Lien On Proceeds	Guarantee
Prezamt Global Resources Ltd	Non-Executive Director	Dr.perez Araka	17-Dec-25	17-Dec-26	1,556	1,556	Performing	Lien On Proceeds	Guarantee
<b>Total - Contingent (Letters Of Credit And Bond Guarantees)</b>					<b>1,909</b>	<b>1,909</b>			

31 December 2024									
Name Of Borrowers	Relationship To Reporting Institution	Name Of The Related Interest	Date Granted	Expiry Date	Facility Limit (N'000)	Outstanding Credit (N'000)	Status	Perfectured Security/Nature	Facility Type
Dasag Engineering & Services Ltd	Non-Executive Director	Godwin Abhulimen	29-Jul-22	16-May-26	3	3	Performing	Cash	Guarantee
<b>Total - Contingent (Letters Of Credit And Bond Guarantees)</b>					<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>			

Letter of credit and bond guarantees.

31 December 2025									
Name Of Borrowers	Relationship To Reporting Institution	Name Of The Related Interest	Date Granted	Expiry Date	Facility Limit (N'000)	Outstanding Credit (N'000)	Status	Perfectured Security/Nature	Facility Type
Dasag Engineering & Services Ltd	Non-Executive Director	Godwin Abhulimen	29-Jul-22	16-May-26	3	3	Performing	Cash	Guarantee
Godwin Abhulimen & Joy Ejehiyokhin Abhulimen	Non-Executive Director	Godwin Abhulimen	20-Aug-2025	17-Apr-2026	350	350	Performing	Lien On Proceeds	Guarantee
Prezamt Global Resources Ltd	Non-Executive Director	Dr.perez Araka	17-Dec-25	17-Dec-26	1,556	1,556	Performing	Lien On Proceeds	Guarantee
<b>Total - Contingent (Letters Of Credit And Bond Guarantees)</b>					<b>1,909</b>	<b>1,909</b>			

31 December 2024									
Name Of Borrowers	Relationship To Reporting Institution	Name Of The Related Interest	Date Granted	Expiry Date	Facility Limit (N'000)	Outstanding Credit (N'000)	Status	Perfectured Security/Nature	Facility Type
Dasag Engineering & Services Ltd	Non-Executive Director	Godwin Abhulimen	29-Jul-22	16-May-26	3	3	Performing	Cash	Guarantee
<b>Total - Contingent (Letters Of Credit And Bond Guarantees)</b>					<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>			

34 Events after reporting date

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the following events occurred:

On the 18th of March 2026, the Directors proposed the payment of dividend of NGN 1.00 per share to shareholders (31 December 2024: N1.00 per share). The Central Bank of Nigeria in its letter dated 20th April 2026, gave no objection to the payment of the dividend.

This dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the annual general meeting and has not been included as a liability in this financial statements until approved and declared by the shareholders.

Other than the above mentioned, there were no other events after the reporting date which could have a material effect on the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025 and profit or loss and other comprehensive income on that date which have not been adequately adjusted for or disclosed.

*In thousands of Naira*

35 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and foreign monies (Note 19)  
 Unrestricted balances with Central Bank of Nigeria (Note 19)  
 Balances held with local banks (Note 20)  
 Money market placements (Note 20)  
 Balances held with banks outside Nigeria (Note 20)

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Cash and foreign monies (Note 19)	8,210,536	6,838,806
Unrestricted balances with Central Bank of Nigeria (Note 19)	1,690,803	1,422,091
Balances held with local banks (Note 20)	27,876,740	29,947,894
Money market placements (Note 20)	187,395,965	87,067,295
Balances held with banks outside Nigeria (Note 20)	1,042,603	558,067
<b>Total</b>	<b>226,216,648</b>	<b>125,834,153</b>

36 Compliance with banking regulations

During the year, the bank paid a fine to Central Bank of Nigeria.

*Description (in thousands of Naira)*

Incomplete documentation of minor accounts (Schedule 10 of the CBN CDD Regulation 2023)

Description (in thousands of Naira)	Amount
Incomplete documentation of minor accounts (Schedule 10 of the CBN CDD Regulation 2023)	86,000

### 37 Financial Reporting Council’s Certification Requirement for Professionals Engaged in Financial Reporting Process

In line with Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria certification requirement for professionals engaged in the financial reporting process: external auditors, officers of reporting entities and other professional providing assurance to reporting entities, below is a list of professionals engaged in the financial reporting process relating to financial statements during the year.

S/N	NAME OF PROFESSIONAL	FRC_NUMBER	ROLE
1	Kreston Pedabo	FRC/2022/COY/861283	Tax consultants
2	Oladeinde Olajide & Associates	FRC/2022/PRO/NIESV/004/812817	Property & Valuation Experts
3	Ben Chika & Associates	FRC/2026/COY/257163	Property & Valuation Experts
4	Samson Agbato & Co	FRC/2012/NIESV/00000000134	Property & Valuation Experts
5	Humphrey Igberase & Co	FRC/2014/PRO/NIESV/004/00000009293	Property & Valuation Experts
6	Babatunde Salawu & Co	FRC/2014/00000004124	Property & Valuation Experts
7	Boye Komolafe & Co	FRC/2012/NIESV/00000000118	Property & Valuation Experts
8	Nwokoma Nwankwo & Co	FRC/2012/000000000200	Property & Valuation Experts
9	Osas & Oseji	FRC/2012/00000000522	Property & Valuation Experts
10	Utchay Okorji Associates	FRC/2013/PRO/NIESV/00000001591	Property & Valuation Experts
11	Dapo Olaiya Consulting	FRC/2013/00000000569	Property & Valuation Experts
12	Knight Frank Nigeria	FRC/2013/00000000584	Property & Valuation Experts
13	Tope & Tunde	FRC/2024/COY/734930	Property & Valuation Experts
14	Dan Odiete & Co	FRC/2013/00000001647	Property & Valuation Experts

### 38 Non-Audit Services

During the year, the Bank’s auditor, Deloitte & Touche, provided the following services to the Bank:

Description of the service (in thousands of Naira)	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
ICFR Audit Support Services	17,500	15,000
Risk management and corporate governance review	8,000	7,000
	<b>25,500</b>	<b>22,000</b>

The amount paid is included in the professional fees. In the Bank’s opinion, the provision of these services did not impair the independence and objectivity of the external auditor as adequate safeguard was put in place.

## STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

Year Ended 31 December 2025

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
		%		%
Gross earnings	276,192,137		132,449,115	
Interest expense	(40,440,520)		(22,331,051)	
	235,751,617		110,118,064	
Net impairment loss on financial instruments	(3,851,146)		(6,313,519)	
Bought-in-materials and services -local	(32,030,308)		(36,327,906)	
<b>Value added</b>	<b>199,870,163</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67,476,639</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Applied to pay:</b>				
Employee as wages, salaries and pensions	12,705,676	6	6,536,314	10
Income taxes	47,851,230	24	18,366,648	27
<b>Retained in business:</b>				
Deferred Tax	5,662,341	3	(786,864)	-1
Depreciation and amortisation	10,250,407	5	3,611,166	5
Profit for the year	123,400,509	62	39,749,375	59
	<b>199,870,163</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67,476,639</b>	<b>100</b>

Value added is the wealth created by the efforts of the Bank and its employees. This statement shows the allocation of that wealth among the employees, shareholders, government and amount re-invested for creation of further wealth.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Year Ended 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	2025	2024	2023
<b>Assets:</b>			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	199,786,053	187,467,154	28,414,841
Due from banks and other financial institutions	216,315,308	117,573,256	31,736,918
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	74,422,381	5,616,549	-
Loans and advances to customers	373,166,656	173,265,581	176,149,109
Investment securities:			
- Amortised cost	1,056,253	6,381,065	5,494,709
- Fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	242,121,050	122,311,189	44,458,156
- Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Pledged assets	477,180,210	382,207,256	872,765
Other assets	17,068,965	4,461,401	1,854,308
Right of use assets	11,082,843	7,546,076	5,405,539
Property and equipment	32,633,420	21,570,243	12,224,286
Intangible assets	53,448,895	5,353,640	4,459,963
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,698,282,034</b>	<b>1,033,753,409</b>	<b>311,070,594</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Deposits from Banks	1,437,731	-	-
Deposits from Customers	755,599,343	451,910,733	260,922,480
Other Borrowed Funds	1,024,801	-	1,432,960
Lease liabilities	5,261,512	7,826,109	-
Current income tax liabilities	48,051,595	18,365,252	2,925,942
Other Liabilities	525,292,497	482,229,778	7,960,584
Provisions	3,372,687	1,328,646	62,106
Deferred tax liability	6,413,696	751,355	1,538,220
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,346,453,862</b>	<b>962,411,873</b>	<b>274,842,292</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	75,862,500	26,000,000	26,000,000
Share premium	128,787,500	-	-
Retained earnings	82,214,558	30,458,398	6,533,836
Other Reserves	64,963,614	14,883,139	3,694,466
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>351,828,172</b>	<b>71,341,537</b>	<b>36,228,302</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>1,698,282,034</b>	<b>1,033,753,410</b>	<b>311,070,594</b>

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Year Ended 31 December 2025

### Statement of Comprehensive Income

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	2025	2024	2023
<b>Financial summary</b>			
Interest income	241,899,164	106,548,813	30,290,955
Interest expense	(40,440,520)	(22,331,051)	(5,457,728)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>201,458,644</b>	<b>84,217,762</b>	<b>24,833,227</b>
Impairment charges on loans and other financial assets	(3,851,146)	(6,313,519)	(5,085,863)
<b>Net interest income after impairment charge</b>	<b>197,607,498</b>	<b>77,904,243</b>	<b>19,747,364</b>
Net Fee and commission income	29,467,198	21,699,448	16,455,149
Net trading and foreign exchange income/(loss)	3,334,295	2,870,082	73,869
Other operating income	239,866	689,612	717,467
<b>Net operating profit</b>	<b>230,648,857</b>	<b>103,163,385</b>	<b>36,993,849</b>
Personnel expenses	(12,705,676)	(6,536,314)	(6,360,124)
Depreciation and Amortization	(10,250,407)	(3,611,166)	(3,122,618)
Other operating expenses	(30,625,454)	(35,619,108)	(13,362,429)
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>177,067,320</b>	<b>57,396,797</b>	<b>14,148,678</b>
Tax expense	(53,666,811)	(17,647,422)	(4,814,627)
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>123,400,509</b>	<b>39,749,375</b>	<b>9,334,051</b>
Other comprehensive income	4,436,126	(736,140)	894,251
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>	<b>127,836,635</b>	<b>39,013,235</b>	<b>10,228,302</b>



# 04

## Other Information

A directory of PremiumTrust Bank's Branch locations, Correspondent banks and Senior Management.





## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

**Notice is Hereby Given** that the **3rd Annual General Meeting** of Premium Trust Bank Limited will be held at 64 International Airport Road, Oshodi, Lagos, at **11:00 a.m.** on **Thursday, the 23rd** day of **April 2026**, to transact the following business:

### ORDINARY BUSINESS:

- To receive the Audited Financial Statements for the 12-month period ended 31st December 2025, the Reports of the Directors, the Auditors and the Audit Committee thereon.
- To declare a dividend
- To approve the appointment of directors
- To re-elect directors retiring by rotation.
- To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
- To disclose the remuneration of Managers of the Company in accordance with sections 238 and 257 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.

### SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit pass the following as an ordinary resolution:

- To approve the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors.

### PROXY

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting may appoint a Proxy to attend and vote in his/her/its stead. A Proxy need not be a member of the Company. A blank proxy form is attached to the Annual Report. To be valid, a completed and duly stamped proxy form must be deposited with the Company Secretary at the head office of the Bank at Plot 1612 Adeola Hopewell Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, not later than 48 hours before the time scheduled for the Meeting.

Dated this 2nd day of April 2026

**By Order of the Board**



**CHUKWUEMEKA NWAOGU ESQ.**  
**Company Secretary**  
FRC/2022/PRO/CIIN/002/764830  
Plot 1612, Adeola Hopewell Street,  
Victoria Island, Lagos.

## PROXY FORM

**3rd Annual General Meeting** To Be Held At Head Office Annex Board Room, 64 International Airport Road, Lagos, **At 11:00 a.m.** On The **23rd Day Of April 2026.**

I/We, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ a shareholder of Premium Trust Bank Limited hereby appoint **MR/MRS/DR/SIR/MS**

### (PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS)

as my/our proxy to act and vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the 2nd Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on June 18, 2025 or at any adjournment thereof.

Dated this \_\_\_\_ day of ..... 2026.

Shareholder's Signature

RESOLUTIONS	FOR	AGAINST
<b>Ordinary Business</b>		
To receive the Audited Financial Statements for the 12-month period ended 31st December 2025, the Reports of the Directors, the Auditors and Audit Committee thereon.		
To declare a dividend		
To approve the appointment of Directors		
To re-elect Directors retiring by rotation		
To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.		
To disclose the remuneration of Managers of the Company in accordance with sections 238 and 257 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.		
<b>Special Business</b>		
To approve the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors		

Please indicate with an "x" in the appropriate square how you wish your votes to be cast on the resolutions set out above. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote or abstain from voting at his/her discretion.

### IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND TO THE MEETING

A Member/Shareholder who is unable to attend an Annual General Meeting is allowed by law to vote. The above proxy form has been prepared to enable you exercise your right to vote in the event that you cannot personally attend the meeting.

Please sign this proxy form and forward it, in order to reach the office of the Company Secretary, PremiumTrust Bank, Plot 1612 Adeola Hopewell Street, Victoria Island, Lagos not later than 48hours before the time scheduled for the meeting. If executed by corporation, the Proxy Form should duly be executed by the appointor.

It is a requirement of the law under the Stamp Duties Act Cap 411 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990 that any instrument of proxy to be used for the purpose of voting by person entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders must be stamped by the Commissioner for Stamp Duties.

Signature Of Person Attending



## SENIOR MANAGEMENT



S/N	Employee Name	Grade Code	Role
1	Ademola Adeyemi	GM	Chief Business Officer, Lagos and South-West
2	Cyril Osheku	GM	Chief Operating Officer
3	Aniebiet Offiong	GM	Chief Business Officer, South-South
4	Uloma Chukueke	DGM	Chief Business Officer, Abuja
5	Tiwa Ademoyega	DGM	Treasurer
6	Ayodele Shoyemi	DGM	Chief Financial Officer
7	Olanike Martins	DGM	Chief People Officer
8	Kingsley Oriere	DGM	Chief Risk Officer
9	Cosmas Uwaezuoke	DGM	Chief Compliance Officer
10	Monday Okowa	DGM	Regional Head, Asaba
11	Abiodun Jegede	DGM	Regional Head, South-West
12	Nneka Enang	AGM	Group Head, Corporate Banking and Specialized Business
13	Chukwuemeka Nwaogu	AGM	Company Secretary
14	Abidemi Asunmo	AGM	Group Head, E-Business
15	Adetayo Adejugbe	AGM	Group Head, Digital Banking
16	Musiliu Adeosun	AGM	Chief Information & Cyber Security Officer
17	Myke Koledoye	AGM	Chief Technology Officer
18	Dumebi Okwor	AGM	Chief Audit Executive

## LIST OF CORRESPONDENT BANKS



S/N	BANK
1	UBA America
2	FCMB UK
3	AFREXIM BANK
4	BANK OF BERUIT LONDON
5	FIDELITY BANK UK
6	ACCESS BANK UK



### BRANCH NETWORK



S/N	BRANCHES	STATE	ADDRESS
<b>LAGOS</b>			
1	Head Office	Lagos	Plot 1612, Adeola Hopewell, Victoria Island, Lagos
2	Ikeja	Lagos	64, Allen Avenue, Ikeja
3	Apongbon	Lagos	16, Apongbon Street Lagos Island
4	Apapa	Lagos	40, Warehouse Road, Apapa, Lagos
5	International Airport	Lagos	64, Airport road, Mafoluku Junction, Oshodi, Lagos.
6	Surulere	Lagos	76, Bode Thomas Street, Surulere Lagos
7	Festac	Lagos	21 Road, by A Close, Festac Town, Festac, Lagos
<b>FCT ABUJA</b>			
8	Abuja 1	Abuja	40b Gana Streeet, Maitama, Abuja
9	National Assembly	Abuja	Room 019, (ground Floor) New building, House of Representatives, National Assembly, Abuja
<b>SOUTH-SOUTH</b>			
10	Port-Harcourt	Rivers	473B Trans-Amadi Industrial Layout, Port-Harcourt
11	Yenagoa	Bayelsa	Sanni Abacha Way, beside Ijaw House, Yenagoa
12	Asaba	Delta	Maryam Babangida Way, Opp, Secretariat, Beside CBN Asaba
13	Warri	Delta	158 Airport Road, Effurun, Warri
14	Benin	Benin	84, Airport road, Benin, Edo
15	Uyo	Akwa Ibom	138, Oron Road, Uyo, Akwa Ibom
16	Warri II	Delta	61 Effurun - Sapele Road Opposite Urhobo College Effurun Delta State.
17	Agbor	Delta	14 Old Lagos/Asaba Road, Agbor, Delta State
18	Asaba II	Delta	435, Nnebisi Road, Asaba, Delta State
<b>SOUTH- WEST</b>			
19	Ado-Ekiti	Ekiti	Plot 7b along Adeyinka Adebayo Secretariat Iyin Rd, Ado-Ekiti
20	Redemption City	Ogun	P. Ojo Road, near old auditorium, Redemption City
21	Akure	Ondo	No 6 Bishop Fagun Ado-owo Road Alagbaka, Akure
22	Ibadan	Oyo	Nw5/135 (opposite Eleganza Shopping Complex) Along Dugbe-Adamasingba Road, Ibadan
23	Ilorin	Kwara	Plot 45, Umaru Audi Road, GRA, Ilorin, Kwara State
24	Abeokuta	Ogun	Obafemi Awolowo Avenue, Ibara, Abeokuta, Ogun State
25	Osogbo	Osun	Km 3 Gbogan/Ibadan Road Beside Osun State NULGE House, Ogo Oluwa Area Osogbo, Osun State
<b>NORTH</b>			
26	Kano	Kano	No. 3 Bank Road, Kano
27	Kaduna	Kaduna	Tafida House, 4 Ali Akilu Road, Kaduna
28	Kogi	Lokoja	66 Marine Road by Post office
29	Nasarawa	Lafia	Muhammadu Buhari Way, Shendam Road, Opposite Old CBN, Lafia
<b>EAST</b>			
30	Onitsha	Anambra	58 New Market Road, Onitsha, Anambra State

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**PremiumTrust Bank Limited**

**Corporate HQ**

Plot 1612, Adeola Hopewell Street,  
Victoria Island, Lagos.

**[www.premiumtrustbank.com](http://www.premiumtrustbank.com)**