



Growth Trust Ability

Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC

Analysis of Financial Results

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Growth

partnerships built on growth

01

Group results in brief

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Performance highlights

₦3.03 trillion

Total assets
(2021: ₦2.74 trillion) up 10%

20.4%

Return on average equity
(2021: 14.7%)

1.1 times

Price to book
(2021: 1.1 times)

₦1.20 trillion

Net customer loans
(2021: ₦921 billion) up 31%

0.9%

Credit loss ratio
(2021: (0.1%))

AAA (nga)

Fitch rating
(2021: AAA (nga))

₦1.25 trillion

Customer deposits
(2021: ₦1.127 trillion) up 11%

53.9%

Cost-to-income ratio
(2021: 62.3%)

₦287.54 billion

Gross earnings
up 39%

21.2%

Capital adequacy ratio (Bank)
(2021: 16.9%)

₦240.11 billion

Total income
up 40%

81.9%

Liquidity ratio (Bank)
(2021: 98.7%)

₦100.35 billion

Profit before tax
up 52%

2.4%

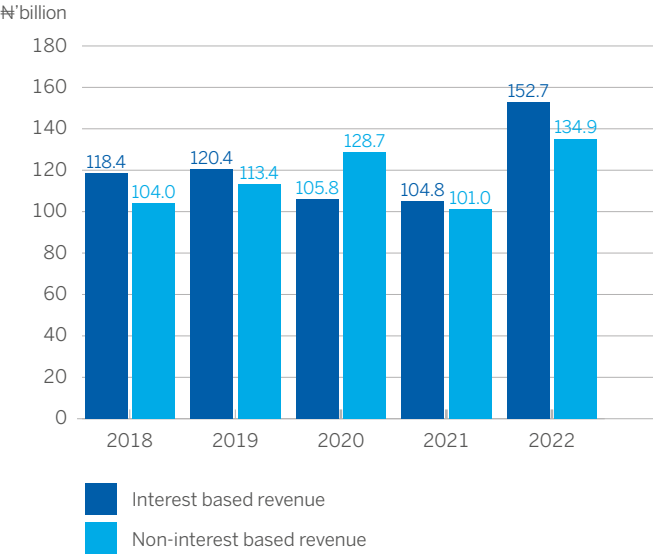
Gross NPL ratio (IFRS)
(2021: 2.1%)

₦80.81 billion

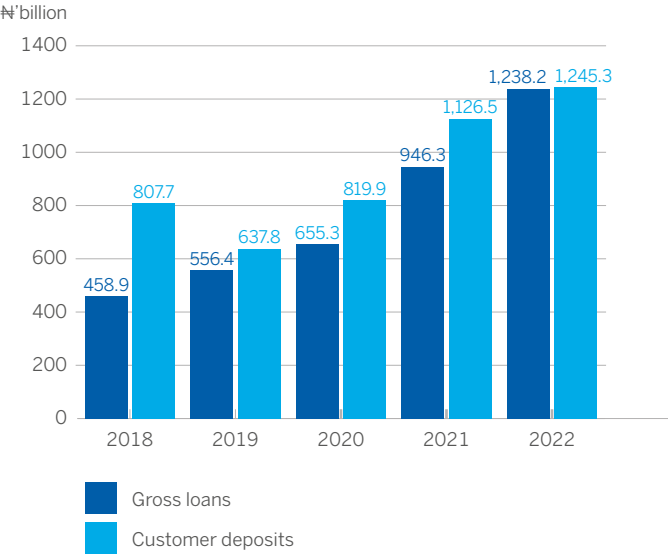
Profit after tax
up 42%

All results in this booklet are presented on an IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) basis except where otherwise stated.

Interest based and non-interest-based revenue
CAGR (2018- 2022): Interest based: 7%
Non-interest based: 7%



Gross loans and customer deposits
CAGR (2018- 2022): Gross loans: 28%
Customer deposits: 11%



Financial results, ratios and statistics

Stanbic IBTC Group		Change %	2022	2021
Balance sheet				
Total assets	₦'million	10	3,029,026	2,742,764
Loans and advances (net of credit impairments)	₦'million	31	1,204,786	921,044
Deposits from customers	₦'million	11	1,245,346	1,126,535
Key performance indicators				
Net interest margin	%		4.0	2.9
Non-interest revenue to total income	%		52.9	56.0
Cost-to-income ratio	%		53.9	62.3
Return on average equity	%		20.4	14.7
Return on average assets	%		2.7	2.1
Basic earnings per share	kobo	44	603	420
Net asset value per share	kobo	9	3,085	2,840
Shareholders' equity	₦'million	9	399,662	368,016
Other indicators				
Price-to-book (P/B ratio)	times		1.1	1.3
Effective tax rate	%		19.5	13.7
Total number of employees		5	3,048	2,895

Banking activities		Change %	2022	2021
Balance sheet				
Total assets	₦'million	9	2,854,651	2,613,841
Loans and advances (net of credit impairments)	₦'million	31	1,204,785	921,044
Deposits from customers	₦'million	11	1,260,758	1,139,269
Selected returns and ratios				
Net interest margin	%		3.9	2.9
Non-interest revenue to total income	%		36.5	33.1
Cost-to-income ratio	%		57.8	78.5
Return on average equity	%		20.6	11.9
Return on average assets	%		2.0	1.2
Impairment charges on loans and advances	₦'million		9,840	(740)
Credit loss ratio	%		0.9	(0.1)
Tier 1 capital adequacy	%		15.7	14.7
Total capital adequacy	%		16.9	16.1
Non-performing loans	%		2.4	2.1
Effective tax rate	%		8.0	(24.9)
Total number of employees	Number	3	1,962	1,902

Economic and capital market statistics

Macroeconomic highlights: Globally

Economic growth will likely be subdued in 2023, particularly in advanced countries. Many, if not all, advanced countries may even enter a recession as high food and energy prices and surging interest rates take a toll. High government debt allows fiscal policymakers little room to cushion the blow. Besides, aggressive fiscal expansion would work against inflation moderating, which central banks have been attempting by way of tighter monetary policy. For many, recession will be the price to pay to bring inflation back to target.

Moreover, global risk conditions are expected to improve in 2023; therefore, some African economies may regain access to international capital markets this year. However, some investors understandably don't expect risk appetite to recover because of the likely downturn in global growth.

Inflation in the global space continues to be the broader concern, across developed and emerging markets, although more pronounced for developing countries. The persistent inflationary pressures is exacerbated by the energy price surge and supply chain disruption caused by the Russia-Ukraine conflict in 2022. We believe that there are structural reasons why inflation has moved onto a higher level in developed countries, compared to pre-pandemic levels. These reasons have much to do with tight labour markets and deglobalisation. Hence, even if it appears that inflation is likely to head back down to, and through, 2% target levels this year or next, we doubt that sub-2% inflation rates can persist over the medium term. The possibility of inflation to head down 2% target levels is based on whether or not Central banks will provide the requisite tightening of policy on a sustained basis. The market believes that they will go soft.

China reimposed lockdown measures given the resurgence of covid-19 disease in the region. This significantly impacted on economic activities in the affected region and has reflected in the low growth 2022.

However, as China abandons a key part of its zero-Covid strategy, oil prices may rebound, which could adversely affect the pace of transport inflation and support growth in external reserves for many countries.

Nigeria

The Nigerian economy grew by 3.11% YoY in the first quarter of 2022, showing a sustained growth for the sixth consecutive quarter since the recession witnessed in 2020. The economy grew further by 3.54% YoY in the second quarter and slowed to 2.25% YoY in the third quarter of the year, sharply down from the growth recorded in Q2 2022 and 4.03% YoY in Q3 2021. The reduction in growth was partly attributable to high base effects. The economy however picked up in Q4 2022, growing by 3.52% YoY driven mainly by the services sector which grew by 5.69% and contributed 56.27% to the aggregate GDP. GDP growth all through the year was driven by the non-oil sector, following strong performances in the ICT, trade, transport, agriculture, real estate, financial and insurance sector, while output from the oil sector declined due to the negative impact of oil thefts and pipeline sabotages on the country's oil production levels.

We see real GDP growth at 3% y/y in 2023 and 3.2% y/y in 2024, from an estimated 2.8% in 2022, likely largely driven by the non-oil sector, as seen since Q4:20, with some upside potential from the oil sector as we expect oil production to continue improving this year. Improvement should however come after the recent contract with a company associated with a former Niger Delta state militant commander, which should improve

pipeline security and improve production levels. Oil production (excluding condensates) had already improved to 1.185mbpd in November, from 1.01mbpd in October and an average of 0.998mbpd in Q3:22. We also expect operations at the Dangote refinery to commence by H2:23, as indicated by management. Refinery operation at full capacity of 650,000bpd should be gradual into next year.

Nigeria also faces increasing inflation, similar to the global economy. Headline inflation increased to 21.34% YoY in December 2022 from 15.60% in January 2022. The increase was across the food and non-food baskets due to higher food and energy prices. The increase in inflation rate however slowed from October 2022 on a m/m basis as the harvest season helped in subduing food price pressures, although this was slightly muted by flooding in the country's food belt leading to disruption in the supply of food. However, flooding could still reduce food supply in Q1:23, presenting upside risks to food inflation.

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) increased the Monetary Policy Rate at various points during the year. The MPC initially increased the MPR by 150bps to 13.00% in H1 2022, the first hike since 2016. The committee further increased the MPR to 16.5% in November 2022, leading to a cumulative increase of 500bps in 2022 and an additional 100bps in January 2023. The increase in MPR aims at taming inflationary pressures in the economy.

The recent demonetisation initiative and the introduction of new NGN200, NGN500 and NGN1,000 notes aim to reduce the money in circulation and tame inflation. Indeed, more recent policy on cash withdrawal limits further supports the disinflationary motive. But still, with the loan-to-deposit ratio (65%) and intervention loans' interest rates significantly lower than market

interest rates for retail and corporate loans, it still implies a heterodox monetary policy approach.

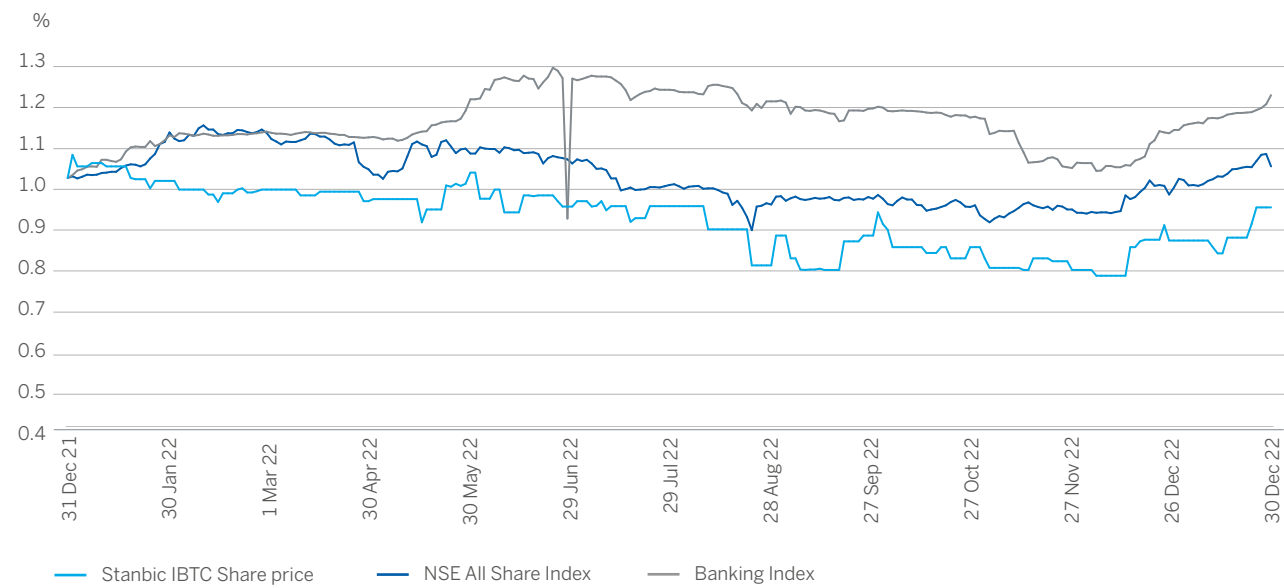
The USD/NGN exchange rate depreciated at the Investors and exporters foreign exchange (IEFX) window depreciated by over 10.9% from ₦415.79/\$1 in January 2022, to ₦461.50/\$1 in December 2022. FX illiquidity will likely persist in 2023. Any improved liquidity would depend

on the implementation of FX reforms, serving as an incentive to foreign portfolio investors. The CBN, having stopped sales to FPIs in June 22, is yet to recommence; it is still maintaining the gradual clearance of outstanding FX forward obligations.

The Nigerian bourse ended on a positive note in 2022 as the All Share Index (ASI) closed at 51,251.06 representing a YTD gain of 19.98%.

Total market volume and value appreciated by 22.51% and 15.92% respectively year-on-year. The Banking Index was up 2.81%, the Consumer Goods Index was down 0.06%, the Oil and Gas Index was up 34.05%, and the Industrial Index was up 19.67%.

Share price performance: 2022 (rebased to 1)



Stanbic IBTC's share price depreciated by 7.1% year-to-date to close at ₦33.45 in December 2022 due to some bearish market sentiments and price adjustment from dividend payments during the year.

Economic and capital market statistics

(continued)

Economic and capital market statistics		Change %	2022	2021
Economic indicators				
Headline inflation (12 month average)	%		18.77	16.98
GDP growth	%		3.52	3.40
External reserves p.e.	\$'billion	(8)	37.09	40.52
Official exchange rate p.e.	₦'/\$	8	448.6	413.5
Market Indicators				
NSE All Share Index		20	51,251.1	42,716.4
NSE turnover	₦'billion	13	1,021.3	907.4
Average daily activity	million	(16)	294.5	349.9
Aggregate market capitalisation	₦'trillion	22	51.2	42.1
Equity market capitalisation	₦'trillion	25	28.0	22.3
Stanbic IBTC share statistics				
Share price				
High for the period	kobo	(28)	3,800	5,290
Low for the period	kobo	(24)	2,750	3,600
Closing	kobo	(7)	3,345	3,600
Shares traded				
Volume of shares	thousands	(100)	227,968	335,763
Value of shares	₦'million	(47)	7,462	14,024
Market capitalisation	₦'billion	(7)	433.4	466.5

Overview of financial results

Our results

The Group operated a Client Segment driven structure in 2022. Clients remained segmented based on their persona into Consumer and High Net worth Clients (Bank and Non-Bank), Business and Commercial Clients (Commercial banking and Enterprise Banking) and Corporate and Investment Banking Clients. The Consumer and High Net Worth Clients segment is responsible for managing consumer, affluent client relationships and the service channels through which we serve these clients while the Business and Commercial Clients segment is responsible for managing business-to-business relationships as well as providing service channels. The CIB segment remains responsible for managing large scale corporate relationships.

All business segments reported a good performance for the year with Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB), Consumer and High Net Worth Clients (CHNW) contributing more to the profitability of the business, although CHNW reported a slight decline in profit after tax compared to prior year. Business and Commercial Clients (BCC) also contributed positively to the headline earnings.

CIB achieved 74% growth in profit after tax which is attributable to increase in net interest income and 86% increase in non-interest revenue, although operating expenses increased by 21%. The increase in non-interest revenue was largely driven by the growth in trading income on the back of increase in trading activities, The CIB business performed exceptional well this year as evidenced by the growth in customer loans and deposits. The business accounted for 43.5% of the Group’s deposits and 66% of the gross loans and advances reported by the Group

BCC reported a profit after tax of ₦12.7billion, a significant increase of 84% from the prior year. The business benefited from increased fees and

commission income, increase in trading revenues and improved average yield on assets. Credit impairment however increased YoY following 18% growth in gross loans and advances as we effectively recognised expected credit losses on new loans booked.

CHNW recorded a decline of 21% in profit after tax, attributable to the impact of the cost push inflation which increased the total operating cost during the period under review by 30% following increase in marketing and advertising cost, training expenses, premises and maintenance cost and additional investment in Information Technology. Despite the tough economic environment, total income grew YoY by 15%, which was supported by 12% growth in asset under management and growth in gross loans and advances. Assets Under Management (AUM) exceeded the ₦5 trillion mark, closing the year at ₦5.7 trillion. The number of retirement savings accounts (RSAs) also grew by 3%, contributing to the growth. As a result, the CHNW Non-Bank business retained its position as the leading wealth manager in Nigeria.

Overall, the Group’s earnings grew year-on-year (YoY) relative to the same period in prior year. This was largely due to higher net interest income, fees and commission income, trading gains of over 100% as well as reported improvement in earnings across the business segments. The increase in interest margins is as a result of growth in loan yields and accelerated risk asset growth during the period. The growth was partly offset by YoY increase in operating expenses due to increase in staff costs and other operating costs following the elevated inflationary environment. Cost to income ratio however improved to 53.9% from 62.3% in the prior year as total income growth exceeded the growth in operating expenses.

Income statement analysis

The statement of profit or loss reflects the revenue earned by the business and costs incurred in generating the revenue for the year ended 2022. The profit for the year grew by 42% year-on-year.

Net interest income

Net interest income is income earned from interest on loans, advances, and investments less interest paid on customer deposits and other funding sources.

Net interest income grew by 50% to ₦113.1 billion in FY 2022 from ₦75.4 billion achieved in FY 2021 largely driven by increase in volume and yield on cumulative average risk assets. This is also coupled with increased income from investments earned for the period under review. Interest earned on loans increased due to the accelerated growth in volume of cumulative loans. The growth was partly muted by YoY increase in interest expense attributable to interest incurred from growth in our deposits.

Non-interest revenue

Non-interest revenue comprises of mainly fee and commission and trading revenue. Fees and commission revenue are dependent on transactional banking volumes and asset under management, which are a function of economic activity and of the competitive environment for banking services.

Non-interest revenue grew by 33% to ₦127 billion from ₦95.8 billion due to the over 100% increase in trading revenues to ₦34.7 billion (2021: ₦13.3 billion) and 10% growth in net fees and commission. The growth in net fees and commission arose from growth in Assets under management (AUM), improved Investment Banking fees, and fees earned from new loan bookings.

Credit impairment

Credit impairment is the expected credit loss on advances given to customers that is charged to income statement as provision for bad loans. This is the cost of risk incurred by the bank from the customers' inability to repay their loans.

Net impairment loss on financial assets was a charge of ₦10.3 billion compared to the writeback of ₦1.5 billion in 2021. Gross loans grew by 31% YoY leading to a credit loss ratio of 0.9%. Impairment charge increased for the three business segments compared to prior year. The increase in impairment is as a result of expected credit loss charges recognised on new loans booked during the year.

Operating expenses

Inflation is a major economic factor that drives cost growth in the group. Headline inflation averaged 18.77% in 2022 versus 16.98% in prior year.

Operating expenses increased by 21% to ₦129.5 billion in 2022. Despite this, cost to income ratio improved to 53.9% from 62.3% in prior year as total income growth exceeded cost growth.

Staff costs increased by 21% to ₦51 billion due to the upward review of staff salary for 2021 and 2022 as part of the staff salary increase for 2021 was recognised in 2022. Other operating expenses also increased by 21% due to growth in regulatory induced costs such as AMCON fees and deposit insurance premium. Also, the impact of currency depreciation led to growth in premises and maintenance cost, Information and technology, professional fees and communication expenses.

Overall, the Group's profit before tax increased by 52% to ₦100.4 billion (FY 2021: ₦66 billion), while profit after tax also increased by 42% to ₦80.8 billion (FY 2021: ₦57 billion). This, in addition to increased average shareholder equity resulted in the increase in return on equity to 20.4% (FY 2021: 14.7%).

Balance sheet analysis

The statement of financial position shows the position of the Group's assets, liabilities and equity as at 31 December 2022. The Group's assets increased by 10% to close at ₦3.03 trillion in 2022.

Customer loans and advances

Total loans and advances to customers and banks increased by 29% to ₦1,208.2 billion (2021: ₦937.1 billion). Loans and advances to customers increased by 31% to ₦1,204.8 billion) as we granted additional facilities to support our clients' aspirations across various sectors such as transportation and communication, agriculture, oil and gas, manufacturing, general commerce and construction.

Funding and liquidity

The Group's liquidity position remained strong and within approved risk appetite and tolerance limits. Whilst maintaining a cautious approach to lending, the Bank granted additional facilities to support its clients' aspirations across various sectors.

CHNW's loans grew by 14% with a mild growth recorded across the loan types except overdrafts which also did not remain flat as we recorded a growth of ₦7 million.

In BCC, loan balances increased by 18% following new disbursements of installment sale and finance leases, overdrafts, term loans, however, there was a 63% reduction in mortgage loans.

In CIB, loan balances also grew by 40% resulting from over 100% growth in vehicle and asset finance and overdrafts. We also recorded a 36% growth in term loans.

Gross non-performing loans at the end of the year increased by 45% to ₦29.4 billion (2021: ₦20.3 billion) which resulted in the deterioration of the NPL ratio to 2.4% (2021: 2.1%).

Customer deposits closed at ₦1.25 trillion in 2022 increasing by 11% from ₦1.13 in 2021 with increases in the current account and savings account, while a decline was recorded in both call and term deposits. The current-and-savings-accounts collectively grew by 20% while call and term deposits collectively declined by 8%.

The decline in term deposit is in line with the Groups effort to de-emphasise expensive deposit and reduce cost of funds.

The increase in current and savings account resulted in the improvement of the ratio of current and savings deposits to total deposits (CASA ratio) to 71.7% in 2022.

Customer deposits grew across our lines of businesses with the CHNW growing by 14%, CIB business grew by 11% and BCC's deposit grew by 7%.

The average cost of funds increased to 2.1% in 2022 (2021: 1.8%), due to the growth in interest expense, we continually seek for cheaper funding sources.

The Group continued to maintain its strong liquidity position within approved risk appetite and tolerance limits throughout the full year ended 31 December 2022. The liquidity ratio closed at 85.04% (Bank: 81.96%) in 2022 which is higher than the regulatory minimum of 30%.

Capital adequacy

The Group maintained adequate levels of capital during the year to support business growth, maintain depositor and creditor confidence and create value for shareholders whilst ensuring regulatory compliance. The Group's total capital adequacy ratio closed the year at 21.2% (Bank: 16.9%).

Statement of comprehensive income Group

	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Gross earnings	39	287,537	206,644
Net interest income	50	113,119	75,372
Interest income	46	152,670	104,751
Interest expense	35	(39,551)	(29,379)
Non-interest revenue	33	126,994	95,773
Net fees and commission revenue	10	91,059	82,877
Fees and commission revenue	9	96,065	88,321
Fees and commission expense	(8)	(5,006)	(5,444)
Income from life insurance activities	(63)	66	176
Insurance premium received	>100	2,933	852
Insurance premium revenue ceded to reinsurers	>100	(1,078)	(354)
Insurance benefits and claims paid	>100	(1,789)	(322)
Trading revenue	>100	34,687	13,286
Other revenue	>(100)	1,182	(566)
Total income	40	240,113	171,145
Net impairment loss on financial assets	>(100)	(10,290)	1,505
Income after credit impairment charges	33	229,823	172,650
Operating expenses	21	(129,474)	(106,647)
Staff costs	21	(50,996)	(42,041)
Other operating expenses	21	(78,478)	(64,606)
Profit before tax	52	100,349	66,003
Direct tax	>100	(19,535)	(9,037)
Profit for the year	42	80,814	56,966
Profit attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests	4	2,691	2,588
Equity holders of the parent	44	78,123	54,378
Profit for the year	42	80,814	56,966

Statement of other comprehensive income Group

	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Profit for the year	80,814	56,966
Other comprehensive income		
<i>Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss</i>		
Movement in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	621	999
Net change in fair value	621	999
Related income tax	-	-
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>		
Movement in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	(1,762)	(5,666)
Total expected credit loss	16	37
Net change in fair value	(1,752)	(7,285)
Realised fair value adjustments transferred to profit or loss	(26)	1,582
Related income tax	-	-
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year net of tax	(1,141)	(4,667)
Total comprehensive income for the year	79,673	52,299
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Non-controlling interests	2,677	2,367
Equity holders of the parent	76,996	49,932
	79,673	52,299

Group statement of profit or loss

Quarterly analysis

	Q4 2022	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Q1 2022
	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million	₦'million
Gross earnings	80,134	72,533	67,636	67,234
Net interest income	33,458	29,308	26,920	23,433
Interest income	45,613	38,809	35,252	32,996
Interest expense	(12,155)	(9,501)	(8,332)	(9,563)
Non-interest revenue	32,599	31,438	30,599	32,358
Net fee and commission revenue	22,605	22,891	23,849	21,714
Fee and commission revenue	23,595	24,272	25,071	23,127
Fee and commission expense	(990)	(1,381)	(1,222)	(1,413)
Income from life insurance activities	(791)	721	420	(284)
Insurance premium received	141	1,626	983	183
Insurance premium revenue ceded to reinsurers	(297)	(378)	(176)	(227)
Insurance benefits and claims paid	(635)	(527)	(387)	(240)
Trading revenue	9,801	8,566	5,817	10,503
Other revenue	984	(740)	513	425
Total income	66,057	60,746	57,519	55,791
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(2,830)	(1,993)	(4,881)	(586)
Income after credit impairment charges	63,227	58,753	52,638	55,205
Operating expenses	(31,824)	(29,785)	(32,259)	(35,606)
Staff costs	(13,726)	(12,590)	(12,301)	(12,379)
Other operating expenses	(18,098)	(17,195)	(19,958)	(23,227)
Profit before Income tax charge	31,403	28,968	20,379	19,599
Income tax charge	(5,774)	(4,452)	(4,778)	(4,531)
Profit for the period	25,629	24,516	15,601	15,068
Profit attributable to:				
Non-controlling interests	637	683	647	724
Equity holders of the parent	25,680	23,145	14,954	14,344
Profit for the period	25,629	24,516	15,601	15,068
Key performance indicators				
Net interest margin (annualised)	% 4.7	4.1	3.7	3.3
Non-interest revenue to total income	% 49.3	51.8	53.2	58.0
Cost-to-income ratio	% 48.2	49.0	56.1	63.8
Return on equity (annualised)	% 26.6	24.9	16.3	15.3
Return on assets (annualised)	% 3.6	3.5	2.2	2.1
Non-performing loan to total loan	% 2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2
Cost of funds (annualised)	% 2.6	2.1	1.8	2.1
Asset yield	% 9.9	8.5	7.7	7.5
NIR to OPEX ratio	% 1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Effective tax rate	% 18.4	15.4	23.4	23.1

Statement of comprehensive income

Bank

	Change %	2022	2021
		₦'million	₦'million
Gross earnings	51	211,256	139,679
Net interest income	51	105,522	69,843
Interest income	46	145,667	99,747
Interest expense	34	(40,145)	(29,904)
Non-interest revenue	76	60,588	34,513
Net fees and commission revenue	14	25,209	22,060
Fees and commission revenue	10	30,210	27,479
Fees and commission expense	(8)	(5,001)	(5,419)
Trading revenue	>100	34,417	13,239
Other revenue	>(100)	962	(786)
Total income	59	166,110	104,356
Net impairment write-back/(loss) on financial assets	>(100)	(10,148)	1,274
Income after credit impairment charges	48	155,962	105,630
Operating expenses	17	(96,019)	(81,878)
Staff costs	16	(33,973)	(29,298)
Other operating expenses	18	(62,046)	(52,580)
Profit before tax	>100	59,943	23,752
Income tax	>(100)	(4,798)	5,906
Profit for the year	86	55,145	29,658
Profit attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-
Equity holders of the parent	86	55,145	29,658
Profit for the year	86	55,145	29,658

Statement of other comprehensive income Bank

	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Profit for the year	55,145	29,658
Other comprehensive income		
<i>Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss</i>		
Movement in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	605	508
Net change in fair value	605	508
Related income tax	-	-
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>		
Movement in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	(2,227)	(3,981)
Total expected credit loss	191	34
Net change in fair value	(2,392)	(5,597)
Realised fair value adjustments transferred to profit or loss	(26)	1,582
Related income tax	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax	(1,622)	(3,473)
Total comprehensive income for the year	53,523	26,185
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	53,523	26,185
	53,523	26,185

Statement of financial position Group

	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	664,450	653,070
Pledged assets	(30)	127,990	182,335
Trading assets	93	190,431	98,743
Derivative assets	2	42,134	41,212
Financial investments	(9)	582,019	636,611
Loans and advances	29	1,208,190	937,140
Loans and advances to banks	(79)	3,404	16,096
Loans and advances to customers	31	1,204,786	921,044
Other assets	2	132,390	129,530
Property and equipment	44	61,548	42,720
Intangible assets	(20)	3,223	4,011
Right of use assets	6	3,609	3,394
Deferred tax assets	(7)	13,042	13,998
Total assets	10	3,029,026	2,742,764
Equity and liabilities			
Equity	8	407,670	376,866
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders	9	399,662	368,016
Ordinary share capital	-	6,479	6,479
Ordinary share premium	-	102,780	102,780
Reserves	12	290,403	258,757
Non-controlling interest	(10)	8,008	8,850
Liabilities	11	2,621,356	2,365,898
Trading liabilities	97	220,971	112,023
Derivative liabilities	3	26,099	25,364
Current tax liabilities	7	17,564	16,441
Deposit and current accounts	11	1,736,426	1,558,397
Deposits from banks	14	491,080	431,862
Deposits from customers	11	1,245,346	1,126,535
Other borrowings	38	187,957	136,434
Debts securities issued	52	71,878	47,419
Provisions	(6)	8,758	9,302
Other liabilities	(24)	351,703	460,518
Total equity and liabilities	10	3,029,026	2,742,764

Group financial position

Quarterly analysis

	Q4 2022 ₦'million	Q3 2022 ₦'million	Q2 2022 ₦'million	Q1 2022 ₦'million
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	664,450	622,496	804,199	830,901
Pledged assets	127,990	113,253	135,891	137,680
Trading assets	190,431	240,238	185,449	188,626
Derivative assets	42,134	31,418	34,529	38,339
Financial investments	582,019	617,386	726,104	665,635
Loans and advances	1,208,190	1,134,053	1,069,166	987,639
Loans and advances to banks	3,404	282	6,320	7,490
Loans and advances to customers	1,204,786	1,133,771	1,062,846	980,149
Other assets	132,390	125,655	130,266	188,150
Property and equipment	61,548	45,798	43,070	42,136
Intangible assets	3,223	4,090	3,590	3,781
Right of use assets	3,609	2,631	2,654	2,853
Deferred tax assets	13,042	14,092	13,938	13,499
Total assets	3,029,026	2,951,110	3,148,856	3,099,239
Equity and liabilities				
Equity	407,670	380,177	377,995	396,005
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders	399,662	372,841	369,493	386,395
Ordinary share capital	6,479	6,479	6,479	6,479
Ordinary share premium	102,780	102,780	102,780	102,780
Reserves	290,403	263,582	260,234	277,136
Non-controlling interest	8,008	7,336	8,502	9,610
Liabilities	2,621,356	2,570,933	2,770,861	2,703,234
Trading liabilities	220,971	209,801	235,392	270,598
Derivative liabilities	26,099	19,464	26,384	29,451
Current tax liabilities	17,564	14,834	10,784	20,131
Deposit and current accounts	1,736,426	1,605,457	1,691,858	1,657,638
Deposits from banks	491,080	466,780	501,842	455,439
Deposits from customers	1,245,346	1,138,677	1,190,016	1,202,199
Other borrowings	187,957	163,944	143,229	144,460
Debts securities issued	71,878	74,140	72,027	72,892
Provisions	8,758	9,042	9,055	9,919
Other liabilities	351,703	474,251	582,132	498,145
Total equity and liabilities	3,029,026	2,951,110	3,148,856	3,099,239

Statement of financial position

Bank

	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Assets			
Cash and bank balances	0.1	643,810	643,014
Pledged assets	(30)	127,990	182,335
Trading assets	93	190,427	98,739
Derivative assets	2	42,134	41,212
Financial investments	(15)	478,086	560,682
Loans and advances	31	1,208,189	923,317
Loans and advances to banks	50	3,404	2,273
Loans and advances to customers	31	1,204,785	921,044
Other assets	(2)	117,673	119,551
Property and equipment	13	28,289	25,120
Intangible assets	(19)	3,207	3,972
Right of use assets	9	2,456	2,261
Deferred tax assets	(9)	12,390	13,638
Total assets	9	2,854,651	2,613,841
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders	11	280,949	253,615
Ordinary share capital	-	1,875	1,875
Ordinary share premium	-	42,469	42,469
Reserves	13	236,605	209,271
Liabilities	9	2,573,702	2,360,226
Trading liabilities	97	220,971	112,023
Derivative liabilities	3	26,099	25,364
Current tax liabilities	90	2,128	1,118
Deposit and current accounts	12	1,751,838	1,571,132
Deposits from banks	14	491,080	431,863
Deposits from customers	11	1,260,758	1,139,269
Other borrowings	38	187,957	136,433
Debt securities issued	49	70,878	47,419
Provisions	(6)	8,236	8,764
Other liabilities	(33)	305,595	457,973
Total equity and liabilities	9	2,854,651	2,613,841

Statement of changes in equity Group

	Ordinary share capital ₦'million	Share premium ₦'million	Merger reserve ₦'million	Statutory credit risk reserve ₦'million	Fair value through OCI reserve ₦'million	Share-based payment reserve ₦'million	AGSMEIS reserve ₦'million	Other regulatory reserves ₦'million	Retained earnings ₦'million	Ordinary shareholders' equity ₦'million	Non- controlling interest ₦'million	Total equity ₦'million
Balance as at 1 January 2022	6,479	102,780	-	5,439	4,210	76	10,240	55,492	183,300	368,016	8,850	376,866
Reclassification of share-based reserve			-	-	-	(76)	-	-	76	-	-	-
Restated balance at 1 January 2022	6,479	102,780	-	5,439	4,210	-	10,240	55,492	183,376	368,016	8,850	376,866
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year			-	-	(1,127)	-	-	-	78,123	76,996	2,677	79,673
Profit for the year	-	-			-	-	-	-	78,123	78,123	2,691	80,814
Other comprehensive (loss) after tax for the year	-	-			(1,127)					(1,127)	(14)	(1,141)
Net change in fair value on debt financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	(1,738)	-	-	-	-	(1,738)	(14)	(1,752)
Net change in fair value on equity financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	621	-	-	-	-	621	-	621
Realised fair value adjustments on financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	(26)	-	-	-	-	(26)	-	(26)
Expected credit loss on debt financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
Income tax on other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory credit risk reserve	-	-	-	(1,535)	-	-	-	-	1,535	-	-	-
Transfer to AGSMEIS reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,236	-	(4,236)	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,350)	(45,350)	(3,519)	(48,869)
Equity-settled share-based payment transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in paid-up capital (scrip issue)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,350)	(45,350)	(3,519)	(48,869)
Balance at 31 December 2022	6,479	102,780	-	3,904	3,083	-	14,476	55,492	213,449	399,662	8,008	407,670

Balance at 1 January 2021	5,553	102,780	(19,123)	1,460	8,656	76	7,626	55,492	208,503	371,023	7,578	378,601
Reclassification of merger reserve			(19,123)	-	-	-	-	-	(19,123)	-	-	-
Restated balance at 1 January 2021	5,553	102,780	-	1,460	8,656	76	7,626	55,492	189,380	371,023	7,578	378,601
Total comprehensive income for the year			-	-	(4,446)	-	-	-	54,378	49,932	2,367	52,299
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,378	54,378	2,588	56,966
Other comprehensive income after tax for the year					(4,446)	-	-	-	-	(4,446)	(221)	(4,667)
Net change in fair value on debt financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	(7,064)	-	-	-	-	(7,064)	(221)	(7,285)
Net change in fair value on equity financial assets at FVOCI					999					999		999
Realised fair value adjustments on financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	1,582	-	-	-	-	1,582	-	1,582
Expected credit loss on debt financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	37	-	37
Income tax on other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory credit risk reserve				3,979		-	-	-	(3,979)	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to AGSMIEIS reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,614	-	(2,614)	-	-	-
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity	926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,865)	(52,939)	(1,095)	(54,034)
Equity-settled share-based payment transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Increase in paid-up capital (scrip issue)	926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(926)	-		-
Dividends paid to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52,939)	(52,939)	(1,095)	(54,034)
Balance at 31 December 2021	6,479	102,780	-	5,439	4,210	76	10,240	55,492	183,300	368,016	8,850	376,866

Statement of changes in equity

Bank

	Ordinary share capital ₦'million	Share premium ₦'million	Statutory credit risk reserve ₦'million	Fair value through OCI reserve ₦'million	Share-based payment reserve ₦'million	SMEIS reserves ₦'million	AGSMEIS reserve ₦'million	Statutory reserves ₦'million	Retained earnings ₦'million	Ordinary shareholders' equity ₦'million
Balance at 1 January 2022	1,875	42,469	5,439	2,192	36	1,039	10,240	55,062	135,263	253,615
Reclassification of share-based reserve	-	-	-	-	(36)	-	-	-	36	-
Total comprehensive(loss)/income for the year	-	-	-	(1,622)	-	-	-	-	55,145	53,523
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,145	55,145
Other comprehensive (loss)/income after tax for the year	-	-	-	(1,622)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,622)
Net change in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI (debt)	-	-	-	(2,392)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,392)
Net change in fair value on equity financial assets at FVOCI (equity)	-	-	-	605	-	-	-	-	-	605
Realised fair value adjustments on financial assets at FVOCI (debt)	-	-	-	(26)	-	-	-	-	-	(26)
Expected credit loss movement on debt financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	191	-	-	-	-	-	191
Statutory credit risk reserve	-	-	(1,536)	-	-	-	-	-	1,536	-
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,273	(8,273)	-
Transfer to AGSMEIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,236	-	(4,236)	-
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,189)	(26,189)
Dividends paid to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,189)	(26,189)
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,875	42,469	3,903	570	-	1,039	14,476	63,335	153,282	280,949

Balance at 1 January 2021	1,875	42,469	1,460	5,797	36	1,039	7,626	50,627	133,074	244,003
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(3,605)	-	-	-	-	29,658	26,053
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,658	29,658
Other comprehensive income after tax for the year	-	-	-	(3,605)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,605)
Net change in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI (debt)	-	-	-	(5,597)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,597)
Net change in fair value on financial assets at FVOCI (equity)	-	-	-	508	-	-	-	-	-	508
Disposal of Investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	(132)	-	-	-	-	-	(132)
Realised fair value adjustments on financial assets at FVOCI (debt)	-	-	-	1,582	-	-	-	-	-	1,582
Expected credit loss movement on debt financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	34
Statutory credit risk reserve	-	-	3,979	-	-	-	-	-	(3,979)	-
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,435	(4,435)	-
Transfer to AGSMEIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,614	-	(2,614)	-
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,441)	(16,441)
Dividends paid to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,441)	(16,441)
Balance at 31 December 2021	1,875	42,469	5,439	2,192	36	1,039	10,240	55,062	135,263	253,615

Statement of cash flows - Group

	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Net cash flows from operating activities	(84,232)	83,601
Cash flows used in operations	(171,242)	35,926
Profit before tax	100,349	66,003
Adjusted for:	(80,551)	(76,262)
Credit impairment reversal on financial instruments	10,290	(1,505)
Depreciation of property and equipment	5,831	5,446
Amortisation of intangible asset	765	762
Depreciation of right of use assets	1,560	1,584
Dividend income	(602)	(636)
Net loss on sale of investment securities measured at FVOCI	(1,141)	(4,667)
Equity-settled share-based payments	(930)	(238)
Fair value adjustment for derivatives assets	(922)	5,021
Fair value adjustment for derivatives liabilities	735	(12,018)
Accrued interest and exchange rate movement in other borrowings	14,072	4,751
Accrued interest and exchange rate movement in debt issued	3,789	978
Interest expense	39,551	29,379
Interest income	(152,670)	(104,751)
Loss/(profit) on sale of property and equipment	(879)	(368)
(Increase)/decrease in assets	(368,661)	(216,278)
Increase/(decrease) in deposits and other liabilities	177,621	262,463
Dividends received	542	572
Interest received	143,666	87,340
Interest paid	(40,129)	(26,729)
Direct taxation paid	(17,069)	(13,508)
Net cash flows (used in)/ from investing activities	(98,828)	(2,829)
Capital expenditure on		
– property	(480)	(342)
– equipment, furniture and vehicles	(24,385)	(17,461)
– intangible assets	(16)	(133)
– right of use assets	(1,553)	(1,625)
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment, furniture and vehicles	1,124	672
Purchase of financial investments	(701,746)	(625,705)
Sale of financial investments	628,228	641,765
Net cash flows (used in)/ from financing activities	10,251	(55,717)
Proceeds from addition to other borrowings	64,829	54,389
Repayment of other borrowings	(27,378)	(34,737)
Proceeds from debt securities issued	46,170	3,296
Repayment of debt securities issued	(25,500)	(25,124)
Unclaimed dividend received	1,086	744
Unclaimed dividend paid	(87)	(251)
Cash dividends paid	(48,869)	(54,034)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(172,809)	25,055
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	649	4,393
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	783,427	753,979
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	611,267	783,427

Statement of cash flows - Bank

	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Net cash flows from operating activities	(144,390)	77,823
Cash flows used in operations	(238,424)	23,682
Profit before tax	59,943	23,752
Adjusted for:	(71,189)	(69,750)
Credit impairment charges on financial instruments	10,148	(1,274)
Depreciation of property and equipment	4,850	4,752
Amortisation of intangible assets	765	762
Depreciation of right of use assets	1,082	1,133
Unobservable valuation difference in derivatives	(11,638)	(8,344)
Dividend income	(480)	(383)
Net loss on sale of investment securities	(1,622)	(3,605)
Fair value adjustment for derivatives	13,295	1,346
Non-cash flow movements in other borrowings	14,073	4,748
Non-cash flow movements in debt securities issued	3,949	978
Interest expense	40,145	29,904
Interest income	(145,667)	(99,747)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(89)	(20)
Increase in loans and other assets	(364,483)	(175,755)
Increase in deposits and other liabilities	137,305	245,435
Dividends received	432	345
Interest paid	(40,724)	(27,253)
Interest received	136,898	82,422
Direct taxation paid	(2,572)	(1,373)
Net cash flows (used in) /from investing activities	(58,300)	4,427
Capital expenditure on		
– property	(446)	(255)
– equipment, furniture and vehicles	(7,738)	(3,542)
– intangible assets	-	(93)
– right of use	(1,278)	(973)
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment, furniture and vehicles	254	375
Purchase of financial investment	(674,729)	(603,493)
Sale of financial investment	625,637	612,408
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	30,772	(18,616)
Proceeds from addition to borrowings	64,829	54,390
Repayment of borrowings	(27,378)	(34,737)
Proceeds from debt securities issued	45,010	3,296
Repayment of debt securities issued	(25,500)	(25,124)
Cash dividends paid	(26,189)	(16,441)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(171,918)	63,634
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	513	22
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	759,545	695,889
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	588,140	759,545

Group entities’ financial statement

	Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC Company ₦'million	Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC ₦'million	Stanbic IBTC Capital Ltd ₦'million	StanbicIBTC Pension Mgrs Ltd ₦'million	Stanbic IBTC Asset Mgt Ltd ₦'million		Stanbic IBTC Ventures Ltd ₦'million	Stanbic IBTC Trustees Ltd ₦'million	Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Ltd ₦'million	Stanbic IBTC Insurance Ltd ₦'million	Stanbic IBTC Stockbrokers Ltd ₦'million	Stanbic IBTC Financial Services Ltd ₦'million	Consolidations / Eliminations ₦'million	Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC Group ₦'million
For the year ended 31 December 2022														
Income statement														
Net interest income	147	105,522	678	4,079	163		187	23	50	2,068	191	11	-	113,119
Non interest revenue	56,894	60,588	6,132	48,382	10,099		99	829	1,185	(442)	771	1	(57,544)	126,994
Total income	57,041	166,110	6,810	52,461	10,262		286	852	1,235	1,626	962	12	(57,544)	240,113
Staff costs	(2,696)	(33,973)	(1,902)	(7,110)	(3,106)		-	(445)	(477)	(688)	(399)	(200)	-	(50,996)
Operating expenses	(3,640)	(62,046)	(1,254)	(11,129)	(1,350)		(45)	(162)	(368)	(663)	(287)	(19)	2,485	(78,478)
Credit impairment charges	-	(10,148)	(13)	(2)	(8)		-	(122)	(1)	1	3	-	-	(10,290)
Total expenses	(6,336)	(106,167)	(3,169)	(18,241)	(4,464)		(45)	(729)	(846)	(1,350)	(683)	(219)	2,485	(139,764)
Profit before tax	50,705	59,943	3,641	34,220	5,798		241	123	389	276	279	(207)	(55,059)	100,349
Tax	(10)	(4,798)	(1,438)	(11,343)	(1,854)		210	(95)	(143)	30	(89)	(5)	-	(19,535)
Profit for the year	50,695	55,145	2,203	22,877	3,944		451	28	246	306	190	(212)	(55,059)	80,814
For the year ended 31 December 2021	32,358	29,766	1,596	21,895	5,833		174	237	294	122	217	10	(35,536)	56,966
Balance sheet														
Total assets	187,998	2,854,654	15,357	90,907	13,556		4,308	1,023	1,510	30,021	6,376	688	(177,372)	3,029,026
Total liabilities	65,033	2,573,705	8,876	22,810	4,892		1,094	485	1,013	21,620	4,167	658	(82,997)	2,621,356
Equity and reserves	122,965	280,949	6,481	68,097	8,664		3,214	538	497	8,401	2,209	30	(94,375)	407,670
Return on equity (%)	41.2	20.6	34.0	33.6	45.5		14.0	5.2	49.5	3.6	8.6	-	-	20.4
Return on assets (%)	27.0	2.0	14.3	25.2	29.1		10.5	2.7	16.3	1.0	3.0	-	-	2.7
Cost-to-income ratio (%)	11.1	57.8	46.3	34.8	43.4		15.7	71.2	68.4	83.1	71.3	-	-	53.9

Trust

partnerships built on trust

02

Client segment review

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Segmental structure for key client segments



Segmental income statement

	Consumer and High Net Worth Clients			Business and Commercial Clients			Corporate and Investment Banking Clients		
	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Gross income	14	90,032	79,140	42	54,258	38,317	63	135,374	83,067
Interest income	26	22,255	17,693	44	42,136	29,335	53	88,279	57,723
Interest expense	(50)	(514)	(1,022)	32	(7,082)	(5,357)	39	(31,955)	(23,000)
Net interest income	30	21,741	16,671	46	35,054	23,978	62	56,324	34,723
Non-interest revenue	10	67,777	61,447	35	12,122	8,982	86	47,095	25,344
Net fee and commission revenue	8	65,761	60,781	10	9,608	8,724	17	15,690	13,372
Income from life insurance activities	(63)	66	176	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading revenue	>100	1,768	557	>100	2,348	739	>100	30,571	11,990
Other revenue	>(100)	182	(67)	>(100)	166	(481)	>(100)	834	(18)
Total income	15	89,518	78,118	43	47,176	32,960	72	103,419	60,067
Net impairment loss/ (write-back) on financial assets	>100	(2,091)	(472)	>(100)	(4,259)	572	>(100)	(3,940)	1,405
Income after credit impairment charges	13	87,427	77,646	28	42,917	33,532	62	99,479	61,472
Operating expenses	30	(57,743)	(44,290)	7	(29,593)	(27,533)	21	(42,138)	(34,824)
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(11)	29,684	33,356	>100	13,324	5,999	>100	57,341	26,648
Tax	4	(13,792)	(13,290)	>100	(603)	925	>(100)	(5,140)	3,328
Profit / (Loss) after tax	(21)	15,892	20,066	84	12,721	6,924	74	52,201	29,976

Consumer and High Net Worth Clients (CHNW)

Overview

The Consumer and High Net Worth Clients (CHNW) business segment serves the Group’s retail and high net worth clients by providing banking, pension fund administration, asset management, trust and fiduciary, life insurance and insurance brokerage services.

The CHNW Segment is divided into two distinct customer focus areas: The Bank and Non-Bank clients. Also, within the CHNW there is Coverage (distribution channels) through which we serve our customers.

CHNW Bank segment

The bank aspect of CHNW Segment caters to all Stanbic IBTC Group’s retail clients and is the largest client segment across the group, providing banking services to about 2.8 million retail customers.

The functional areas that make up CHNW Bank include:

- Main Clients segment for all the Group’s retail customers providing lifestyle solutions for our clients
- Affluent Clients is a segment for high income individuals providing credit and other beyond banking services
- High Net Worth Client segment caters to high-net-worth clients across both Banking and Non-bank entities

Non-Bank CHNW segment

In line with our future ready transformation, the legacy Wealth businesses morphed into the non-bank CHNW Segment and comprises five licensed legal entities. These entities are unique in the solutions they offer but taken together offer personalised wealth solutions that help clients through their journey of wealth creation, preservation, protection and transfer to the next generation to preserve legacy.

The five legal entities include:

- Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited (SIPML) for the administration and management of pension assets
- Stanbic IBTC Asset Management Limited (SIAML) for the management of non-pension assets. Our Wealth and Investment team; experts who serve as advisors to high-net-worth individuals are situated within this subsidiary
- Stanbic IBTC Trustees Limited (SITL) for trusteeship, estate management and Institutional Trust functions
- Stanbic IBTC Insurance Brokers Limited (SIIBL) for insurance risks brokerage and advisory functions
- Stanbic IBTC Insurance Limited (SIIL) that offers Life insurance solutions only

Financial performance

CHNW’s gross income increased by 14% to ₦90.03 billion (2021: ₦79.1 billion), as both net interest income and non-interest revenue increased year-on-year.

Net interest income increased by 30% to ₦21.7 billion resulting from the growth in interest income amid increased interest expense. Interest income was up by 26% to ₦22.3 billion (2021: ₦17.7 billion) due to higher average yield on investments coupled with growth in loans and advances. Interest expense reduced by 50% to ₦514.0 million from ₦1.02 billion in 2021.

Non-interest revenue (NIR), earned mainly from fees and commission, increased by 10% to ₦67.8 billion in 2022 (2021: ₦61.5 billion) resulting from over 100% growth in trading revenue, 8% growth in net fee and commission revenue as well as growth in AUM driven by higher net contribution, investment income and increased transactional volumes.

Assets under Management (AuM) exceeded the ₦5 trillion mark, increasing by 12% year-on-year to close the year at ₦5.7 trillion. We continued to witness increasing adoption of digital channels. The volume and value of transactions performed by customers on our digital channels was up by 3% and 21% respectively in 2022. Business activities improved during the year as we returned to the normal way of working after the complete easing of the COVID-19 restrictions paving way for some level of broad macroeconomic recovery.

Credit impairment was a charge of ₦2.1billion in 2022, increasing by over 100% from prior year, resulting in a credit loss ratio of 2.5% versus 0.7% in FY 2021.

CHNW’s operating expenses increased by 30% due to increases in pension administration expenses as well as marketing and premises expenses following the uptick in business activities. Cost-to-income ratio increased year-on-year to 64.5% (2021: 56.7%) as the increase in operating expense exceeded the increase in gross revenue.

In the end, CHNW reported profit after tax of ₦15.9 billion in 2022, a decline of 21% year-on-year.

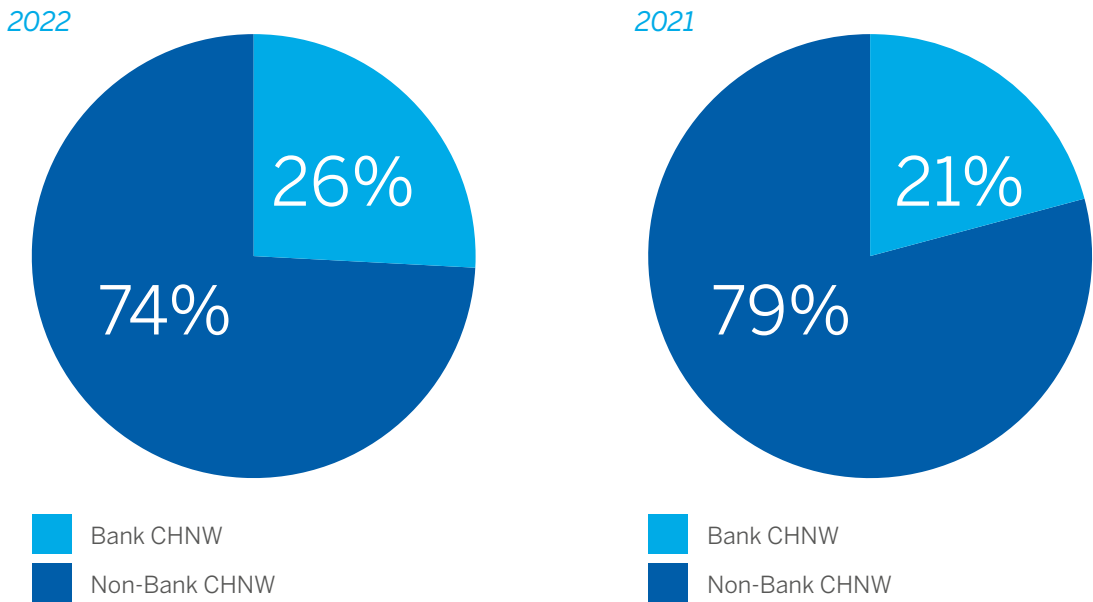
Gross loans grew by 14% to close at ₦89.3 billion following disbursements of various classes of loans to customers despite pressure from intense market competition and pricing challenges. Gross non-performing loans in CHNW increased by 49% to ₦5.0 billion in 2022. This resulted in deterioration of the non-performing loans ratio to 5.6%, from 4.3% in 2021.

Customer deposits also grew by 14% to ₦347.04 billion in 2022 comprising of over 100% increases in call deposits, 8% growth in current deposits, 20% increase in savings deposits and a 3% growth in term deposits year-on-year.

Consumer and High Net Worth Clients (CHNW)

(continued)

Contribution to total income by subsegment



Performance highlights

		Change %	2022	2021
Net interest income	₦'million	30	21,741	16,671
Non-interest revenue	₦'million	10	67,777	61,447
Credit impairment charges	₦'million	>100	(2,091)	(472)
Operating expenses	₦'million	30	(57,743)	(44,290)
Profit before tax	₦'million	(11)	29,684	33,356
Profit after tax	₦'million	(21)	15,892	20,066
Gross loans and advances	₦'million	14	89,249	78,519
Deposit liabilities	₦'million	14	347,037	304,784
Assets under management	₦'million	12	5,679,415	5,083,028
Retirement savings accounts	Number	3	1,922,203	1,861,400
Cost to income ratio	%		64.5	56.7
Credit loss ratio	%		2.5	0.70
Other key business statistics				
Business infrastructure				
Branch network	Number	(5)	140	147
ATMs	Number	6	811	764

		Q4 2022	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Q1 2022
Net interest income	₦'million	6,090	5,446	5,253	4,952
Non-interest revenue	₦'million	17,916	17,088	17,289	15,821
Credit impairment charges	₦'million	(240)	(502)	(979)	(370)
Operating expenses	₦'million	(15,772)	(13,845)	(12,389)	(15,737)
Profit before tax	₦'million	7,994	8,187	9,173	4,330
Gross loans & advances	₦'million	89,249	82,383	75,711	72,264
Deposit liabilities	₦'million	347,037	318,300	316,319	306,579
Assets under management	₦'million	5,679,415	5,509,929	5,399,576	5,252,017
Retirement savings accounts	Number	1,922,203	1,909,000	1,893,609	1,872,033
Cost to income ratio	%	65.7	61.4	55.0	75.8
Non-performing loans ratio	%	5.6	5.2	6.0	5.3

Factors impacting the results

Favourable

- Central Bank increased MPR thrice to close at 16.5% in 2022.
- New disbursements of mortgages, term loans, vehicle and asset finance resulting in overall loan growth.
- Improvement in business activities led to increased volume of transactions across our digital channels and other touch points which resulted in fees and commission growth.
- Increase in the number of savings accounts driven by the save and win promo.
- Increase in the number of Retirement Savings Accounts.

- The continued growth in pension funds under management from consistent contributions and returns from existing and new contributors, impacted revenue positively.
- Growth in investment volumes resulting in the increased assets under management.

Adverse

- Continued growth in expensive deposits resulting in decline in CASA ratio.
- Increase in operating cost following inflationary impact.
- Highly competitive environment continues to impact risk asset pricing.

Consumer and High Net Worth Clients (CHNW)

(continued)

Loans and advances

Breakdown of loans and advances to customers	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Gross loans and advances	14	89,249	78,519
Mortgage loans	20	5,217	4,356
Instalment sale and finance leases	9	1,687	1,553
Overdrafts	0.1	5,358	5,351
Term loans	14	76,987	67,260
Credit impairment	60	(5,344)	(3,332)
12-month Expected Credit Loss (ECL)	73	(1,200)	(694)
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	2	(406)	(400)
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	67	(3,738)	(2,238)
Net loans and advances	12	83,905	75,187

Breakdown of non-performing loans	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Overdrafts	(30)	172	245
Term loans	59	4,646	2,928
Instalmental sale and finance leases	>100	82	40
Mortgage loans	(36)	92	143
Total non-performing loans	49	4,993	3,356
NPL/TOTAL LOANS		5.6%	4.3%

Deposit liabilities

Deposit breakdown	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Current deposits	8	149,996	139,427
Savings deposits	20	180,367	150,288
Call deposits	>100	1,887	759
Term deposits	3	14,787	14,310
Total customer deposits	14	347,037	304,784

Comments

- Continued focus on raising cheap deposits such that 95% of total customer deposit is CASA.

Business and Commercial Clients (BCC)

Overview

The Business and Commercial Client (BCC) segment provides broad based client solutions for a wide spectrum of small and medium-sized businesses (Enterprise subsegment) as well as large commercial enterprises (Commercial subsegment). BCC's client coverage support extends across a wide range of industries, sectors and solutions that deliver the necessary advisory, networking and sustainability support required by our clients to enable their growth.

BCC provides a comprehensive suite of lending, transactional, savings, investment, trade, foreign exchange, payment and liquidity management solutions, which are made accessible through a range of physical and electronic / digital channels.

Financial performance

BCC reported significant growth in profit after tax of ₦12.7 billion from the ₦6.9billion reported in prior year due to growth in both net interest income and non-interest revenue.

Net interest income increased by 46% to ₦35.1 billion from ₦24 billion in prior year, benefiting largely from the 44% growth in interest income due to growth in customer loans and advances and improvement in average yield on assets. Interest expense however increased to ₦7.1 billion from ₦5.4 billion in FY 2022.

Non-interest revenue increased by 35% to ₦12.1 billion from ₦9.0 billion recorded in 2021. The increase was attributable to over 100% growth in trading revenues and 10% increase in net fees and commission income driven by increase in fees from new loan bookings and increased transaction volumes.

Credit impairment was a charge of ₦4.3 billion resulting from increased ECL charges on a few names in the loan book. This resulted in a credit loss ratio of 1.4% as against a ratio of (0.3%) in the previous year.

Operating expenses increased by 7% following the increase in premises expenses on account of increased maintenance costs, training and

marketing expenses that said, BCC's cost-to-income ratio improved to 62.7% in 2022 from 83.5% in 2021 due to the growth in total income.

Gross loans and advances grew by 18% to ₦334.7 billion in 2022 (2021: ₦284.2 billion). The growth was largely driven by 27% growth in instalment sale and finance leases, 22% growth in overdrafts and 15% growth in term loans to support client expansion requirements, while mortgage loans declined by 63%. BCC's asset quality was impacted by an increase in non-performing loans. Therefore, the non-performing loans to total loans ratio increased to 4.3% from 2.9% in 2021.

Customer deposits increased by 7% to ₦356.6 billion from ₦333.4 billion in 2021 on account of increases in current, call and term deposits to fund risk asset growth.

Performance Highlights			Change %	2022	2021
Net interest income	₦'million	46		35,054	23,978
Non-interest revenue	₦'million	35		12,122	8,982
Credit impairment charges	₦'million	>(100)		(4,259)	572
Operating expenses	₦'million	7		(29,593)	(27,533)
Profit before tax	₦'million	>100		13,324	5,999
Profit after tax	₦'million	84		12,721	6,924
Gross loans and advances	₦'million	18		334,655	284,151
Deposit liabilities	₦'million	7		356,596	333,419
Cost-to-income	%			62.7	83.5
Non-interest revenue to total income	%			25.7	27.3
Credit loss ratio	%			1.4	(0.3)
Non-performing loans ratio	%			4.3	2.9

Business and Commercial Clients (BCC)

(continued)

Quarterly analysis of performance		Q4 2022	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Q1 2022
Net interest income	₦'million	10,143	8,698	8,323	7,889
Non-interest revenue	₦'million	3,580	2,931	2,916	2,695
Credit impairment charges	₦'million	(1,028)	(1,177)	(1,720)	(334)
Operating expenses	₦'million	(6,749)	(7,044)	(8,374)	7,426
(Loss)/profit before tax	₦'million	5,946	3,408	1,144	2,825
Gross loans & advances	₦'million	334,655	326,192	327,793	305,489
Deposit liabilities	₦'million	356,596	371,526	318,946	338,079
Cost-to-income ratio	%	49.2	60.6	74.5	70.2
Non-performing loans ratio	%	4.3	5.1	4.0	0.1

Breakdown of customer loans and advances	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Gross loans and advances	18	334,655	284,151
Mortgage loans	(63)	156	425
Instalment sale and finance leases	27	43,379	34,238
Overdrafts	22	52,497	42,879
Term loans	15	238,623	206,609
Credit impairments	26	(14,754)	(11,744)
12-month ECL	13	(4,171)	(3,707)
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	12	(900)	(803)
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	34	(9,683)	(7,234)
Net loans and advances	17	319,901	272,407

Breakdown of non-performing loans	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Overdrafts	(43)	2,497	4,383
Term loans	>100	11,680	3,505
Instalment sale and finance leases	40	327	233
Total	79	14,504	8,121
NPL/TOTAL LOANS		4.3%	2.9%

Comments

Overdrafts

- Increase in loan book to support clients' working capital needs.
- Non-performing loans declined by 43% to ₦2.5 billion and non-performing loans ratio also improved to 4.8% (2021: 10.2%).

Instalment sale and finance leases

- Increase in loan book as we continue to provide clients with financing options for the acquisition of assets.
- Non-performing loans increased by 40% to ₦327 million and non-performing loans ratio also increased to 0.8% (2021: 0.7%).

Mortgage lending

- Decline in product loan book due to maturities and muted demand for mortgage.

Term loans

- Increase in disbursement levels despite competitive pressure and pricing challenges.
- Non-performing loans increased by above 100% to ₦11.7 billion. Thus, non-performing loans ratio increased to 4.9% (2021: 1.7%).

Deposit liabilities

Deposit breakdown	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Current deposits	(1)	269,433	271,043
Savings deposits	(51)	621	1,255
Call deposits	49	26,579	17,786
Term deposits	38	59,963	43,335
Total deposits	7	356,596	333,419
CASA ratio		75.7%	81.7%

Comments

- Low-cost deposits accounted for 75.7% of total deposits, a 7% decline from previous year.
- Growth in call and term deposits driven by funding needs and the review of deposit interest rate by CBN to tame rising inflation rate.

Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)

Overview

Corporate and Investment Banking (“CIB”) comprises four business units: Client Coverage (“CC”), Global Markets (“GM”), Investment Banking (“IB”) and Transactional Products and Services (“TPS”).

Our Client Coverage team manages corporate relationships and is the main point of contact with our clients.

The team members are skilled at identifying client needs and requirements, and at aligning these with the appropriate product houses for execution.

The GM business provides products and solutions in equities, fixed income, foreign exchange, and money markets. Stanbic IBTC Stockbrokers Limited, which reports into the GM business, provides world-class stockbroking services in Nigeria to local and foreign investors. It is the largest stockbroking house in Nigeria. Our Economics and Research team, a part of the GM business, provides insights on the domestic and international markets to our portfolio investment clients, through a team of highly skilled macroeconomic and equity research analysts.

Our IB business, a leading investment banking franchise in Nigeria, provides a complete suite of innovative advisory, capital markets and financing solutions to a diversified client base that includes local corporates, multinationals, and government entities. It helps clients raise equity and/or debt capital to strengthen and grow their businesses, and also provides financial and strategic advisory services. The advisory and capital markets solutions include private and public equity capital (initial public offerings, follow-on public offerings and rights issues), mergers and acquisitions, divestitures, corporate restructurings, bonds and commercial papers issuances and ratings advisory. The financing solutions include debt arranging,

optimal capital structure advisory across energy and infrastructure, real estate, telecommunications, media and technology, consumer, financial institutions and industrials sector.

Transactional Products and Services offers standardised and tailored transactional products and services including trade finance solutions, working capital and cash management solutions. Our custody team provides world-class non-pension custodial services, through Stanbic IBTC Nominees, to both foreign and local investment houses.

Financial performance

CIB’s profitability increased by 74% to ₦52.2 billion in 2022 (2021: ₦30 billion) largely due to the increase in both net interest income and non-interest revenue during the period.

Net interest income (NII) increased by 62% to ₦56.3 billion from ₦34.7 billion in prior year, driven by the 53% growth in interest income earned from higher yields on assets in 2022 compared to 2021, growth in treasury instruments and high value of cheap deposits.

Non-interest revenue (NIR) increased by 86% to ₦47.1 billion from ₦25.3 billion recorded in 2021. This was attributable to 17% growth in net fees and commission revenue occasioned by increased advisory fees from the Investment Banking space, fees from new loan booked, above 100% growth in trading revenue as market volumes and foreign portfolio inflows increases, reflecting the improvement in business transactional activities.

Credit impairment of the business was a charge of ₦3.9 billion as against the writeback of ₦1.4 billion in prior year. CIB’s total operating expenses grew by 21% driven by the increase in both staff and other operating costs.

Staff cost increased as a result of inflation adjusted salary increase, while increase in other operating expenses

was occasioned by growth in AMCON levy and NDIC premium. The AMCON levy and NDIC premium increased significantly due to growth in total assets and increase in the value of total qualifying deposits, respectively. CIB’s cost-to-income ratio however improved to 40.7% in 2022 (2021: 58.0%) as total income increased faster than the rise in operating expenses.

Gross loans and advances grew by 40% to ₦814.3 billion in 2022 (2021: ₦583.6 billion). The growth was largely driven by over 100% growth in instalment sale and finance leases and overdrafts as well as 36% growth in term loans. Non-performing loans of the business increased by 12% to ₦9.9 billion (2021: ₦8.9 billion) while the non-performing loans to total loans ratio of the business improved to 1.2% from 1.5% in 2021.

Customer deposits increased by 11% to ₦541.7 billion from ₦488.3 billion in 2021 on account of the 61% growth in current deposits to fund liquidity requirements.

Performance highlights

		Change %	2022	2021
Net interest income	₦'million	62	56,324	34,723
Non-interest revenue	₦'million	86	47,095	25,344
Credit impairment charges	₦'million	>(100)	(3,940)	1,405
Operating expenses	₦'million	21	(42,138)	(34,824)
Profit before tax	₦'million	>100	57,341	26,648
Profit after tax	₦'million	74	52,201	29,976
Gross loans and advances	₦'million	40	814,291	583,589
Deposit liabilities	₦'million	11	541,713	488,332
Cost-to-income	%		40.7	58.0
Non-interest revenue to total income	%		45.5	42.2
Credit loss ratio	%		0.6	(0.3)
Non-performing loans ratio	%		1.2	1.5

Quarterly analysis of performance

		Q4 2022	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Q1 2022
Net interest income	₦'million	16,894	12,694	13,160	13,576
Non-interest revenue	₦'million	12,766	14,623	11,291	8,414
Credit impairment charges	₦'million	(1,561)	(313)	(2,182)	117
Operating expenses	₦'million	(9,747)	(8,985)	(11,658)	(11,748)
Profit before tax	₦'million	18,351	18,019	10,611	10,360
Gross loans & advances	₦'million	814,291	757,332	689,470	628,971
Deposit liabilities	₦'million	541,713	448,851	553,824	557,541
Cost-to-income	%	32.9	32.9	47.7	53.4
Non-performing loans ratio	%	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5
Other key business statistics					
Investor services					
Assets under custody	₦'million	4,147,362	4,377,070	4,304,781	4,227,637

Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)

(continued)

Factors impacting the results
Favourable

- Increases in fees from new loan bookings, trade activities as well as financial advisory services – a reflection of improved business activities.
- Growth in loan book with the associated effect on interest income.
- Growth in trading activities positively impacting foreign portfolio inflows and fees from trading and asset under custody.

Adverse

- Strong competition for good, quality credit with continued pressure on yields.
- Increase in credit impairment due to charges on the new loan booked as well as additional impairment charges on some clients arising from risk grade re-classifications.

Global markets

- Awarded Fixed Income Liquidity Provider by FMDQ.
- Reduction in funding cost supported NII growth.
- Higher volume of trades led to trading revenue growth.

Investment banking

- Successfully advised clients on investment banking transactions in 2022 and awarded multiple domestic and international awards during the year in recognition of our market leadership.

Transactional products and services

- Awarded Best Sub-Custodian in Nigeria by Global Finance.
- Growth in loan book.
- Growth in custodial assets following increased portfolio flows.

Loans and advances

Breakdown of customer loans and advances	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Gross loans and advances	40	814,291	583,589
Instalment sale and finance leases	>100	12,329	3,471
Overdrafts	>100	28,088	10,054
Term loans	36	773,874	570,064
Credit impairment	31	(13,311)	(10,139)
12-month ECL	66	(6,018)	(3,624)
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	21	(97)	(80)
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	12	(7,196)	(6,435)
Net loans and advances	40	800,980	573,450

Breakdown of non-performing loans	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Overdrafts		-	-
Term loans	12	9,941	8,861
Instalmental sale and finance leases		-	-
Total non-performing loans	12	9,941	8,861

Deposit liabilities

Deposit breakdown	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Current deposits	61	292,484	181,493
Call deposits	(15)	76,787	90,468
Term deposits	(20)	172,442	216,371
Total customer deposits	11	541,713	488,332

03

Income statement analysis

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- 59 Taxation

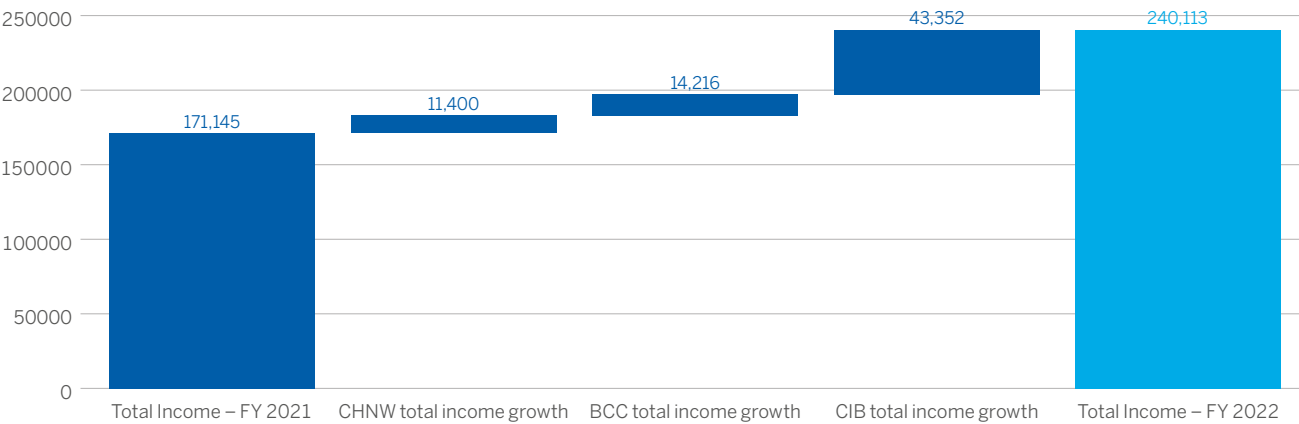
Ability

partnerships built on ability

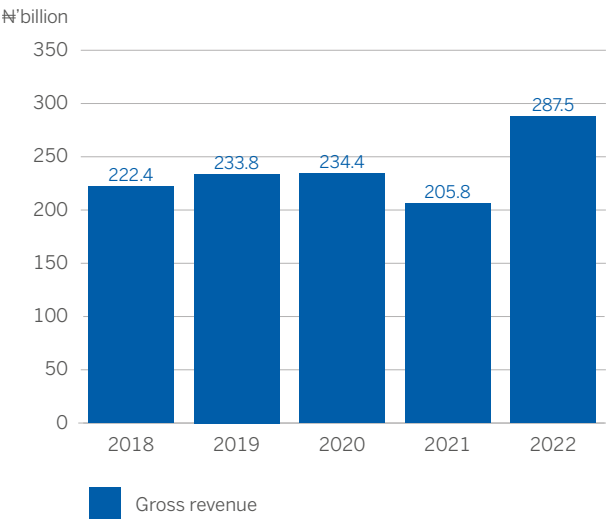


Overview of Group income

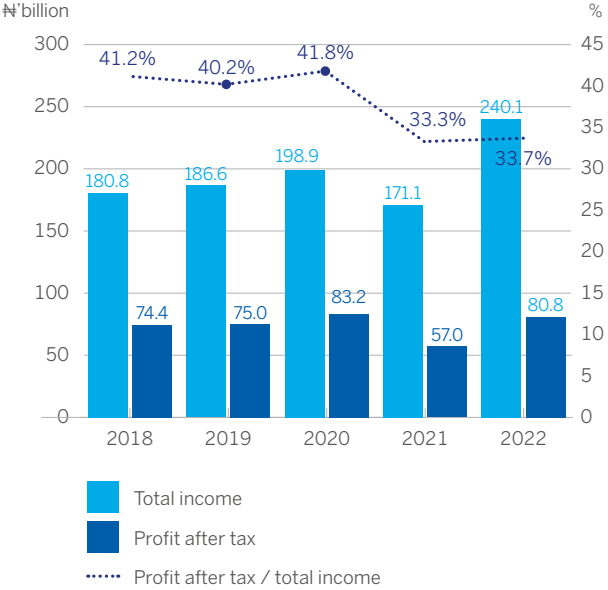
Total income contribution by client segments ₦'million



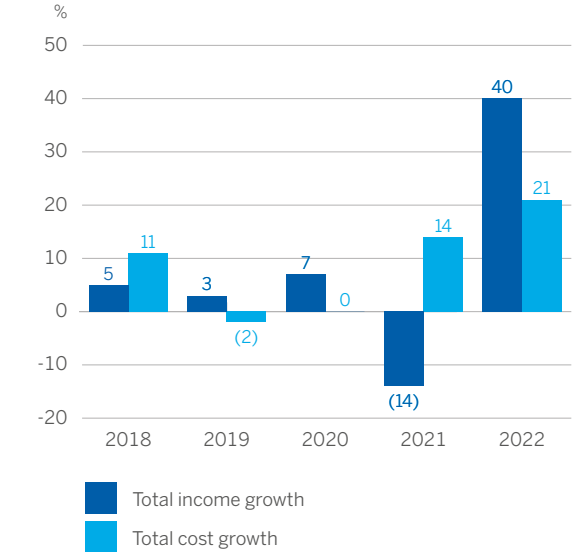
Gross revenue
CAGR (2018 - 2022): 7%



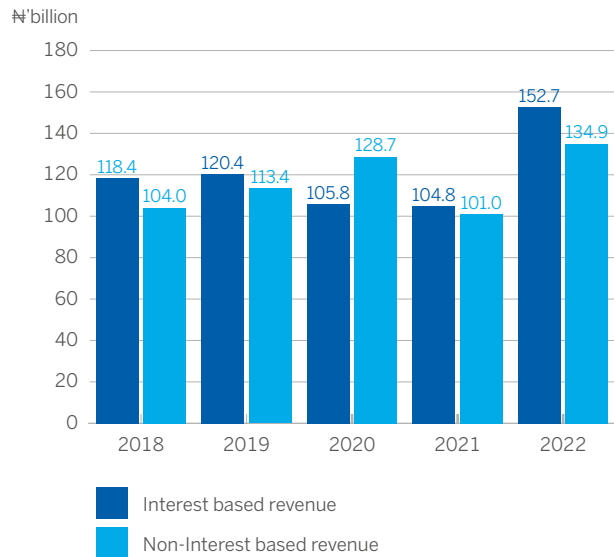
Total income and profitability



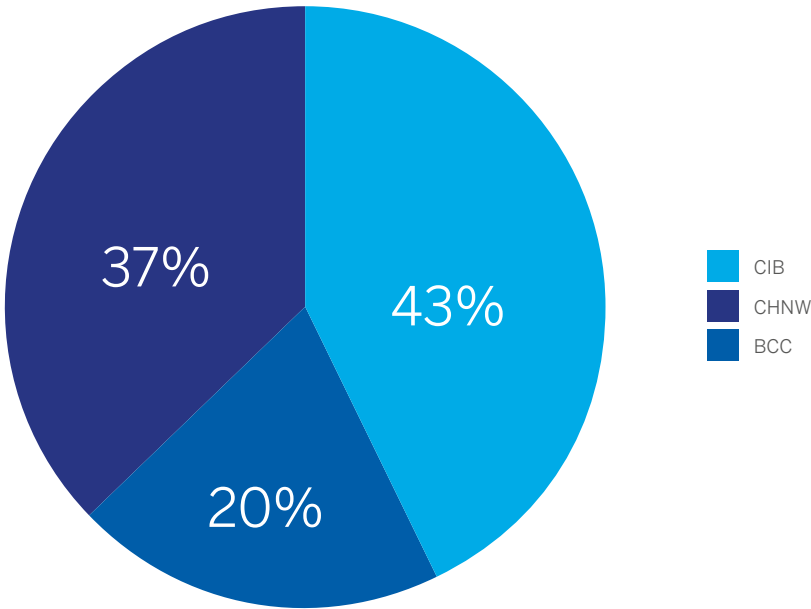
Income growth vs. cost growth



Interest based revenue and non-interest-based revenue
CAGR (2018 - 2022): Interest based revenue: 7%
Non-interest-based revenue: 7%



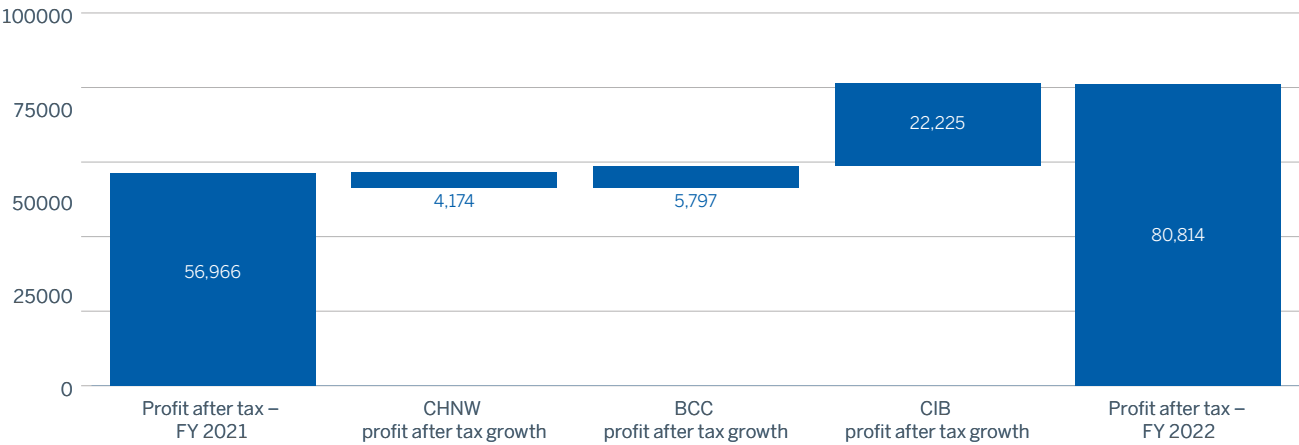
Total income contribution by client segment



Overview of Group income

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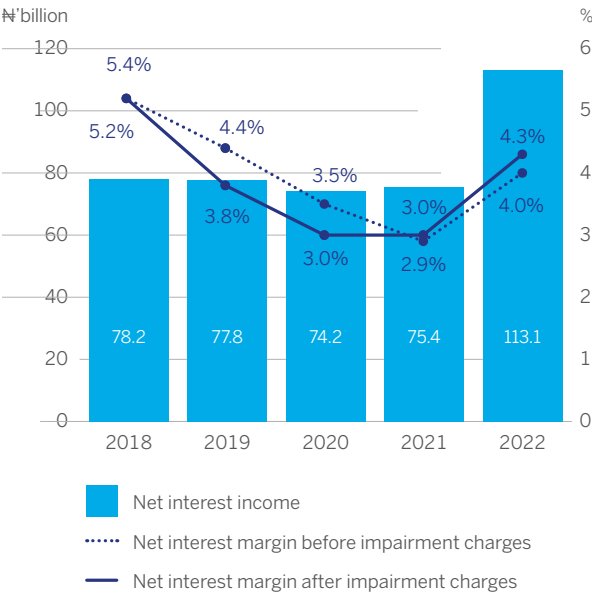
Profit after tax contribution by client segment



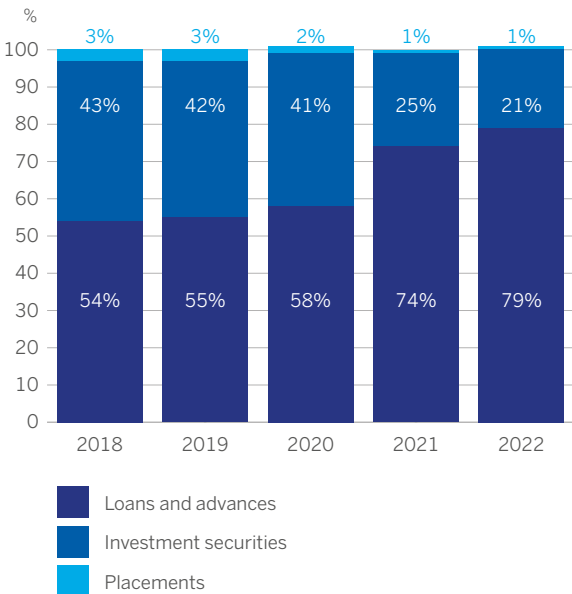
Income statement summary	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Net interest income	50	113,119	75,372
Non-interest income	33	126,994	95,773
Net impairment write-back/(loss) on financial assets	>(100)	(10,290)	1,505
Operating expenses	21	(129,474)	(106,647)
Profit before tax	52	100,349	66,003
Profit after tax	42	80,814	56,966

Net interest income and margin analysis

Net interest income and net interest margin
CAGR (2018 - 2022): 10%



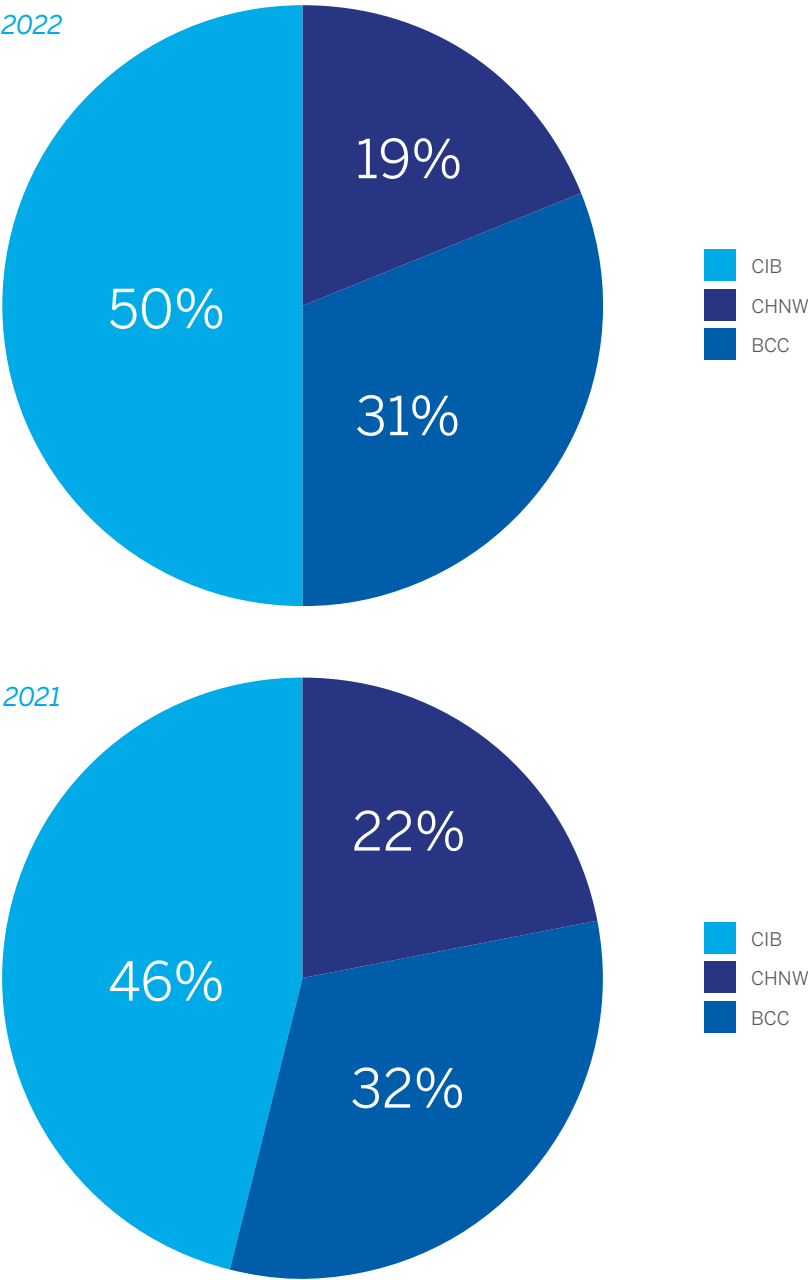
Composition of interest income



Breakdown of net interest income	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Interest income on investment securities	20	31,460	26,299
Interest income on advances to banks	69	1,247	737
Interest revenue on loans and advances to customers	54	119,963	77,715
Interest income (A)	46	152,670	104,751
Interest expense (B)	35	39,551	29,379
Savings accounts	>100	2,430	1,085
Current accounts	(10)	1,640	1,825
Call deposits	(31)	829	1,193
Term deposits	19	12,121	10,195
Inter-bank deposits	21	5,665	4,694
Borrowed funds	62	16,856	10,382
Lease liabilities	100	10	5
Net interest income (A-B)	50	113,119	75,372

Net interest income and margin analysis (continued)

Net interest income by business unit



Factors impacting net interest income

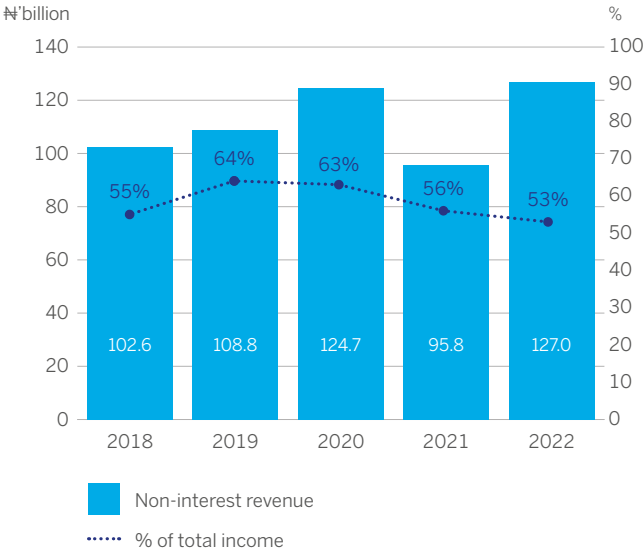
- Favourable*

 - Growth in loan book supported the increase in interest income from loans. Therefore, interest income from loans accounted for 79% (2021: 74%) of total interest income.
- Adverse*

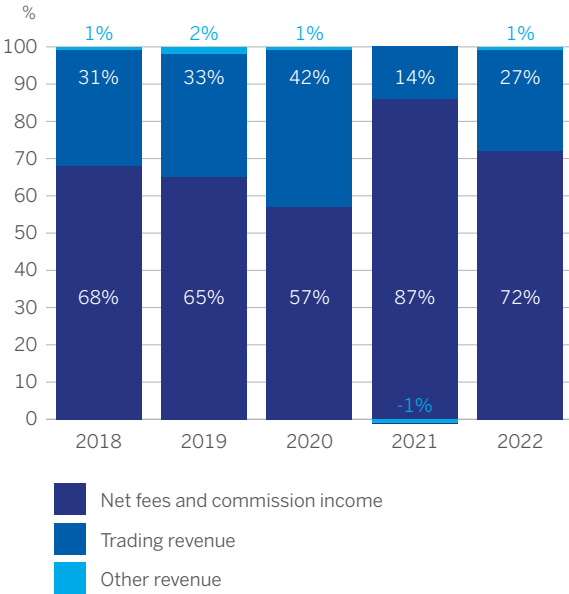
 - 35% growth in interest expense.
 - Asset repricing following competitive pressure to grow loans.

Non-interest revenue (NIR)

Non- interest revenue
CAGR (2018 - 2022): 5%



Composition of non-interest revenue



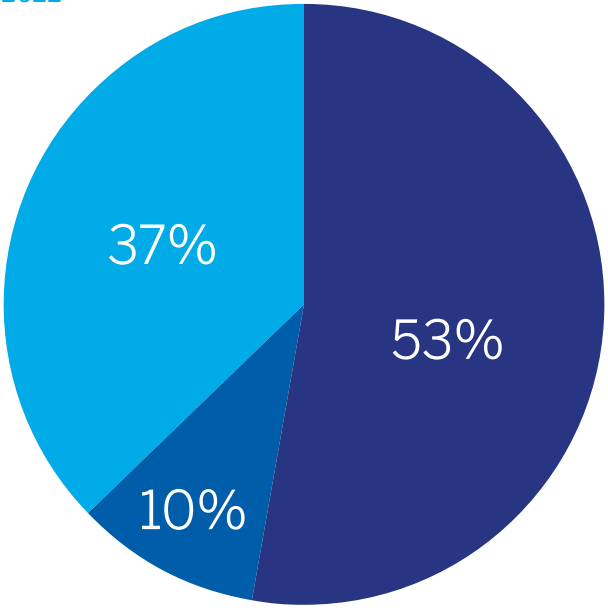
Non-interest revenue (NIR)

(continued)

Breakdown of non-interest revenue	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Net fee and commission revenue	10	91,059	82,877
Account transaction fees	7	5,446	5,088
Card based commission	>100	5,073	2,391
Brokerage and financial advisory fees	24	9,982	8,027
Asset management fees	7	58,309	54,726
Custody transaction fees	5	2,253	2,146
Electronic banking	(32)	2,513	3,693
Foreign currency service fees	7	7,513	7,034
Documentation and administration fees	(3)	3,120	3,216
Other	(7)	1,856	2,000
Fee and commission expense	(8)	(5,006)	(5,444)
Income from life insurance activities	(63)	66	176
Insurance premium received	>100	2,933	852
Gross premium written	>100	17,199	6,000
Unearned premium	(57)	(125)	(292)
Change in insurance contract liabilities	>100	(14,141)	(4,856)
Insurance premium revenue ceded to reinsurers	>100	(1,078)	(354)
Reinsurance expense	>100	(555)	(172)
Commission paid to brokers for reinsurance	>100	(728)	(276)
Unexpired risk premium on reinsurance	8	54	50
Commission earned from reinsurance	>100	151	44
Insurance benefits and claims paid	>100	(1,789)	(322)
Unexpired risk premium on reinsurance	>100	(1,895)	(447)
Commission earned from reinsurance	(15)	106	125
Trading revenue	>100	34,687	13,286
Commodities		-	-
Equities	>(100)	2	(2)
Fixed income and currencies	>100	34,685	13,288
Other revenue	>(100)	1,182	(566)
Dividend income	(5)	602	636
Gains on disposal of property and equipment	>100	879	368
Gain/loss on disposal of financial investment	(69)	(485)	(1,570)
Other non-bank revenue		186	-
Total non-interest revenue	33	126,994	95,773

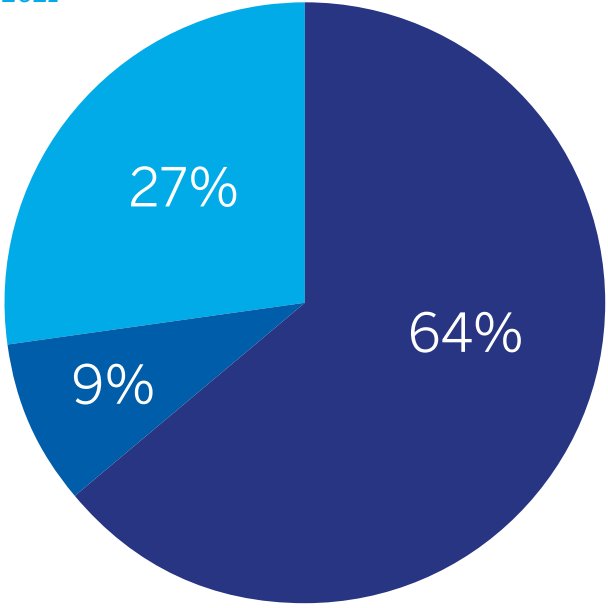
Non-interest revenue by client segment

2022



CIB
CHNW
BCC

2021



CIB
CHNW
BCC

Factors impacting non-interest revenue

Favourable

- Growth in Assets under Management (AuM) supported increased AuM fees.
- Increased transaction volumes drove growth in electronic banking and account transaction fees reflecting improved business activities.

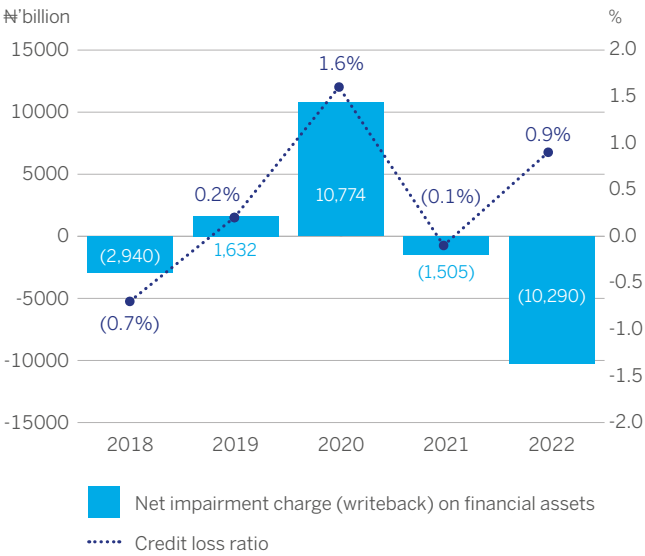
- Growth in documentation and administrative fees earned from new loan bookings.
- Increased advisory fees from the Investment Banking space.
- Growth in commission on increased trade assets.

Adverse

- Asset management fees growth dampened by increase in regulatory induced fees.

Credit impairment charges

Impairment charges on financial assets vs. credit loss ratio



	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Net impairment charge/ (reversal)			
12 month expected credit loss	>100	3,012	1,346
Lifetime expected credit loss-not credit impaired	>(100)	469	(226)
Lifetime expected credit loss-credit impaired	>100	8,265	3,062
Recoveries	(61)	(1,906)	(4,922)
Net expected credit losses raised and released for loan and advances	>(100)	9,840	(740)
Net expected credit losses raised and released for financial investments	>(100)	205	(43)
Net expected credit losses raised and released on off balance sheet exposures	(64)	(157)	(442)
Net expected credit losses raised and released on other assets	>(100)	402	(280)
Net impairment charge / (reversal) on financial instruments	>(100)	10,290	(1,505)

	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Net impairment charge / (write-back) by business unit			
Consumer and High Net Worth Clients	>(100)	(2,091)	472
Business and Commercial Clients	>100	(4,259)	(572)
CIB Clients	>100	(3,940)	(1,405)
Credit impairment charges	>100	10,290	(1,505)

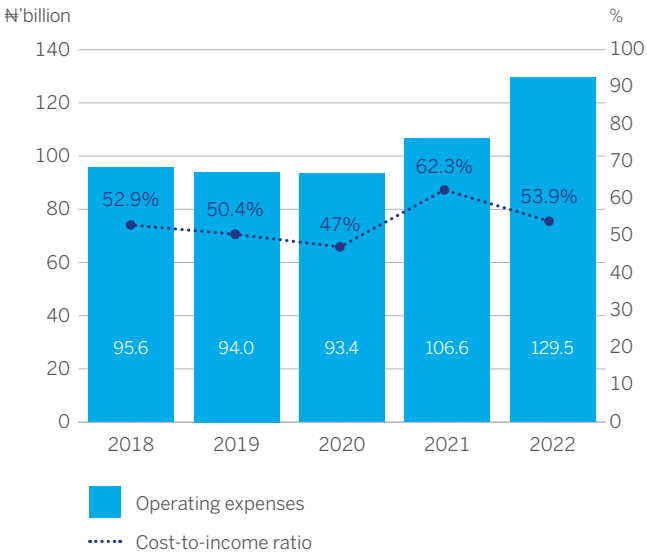
Factors impacting credit impairment charges

Favourable

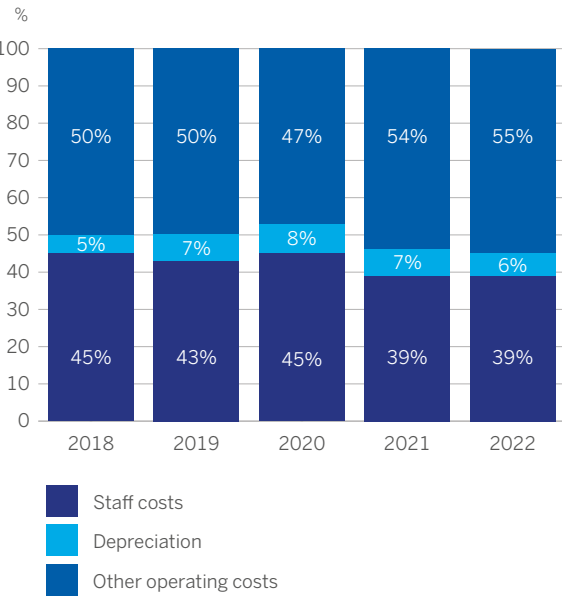
- Net impairment charge resulted from ECL charges on new loans booked coupled with increased provisioning loans.
- Decrease in provisions on impaired loans driven by improvement in macroeconomic conditions and in credit quality outlook.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses and cost-to-income ratio



Composition of operating costs



Operating expenses

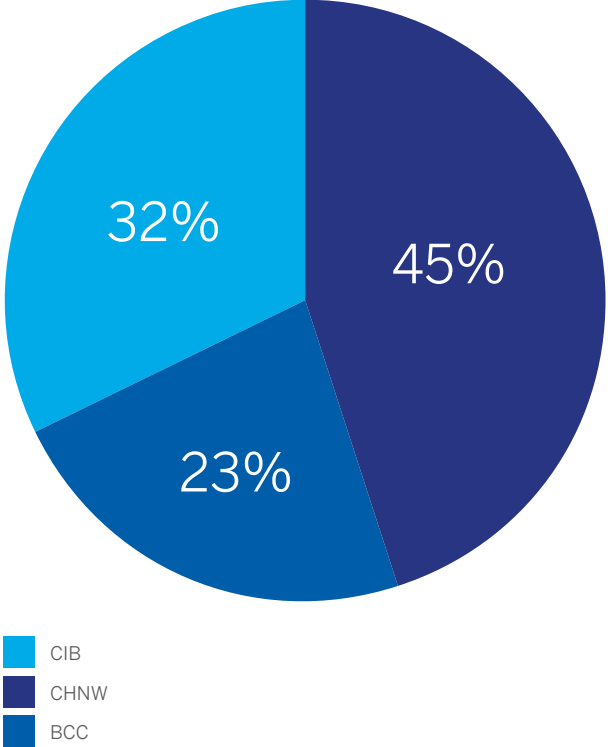
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Breakdown of operating expenses	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Staff costs	21	50,996	42,041
Other operating expenses:	21	78,478	64,606
Information technology	37	13,532	9,853
Communication expenses	40	1,781	1,273
Premises and maintenance	48	5,332	3,603
Depreciation expense	12	7,391	6,595
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.4	765	762
Deposit insurance premium	33	6,932	5,223
AMCON expenses	13	14,602	12,920
Other insurance premium	8	2,450	2,273
Auditors remuneration	16	490	422
Non-audit service fee		28	-
Professional fees	43	2,375	1,658
Administration and membership fees	(6)	2,139	2,287
Training expenses	>100	954	408
Security expenses	2	1,894	1,860
Travel and entertainment	>(100)	1,628	494
Stationery and printing	51	1,410	933
Marketing and advertising	70	5,587	3,289
Commission paid	(15)	158	185
Pension administration expense	(33)	381	566
Penalties and fines	(67)	159	481
Donations	(77)	312	1,386
Operational losses/(Gain)	(73)	148	548
Directors fees	26	935	744
Indirect tax (VAT)	32	2,408	1,830
Others	(7)	4,687	5,013
Total operating expenses	21	129,474	106,647

Operating expenses by business unit	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Consumer and High Net Worth Clients	30	57,743	44,290
Business and Commercial Clients	7	29,593	27,533
Corporate and Investment Banking	21	42,138	34,824
Operating expenses	21	129,474	106,647

Operating cost by client segment

2022

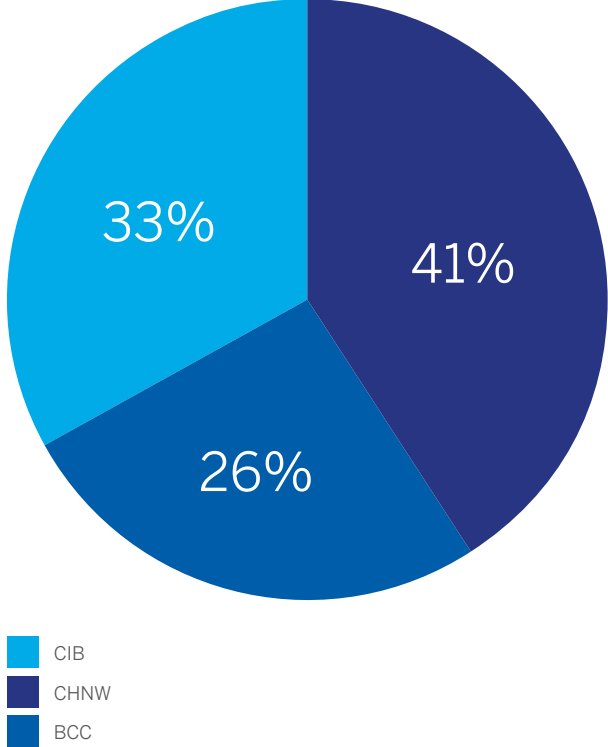


Factors impacting operating expenses

Staff cost

- The annual inflationary adjustment to salaries led to increased staff cost.
- The return to office way of working has led to increase in the premises and maintenance cost.

2021

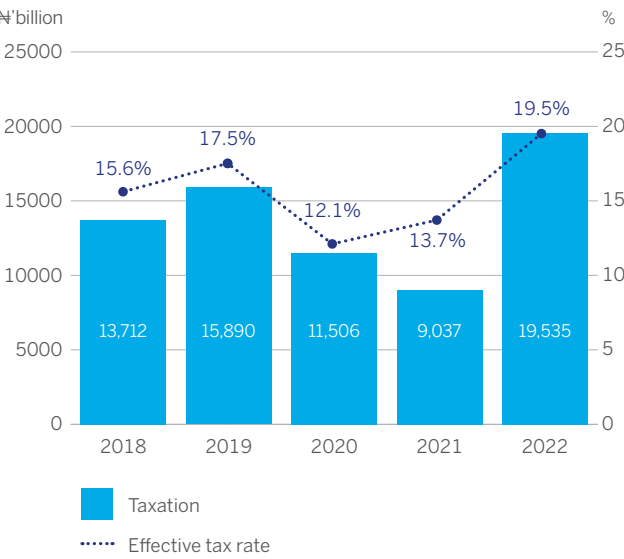


Other operating expenses

- Increase in AMCON levy due to increase in balance sheet size.
- Increase in NDIC premium arising from the increase in the value of total qualifying deposits.
- Increased information technology, marketing expenses following accelerated activities during the period.
- Cost savings were recorded from closing down some rationalised branches.

Taxation

Taxation charge and effective tax rate



Breakdown of taxation	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Current tax	88	18,579	9,871
Deferred tax	>(100)	956	(835)
Taxation per statement of profit or loss	>100	19,535	9,036

Comments

Income tax increased by over 100% to ₦19.5 billion in 2022 (2021: ₦9.04 billion). However, the tax rate increased to 19.5% from 13.7% in prior year due to 52% growth in profit before tax.

Factors impacting increase in taxation

- The expiration of the tax exemption order in January 2022 on interest earned on Treasury bills, resulted in the Bank having assessable profits which is liable to Tertiary Education Tax. Tertiary Education Tax is imposed on every Nigerian company at the rate of 2.5% of the assessable profits. In 2021, the Bank had no assessable profits and was not liable to pay Tertiary Education Tax.
- The Bank currently pays Companies Income Tax (CIT) using the minimum tax basis. The tax rate for computing minimum tax for the Bank increased from 0.25% to 0.5%. This increment was because of the changes introduced by the 2021 Finance Act.
- The YOY increase in Profit Before Tax (PBT) increased the National Information Technology Development (NITD) levy, National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) levy and Nigeria Police Trust Fund (NPTF) levy payable by the Bank. The NITD, NASENI and NPTF levies are computed at 1%, 0.25% and 0.005% of the PBT respectively.
- The Bank's Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) available for recovery from profits reduced in the current year. In line with IFRS standards, the Bank reduced its DTA position accordingly, thereby resulting in additional tax charge in the current year.

Success

partnerships built on success

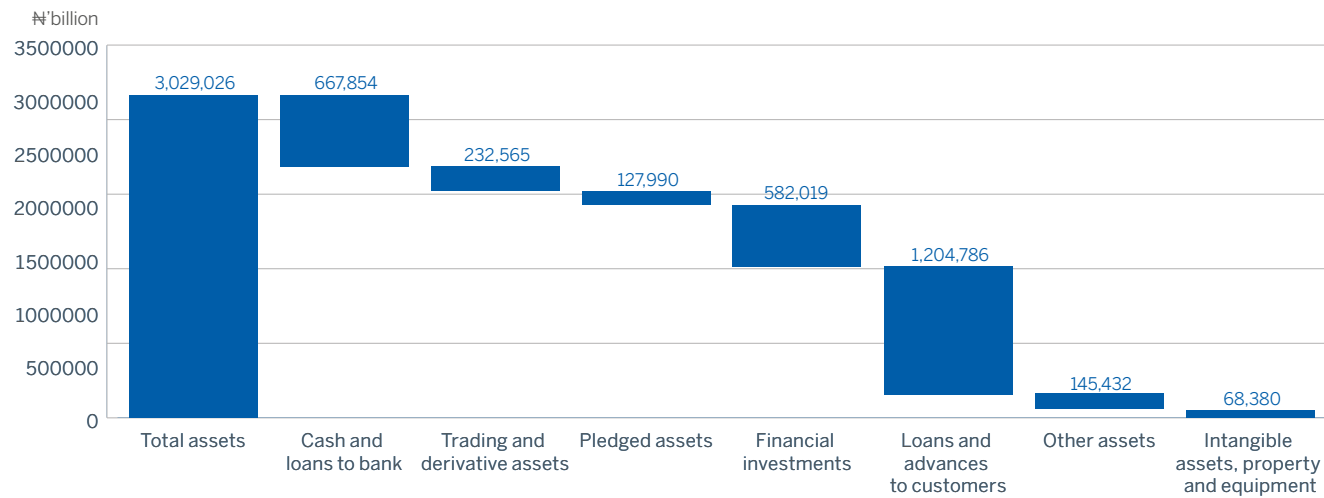
04

Balance sheet analysis

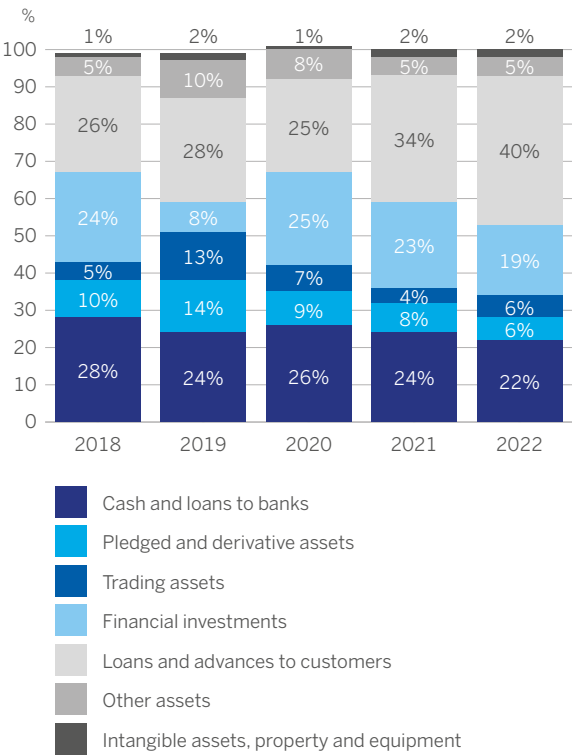
- 63 Overview of Group consolidated assets
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- 73 Funding and liquidity

Overview of Group consolidated assets

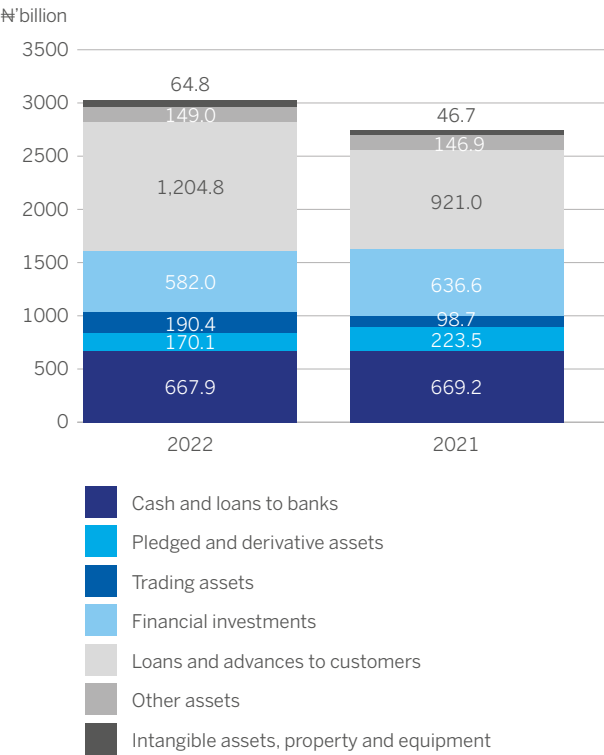
Asset composition



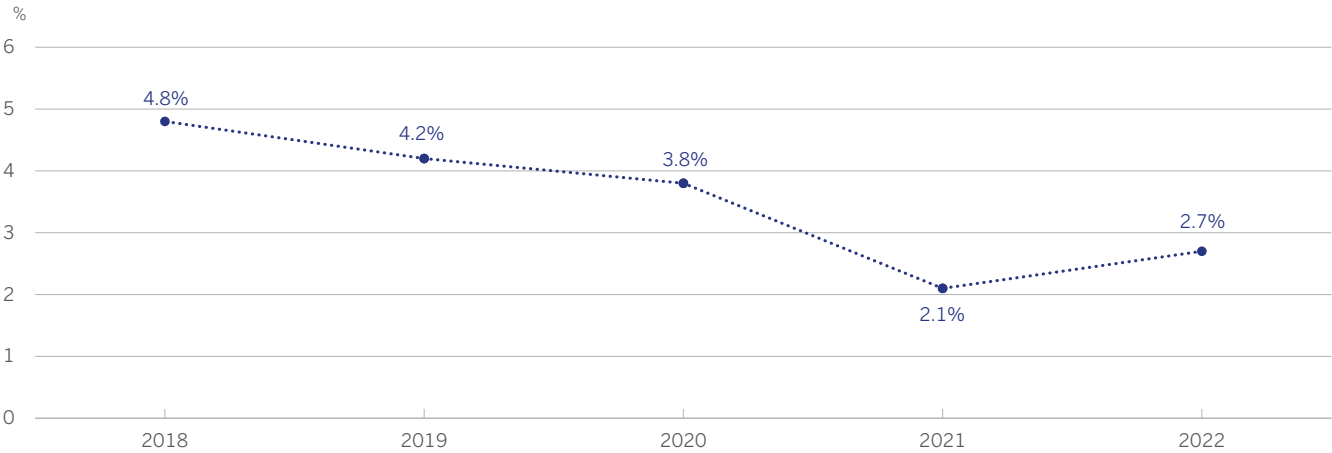
Asset mix



Breakdown of total assets



Return on assets



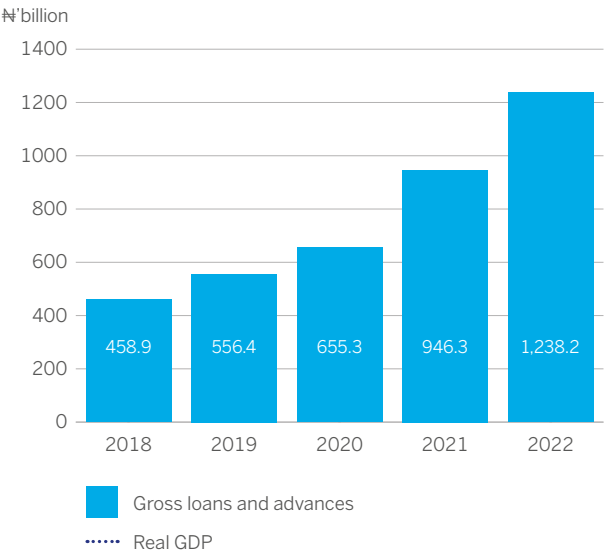
Comments

The Group's total assets increased by 10% to ₦3.03 trillion in 2022 from ₦2.74 trillion in 2021. The increase in total assets is largely from the significant growth in trading assets, loan and advances to customers and property and premises.

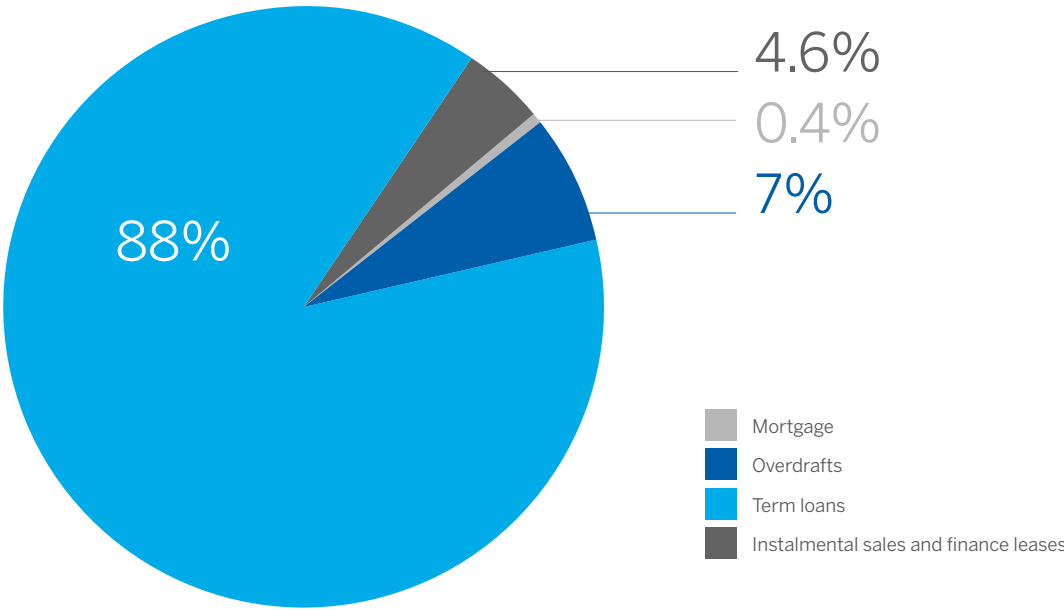
The Group's after-tax return on average assets grew to 2.7% from 2.1% achieved in 2021 due to the increase in profits coupled with the enlarged asset base.

Loans and advances

Gross loans and advances
CAGR (2018 - 2022): 28%



Composition of gross loans and advances



Breakdown of loans and advances to customers	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Gross loans and advances	31	1,238,195	946,259
Mortgage loans	12	5,372	4,781
Instalment sale and finance leases	46	57,395	39,262
Overdrafts	47	85,944	58,283
Term loans	29	1,089,484	843,933
Credit impairments	32	(33,409)	(25,215)
12-month ECL	42	(11,389)	(8,025)
Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	9	(1,403)	(1,283)
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	30	(20,617)	(15,907)
Net loans and advances	31	1,204,786	921,044

Breakdown of customer loans and advances by business unit	Consumer and High Networth Clients CHNWC ₦'million	Business and Commercial Clients BCC ₦'million	Corporate and Investment Banking CIB ₦'million	Total ₦'million
Overdrafts	5,358	52,497	28,088	85,944
Term loans	76,987	238,623	773,874	1,089,484
Instalment sale and finance leases	1,687	43,379	12,329	57,395
Mortgage loans	5,217	156	-	5,372
Total loans and advances	89,249	334,655	814,291	1,238,195

Factors impacting loans and advances

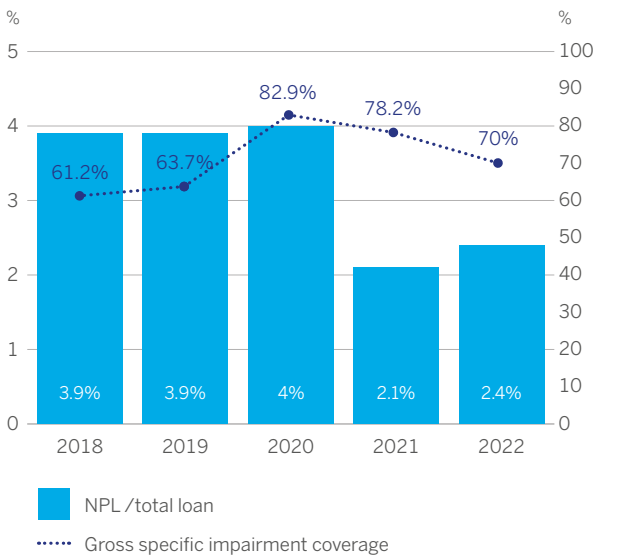
- Strong growth in loans, particularly transportation and communication, agriculture, oil and gas and manufacturing despite competitive pressure, pay-downs and maturities.
- Changes in the Foreign exchange conversion rate also impacted the loan books.
- Continued pressure on loan yields arising from fierce competition for loan creation.

Loans and advances performance

Non-performing loans



NPL and coverage ratio

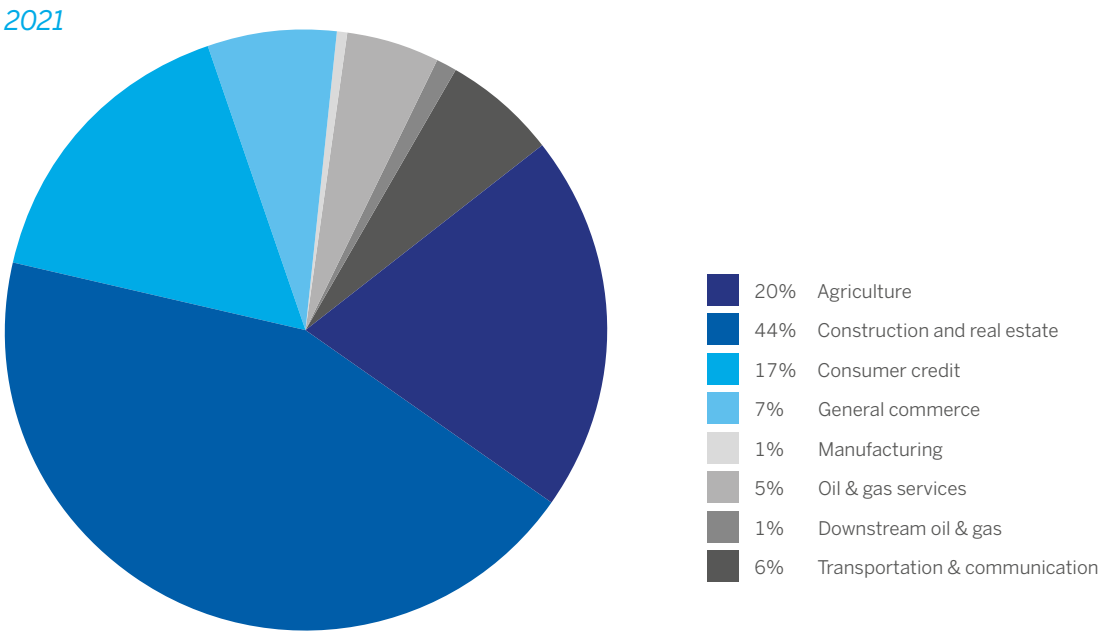
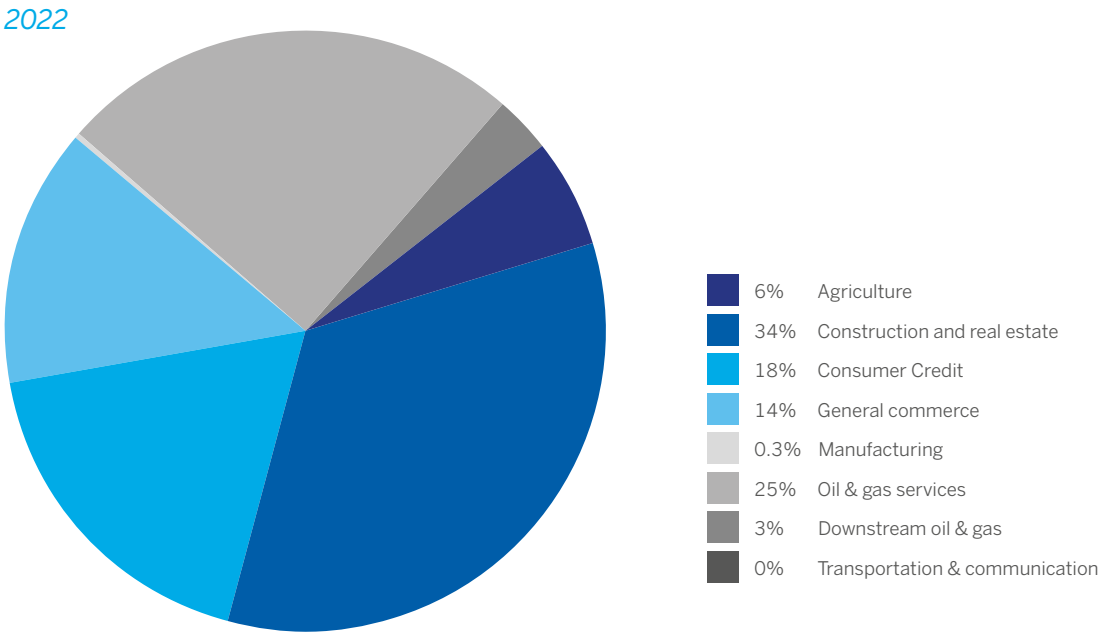


Breakdown of non-performing loans by product	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Overdrafts	(42)	2,669	4,628
Term loans	72	26,267	15,294
Instalment sales and finance leases	50	410	273
Home loans	(36)	92	143
Total non-performing loans	45	29,437	20,338

Breakdown of non-performing loans by client segment	Consumer and High Networth Clients ₦'million	Business and Commercial Clients ₦'million	CIB Clients ₦'million	Total ₦'million
Overdrafts	172	2,497	-	2,669
Term loans	4,646	11,680	9,941	26,267
Instalment sales and finance leases	82	327	-	410
Mortgage lending	92	-	-	92
Total non-performing loans	4,993	14,504	9,941	29,437

Non-performing loans by sector	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Agriculture	(59)	1,682	4,127
Construction and real estate	12	9,942	8,861
Consumer loans	59	5,350	3,356
General commerce	>100	4,133	1,409
Manufacturing	(20)	103	128
Oil & gas services	>100	7,233	1,036
Downstream oil & gas	>100	992	202
Transportation & communication	(100)	3	1,219
Gross loans and advances	45	29,437	20,338

Non-performing loans by sector



Comments

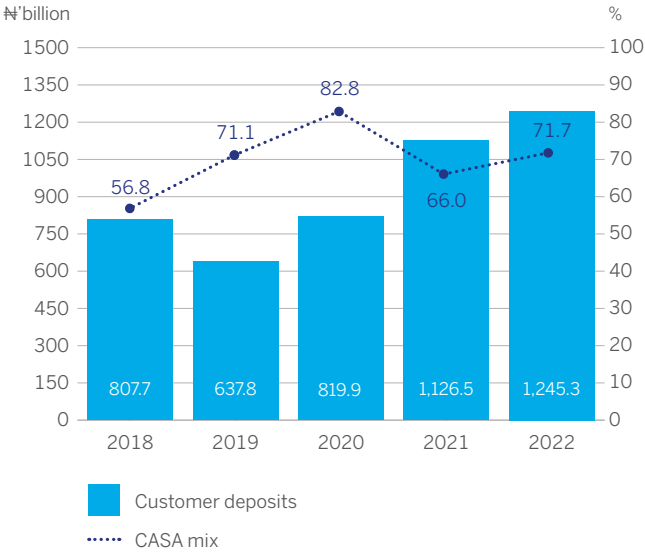
- Gross Non- performing loans increased by 45% due to additional classifications mainly in the general commerce sector, oil and gas and agricultural sector. Continued focus on quality risk asset growth also led to an increase in the ratio of gross non-performing loans to total loans to 2.4% (2021:2.1%)
- Foreign currency loans accounted for 27% of total non-performing loans.

Asset quality

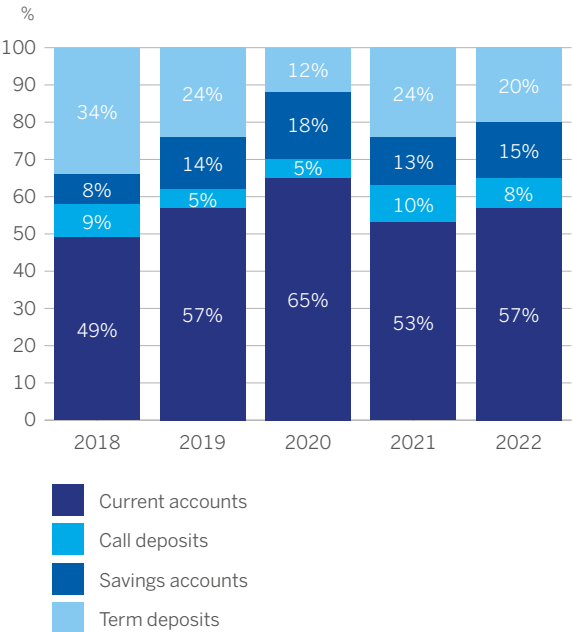
	Total Loans and advances to customers ₦'million	Balance sheet impairments for performing loans ₦'million	Stage 1 and stage 2						Stage 3														
			Neither past due nor specifically impaired			Not specifically impaired		Specifically impaired loans														Total non-performing loans ₦'million	Non-performing loans %
			Performing						Non-performing loans							Non-performing loans							
																Securities and expected recoveries on specifically impaired loans ₦'million	Net after securities and expected recoveries on specifically impaired loans ₦'million	Balance sheet impairments for non-performing specifically impaired loans ₦'million	Gross specific impairment coverage %				
			Normal monitoring ₦'million		Close monitoring ₦'million		Early Arrears ₦'million		Stage 3			Stage 3			Purchased/Originated as credit impaired	Total ₦'million							
December 2022			Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Sub-standard ₦'million	Doubtful ₦'million	Loss ₦'million	Sub-standard ₦'million	Doubtful ₦'million	Loss ₦'million									
Consumer and High Networth Clients (CHNWC)	78,519	1,095	65,920	966	-	31	6,272	1,974	963	547	1,846	-	-	-	3,356	(382)	3,738	3,738	111	3,356	4.3		
Mortgage loans	4,356	20	3,867	93	-	-	118	135	83	2	57	-	-	-	143	81	62	62	43	143	3.27		
Instalment sale and finance leases	1,553	13	1,452	-	-	-	14	47	11	20	9	-	-	-	40	(22)	62	62	154	40	2.59		
Card debtors	1,265	35	746	36	-	-	171	128	49	27	108	-	-	-	185	63	122	122	66	185	14.59		
Other loans and advances	71,345	1,027	59,855	837	-	31	5,970	1,664	820	497	1,672	-	-	-	2,989	(503)	3,492	3,492	117	2,989	4.19		
Business and Commercial Clients (BCC)	284,151	4,501	257,978	505	-	2,855	12,547	2,145	3,177	1,222	3,722	-	-	-	8,121	(1,562)	9,683	9,683	119	8,121	2.9		
Mortgage loans	425	13	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Instalment sale and finance leases	34,238	706	32,286	-	-	1,323	172	224	104	92	38	-	-	-	233	(14)	247	247	106	233	0.68		
Card debtors	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-1	-1	-	-	-		
Other loans and advances	249,483	3,781	225,263	505	-	1,532	12,374	1,920	3,073	1,130	3,685	-	-	-	7,888	(1,549)	9,437	9,437	120	7,888	3.16		
Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)	583,589	3,712	572,071	1,477	-	-	1,180	-	-	-	8,861	-	-	-	8,861	1,665	7,196	7,196	81	8,861	1.52		
Corporate loans	583,589	3,712	572,071	1,477	-	-	1,180	-	-	-	8,861	-	-	-	8,861	1,665	7,196	7,196	81	8,861	1.52		
Gross loans and advances	946,259	9,308	895,970	2,948	-	2,886	19,999	4,118	4,140	1,769	14,428	-	-	-	20,338	(279)	20,617	20,617	101	20,338	2.15		

Deposits and current accounts

Customer deposits
CAGR (2018 - 2022): 11%



Deposit mix



Breakdown of total deposits by type	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Deposits from banks	14	491,080	431,862
Other deposits from banks	14	491,080	431,862
Deposits from customers	11	1,245,346	1,126,535
Current accounts	20	710,767	591,963
Call deposits	(3)	105,253	109,013
Savings accounts	20	182,134	151,543
Term deposits	(10)	247,192	274,016
Total deposits	11	1,736,426	1,558,397

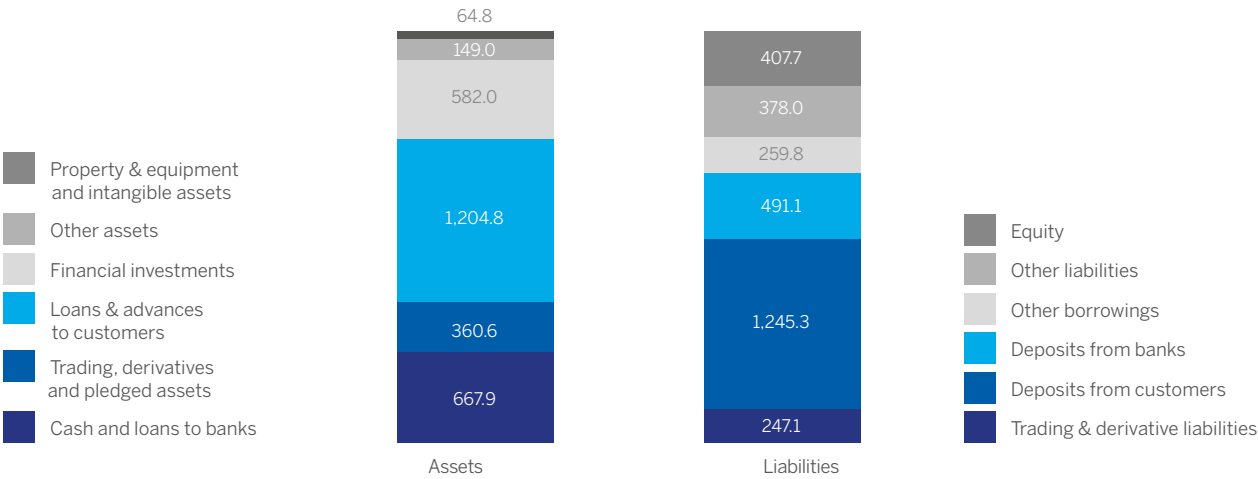
Deposit breakdown by business unit	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Consumer and High Networth Clients	14	347,037	304,784
Current deposits	8	149,996	139,427
Savings deposits	20	180,367	150,288
Call deposits	>100	1,887	759
Term deposits	3	14,787	14,310
Business and Commercial Clients	7	356,596	333,419
Current deposits	(1)	269,433	271,043
Savings deposits	(51)	621	1,255
Call deposits	49	26,579	17,786
Term deposits	38	59,963	43,335
Corporate & Investment Banking	11	541,713	488,332
Current deposits	61	292,484	181,493
Call deposits	(15)	76,787	90,468
Term deposits	(20)	172,442	216,371
Total customer deposits	11	1,245,346	1,126,535

Comments

- Increase in customer deposits by 11% driven by growth across the deposit lines.
- Growth in current deposit and savings deposit exceeded the growth in expensive deposits resulting in the improvement in the current accounts and saving accounts to deposits (CASA) ratio to 71.7% from 66.0% in 2021.

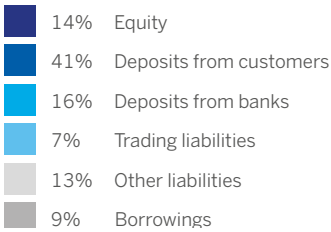
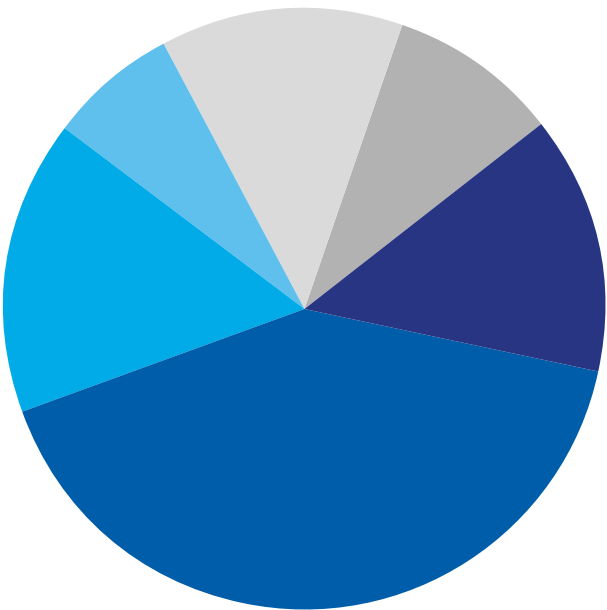
Funding and liquidity

Balance sheet funding

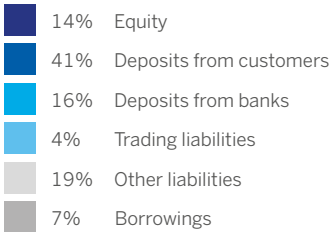
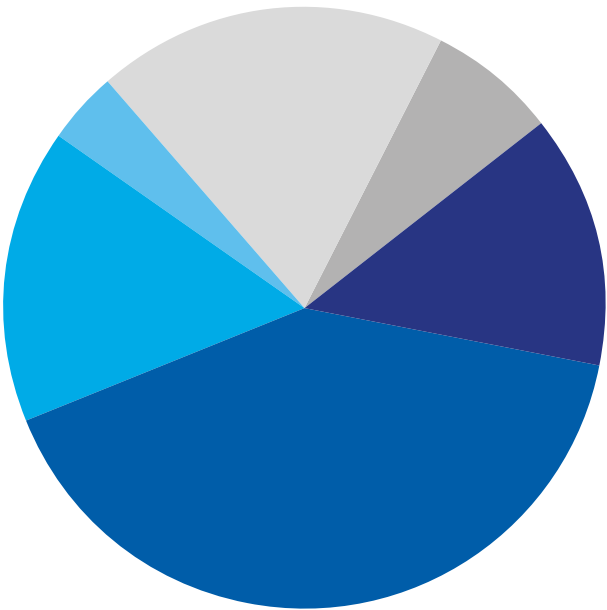


Funding mix

2022



2021



Liquidity ratio computation	Group 2022 ₦'million	Bank 2022 ₦'million	Group 2021 ₦'million	Bank 2021 ₦'million
Specified liquid assets				
Cash	18,344	18,249	14,115	14,115
Balance with CBN (net DR/CR balance, and excluding CRR)	3,230	3,230	22,701	22,701
Net balance held with banks within Nigeria	-	-	10,055	-
Treasury Bills	654,040	653,927	246,694	229,055
CBN Registered Certificates	-	-	497,110	497,110
Net Inter bank Placement with Other Banks	-	-	9,998	9,998
Federal Government of Nigeria bonds	77,100	50,050	10,268	499
Stabilisation Securities	-	-	-	-
Total assets (A)	752,714	725,456	810,942	773,479
Current liabilities				
Adjusted deposit liabilities	871,173	871,173	769,726	783,833
Net Inter bank Placements held for other Banks	14,003	14,003	-	-
Total liabilities (B)	885,176	885,176	769,726	783,833
Liquidity ratio A/B*100	85.04%	81.96%	105.35%	98.68%

Liquidity market overview Framework and governance

The nature of banking and trading activities results in a continuous exposure to liquidity risk. Liquidity problems can have an adverse impact on a group's earnings and capital and, in extreme circumstances, may even lead to the collapse of a group which is otherwise solvent.

The group's liquidity risk management framework is designed to measure and manage the liquidity position at various levels of consolidation such that payment obligations can be met at all times, under both normal and considerably stressed conditions. Under the delegated authority of the board of directors, the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) sets liquidity risk policies in accordance with regulatory requirements, international best practice and SBG defined risk appetite.

Tolerance limits, appetite thresholds and monitoring items are prudently set and reflect the group's conservative appetite for liquidity risk. ALCO is charged with ensuring ongoing compliance with liquidity risk standards and policies. The Group must, at all

times, comply with the more stringent of Standard Bank imposed tolerance limits or regulatory limits.

Liquidity and funding management

A sound and robust liquidity process is required to measure, monitor and manage liquidity exposures. The Group has incorporated the following liquidity principles as part of a cohesive liquidity management process:

- Structural liquidity mismatch management
- Maintaining minimum levels of liquid and marketable assets
- Depositor restrictions
- Loan to deposit ratio
- Interbank reliance limit
- Intra-day liquidity management
- Collateral management
- Daily cash flow management
- Liquidity stress and scenario testing

- Funding plans
- Liquidity contingency planning

The cumulative impact of these principles is monitored, at least monthly by ALCO through a process which is underpinned by a system of extensive controls. The latter includes the application of purpose-built technology, documented processes and procedures, independent oversight and regular independent reviews and evaluations of the effectiveness of the system.

The group ensures that the banking entity (Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC) is in compliance with the regulatory liquidity ratio of 30% on a daily basis.

Liquidity ratio (Bank)	Jan - Dec 2022	Jan - Dec 2021
Minimum	81.96%	91.80%
Average	107.00%	107.01%
Maximum	130.81%	118.23%

The minimum, average and maximum liquidity ratios presented in the table above are derived from daily liquidity ratio computations.

Funding and liquidity

(continued)

Structural liquidity mismatch requirements

The mismatch principle measures the group's liquidity by assessing the mismatch between its inflow and outflow of funds within different time bands on a maturity ladder. The structural liquidity mismatch is based on behaviourally adjusted cash flows which factors a probability of maturity into the various time bands. As cash flows vary significantly from the contractual position, behavioural profiling is applied to assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items with indeterminable maturity or drawdown period.

A net mismatch figure is obtained by subtracting liabilities and netting off-balance sheet positions from assets in each time band.

The group's liquidity position is assessed by means of the net cumulative mismatch position, while its liquidity mismatch performance is an aggregation of the net liquidity position in each successive time band expressed as a percentage of total funding liabilities related to the public.

Maintaining minimum levels of liquid and marketable assets

Minimum levels of prudential liquid assets are held in accordance with the prudential requirements of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). The group needs to hold additional unencumbered marketable assets, in excess of any minimum prudential liquid asset requirement, to cater for volatile depositor withdrawals, drawdowns under committed facilities, collateral calls, etc.

The following criteria apply to readily marketable securities:

- Prices must be quoted by a range of counterparties.
- The asset should have an active outright sale or repo market at all times.
- The asset may be sold or repurchased in a liquid market, for payment in cash;
- Settlement must be according to a prescribed, rather than a negotiated, timetable.

The Bank's unencumbered surplus liquidity amounted to ₦793.9 billion as at 31 December 2022.

	Change %	2022 ₦'million	2021 ₦'million
Bank unencumbered surplus liquidity			
Marketable assets	(6)	618,283	659,664
Short-term foreign currency placements		28,824	-
Total unencumbered marketable assets	(2)	647,106	659,664
Other readily accessible liquidity	(29)	146,756	207,220
Total unencumbered surplus liquidity	(8)	793,863	866,884

Depositor concentration

To ensure that the Group does not place undue reliance on any single entity as a funding source, restrictions are imposed on the short dated (0 – 3 months term) deposits accepted from any entity.

These include:

- The sum of deposits and standby facilities provided by any single deposit counterparty with

a remaining maturity of 3 months or less must not, at any time, exceed 10% of total funding related liabilities to the public

- The aggregate of deposits and standby facilities from the 10 largest single deposit counterparties with a remaining maturity of 3 months or less must not, at any time, exceed 20% of total funding related liabilities to the public.

Concentration risk limits are used to ensure that funding diversification is maintained across products, sectors, and counterparties. Primary sources of funding are in the form of deposits across a spectrum of retail and wholesale clients. As mitigants, the Group maintains marketable securities in excess of regulatory requirements in order to create a buffer for occasional breaches of concentration limits.

Depositor concentration	2022 %	2021 %
Single depositor	4	2
Top 10 depositors	18	11

Loan to deposit limit

The loan-to-deposit ratio (LDR) is used to assess the bank's liquidity by comparing the bank's total loans to its total deposits. If the ratio is too high, it might potentially mean that the bank may not have enough liquidity to cover any unforeseen funding requirements, and conversely, if the ratio is too low, the bank may not be earning as much as it could be. The group, through its banking subsidiary is expected to maintain a regulatory daily minimum loan to deposit threshold of 65%. The banking subsidiary's LDR 31 December 2022 was 82.56% (December 2021: 72.08%).

Intra-day liquidity management

The group ensures it manages its daily exposures in respect of payment and settlement systems. Counterparties may view the failure to settle payments when expected as a sign of financial weakness and in turn delay payments to the group. This can also disrupt the functioning of payment and settlement systems. At a minimum, the following operational elements are included in the group's intra-day liquidity management:

- capacity to measure expected daily gross liquidity inflows and outflows, including anticipated timing where possible;
- capacity to monitor its intraday liquidity positions, including available credit and collateral;
- sufficient intraday funding to meet its objectives;
- ability to manage and mobilise collateral as required;
- robust capacity to manage the timing of its intraday outflows;
- readiness to deal with unexpected disruptions to its intraday liquidity flows.

Daily cash flow management

The group generates a daily report to monitor significant cash flows. Maturities and withdrawals are forecast at least 3-months in advance and management is alerted to large outflows. The report, which is made available to the funding team, ALM and market risk also summarises material daily new deposit as well as the interbank and top depositor reliance (by value and product). The daily cash flow management report forms an integral part of the ongoing liquidity management process and is a crucial tool to proactively anticipate and plan for large cash outflows.

Interbank reliance

Interbank funding traditionally is seen as the most volatile and least stable source of funding, easily influenced by market sentiment and prone to flight under stress situations. Consequently, to ensure prudent liquidity management is enforced, the group restricts the local currency interbank funding as a proportion of the local currency funding base to a maximum of 15% of the total local currency funding base.

Liquidity stress testing and scenario analysis

Anticipated on- and off-balance sheet cash flows are subjected to a variety of group specific and systemic stress scenarios in order to evaluate the impact of unlikely but plausible stress events on liquidity positions. Scenarios are based on both historical events, such as past emerging markets crises, past local financial markets crisis and hypothetical events, such as an entity specific crisis. The results obtained from stress testing provide meaningful input when defining target liquidity risk positions.

05

Capital Management

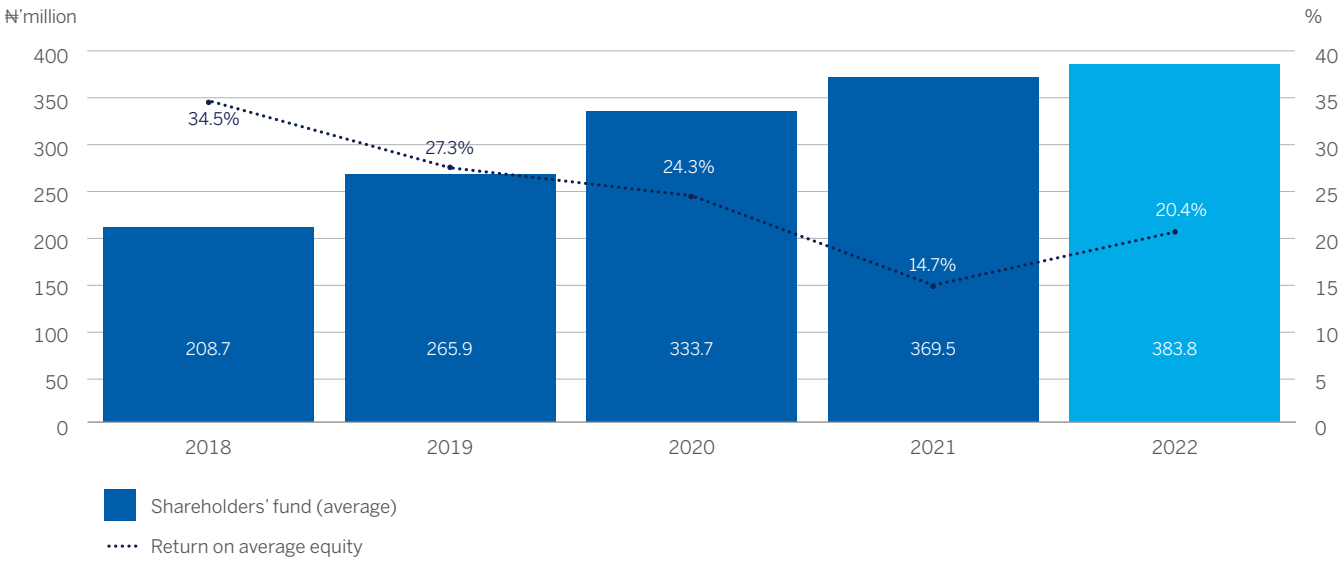
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80 Risk-weighted assets

Progress

partnerships built
on progress

Return on ordinary equity

Average shareholders' fund and return on equity

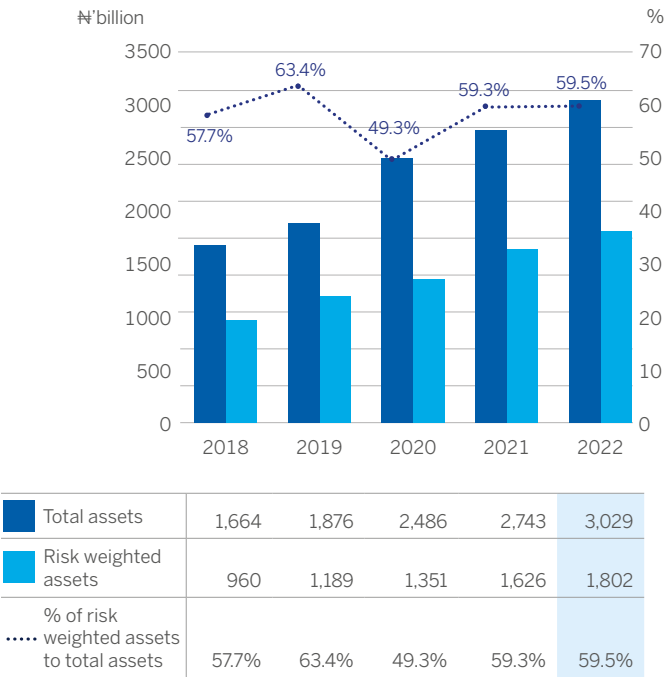


Comments

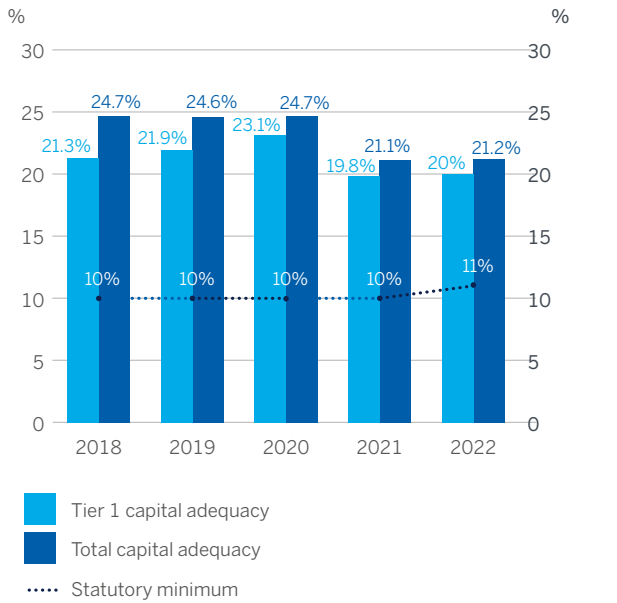
The average shareholders' funds grew by 9% to close at ₦383.8 billion in 2022 from ₦369 billion recorded in 2021. The return on average equity grew to 20.4% from 14.7% achieved in 2021 on account of the increase in profits coupled with the increase in the equity base.

Risk-weighted assets

Total assets and risk weighted assets



Capital adequacy ratio



	Group 2022 ₦'million	Bank 2022 ₦'million	Group 2021 ₦'million	Bank 2021 ₦'million
Capital adequacy computation				
Tier I capital	359,544	242,151	321,917	207,305
Tier II capital	22,154	19,641	21,522	19,633
Total qualifying capital	381,698	261,792	343,439	226,938
Risk weighted assets				
Credit risk	1,417,470	1,276,363	1,224,036	1,122,528
Operational risk	348,878	237,015	348,878	237,015
Market risk	35,576	31,739	52,924	46,398
Risk weighted assets	1,801,924	1,545,117	1,625,838	1,405,941
Capital adequacy				
Tier I	20.0%	15.7%	19.8%	14.7%
Tier II	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Total	21.2%	16.9%	21.1%	16.1%

Comments

The Group held adequate capital to support its business in 2022 with capital adequacy ratios well above the statutory minimum.

The Group's total capital adequacy ratio closed the year at 22.8% (Bank 18.4%), while the tier 1 capital adequacy ratio stood at 21.6% (Bank 17.1%).

06

Market and shareholder information

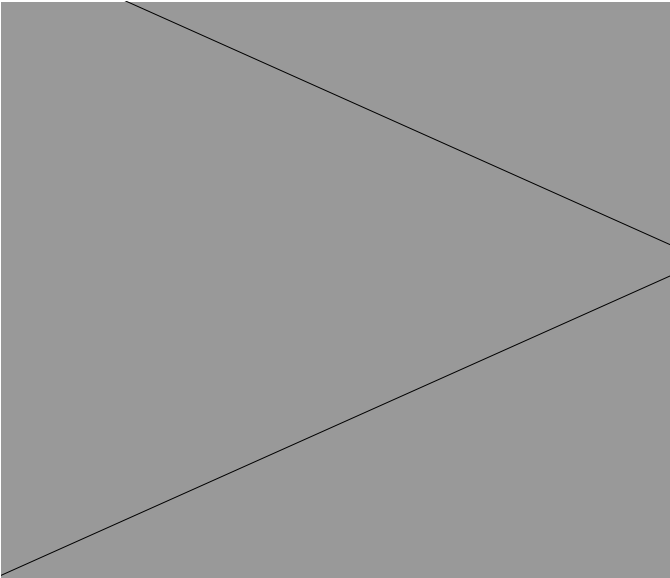
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Technology

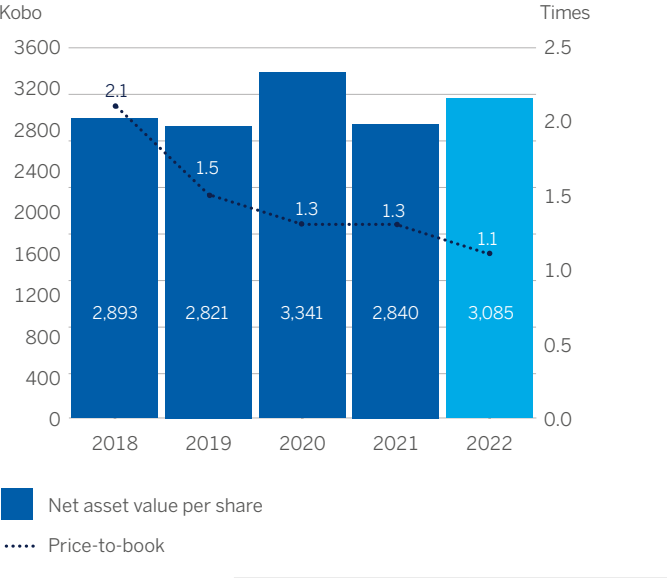
partnerships built on technology

Market capitalisation and price-to-book ratio

Market capitalisation



Net asset value per share and price-to-book



		Change %	2022	2021
Number of shares at the end of the year	thousands	0	12,956,997	12,956,997
Net asset value	₦'million	9	399,662	368,016
Net asset value per share	kobo	9	3,085	2,840
Share price at the end of the year	kobo	(7)	3,345	3,600
Market capitalisation at end of the year	₦'billion	(7)	433	466
Price-to-book at end of the year	times	(17)	1.1	1.3

Comments

Stanbic IBTC’s share price declined by 7% YoY to close at ₦33.45 in 2022 (December 2021: ₦52.90) due to the bearish market, the price adjustment and divestment from stock by some investors.

Accordingly, the Stanbic IBTC’s market capitalisation decreased by 7% to ₦433.4 billion at the end of 2022 due to the decrease in share price which was partly offset by the increase in outstanding shares.

Dividend history

Period ended	Dividend type	Total dividend declared* ₦	Dividend per share Kobo
2022	Interim:	6,313,700,595	150
2021	Interim:	3,836,172,701	200
	Final:	7,576,439,936	150
2020	Interim:	1,318,592,879	40
	Final:	11,866,653,152	360
2019	Interim:	2,197,589,117	100
	Final:	4,355,729,540	200
2018	Interim:	2,767,915,163	100
	Final:	3,827,994,326	150
2017	Interim:	1,494,304,738	60
	Final:	1,712,614,735	50
2016	Final:	210,646,919	6

* Amounts represent cash dividend paid less of withholding tax

Equity and range analysis

The shareholding pattern of the Group as at 31 December 2022

Share range	No of shareholders	% shareholders	No of holding	% holding
1-1,000	39,639	41.9%	23,156,056	0.18%
1001-5,000	35,640	37.7%	82,360,748	0.64%
5,001-10,000	9,104	9.6%	63,367,837	0.49%
10,001-50,000	7,767	8.2%	161,684,886	1.25%
50,001-100,000	1,143	1.2%	79,857,888	0.62%
100,001-500,000	924	1.0%	185,016,959	1.43%
500,001-1,000,000	132	0.1%	90,105,218	0.70%
1,000,001-5,000,000	114	0.1%	247,079,200	1.91%
5,000,001-10,000,000	16	0.0%	112,037,439	0.86%
10,000,001-50,000,000	36	0.0%	759,006,828	5.86%
50,000,001-100,000,000	13	0.0%	954,522,321	7.37%
100,000,001 - 12,956,997,163	8	0.0%	10,198,801,783	78.71%
Grand Total	94,536	100.0%	12,956,997,163	100.0%

Significant shareholding of 5% and above

Shareholder	No of shares held 31 December 2022	Percentage shareholding 31 December 2022	No of shares held 31 December 2021	Percentage shareholding 31 December 2021
Stanbic Africa Holdings Limited	8,752,863,865	67.55%	8,747,863,865	67.51%

Teamwork

partnerships built on teamwork

07

Other information

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Financial and other definitions
Contact details

Financial and other definitions

Term	Definition
Return on average equity (ROE) %	Profit after tax as a percentage of annual average ordinary shareholders' funds
Basic earnings per ordinary share (EPS)	Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue
CAGR (%)	Compound annual growth rate
Cost-to-income ratio (%)	Operating expenses as a percentage of total income
Credit loss ratio (%)	Total impairment charges on loans and advances per the income statement as a percentage of gross loans and advances
Dividend cover (times)	Earnings per share divided by dividend per share
Dividend per share (kobo)	Total dividends to ordinary shareholders including dividends and scrip distributions declared per share in respect of the period
Gross specific impairment coverage	Balance sheet impairments for non-performing specifically impaired loans as a percentage of specifically impaired loans
Net asset value (₦'million)	Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders
Net asset value per share (kobo)	Net asset value divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue at the end of the period
Net interest margin (%)	Net interest income as a percentage of average of total assets less derivative assets
Non-interest revenue to total income (%)	Non-interest revenue as a percentage of total income
Non-performing loans ratio (%)	Total non-performing loans as a percentage of gross loans and advances
Price-to-book ratio (times)	Market capitalisation divided by net asset value
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholder	Profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders, calculated as profit for the period less minority interests
Profit for the period (₦'million)	Income statement profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and minorities shareholders for the period
Provisions for non-performing loans	Provisions for specific identified credit losses (₦'million)
Shares in issue (number)	Number of ordinary shares in issue as listed on the floor of the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE)
Total capital adequacy ratio (%)	Total regulatory capital as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets
Turnover in shares traded (%)	Number of shares traded during the period as a percentage of the weighted average number of shares
Weighted average number of shares	The weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period as recorded on the NSE

Contact details



Remilekun Ishola
Head, Investor Relations
T: +234 1 4228501
E: remilekun.ishola@stanbicibtc.com



Kunle Adedeji
Chief Financial Officer
T: +234 1 4228767
E: kunle.adedeji@stanbicibtc.com



Chidi Okezie
Company Secretary
T: +234 1 4228695
E: chidi.okezie@stanbicibtc.com

Registered address

IBTC Place, PO Box 71707,
Walter Carrington crescent,
Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria
E: InvestorRelationsNigeria@stanbicibtc.com

Designed and produced by Creative Interpartners, London
Email: ci@creativeinterpartners.co.uk

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