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VICTORIA

COMMERCIAL BANK

ANNUAL REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

VICTORIA COMMERCIAL BANK PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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2024

ANNUAL REPORT

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BANK INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ketaki Sheth *
(Chair of the Board)

Yogesh K. Pattni, Ph.D
(Chief Executive Officer)

Sylvano O. Kola
Mihir Chalishazar
Raminder Bir Singh
Fiona Mungai
Mahesh P. Acharya
(Retired on 13 June 2024)

*BRITISH

COMPANY SECRETARY

Kaplan & Stratton
Williamson House, 4th Ngong Avenue
P.O. Box 40111-00100
Nairobi, Kenya

REGISTERED OFFICE

Victoria Commercial Bank PLC
Victoria Towers
Mezzanine Floor
Kilimanjaro Avenue, Upper Hill
P.O. Box 41114-00100
Nairobi, Kenya

AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Certified Public Accountants (Kenya)
PwC Tower, Waiyaki Way/Chiromo Road, Westlands
P.O. Box 43963-00100
Nairobi, Kenya

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Yogesh K. Pattni
Ph.D., Chief Executive Officer

Poonam Shah
Chief Business Officer, Assets

Azmina Pattni
Chief Business Officer, Deposits

Hezron Kamau
Chief Finance Officer

Kalpesh K. Jotangia
Chief Operating Officer

Juliet Nyambisa
Head of Risk and Compliance

Alpesh C. Parmar
Head of Treasury

Mitesh Chouhan
Chief Credit Officer

Fiddelice Otwani
Head P.O.D

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS

Standard Chartered Bank
New York

Standard Chartered Bank
London

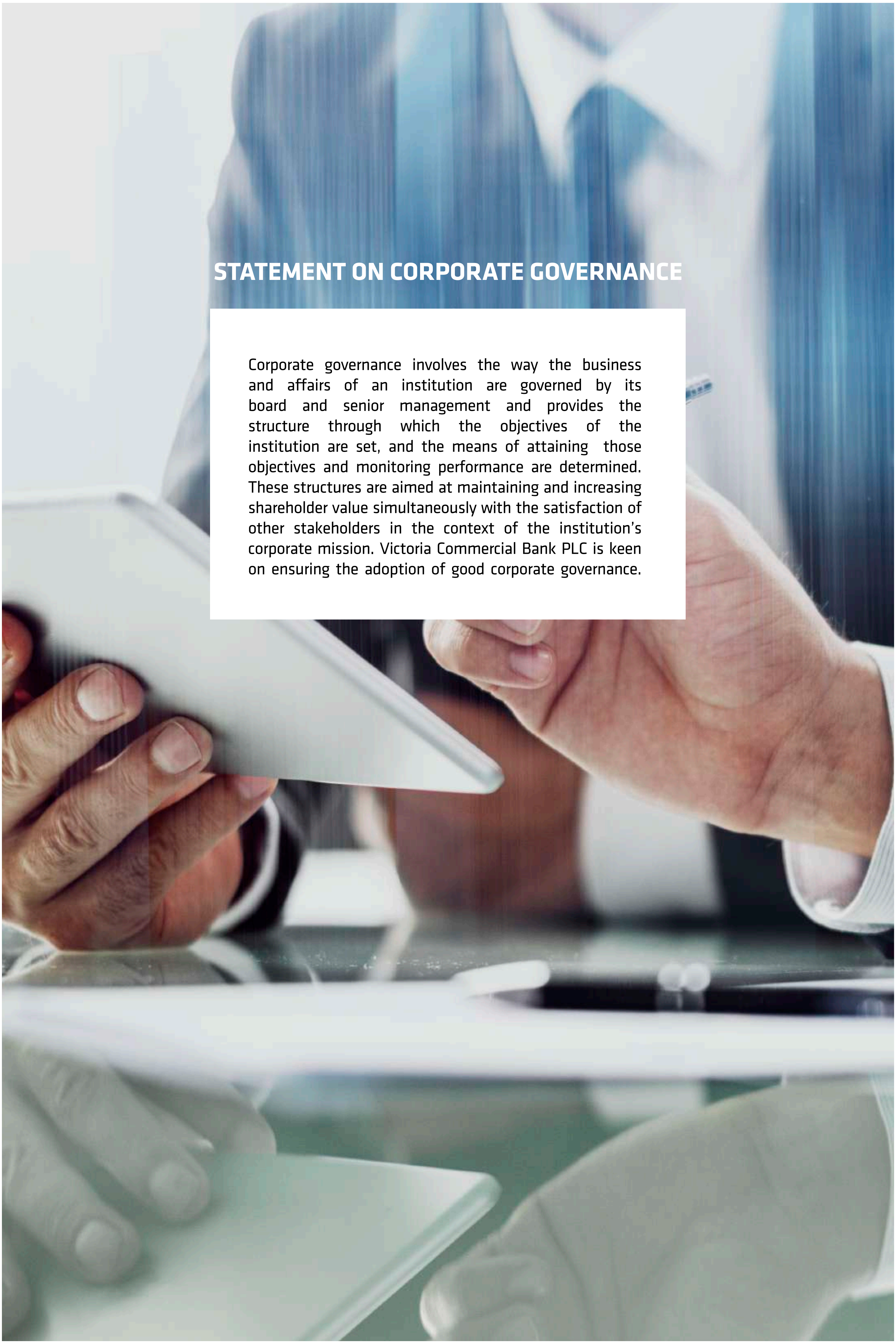
Standard Chartered Bank
Frankfurt

Standard Chartered Bank
Tokyo

Crown Agents Bank
London

MAIN LAWYERS

Njoroge Regeru & Company Advocates
Kisilu Wandati & Company Advocates
MAK & Partners Advocates
Anjarwalla and Khanna Advocates
Coulson Harney LLP



STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance involves the way the business and affairs of an institution are governed by its board and senior management and provides the structure through which the objectives of the institution are set, and the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring performance are determined. These structures are aimed at maintaining and increasing shareholder value simultaneously with the satisfaction of other stakeholders in the context of the institution's corporate mission. Victoria Commercial Bank PLC is keen on ensuring the adoption of good corporate governance.

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is composed of the Chairperson of the Board, non-executive directors, Independent non-executive directors, and an executive director who is the Bank's Chief Executive Officer. The directors have extensive business and professional experience applied in their oversight role of the Bank's strategy and operations.

The Board meets regularly to review the Bank's performance against business plans in addition to formulating and implementing strategy as well as discharge its duties relating to the corporate accountability and associated risks in terms of management, assurance, and reporting.

The Central Bank of Kenya Prudential Guidelines require that appointment of all directors must be approved by Central Bank, a requirement that the Bank has complied with since inception.

The Board has delegated authority for the conduct of the day-to-day business to the Management.However, the Board retains ultimate responsibility for establishing and maintaining the Bank's overall internal control of financial, operational and compliance issues.

The Board has four main functional committees (Audit, Credit, Nomination and Remuneration, and Risk Management) which meet at least on quarterly basis with the main functions outlined below. These are supported by Management committees charged with implementing various decisions of the Board.

All the Directors are committed to act honestly and in the best interests of the Bank. The Board also ensures that the Directors' personal interests do not conflict with their duty to the Bank and to all the stakeholders.

The following are the Board and management committees of the Bank with brief description of their key role, composition, and membership as well as the frequency of the meetings.

BOARD AUDIT COMMITTEE (BAC)

This Committee provides independent oversight of the Bank's financial reporting and internal control system, ensure checks and balances within the Bank are in place and recommends remedial actions regularly.

The committee comprises of non-executive directors. The Chairperson of the Committee can invite members to attend meetings as may be deemed necessary.

The external and internal auditors of the Bank have free access to the Audit Committee. The Auditors can request the Chairperson of the Committee to convene a meeting to consider any matter that the auditors believe should be brought to the attention of directors or shareholders.

The BAC is chaired by an independent non-executive director and meets once every quarter as per its terms of reference.

This Committee assists the board of directors in the discharge of its duties relating to the corporate accountability and associated risks in terms of management, assurance, and reporting. The responsibility to ensure quality, integrity and reliability of the Bank's risk management is delegated to the BRMC.

The committee comprises of non-executive directors. The Chairperson of the Committee invites members to attend meetings as may be deemed necessary.

The Risk and Compliance function of the Bank has free access to the BRMC.

The BRMC is chaired by an independent non-executive director and meets once every quarter as per its terms of reference.

This Committee assists the board of directors in reviewing and overseeing the overall lending of the Bank. The committee also monitors and reviews the quality of the Banks' portfolio and ensures adequate levels of loan loss provisions are maintained. The BCC deliberates and considers loan applications beyond the discretionary limits of the Credit Risk Management Committee.

The Committee comprises of two non-executive directors and the Chief Executive Officer, who is an executive director.

The BCC is chaired by an independent non-executive director and meets once every quarter as per its terms of reference. In addition, the Chairperson of the Committee can invite members to attend meetings as may be deemed necessary.

BOARD NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (BNRC)

The objective of this Committee is to assist the Board undertake structured assessment of candidates for membership of the Board and senior executives as well as regular review of structure, size and composition of the Board and make recommendations on any adjustments deemed necessary.

The Committee also oversees the compensation system's design and operation in line with clearly defined remuneration principles. The Committee comprises of non-executive directors and the ChiefExecutive Officer, who is an executive director.

The BNRC is chaired by an independent non-executive director and meets at least twice every year as per its terms of reference.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EXCO)

This committee is the link between the Board and the management of the Bank. It assists the Chief Executive Officer in implementing operational plans, the annual budget and periodic review of the Bank's overall strategies.

The Committee comprises of the senior management of the Bank.

The Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank and meets at a minimum twice per month unless otherwise notified by the Chairperson to the committee.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES COMMITTEE (ALCO)

ALCO is responsible for monitoring and managing the assets and liabilities of the Bank. This includes managing interest rate movements, liquidity, treasury risk management, cost of funds/margins, reviewing and monitoring Bank deposit base, foreign exchange exposure and capital adequacy. The Committee also recommends appropriate steps with regards to the areas above in line with the CBK/Risk Management guidelines.

The Committee comprises mainly of the executive team and is chaired by the Head of Treasury.

The Committee meets at a minimum once a month as per its terms of reference.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The objectives of the Credit Risk Management Committee are to review, oversee, decline, or approve the credit facilities in line with the lending policy set by the Board Credit Committee.

The committee also deals with the day-to-day management of loans and advances as well as off - balance sheet facilities in accordance with the credit policies of the Bank.

The committee is chaired by the Chief Credit Officer. Other members are the senior management team, relationship managers, credit manager, legal officer, and the committee secretary. The committee reports to the Board Credit Committee.

The Committee meets monthly as per its terms of reference.

ICT STEERING COMMITTEE

The responsibilities of the ICT steering committee include directing the investigation and development of ICT requirements; developing long-term strategies and plans for ICT services; recommending and implementing approved systems, policies, and strategies; recommending and approving hardware and software changes; ensuring accurate management information is available on a timely and reliable manner and that appropriate security arrangements are in place including information security.

The Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer and membership consists of representatives from senior management, the IT function, Credit Manager, Operations Officer as well as the Project Manager.

The Committee meets once every three months as per its terms of reference.

INSIDER LENDING

The Bank complies with the requirements of CBK Prudential Guidelines and the Banking Act with regards to insider lending.

CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICS

The Bank adheres to the banking code of ethics which requires all employees to conduct business with high integrity. The code of conduct ensures that all actions are in the overall best interests of the Bank and reflects commitment to maintaining the highest standards of integrity, ethical behaviour and compliance with all applicable internal and external laws and regulations.

All the Bank's Directors and employees adhere to the principles of the Code of Conduct in all their dealings on behalf of the Bank.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Persons empowered with decision-making authority such as the directors and management are required to exercise care to avoid situations that may give rise to a conflict of interest. The Bank has adopted a code of conduct and ethics to ensure potential conflicts can be identified and managed appropriately.

RELATIONSHIP WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The shareholders' role is to appoint the Board of Directors and independent auditors. This role is extended to holding the Board accountable and responsible for efficient and effective governance of the Bank for the mutual good of the various stakeholders.

ANTI-BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION POSITION

The Bank has a zero-tolerance attitude to bribery and corruption and is fully committed to maintaining ethical behavior in its relationships with its various stakeholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS EVALUATION

The Board, on an annual basis, carries out a self-assessment of its members. Each Board member evaluates fellow Board members as well as the Chairperson of the Board. An evaluation of the performance of the Chief Executive Officer during the period under review is also carried out.

The assessment is broad based and encompasses all aspects of management of the business and particularly the contribution of each Board member. Effectiveness, participation, attendance, and cooperation amongst directors also form part of the basis of the assessment. Mix of skills and experiences of each director are taken into consideration. All directors and the Chairperson of the Board will continue making these assessments on an annual basis.

ATTENDANCE TO BOARD MEETINGS

	JAN 29.2024	*FEB 29.2024*	*MAR 04.2024*	*MAR 26.2024*	*APR 23.2024*	*MAY 20.2024*	*MAY 28.2024*	*AUG 09.2024*	*AUG 14.2024*	*SEP 24.2024*	*OCT 29.2024*	*NOV 28.2024*
Ketaki Sheth *Chair of the Board*	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Yogesh K. Pattni *CEO*	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Raminder Bir Singh	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Mihir Chalishazar	P	P	P	P	AP	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Mahesh P. Acharya	P	P	P	AP	P	P	P	R	R	R	R	R
Slyvano O. Kola	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Fiona Mungai	P	P	P	P	AP	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

P - Present **AP - Apology** **R - Retired**

INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Board is committed to managing risk and to controlling the business and financial activities of the Bank in a manner which enables it to maximize profitable business opportunities, avoid or reduce risks which can cause loss or reputational damage and ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

GOING CONCERN

The Board is satisfied that the Bank has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. For this reason, it continues to adopt the going concern basis when preparing the financial statements and carrying out its business objectives in pursuit of the Bank's vision and strategic goals.


INFORMATION

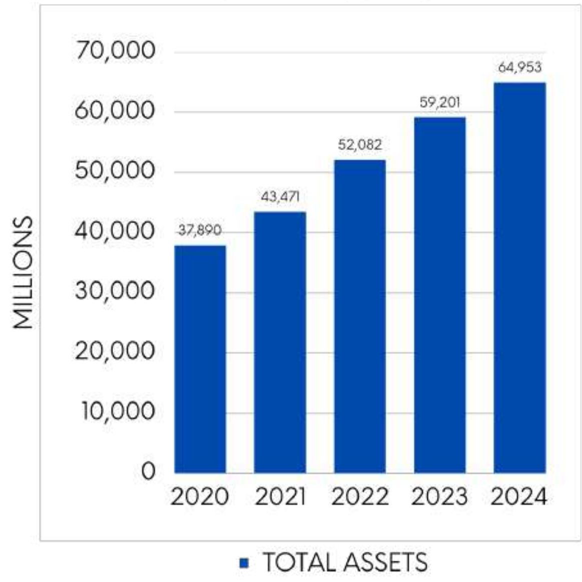
FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL REVIEW

BALANCE SHEET	2020 Shs'000	2021 Shs'000	2022 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000	2024 Shs'000
Assets					
Government securities	7,822,250	8,029,609	7,992,171	7,227,366	8,755,118
Loans and advances to customers	23,815,461	28,605,469	34,384,062	41,348,964	39,929,783
Property and equipment	374,075	324,102	747,943	924,145	924,560
Other assets	5,878,357	6,511,747	8,957,856	9,700,275	15,343,694
Total assets	**37,890,143**	**43,470,927**	**52,082,032**	**59,200,750**	**64,953,155**
Liabilities					
Customer deposits	28,286,342	32,364,457	38,908,327	39,898,096	51,449,882
Borrowings	2,097,604	2,048,357	4,226,877	5,664,037	3,142,780
Other liabilities	761,601	2,070,355	1,628,563	6,039,939	2,080,355
Total liabilities	**31,145,547**	**36,483,169**	**44,763,767**	**51,602,072**	**56,673,017**
Shareholder's funds	**6,744,596**	**6,987,758**	**7,318,265**	**7,598,678**	**8,280,138**
Total equity and liabilities	**37,890,143**	**43,470,927**	**52,082,032**	**59,200,750**	**64,953,155**

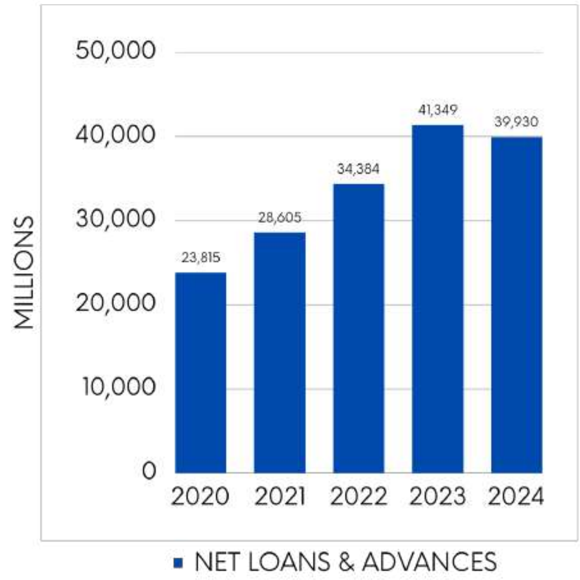
INCOME STATEMENT					
Interest income	3,722,937	4,211,896	5,002,796	6,375,637	7,976,451
Interest expense	(1,839,309)	(1,956,656)	(2,638,045)	(4,062,539)	(5,611,305)
Net interest income	**1,883,628**	**2,255,240**	**2,364,751**	**2,313,098**	**2,365,146**
Non-Interest income	272,331	252,634	324,712	386,288	346,482
Operating income	**2,155,959**	**2,507,874**	**2,689,463**	**2,699,386**	**2,711,628**
Credit impairment charge	(760,494)	(963,816)	(772,710)	(455,000)	(532,326)
Other operating expenses	(915,248)	(1,021,976)	(1,215,257)	(1,463,462)	(1,622,917)
Profit before income tax and exceptional items	**480,217**	**522,082**	**701,496**	**780,924**	**556,385**
Exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before tax after exceptional items	**480,217**	**522,082**	**701,496**	**780,924**	**556,385**
Income tax expense	31,698	(55,571)	(52,012)	(57,366)	9,644
Profit for the year	**511,915**	**466,511**	**649,484**	**723,558**	**566,029**

PERFORMANCE RATIOS					
Earnings per share (Shs)	12.21	11.13	15.49	17.26	13.50
Dividend Per share (Shs)	-	2.50	2.75	3.75	3.00
Return on average shareholder's funds	7.81%	6.79%	9.81%	10.47%	7.01%
Return on average assets	1.40%	1.28%	1.47%	1.40%	0.90%
Gross Non-performing loans to total loans and advances	6.63%	13.96%	12.13%	10.59%	13.91%
Net Non-performing loan to total loans and advances	1.53%	6.37%	3.90%	3.77%	5.75%
Net advances to customer deposits (%)	84.19%	88.39%	88.37%	103.64%	77.61%

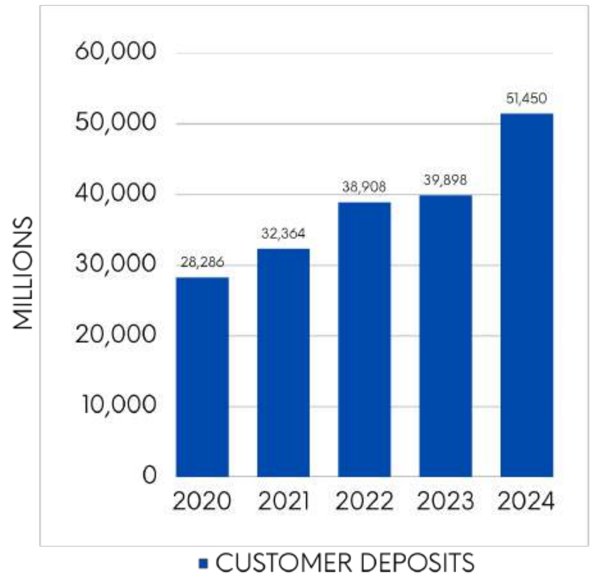
TOTAL ASSETS



NET LOANS & ADVANCES

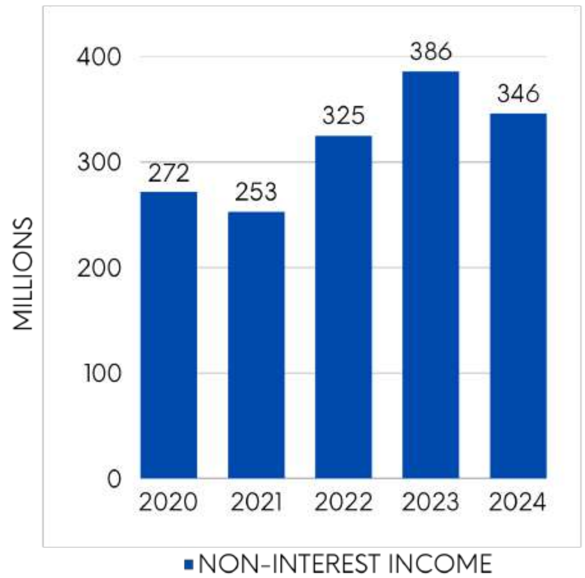


CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

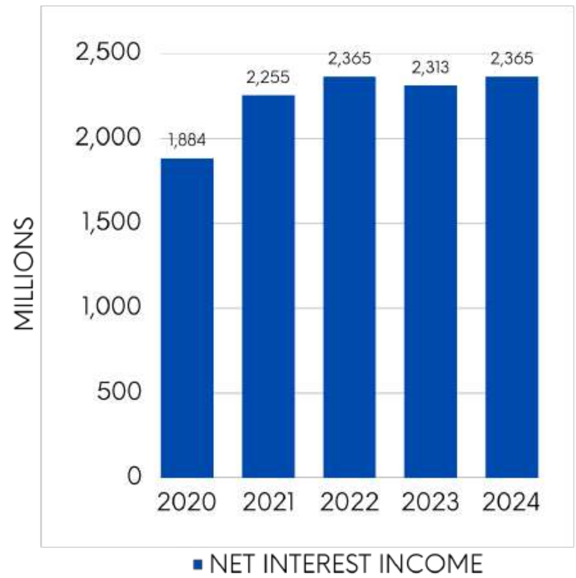


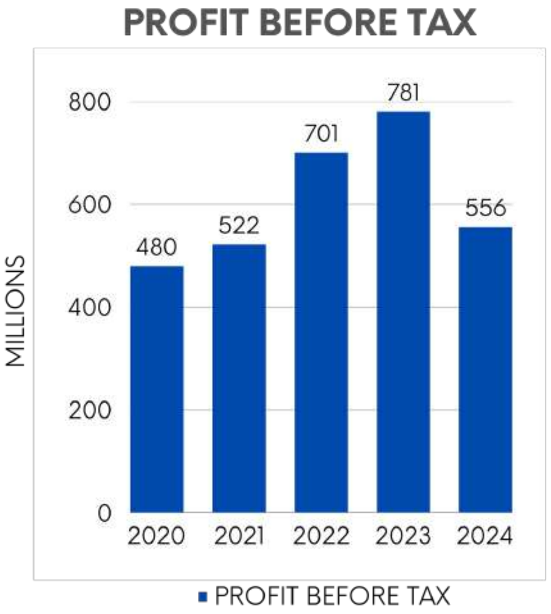
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

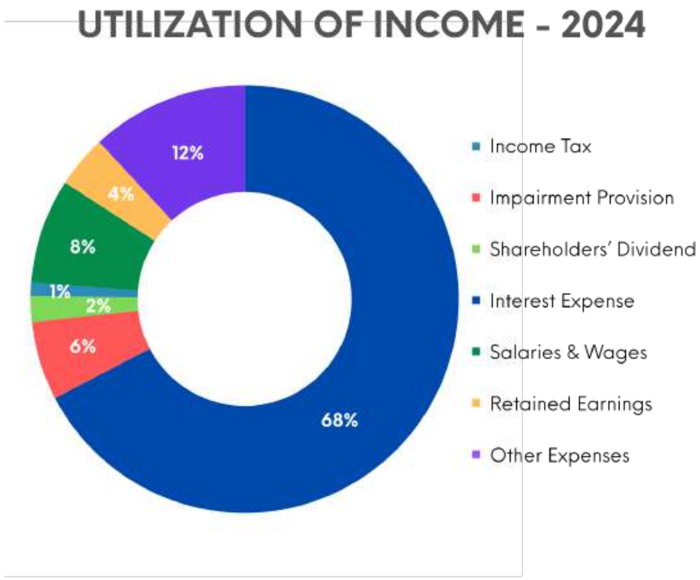
NON-INTEREST INCOME

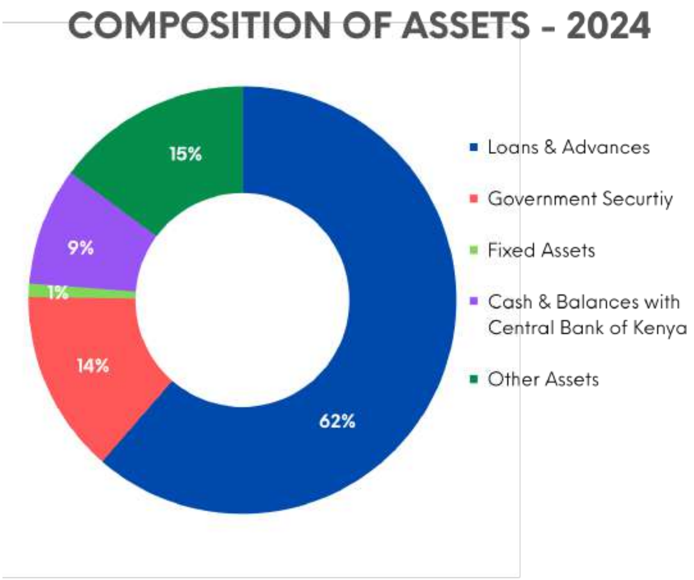


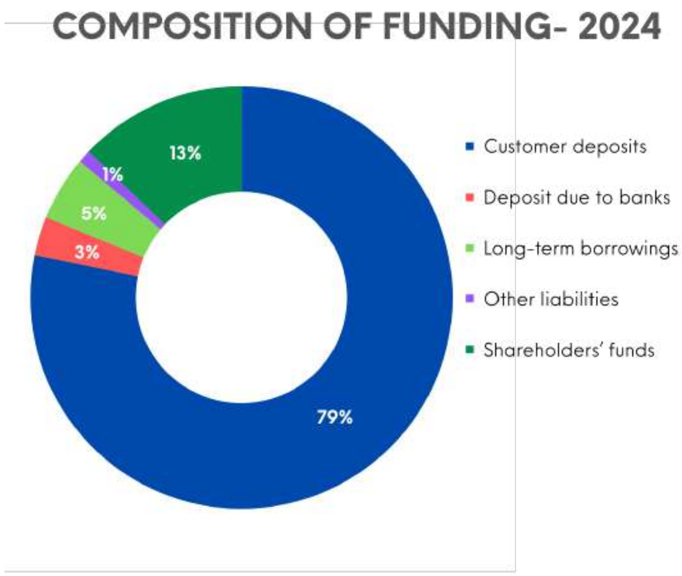
NET INTEREST INCOME




PROFIT BEFORE TAX
800
600
400
200
0
MILLIONS
480
522
701
781
556
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
PROFIT BEFORE TAX


UTILIZATION OF INCOME - 2024
12%
4%
8%
1%
2%
6%
68%
Income Tax
Impairment Provision
Shareholders' Dividend
Interest Expense
Salaries & Wages
Retained Earnings
Other Expenses


COMPOSITION OF ASSETS - 2024
15%
9%
1%
14%
62%
Loans & Advances
Government Securtiy
Fixed Assets
Cash & Balances with Central Bank of Kenya
Other Assets


COMPOSITION OF FUNDING- 2024
13%
1%
5%
3%
79%
Customer deposits
Deposit due to banks
Long-term borrowings
Other liabilities
Shareholders' funds

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements of Victoria Commercial Bank PLC (the "Bank") for the year ended 31 December 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Bank is provision of banking services. The Bank is licensed under the Banking Act (Cap 488).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Bank has exposure to various risks arising from its operations. The key risks are: -

a) Credit risk
b) Liquidity risk
c) Market risk
d) Operational risk

These are explained in more detail on Note 4 of the financial statements.

DIVIDEND

The net profit for the year of Shs 566,029,000 (2023: Shs 723,558,000) has been added to retained earnings. During the year, the Bank paid an interim dividend of Shs 125,774,000 (2023: Shs 157,218,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Bank is engaged in the business of banking and the provision of related services.

Summary results for the year is as follows:

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000	Change %
Net operating income	2,158,367	2,255,460	(4.3)
Total operating expenses	1,622,917	1,463,462	10.9
Credit impairment charges	532,326	455,000	17.0
Net Profit for the year	566,029	723,558	(21.8)
Net loans and advances to customers	39,929,783	41,348,964	(3.4)
Non-performing loans	6,056,135	4,757,462	27.3
Total assets	64,953,155	59,200,750	9.7
Deposits from customers	51,449,882	39,898,096	29.0
Total shareholders' equity	8,280,138	7,598,678	9.0

A five-year performance review is set out on pages 12 to 14.

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were:

Ketaki Sheth	Chair of the Board
Yogesh K Pattni, Ph.D	Chief Executive Officer
Sylvano O. Kola	Non - Executive Director
Mihir Chalishazar	Non - Executive Director
Raminder Bir Singh	Non - Executive Director
Fiona Mungai	Non - Executive Director
Mahesh Acharya	Non - Executive Director (Retired on 13th June 2024)

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURES TO THE BANK'S AUDITOR

The directors confirm that with respect to each director at the time this report was approved.

(a) there is, so far as the director is aware, no relevant audit information of which the bank's auditor is unaware: and

(b) the director has taken all the steps that the director ought to have taken as a director so as to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Bank's auditor is aware of that information.

TERMS OF APPOINTMENT OF THE AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP continue in office in accordance with the Bank's Article of Association and Section 719 of The Companies Act, 2015. The directors monitor the effectiveness, objectivity, and independence of the auditor, The directors also approve the annual audit engagement contract which sets out the terms of the auditor's appointment and the related fees.

By order of the Board

KAPLAN & STRATTON
P. O. Box 40111
00100 - GPO
NAIROBI

Company Secretary

19 March 2025

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the year then ended. It also requires the directors to ensure that the Bank keeps proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the transactions of the Bank; disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Bank; and that enables them to prepare financial statements of the Bank that comply with prescribed financial reporting standards and the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Bank and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors accept responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2015. They also accept responsibility for:

(i) designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control as they determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error;

(ii) selecting suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; and

(iii) making judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Having assessed the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, the directors are not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors acknowledge that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibilities.

Approved by the board of directors on 19 March 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Ketaki Sheth, Chair of the Board

Mihir Chalishazar, Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF VICTORIA COMMERCIAL BANK PLC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Victoria Commercial Bank PLC (the Bank) set out on pages 22 to 96 which comprise the statement of financial position at 31 December 2024, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Victoria Commercial Bank PLC as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015.

Basis for opinion

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

We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kenya. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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T: +254 (20)285 5000 F: +254 (20)285 5001 www.pwc.com/ke

Partners: E Kerich B Kimacia M Mugasa A Murage F Muriu P Ngahu R Njoroge S O Norbert's B Okundi K Saiti

pwc

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF VICTORIA COMMERCIAL BANK PLC

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF VICTORIA COMMERCIAL BANK PLC

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

Report on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act, 2015

In our opinion the information given in the report of the directors on page 15 is consistent with the financial statements.

CPA Stephen Ochieng' Norbert's, Practising Number P/1819
Engagement partner responsible for the audit

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Certified Public Accountants
Nairobi

19 March 2025

2024

ANNUAL REPORT

AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SECTION II

Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	Notes	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Interest income	5 (a)	7,976,451	6,375,637
Interest expense	6	(5,611,305)	(4,062,539)
Net interest income		2,365,146	2,313,098
Credit impairment losses	14	(532,326)	(455,000)
Net interest income after credit impairment loses		1,832,820	1,858,098
Fee and commission income		244,771	237,103
Fee and commission expense		(112,850)	(77,395)
Net fee and commission income		131,921	159,708
Foreign exchange income		170,980	170,101
Other income	5 (b)	22,646	67,553
Non funded income		325,547	397,362
Net operating income		2,158,367	2,255,460
Operating expenses	7	(1,622,917)	(1,463,462)
Profit from operations		535,450	791,998
Share of net profits / (loss) of equity-accounted investees	9	20,935	(11,074)
Profit before income tax		556,385	780,924
Current income tax	10	(259,953)	(78,570)
Deferred income tax	18	269,597	21,204
Profit for the year		566,029	723,558
Earnings per share (Shs per share)			
Basic	11	13.50	17.26
Diluted	11	13.50	17.26

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Profit for the year		566,029	723,558
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Loss on disposal of equity instrument designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(57,658)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	15	344,579	(326,099)
Deferred income tax thereon	18	(103,374)	97,830
Other comprehensive income /(loss) for the year, net of tax		241,205	(228,269)
Total comprehensive income for the year		807,234	437,631

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Kenya	13	5,529,302	4,008,624
Deposits and balances due from other banking institutions	22	5,735,109	1,850,946
Investment securities:			
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	15	6,230,299	5,051,143
- At amortized cost	15	2,861,027	2,553,725
Loans and advances to customers	14	39,929,783	41,348,964
Investments accounted for using the equity method	9	606,665	585,730
Other assets	19 (a)	405,039	384,872
Other non-current assets	19 (b)	411,175	411,175
Current income tax	10	38,123	298,076
Property and equipment	16	924,560	924,145
Right of use assets	26	153,817	141,330
Intangible assets	17	341,559	21,546
Deferred income tax	18	1,786,697	1,620,474
TOTAL ASSETS		64,953,155	59,200,750
LIABILITIES			
Customer deposits	20	51,449,882	39,898,096
Deposits and balances due to other banking institutions	21	1,736,493	5,709,610
Other liabilities	24	169,949	174,453
Borrowings	23	3,142,780	5,664,037
Lease liabilities	27	173,913	155,876
Total liabilities		56,673,017	51,602,072
EQUITY			
Share capital	25	838,494	838,494
Share premium	25	1,321,289	1,321,289
Fair value reserve	32	(476,447)	(717,652)
Revaluation reserve	32	137,000	137,000
Retained earnings		6,459,802	6,019,547
Shareholders' equity		8,280,138	7,598,678
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		64,953,155	59,200,750

The financial statements on pages 22 to 96 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Ketaki Sheth, Chair of the Board

Mihir Chalishazar, Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2024	Notes	Share Capital Shs'000	Share Premium Shs'000	Fair Value Reserve Shs'000	Revaluation Reserve Shs'000	Retained Earnings Shs'000	Total Shs'000
At start of year		838,494	1,321,289	(717,652)	137,000	6,019,547	7,598,678
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	566,029	566,029
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	241,205	-	-	241,205
		-	-	241,205	-	566,029	807,234
Total comprehensive income for the year		838,494	1,321,289	(476,447)	137,000	6,585,576	8,405,912
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners of Victoria Commercial Bank PLC							
Interim dividend paid	12	-	-	-	-	(125,774)	(125,774)
At end of year		838,494	1,321,289	(476,447)	137,000	6,459,802	8,280,138
Year ended 31 December 2023							
At start of year		838,494	1,321,289	(489,383)	137,000	5,510,865	7,318,265
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	723,558	723,558
Other comprehensive loss , net of tax		-	-	(285,927)	-	-	(285,927)
Loss on disposal of equity instrument		-	-	57,658	-	(57,658)	-
				(228,269)		665,900	437,631
Total comprehensive income for the year		838,494	1,321,289	(717,652)	137,000	6,176,765	7,755,896
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners of Victoria Commercial Bank PLC							
Dividends paid	12	-	-	-	-	(157,218)	(157,218)
At end of year		838,494	1,321,289	(717,652)	137,000	6,019,547	7,598,678

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest receipts		7,905,044	6,366,672
Interest payments		(5,221,725)	(3,819,939)
Finance charge on leases	27	(24,148)	(17,009)
Net fee and commission receipts		131,921	159,708
Foreign exchange income receipts		170,980	170,101
Other income received		28,414	66,985
Payments to employees and suppliers		(1,414,772)	(1,326,570)
Income tax paid	10	-	(308,720)
Cashflows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		1,575,714	1,291,228
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
- Increase in loans and advances		(496,416)	(6,044,502)
- Increase in cash reserve ratio	29	(589,351)	(65,843)
- (Decrease) / increase in other assets	19	(14,697)	133,224
- Increase in customer deposits		11,216,208	879,531
- Decrease in other liabilities	24	(4,504)	(11,409)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities		11,686,954	(3,817,771)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	16	(137,859)	(265,904)
Purchase of intangible assets	17	(352,156)	(5,807)
Purchase of investment securities		(3,146,013)	(1,071,377)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		1,902,814	1,798,125
Purchase of investments accounted for using the equity method	9	-	(20,075)
Partial principal redemption of other local investments		-	100,000
Other movements in investments		4,040	1,169
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		998	(81)
Dividend income received		-	6,954
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from investing activities		(1,728,176)	543,004
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipt of borrowings during the year	23	-	1,236,471
Principal repayment on borrowings		(6,834,011)	(1,200,852)
Other borrowings during the year		1,832,918	4,004,297
Principal portion of lease liability payments	27	(31,614)	(19,804)
Dividends paid	12	(125,774)	(157,218)
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from financing activities		(5,158,481)	3,862,894
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4,800,297	588,127
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		4,313,507	3,725,380
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	29	9,113,804	4,313,507

NOTES

1 General information

Victoria Commercial Bank PLC (the "Bank") is a Company domiciled in Kenya. The registered address of the Bank is:

Victoria Towers, Mezzanine Floor
Kilimanjaro Avenue, Upper Hill
P.O. Box 41114 - 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

2 Summary of material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2015. The financial statements comply with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

For purposes of the Companies Act, 2015 reporting, the balance sheet is represented by the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account by the statement of profit or loss and the statement of other comprehensive income in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies below.

For those assets and liabilities measured at fair value, fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Bank uses market observable data as far as possible. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, it is estimated by the Bank using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (e.g. by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items or discounted cash flow analysis). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset / liability that market participants would take into account.

Fair values are categorised into three levels of fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2 fair value measurements are derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised by the Bank at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of preparation (continued)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Bank

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Non-current liabilities with covenants	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024	These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions.
Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Leases' - sale and leaseback	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024	These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.
Amendments to Supplier Finance Arrangements (IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosure')	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024	These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on a company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis.

(ii) New and amended standards not yet adopted by the Bank

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
Amendments to IAS 21, 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' - Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025	An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of preparation (continued)

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

ii) New and amended standards not yet adopted by the Bank (continued)

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
Amendment to IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026	These amendments: - clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; - clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion; - add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and - make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027	The objective of IFRS 18 is to set out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements (financial statements) to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and focuses on updates to the statement of profit or loss with a focus on the structure of the statement of profit or loss; required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general. Many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss'.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of preparation (continued)

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

ii) New and amended standards not yet adopted by the Bank (continued)

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability'	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027	The objective of IFRS 19 is to provide reduced disclosure requirements for subsidiaries, with a parent that applies the Accounting Standards in its consolidated financial statements. IFRS 19 is a voluntary Accounting Standard that eligible subsidiaries can apply when preparing their own consolidated, separate or individual financial statements.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(c) Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates ('the Functional Currency'). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the Bank's presentation currency. All amounts are stated in thousands of shillings (Shs,000) unless indicated otherwise.

(b) Translations and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Functional Currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except for differences arising on translation of non monetary financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within "interest expense". All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss for the year within "operating expenses".

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

(d) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

Measurement methods

Amortised cost and effective interest rate

The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowances.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets – assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition, the Bank calculates the credit adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Measurement methods (continued)

Amortised cost and effective interest rate (continued)

When the Bank revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial asset or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in the profit or loss account.

Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and interest expense on interest bearing financial instruments is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount, except for:

a) Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) financial assets, for which the original credit adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset; and

b) Financial assets that are not "POCI" but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e.net of the expected credit loss provision) in subsequent reporting periods.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets

i) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); and
- Amortised cost

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables purchased from clients in factoring arrangements without recourse. Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on:

i) The Bank's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

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

- Amortised cost: assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets are adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance. Interest income from financial assets is included in "interest income" using the effective interest rate method.

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

- Fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented within "Other income" in the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not held for trading, in which case they are presented separately in "Other income".

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

i) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Debt instruments (continued)

Business model: The business model reflects how the Bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Bank's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model and measured at FVTPL.

Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model for a Bank of assets include past experience on how cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported by key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. For example, the liquidity portfolio of assets is held by the Bank as part of liquidity management and is generally classified with the hold to collect and sell business model. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the "other" business model and measured at FVTPL.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Bank assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the "SPPI test"). In making this assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

The Bank reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. The changes are expected to be very infrequent, and none occurred during the year.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Debt instruments (continued)

ii) Impairment

The Bank assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ("ECL") associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

The Bank recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

iii) Modification of loans

The Bank sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Bank assesses whether the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Bank does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- if the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in interest rate.
- Change in the currency of the loan.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancement that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Bank derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a "new" asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes including for the purpose of determining whether a significant credit risk has occurred.

However, the Bank also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

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

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Debt instruments (continued)

iv) Derecognition other than on a modification

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

The Bank enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as "pass through" transfers that result in derecognition if the Bank:

(i) Has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets.
(ii) Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
(iii) Has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from assets without material delays.

Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the Bank under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowings transactions are not derecognised because the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met.

Financial liabilities

i) Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current period and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss such as derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in the trading booking) and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair values of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability);

- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Bank-recognises any expense incurred on the financial liability; and

- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

ii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires).

The exchange between the Bank and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modification of the terms of the existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration.

If the exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange of modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Funds restricted for a period of more than three months on origination and cash reserve deposits with the Central Bank of Kenya are excluded from cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost.

(f) Intangible assets – Software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 4 - 5 years.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(g) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to allocate their cost less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

• Office premises	50 years
• Office improvements	8 years
• Furniture, fittings, and equipment	8 years
• Motor vehicles	4 years
• Computer equipment	3-4 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that any item of property and equipment is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the relevant assets. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining profit.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). The impairment test also can be performed on a single asset when the fair value less cost to sell or the value in use can be determined reliably. Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(i) Retirement benefit obligations

The Bank operates a defined contribution scheme for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a retirement benefit plan under which the Bank pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Bank has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The assets of the scheme are held in separate trustee administered fund, which is funded from contributions from both the Bank and employees.

The Bank also contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund. This is a defined contribution pension scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The Bank's obligations under the scheme are limited to specific obligations legislated from time to time. The Bank contributions in respect of retirement benefit schemes are charged to profit or loss in the year to which they relate.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(j) Income tax expense

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable on the taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the Kenyan Income Tax Act. The current income tax charge is calculated based on tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. They establish provisions where appropriate based on amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(b) Deferred income tax

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

(k) Leases

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

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

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and;
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising that option.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(k) Leases (continued)

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Bank, the Bank's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Bank would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Bank:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the Bank as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since the third party financing was received;
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Bank, which does not have recent third-party financing; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

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

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

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

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of lowvalue assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Extension and termination options

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

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(k) Leases (continued)

Leases under which the Bank is the lessor

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Payments received under operating leases are recognized as income in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(l) Dividend payable

Dividends on ordinary shares are charged to equity in the period in which they are declared.

(m) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any premium received over and above the par value of the shares is classified as 'share premium' in equity.

(n) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised within 'interest income' or 'interest expense' in the income statement account using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

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

(o) Fees and commission income

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for advances are credited to income upon first utilisation of the facility and are charged on an annual basis.

(p) Dividend Income

Dividends received or receivable from investees is recognised as a reduction to the carrying amount of the investment.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(q) Acceptances and letters of credit

Acceptances and letters of credit are accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions and disclosed as contingent liabilities.

(r) Investments accounted for using the equity method

Associates

Associates are entities over which the Bank has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Bank holds between 20% and 49% of the voting rights.

Investment in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Associates are initially recorded at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Bank's share of the profits or losses of the investee after the acquisition date. Distributions received from the investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

On disposal of the investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the profit or loss.

(s) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives, which comprise solely forward foreign exchange contracts, are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. The fair value is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date or appropriate pricing models. The derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

(t) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures are restated to conform to changes in presentation in the reporting period.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. The directors also need to exercise judgment in applying the Bank's accounting policies.

All estimates and assumptions required in conformity with IFRS are best estimates undertaken in accordance with the applicable standard. Estimates and judgements are evaluated on a continuous basis, and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations with regard to future events.

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

NOTES (CONTINUED)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

Measurement of expected credit losses

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirement for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing the appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL;
- Determining the relevant period of exposure to credit risk when measuring ECL for credit cards and revolving credit facilities; and
- Determining the appropriate business models and assessing the "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)" requirements for financial assets. Further details on ECL measurement are on note 4.

4 Financial risk management

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the Bank's business, and the financial risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Risk and Compliance unit under policies approved by the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC). Assets and Liability Committee (ALCO) identifies, evaluates, and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss to the Bank by failing to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk is the most important risk for the Bank's business: management therefore carefully manages the exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in lending and investment activities. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as loan commitments. Credit risk management and control is centralized in the Credit Risk Management Committee, which reports regularly to the Board Credit Committee (BCC).

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to annual or more frequent review. Limits on the level of credit risk by industry sector are approved regularly by the BCC.

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

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing lending limits where appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral equal or above the loan advanced.

4.1.1 Credit risk measurement

Loans and advances (including loan commitments and guarantees)

The estimation of credit exposure is complex and requires the use of models, as the value of a product varies with changes in market variables, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties.

The Bank has developed models to support the quantification of the credit risk. These rating and scoring models are in use for all key credit portfolios and form the basis for measuring default risks. In measuring credit risk of loans and advances at a counterparty level, the Bank considers three components: (i) the 'Probability of Default' (PD) by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations; (ii) current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the 'Exposure at Default' (EAD); and (iii) the likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the 'Loss Given Default') (LGD). The models are reviewed regularly to monitor their robustness relative to actual performance and amended as necessary to optimise their effectiveness.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

4.1.1 Credit risk measurement (continued)

Credit risk grading

The Bank has developed an internal credit risk grading system that reflect its assessment of the probability of defaults of individual counterparties. The Bank uses internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty. Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of application (such as disposable income, the level of collateral for retail exposures, and turnover and industry type for wholesale exposures) is fed into this rating model. This is supplemented with external data such as credit bureau scoring information on individual borrowers. In addition, the models enable expert judgment from the Credit Risk Officer to be fed into the final internal credit rating for each exposure. This allows for the considerations which may not be captured as part of the other data input into the model.

The following are additional considerations for each type of portfolio held by the Bank:

Retail

After the date of initial recognition, for retail business, the payment behaviour of the borrower is monitored on a periodic basis to develop a behavioural score. Any other known information about the borrower, which impacts their creditworthiness – such as unemployment and previous delinquency history – is also incorporated into the behavioural score. This score is mapped to a PD.

Corporate

For wholesale business, the rating is determined at the borrower level. A relationship manager will incorporate any updated or new information/credit assessments into the credit system on an ongoing basis. In addition, the relationship manager will also update information about the creditworthiness of the borrower every year from sources such as public financial statements. This will determine the updated internal credit rating and PD.

For debt securities in the treasury portfolio, external rating agency credit grades are used. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. The PDs associated with each grade are determined based on realised default rates over the prior 12 months, as published by the rating agency.

Treasury

For debt securities in the treasury portfolio, external rating agency credit grades are used. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. The PDs associated with each grade are determined based on realised default rates over the prior 12 months, as published by the rating agency.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

4.1.2 Expected credit loss measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a "three-stage" model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit impaired at initial recognition is classified in "Stage 1" and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Bank;
- If a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR" since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to "Stage 2" but is not yet deemed to be credit impaired;
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to "Stage 3;
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stage 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis;
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information; and
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

The key judgements and assumptions adopted by the Bank in addressing the requirements of the Standard are as follows:

4.1.2.1 Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Quantitative criteria

The standard also sets out a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. The Bank has adopted the default standard definition of 30 days past due to determine the significant increase in credit risk.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

4.1.2 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

4.1.2.1 Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

Qualitative criteria

The Bank considers a significant increase in credit risk in their portfolio if the borrower is on the watch list and/or the instrument meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Significant increase in credit spread;
- Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates;
- Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring;
- Actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower;
- Significant change in collateral value (secured facilities only) which is expected to increase risk of default; and
- Early signs of cash flows/liquidity problems such as delay in servicing of trade creditors/loans.

The assessment of SICR incorporates forward-looking information and is performed at the counterparty level and on a periodic basis. The criteria used to identify SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the independent credit team.

4.1.2.2 Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

The Bank defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Qualitative criteria

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

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

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

4.1.2 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

4.1.2. 2 Definition of default and credit-impaired assets (continued)

Qualitative criteria (continued)

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

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

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

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD).

LGD represents the Bank's expectations of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type of seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the next 12 months and lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

4.1.2.3 Measuring expected credit loss – inputs, assumptions, and estimation techniques

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by product type.

4.1.2.4 Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the measurement of ECL.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

4.1. 2 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

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

The Bank formulates three economic scenarios: a base case, which is the median scenario, and two less likely scenarios, one upside and one downside. The base case scenario is primarily aligned with base macroeconomic projections for identified macroeconomic variables. The upside and downside scenarios are based on historical standard deviation analysis on each macroeconomic variable that is applied to point in time projections. The Bank applies scenario weights based on the macroeconomic model's information value output, a measure of the predictive power of the model. The Bank also applies qualitative management adjustments to the scenario weights based on business knowledge as well as economic outlook.

External information considered in macroeconomic analysis includes historical NPL data and forecasts published by Fitch Ratings, an external and independent macroeconomic data body over a minimum period of 10 years.

The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses using an analysis of historical data and has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk as well as credit losses.

The key identified macroeconomic drivers for credit risk for the Bank as at 31 December 2024 are summarized below:

Macroeconomic factors
Total government debt, LCU
Lending rate
Real effective exchange rate index

The economic scenarios used as at 31 December 2024 included the following key indicators for the years 2025 to 2029:

Macroeconomic factor	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total government debt, LCU (Mn)	12,764,010	13,684,024	14,520,884	15,411,153	16,357,133
Lending rate, %	13.79	11.25	10.89	10.89	10.89
Real effective exchange rate index	12.61	9.63	8.6	7.82	7.12

Other forward-looking considerations not otherwise incorporated within the above scenarios, such as the impact of any regulatory, legislative or political changes, have been considered, but are not deemed to have a material impact and therefore no adjustment has been made to the ECL for such factors. This is reviewed and monitored for appropriateness on a quarterly basis.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

4.1.2 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

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

The following are probability weightings applied in the forward-looking scenario analysis as at the reporting dates:

	Upside	Median/Central	Downside
As at 31 December 2024	11.58%	76.83%	11.58%
As at 31 December 2023	11.71%	76.59%	11.71%

4.1.3 Credit risk exposure

Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
On - balance sheet items		
Balances with Central Bank of Kenya (Note 13)	5,370,805	3,773,338
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions (Note 22)	5,735,109	1,850,946
Loans and advances to customers (Note 14)	43,528,284	44,450,924
Investment securities at amortised cost (Note 15)	2,861,027	2,553,725
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 15)	6,230,299	5,051,143
Other assets	62,111	542,116
	63,787,635	58,222,192
Off - balance sheet items		
Acceptances and letters of credit	4,649,462	3,971,303
Guarantee and performance bonds	4,146,856	4,466,414
Commitments to lend	4,400,731	4,362,884
	13,197,049	12,800,601
	76,984,684	71,022,793

The above table represents a worst-case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Bank at 31 December 2024 and 2023, without taking account of collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out above are based on carrying amounts as reported in the balance sheet.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

4.1.3 Credit risk exposure (continued)

Loans and advances to customers and off-balance sheet items are secured by collateral in form of charges over land and buildings and/or plant and machinery or corporate guarantees and other collateral acceptable under the Kenyan law. However, there are loans and advances to corporate customers and individuals that are unsecured. Before disbursing any unsecured loan, the Bank undertakes stringent credit risk assessment.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the Bank resulting from both its loan and advances portfolio and debt securities based on the following:

- The Bank exercises stringent controls over the granting of new loans;
- 83% of the loans and advances portfolio are neither past due nor impaired; and
- 94% of investment securities at amortised cost are government securities and 6% of the investments relates to investment in a medium-term note.

<u>Financial assets that are past due orimpaired</u>

The Bank aligns the classification of assets that are past due or impaired in line with the Central Bank of Kenya prudential guidelines. In determining the classification of an account, performance is the primary consideration. Classification of an account reflects judgement about the risk of default and loss associated with the credit facility.

Accounts are classified into five categories as follows:

CBK PG/04 Guidelines	Days past due	IFRS 9 Stage allocation
Normal	0-30	1
Watch	31 -90	2
Substandard	91 -180	3
Doubtful	181 – 365	3
Loss	Over 365 or considered uncollectible	3

Loans and advances less than 30 days past due date are not considered to be impaired unless other information is available to indicate otherwise.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

4.1.3 Credit risk exposure (continued)

Loans and advances are summarised as follows:

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Stage 1: Neither past due nor impaired	35,585,435	37,477,071
Stage 2: Past due but not impaired	1,886,714	2,216,391
Stage 3: Impaired	6,056,135	4,757,462
	43,528,284	44,450,924
Gross loans and advances (Note 14)	43,528,284	44,450,924
Staff loan adjustment (Note 14)	(44,520)	(39,050)
Less: Allowance for impairment (Note 14)	(3,553,981)	(3,062,910)
Net loans and advances (Note 14)	39,929,783	41,348,964

No other financial assets are either past due or impaired.

Write-off policy

The Bank writes off a loan balance when the credit department determines that the loans are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's financial position such that the borrower can no longer pay the obligation or that proceeds from collateral have failed to cover the entire facility outstanding. For smaller balance standardised loans, write-off decisions are generally based on a product specific past due default history.

Collateral on loans and advances

The Bank routinely obtains collateral and security to mitigate credit risk. The Bank ensures that any collateral held is sufficiently liquid, legally effective, enforceable and regularly reassessed.

Before attaching value to collateral, business holding approved collateral must ensure that they are legally perfected devoid of any encumbrances. Security structures and legal covenants are subject to regular review, to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and remain consistent with accepted local market practice.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

4.1.3 Credit risk exposure (continued)

The principal collateral types held by the Bank for loans and advances are:
- Mortgages over residential properties;
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory, and accounts receivable; and
- Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Valuation of collateral taken will be within agreed parameters and will be conservative in value. The valuation is performed only on origination or in the course of enforcement actions. Collateral for impaired loans is reviewed regularly to ensure that it is still enforceable, and that the impairment allowance remains appropriate given the current valuation.

The Bank will consider all relevant factors, including local market conditions and practices, before any collateral is realized. The current values of collateral held by the Bank as at year end is summarized as follows;

		2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Stage 1	Against collectively impaired:		
	Property	38,691,500	40,515,854
	Other*	35,179,572	35,478,916
Stage 2	Against past due but not impaired:		
	Property	1,688,900	1,960,700
	Other*	739,553	1,417,068
Stage 3	Against individually impaired:		
	Property	3,595,300	1,770,250
	Other*	2,191,058	1,913,501

*Other collaterals include logbooks, cash cover, machinery, debentures, and directors' guarantees.

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

4.1. 4 Concentrations of risk

Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer loan and deposit portfolios were as follows:

31 December 2024	Loans and advances %	Credit commitments %
CORPORATE		
Manufacturing	30%	30%
Wholesale and Retail trade	31%	44%
Transport and Communication	3%	-
Business services	2%	5%
Agriculture	6%	4%
Building & Construction and Real estate	18%	6%
Others	6%	-
RETAIL		
Personal & Households	4%	11%
	100%	100%

31 December 2023	Loans and advances %	Credit commitments %
CORPORATE		
Manufacturing	29%	30%
Wholesale and Retail trade	34%	39%
Transport and Communication	2%	1%
Business services	2%	1%
Agriculture	5%	2%
Building & Construction and Real estate	18%	11%
Others	6%	1%
RETAIL		
Personal & Households	4%	15%
	100 %	100 %

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Credit risk (continued)

4.1. 4 Concentrations of risk (continued)

Customer deposits

	2024 %	2023 %
Insurance companies	1%	1%
Private enterprises	35%	31%
Individuals	57%	62%
Non – residents	-	1%
Others	7%	5%
	100%	100%

4.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities as they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn.

The Bank is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits, and calls on cash settled contingencies. The Bank does not maintain cash resources to meet all these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty. The Central Bank of Kenya requires that the Bank maintain a cash reserve ratio computed as 4.25% of customer deposits of the preceding month. In addition, the Board and Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) closely monitors the limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of inter-bank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand. The Treasury department monitors liquidity ratios on a daily basis.

The table below details the reported ratios of net liquid assets to deposits from customers during the year:

	2024 %	2023 %
At close of the year	33.80%	22.80%
Average for the period	28.80%	27.60%
Maximum for the period	33.80%	34.90%
Minimum for the period	22.20%	22.00%

The Bank complies at all times with the regulatory minimum liquidity ratio of 20%.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below presents the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Bank under financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. All figures are in thousands of Kenya Shillings.

At 31 December 2024	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Over 1 Year	Total
Assets	Shs'000	Shs'000	Shs'000	Shs'000	Shs'000	Shs'000
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	5,529,302	-	-	-	-	5,529,302
Investment securities at Fair Value through OCI:						
- Government securities	-	-	-	-	6,993,833	6,993,833
- Foreign investments	-	-	-	-	165,879	165,879
Investment securities at amortised cost:						
- Government securities	-	-	113,934	42,715	2,711,109	2,867,758
- Other local investments	-	-	-	-	170,331	170,331
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	5,735,109	-	-	-	-	5,735,109
Loans and advances to customers	5,986,706	1,590,403	4,737,970	7,585,307	24,973,647	44,874,033
Total financial assets	17,251,117	1,590,403	4,851,904	7,628,022	35,014,799	66,336,245
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	11,824,885	27,747,755	6,587,335	6,311,174	37,990	52,509,139
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	1,700,075	-	-	-	-	1,700,075
Borrowings	-	195,588	-	3,368,044	-	3,563,632
Other financial liabilities	156,735	-	-	-	-	156,735
Lease liabilities	4,467	9,071	13,732	26,624	133,838	187,732
Total financial liabilities (Contractual maturity dates)	13,686,162	27,952,414	6,601,067	9,705,842	171,828	58,117,313
Net liquidity gap	3,564,955	(26,362,011)	(1,749,163)	(2,077,820)	34,842,971	8,218,932

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

At 31 December 2023	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Over 1 Year	Total
Assets	**Shs'000**	**Shs'000**	**Shs'000**	**Shs'000**	**Shs'000**	**Shs'000**
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	4,008,624	-	-	-	-	4,008,624
Investment securities at Fair Value through OCI:						
- Government securities	-	-	-	-	6,173,154	6,173,154
- Foreign investments	-	-	-	-	70,935	70,935
Investment securities at amortised cost:						
- Government securities	-	-	-	112,500	2,283,126	2,395,626
- Other local investments	-	-	-	-	306,567	306,567
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	1,850,946	-	-	-	-	1,850,946
Loans and advances to customers	6,453,277	3,061,073	4,543,756	5,208,751	-	45,849,736
Total financial assets	12,312,847	3,061,073	4,543,756	5,321,251	35,416,661	60,655,588
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	9,604,672	22,114,809	4,013,883	4,943,228	22,832	40,699,424
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	4,172,179	771,587	865,002	-	-	5,808,768
Borrowings	-	197,302	215,378	2,826,746	2,979,090	6,218,516
Lease liabilities	4,060	12,179	15,449	25,320	151,603	208,611
Other financial liabilities	150,750	-	-	-	-	150,750
Total financial liabilities (Contractual maturity dates)	13,931,661	23,095,877	5,109,712	7,795,294	3,153,525	53,086,069
Net liquidity gap	(1,618,814)	(20,034,804)	(565,956)	(2,474,043)	32,263,136	7,569,519

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, which include currency exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rates and foreign currencies, both of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while optimising the return on risk. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO). The Treasury department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by ALCO) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies.

Currency risk

The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily.

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December. Included in the table are the Bank 's financial instruments, categorised by currency (all amounts expressed in thousands of Kenya Shillings):

31 December 2024	**USD**	**GBP**	**Euro**	**Other**	**Total**
Assets					
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	304,693	121,098	80,589	200	506,580
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	2,010,643	225,405	111,955	4,289	2,352,292
Other short-term placements	227,232	-	-	-	227,232
Loans and advances to customers	9,904,442	19,145	536,976	-	10,460,563
Investment securities	1,016,854	-	-	-	1,016,854
Other assets	4,610	1,623	-	-	6,233
Total assets	13,468,474	367,271	729,520	4,489	14,569,754
Liabilities					
Customer deposits	10,350,957	427,157	636,538	-	11,414,652
Borrowings	3,076,564	-	66,214	-	3,142,778
Other liabilities	14,281	245	7	-	14,533
Total liabilities	13,441,802	427,402	702,759	-	14,571,963
Net on - balance sheet position	26,672	(60,131)	26,761	4,489	(2,209)
Net off-balance sheet position	973	47,280	(13,429)	5,930	40,754
Overall open position	27,645	(12,851)	13,332	10,419	38,545

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

31 December 2023	USD	GBP	Euro	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	1,314,915	202,896	61,745	306	1,579,862
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	1,091,195	239,983	210,859	5,356	1,547,393
Loans and advances to customers	11,722,985	27,106	692,360	-	12,442,451
Investment securities	70,935	-	-	-	70,935
Other assets	10,712	-	211	-	10,923
Total assets	14,210,742	469,985	965,175	5,662	15,651,564
Liabilities					
Customer deposits	7,827,566	681,156	442,810	-	8,951,532
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	1,867,464	-	69,639	-	1,937,103
Borrowings	5,466,186	-	197,851	-	5,664,037
Other liabilities	2,698	2	8	-	2,708
Total liabilities	15,163,914	681,158	710,308	-	16,555,380
Net on -balance sheet position	(953,172)	(211,173)	254,867	5,662	(903,816)
Net off-balance sheet position	761,365	149,692	(163,317)	2,675	750,415
Overall open position	(191,807)	(61,481)	91,550	8,337	(153,401)

The net off -balance sheet position represents the off-balance sheet facilities that were held by the Bank.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

The table below shows the impact on post tax profit of 10% appreciation or depreciation of the shilling against other major currencies (all amounts expressed in thousands of Kenya Shillings):

At 31 December 2024	Currency carrying amount Shs'000	Appreciation by 10% Shs'000	Depreciation by 10% Shs'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	506,580	(50,658)	50,658
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	2,352,292	(235,229)	235,229
Other short-term placements	227,232	(22,723)	22,723
Loans and advances to customers	10,460,563	(1,046,056)	1,046,056
Investment securities	1,016,854	(101,685)	101,685
Other assets	6,234	(624)	624
Total assets	14,569,755	(1,456,975)	1,456,975
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	11,414,652	1,141,465	(1,141,465)
Borrowings	3,142,780	314,278	(314,278)
Other liabilities	14,534	1,453	(1,453)
Total liabilities	14,571,966	1,457,196	(1,457,196)
Total (decrease) / increase		221	(221)
Tax charge 30%		(66)	66
Impact on profits		155	(155)

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Currency risk sensitivity analysis (continued)

The table below shows the impact on post tax profit of 10% appreciation or depreciation of the shilling against other major currencies (all amounts expressed in thousands of Kenya Shillings):

At 31 December 2023	Currency carrying amount Shs'000	Appreciation by 10% Shs'000	Depreciation by 10% Shs'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	1,579,862	(157,986)	157,986
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	1,547,393	(154, 739)	154,739
Loans and advances to customers	12,442,451	(1,244,245)	1,244,245
Investment securities	70,935	(7,094)	7,094
Other assets	10,923	(1,092)	1,092
Total assets	15,651,564	(1,565,156)	1,565,156
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	8,951,532	895,153	(895,153)
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	1,937,103	193,710	(193,710)
Borrowings	5,664,037	566,404	(566,404)
Other liabilities	2,708	271	(271)
Total liabilities	16,555,380	1,655,538	(1,655,538)
Total (decrease) / increase		90,382	(90,382)
Tax charge 30%		(27,115)	27,115
Impact on profits		63,267	(63,267)

At 31 December 2024, if the Shilling had weakened/strengthened hypothetically by 10% against the foreign currencies in which the Bank had exposures, with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been higher/lower by Shs 155,000 (2023: Shs 63,267,000).

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flows. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. Management sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily.

At 31 December 2024 Assets	Up to 1 month Shs'000	1 - 3 month Shs'000	3-6 month Shs'000	6-12 month Shs'000	Over 1 year Shs'000	Non -interest bearing Shs'000	Total Shs'000
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	5,529,302	5,529,302
Investment securities:							
- Fair Value through OCI	-	-	-	-	6,064,420	-	6,064,420
- At Amortised Cost	-	-	109,065	39,647	2,541,986	-	2,690,698
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	4,741,649	-	-	-	-	993,460	5,735,109
Loans and advances to customers	5,903,195	1,533,284	4,397,364	6,571,691	21,524,249	-	39,929,783
Total assets	10,644,844	1,533,284	4,506,429	6,611,338	30,130,655	6,522,762	59,949,312
Liabilities							
Customer deposits	16,814,859	16,492,692	6,458,760	5,939,211	35,522	5,708,838	51,449,882
Deposit and balances due to banking institutions	1,736,493	-	-	-	-	-	1,736,493
Borrowings	-	66,214	129,331	-	2,947,235	-	3,142,780
Lease liabilities	4,467	9,072	13,734	26,624	120,016	-	173,913
Total liabilities	18,555,819	16,567,978	6,601,825	5,965,835	3,102,773	5,708,838	56,503,068
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(7,910,975)	(15,034,694)	(2,095,396)	645,503	27,027,882	813,924	3,446,244

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

At 31 December 2023	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 month	3-6 month	6-12 month	Over 1 year	Non -interest bearing	Total
Assets	Shs'000	Shs'000	Shs'000	Shs'000	Shs'000	Shs'000	Shs'000
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	4,008,624	4,008,624
Investment securities:							
- Fair Value through OCI	-	-	-	-	5,051,143	-	5,051,143
- At Amortised Cost	-	-	-	101,442	2,452,283	-	2,553,725
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	300,362	-	-	-	-	1,550,584	1,850,946
Loans and advances to customers	6,371,647	2,945,318	4,224,702	4,516,094	23,291,203	-	41,348,964
Total assets	6,672,009	2,945,318	4,224,702	4,617,536	30,794, 629	5,559,208	54,813,402
Liabilities							
Customer deposits	12,705,484	14,220,771	3,952,657	4,639,198	20,499	4,359,487	39,898,096
Deposit and balances due to banking institutions	4,077,262	970,234	662,114	-	-	-	5,709,610
Borrowings	-	197,850	216,306	-	5,249,881	-	5,664,037
Lease liabilities	3,508	6,890	10,187	19,538	115,753	-	155,876
Total liabilities	16,786,254	15,395,745	4,841,264	4,658,736	5,386,133	4,359,487	51,427,619
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(10,114,245)	(12,450,427)	(616,562)	(41,200)	25,408,496	1,199,721	3,385,783

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2024	Carrying amount Shs'000	Increase by 1% Shs'000	Decrease by 1% Shs'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	5,529,302	-	-
Investment securities:			
- Fair Value through OCI	6,230,299	-	-
- At Amortized Cost	2,861,027	-	-
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	5,735,109	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	39,929,783	399,298	(399,298)
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	45,741,044	(457,410)	457,410
Customer deposits at zero rate of interest	5,708,838	-	-
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	1,736,493	(17,365)	17,365
Borrowings at floating rate of interest	1,433,569	(14,336)	14,336
Borrowings at fixed rate of interest	1,709,211	-	-
Lease liabilities	173,913	-	-
Net interest income increase / (decrease)		(89,813)	89,813
Tax charge at 30%		26,944	(26,944)
Impact on post tax profit		(62,869)	62,869

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis (continued)

At 31 December 2023	Carrying amount Shs'000	Increase by 1% Shs'000	Decrease by 1% Shs'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	4,008,624	-	-
Investment securities:			
- Fair Value through OCI	5,051,143	-	-
- At Amortized Cost	2,553,725	-	-
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	1,850,946	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	41,348,964	413,490	(413,490)
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	35,538,608	(355,386)	355,386
Customer deposits at zero rate of interest	4,359,488	-	-
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	5,709,610	(57,096)	57,096
Borrowings at floating rate of interest	2,682,637	(26,826)	26,826
Borrowings at fixed rate of interest	2,981,400	-	-
Lease liabilities	155,876	-	-
Net interest income (increase) / decrease		(25,818)	25,818
Tax charge at 30%		7,745	(7,745)
Impact on post tax profit		(18,073)	18,073

At 31 December 2024 assuming all other variables remain constant an increase/decrease of 100 basis points on interest rates would have resulted in an increase/decrease in post-tax profit of Shs 62,869,000 (2023: Shs 18,073,000).

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis (continued)

The effective interest rates by major currency for monetary financial instruments at 31 December 2024 and 2023 were in the following ranges:

	2024		2023	
	In Shs	In other currencies	In Shs	In other currencies
Assets				
Government securities	12.18%	8.7%	11.92 %	
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	11.66%	4.51%	14.67%	
Loans and advances to customers	17.67%	10.80%	16.23%	11.27%
Other investment securities	17.00%	-	17.00%	
Liabilities				
Customer deposits	11.94%	4.54%	11.25%	4.26%
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	12.00%	-	12.05%	8.53 %
Borrowings	-	7.49%	-	7.83 %

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Bank. It is unusual for Banks' assets and liabilities ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of uncertain terms and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability but can also increase the risk of losses.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interestbearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Bank and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.4 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Bank's market assumptions.

These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The following table presents the Bank's assets that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2024. There were no liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss for the same period (2023: Nil).

At 31 December 2024 **Assets**	**Level 1** **Shs'000**	**Level 2** **Shs'000**	**Level 3** **Shs'000**	**Total balance** **Shs'000**
Fair value through OCI				
- Debt investments	6,064,420	-	-	6,064,420
- Equity investments	165,879	-	-	165,879
Total assets	6,230,299	-	-	6,230,299

At 31 December 2023 **Assets**	**Level 1** **Shs'000**	**Level 2** **Shs'000**	**Level 3** **Shs'000**	**Total balance** **Shs'000**
Fair value through OCI				
- Debt investments	4,980,208	-	-	4,980,208
- Equity investments	70,935	-	-	70,935
Total assets	5,051,143	-	-	5,051,143

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry Bank, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Bank is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily foreign corporate bonds and Nairobi Securities Exchange ("NSE") debt investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.4 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, overthe-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

The fair value of the Kenya Shilling denominated investment securities at amortised cost listed at the NSE as at 31 December 2024 is estimated at Shs 2,543,122,000 (2023: Shs 2,010,294,000) compared to their carrying value of Shs 2,690,699,000 (2023: Shs 2,247,158,000). The fair value through OCI investment securities are carried at fair value in the Bank's books. The fair values of the Bank's other financial assets and liabilities approximate the respective carrying amounts, due to the generally short periods to contractual repricing or maturity dates as set out above. Fair values are based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate based upon the borrowing rate that directors expect would be available to the Bank at the balance sheet date.

4.5 Capital management

The Bank's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the balance sheets, are: -

- to comply with the capital requirements set by the Central Bank of Kenya;
- to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and use of regulatory capital are monitored regularly by management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee, as implemented by the Central Bank of Kenya for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Central Bank of Kenya monthly.

The Central Bank of Kenya requires each bank to: (a) hold the minimum level of regulatory capital of Shs1 billion; (b) maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted assets plus risk-weighted off-balance sheet assets (the 'Basel ratio') at or above the required minimum of 10.50%; (c) maintain core capital of not less than 8% of total deposit liabilities; and (d) maintain total capital of not less than 14.50% of risk-weighted assets plus risk-weighted off-balance sheet items.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.5 Capital management (continued)

The Bank's total regulatory capital is divided into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital (core capital): share capital, share premium, plus retained earnings; and
- Tier 2 capital (supplementary capital): 25% (subject to prior approval) of revaluation reserves, subordinated debt not exceeding 50% of Tier 1 capital and hybrid capital instruments.

Qualifying Tier 2 capital is limited to 100% of Tier 1 capital.

The risk weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of four risk weights classified according to the nature of – and reflecting an estimate of the credit risk associated with – each asset and counterparty. A similar treatment is adopted for off-balance sheet exposure, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

Introduction of Basel II principles in the measurement and assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios (CARs)

Kenyan banks computed the CARs based on Basel I methodology i.e., restricted to credit risk measurement of assets only. In the revised guideline effective from 2015, some principles of Basel II measurement of capital adequacy have been introduced. This requires Kenyan banks to also take into account capital charges for:

a) Operational risk –using the Basic Indicator Approach; and
b) Market risk - both specific and general market risks to be calculated using the standardized management approach.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.5 Capital management (continued)

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2024.

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Tier 1 capital	7,757,627	7,361,397
Tier 1 + Tier 2 capital	9,127,729	9,168,829
Risk -weighted assets		
Adjusted credit risk weighted assets	49,044,232	50,956,146
Total market risk weighted assets equivalent	2,467,822	2,414,321
Total risk weighted assets equivalent for operations risk	4,911,184	4,935,452
Total risk-weighted assets	56,423,238	58,305,919
Basel ratios		
Core capital to risk – weighted assets (CBK minimum –10.50%)	13.70%	12.60%
Total capital to risk – weighted assets (CBK minimum - 14.50%)	16.20%	15.70 %
Core Capital to deposits (CBK minimum – 8.00%)	15.10%	18.50%

5 (a) Interest income

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Loans and advances to customers	6,714,579	5,176,198
Government securities	950,632	956,146
Commitment fees on loans and advances	143,804	160,875
Cash and short-term funds	108,608	20,706
Other investments	58,828	61,712
	7,976,451	6,375,637

5 (b) Other income

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Profit on sale of government securities	9,076	50,057
Dividend income	-	6,954
Other income	13,570	10,542
	22,646	67,553

NOTES (CONTINUED)

6. Interest expense

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Fixed deposit accounts	4,176,341	2,695,639
Current and demand deposits	515,378	401,091
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	385,444	262,667
Borrowings	509,994	686,133
Finance charge on lease liabilities	24,148	17,009
	5,611,305	4,062,539

7. Operating expenses

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Employee benefits (Note 8)	810,848	751,708
Directors' fees	33,550	34,800
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 16)	137,444	89,171
Amortisation of right of use (Note 26)	38,804	28,470
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 17)	32,143	17,915
Auditor's remuneration	6,612	5,116
Premises and maintenance expenses	140,754	127,896
Marketing and business development expenses	47,233	27,787
Regulatory deposits insurance	64,166	57,607
Information technology expenses	115,526	90,312
Other professional fees	52,999	38,045
Other expenses	142,838	194,635
	1,622,917	1,463,462

8. Employee benefits

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Key management	294,950	313,160
Other employees	515,898	438,548
	810,848	751,708

The Bank's average number of employees during the year was 129 (2023: 125).

NOTES (CONTINUED)

9. Investments accounted for using the equity method

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
(i) Investment in Victoria Towers Limited		
At start of year	396,434	384,137
Share of profit for the year, net of tax	12,406	12,297
At end of year	408,840	396,434
(ii) Investment in Montessori Learning Centre		
At start of year	189,296	192,592
Additions in the year	-	20,075
Share of profit / (loss) for the year, net of tax	8,529	(23,371)
At end of year	197,825	189,296
Total investment in associates	606,665	585,730
Total share of profit / (loss) from investment in associates	20,935	(11,074)

The Bank owns 24.52% share capital of Victoria Towers Limited. Victoria Towers Limited's profit after tax for 2024 attributable to the owners of the Company was Shs 50,594,000 (2023: Shs 50,150,000).

The Bank owns 24.90% of the issued share capital of Montessori Learning Centre. Montessori Learning Centre's profit after tax for 2024 attributable to the owners of the Company was Shs 34,253,000 (2023: loss after tax Shs 93,858,000).

The Bank accounts for its share of profit from associates on a proportionate basis to its shareholding in the associates.

The summarized financial information in respect of the associates is set out below. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the associates and not Bank's share of those amounts.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

9 Investments accounted for using the equity method (continued)

(i) Investment in Victoria Towers Limited

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Total assets	1,855,503	1,803,635
Total liabilities	(196,044)	(194,770)
Net Assets – Equity holders of the Company	1,659,459	1,608,865
Bank's share of net assets of Victoria Towers Limited	406,900	394,494
Add: Share of changes in associate's net assets	1,940	1,940
	408,840	396,434
Total revenue	102,231	100,086
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company	50,594	50,150
Bank's share of profit for the year	12,406	12,297

(ii) Investment in Montessori Learning Centre

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Total revenue	144,447	155,676
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company	34,253	(93,858)
Bank's share of profit/ (loss) for the year	8,529	(23,371)

Investments accounted for using the equity method are non-current.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

10. Income tax expense

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Current income tax charge	(259,953)	78,570
Deferred income tax credit (Note 18)	269,597	(21,204)
	(9,644)	57,366

The tax on the Bank's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory income tax rate as follows:

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Profit before income tax	556,385	780,924
Tax calculated at the statutory income tax rate of 30 % (2023: 30%)	166,915	234,277
Tax effect of:		
- Income not subject to tax	(229,636)	(208,534)
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	54,878	34,223
- Deferred tax on IFRS 16 – Leases	(1,666)	(2,600)
- Under/(over) provision of deferred tax in prior years (Note 18)	(135)	-
Income tax (credit)/expense	(9,644)	57,366
At start of year	298,076	67,926
Tax charge for the year	(260,774)	(78,570)
Tax paid in the year	-	308,720
Other withholding tax paid	686	-
Prior year over provision	135	-
At end of year	38,123	298,076
Comprised of:		
Current income tax recoverable	38,123	298, 076
At end of year	38,123	298, 076

NOTES (CONTINUED)

11. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated on the profit attributable to shareholders of Shs 566,029,000 (2023: Shs. 723,558,000) and on the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Net profit attributable to shareholders (Shs '000)	566,029	723,558
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000)	41,925	41,925
Basic earnings per share (Shs)	13.50	17.26

The diluted earnings per share is Shs 13.50 (2023: Shs 17.26).

12. Dividends per share

During the year, the Bank paid an interim dividend of Shs 3.00 per share (2023: Shs 3.75) amounting to Shs 125,774,000 (2023: Shs 157,218,000). Payment of dividends is subject to withholding tax at a rate of 5% for residents and 10% for non-resident shareholders.

13. Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Kenya

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Cash in hand	158,497	235,286
Balances with the Central Bank of Kenya	5,370,805	3,773,338
	5,529,302	4,008,624

The balances have been assessed for impairment in line with IFRS 9 and the arising expected credit loss was not material to these financial statements. No provision has therefore been made on the above balances (2023: Nil).

NOTES (CONTINUED)

14. Loans and advances to customers

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Overdrafts	14,661,010	19,480,585
Term loans	25,501,183	22,360,827
Advances under finance lease agreements	3,256,516	2,493,993
Credit cards	109,575	115,519
Gross loans and advances	43,528,284	44,450,924
- Staff loan adjustment	(44,520)	(39,050)
Less: Provision for impairment of loans and advances		
- Stage 1	(313,638)	(337,114)
- Stage 2	(256,235)	(214,064)
- Stage 3	(2,984,108)	(2,511,732)
	(3,553,981)	(3,062,910)
Net loans and advances	39,929,783	41,348,964

i) Gross loans and advances to customers at amortised cost

Year ended 31 December 2024	Stage 1 Shs'000	Stage 2 Shs'000	Stage 3 Shs'000	Total Shs'000
At start of year	37,477,071	2,216,391	4,757,462	44,450,924
-Transfer to 12 months ECL	589,657	(589,657)	-	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(566,932)	872,598	(305,666)	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit impaired	(268,385)	(789,168)	1,057,553	-
-Net movement during the year	(6,267,920)	8,372	441,614	(5,817,934)
-New financial assets originated or purchased	12,574,371	864,534	107,046	13,545,951
-Financial assets derecognised	(7,952,427)	(696,356)	(1,874)	(8,650,657)
At end of year	35,585,435	1,886,714	6,056,135	43,528,284

NOTES (CONTINUED)

14. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

i) Gross loans and advances to customers at amortised cost (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2023	Stage 1 Shs'000	Stage 2 Shs'000	Stage 3 Shs'000	Total Shs'000
At start of year	31,224,907	1,837,802	4,562,584	37,625,293
-Transfer to 12 months ECL	-	-	-	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(630,819)	630,819	-	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit impaired	(249,668)	(329,682)	579,350	-
-Net movement during the year	669,906	16,140	226,622	912,668
-New financial assets originated or purchased	10,399,280	196,116	-	10,595,396
-Financial assets derecognised	(3,936,535)	(134,804)	(611,094)	(4,682,433)
At end of year	37,477,071	2,216,391	4,757,462	44,450,924

ii) Provisions – Loans and advances to customers

Year ended 31 December 2024	Stage 1 Shs'000	Stage 2 Shs'000	Stage 3 Shs'000	Total Shs'000
At start of year	337,114	214,064	2,511,732	3,062,910
Charge to profit or loss:				
-Transfer to 12 months ECL	-	-	-	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(686)	686	-	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit impaired	(313)	(45,053)	45,366	-
-Net remeasurement of Loss allowance	(85,088)	20,605	417,762	353,279
-New financial assets originated or purchased	144,876	84,744	10,708	240,328
-Financial assets derecognised	(82,265)	(18,811)	(1,460)	(102,536)
Total charge to profit or loss	(23,476)	42,171	472,376	491,071
Total provisions	313,638	256,235	2,984,108	3,553,981

NOTES (CONTINUED)

14. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

ii)Provisions – Loans and advances to customers (continued)

	Stage 1 Shs'000	Stage 2 Shs'000	Stage 3 Shs'000	Total Shs'000
Year ended 31 December 2023				
At start of year	328,221	179,309	2,711,474	3,219,004
Charge to profit or loss:				
-Transfer to 12 months ECL	-	-	-	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(2,131)	2,131	-	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit impaired	(856)	(26,409)	27,265	-
-Net remeasurement of Loss allowance	(84,094)	38,768	384,087	338,761
-New financial assets originated or purchased	126,692	38,453	-	165,145
-Financial assets derecognised	(30,718)	(18,188)	(611,094)	(660,000)
Total charge to profit or loss	8,893	34,755	(199,742)	(156,094)
Total provisions	337,114	214,064	2,511,732	3,062,910

Movement in provisions for impairment of loans and advances are as follows:

	Stage 1 Shs'000	Stage 2 Shs'000	Stage 3 Shs'000	Total Shs'000
Year ended 31 December 2024				
At start of year	337,114	214,064	2,511,732	3,062,910
Increase/(decrease) in impairment provision	(23,476)	42,171	472,376	491,071
At end of year	313,638	256,235	2,984,108	3,553,981
Movement in the year	(23,476)	42,171	472,376	491,071
Write-offs	-	-	41,255	41,255
Total charge to profit or loss	(23,476)	42,171	513,631	532,326

NOTES (CONTINUED)

14. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

ii) Provisions – Loans and advances to customers (continued)

	Stage 1 Shs'000	Stage 2 Shs'000	Stage 3 Shs'000	Total Shs'000
Year ended 31 December 2023				
At start of year	328,221	179,309	2,711,474	3,219,004
Increase/(decrease) in impairment provision	8,893	34,755	(199,742)	(156,094)
At end of year	337,114	214,064	2,511,732	3,062,910
Movement in the year	8,893	34,755	(199,742)	(156,094)
Write-offs	-	-	611,094	611,094
Total charge to profit or loss	8,893	34,755	411,352	455,000

All impaired loans are written down to their estimated recoverable amounts. The aggregate carrying amount of impaired loans at 31 December 2024 was Shs 6,056,135,000 (2023: Shs 4,757,462,000).

The loans and advances to customers include finance lease receivables, which may be analysed as follows:

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Net investment in finance leases:		
Not later than 1 year	118,359	360,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,071,425	1,983,266
Later than 5 years	83,143	150,727
	2,272,927	2,493,993

There were no individually assessed provisions for finance leases as at 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil).

NOTES (CONTINUED)

14. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

i) **Reconciliation of the impairment charges**

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Loan impairment charge (Note 14 (ii))	491,071	(156,094)
Write off (Note 14 (ii))	41,255	611,094
Impairment charge for the year	532,326	455,000

The weighted average effective interest rate on Kenya Shilling denominated loans and advances as at 31 December 2024 was 17.67% (2023: 16.23%).

15. Investment securities

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government securities	6,064,420	4,980,208
Foreign investments	165,879	70,935
	6,230,299	5,051,143
Amortised cost		
Government securities		
- Maturing after 91 days of the date of acquisition	2,690,698	2,247,158
Other local investments	170,329	306,567
	2,861,027	2,553,725
Total investment securities	9,091,326	7,604,868

The Bank invests in Government of Kenya treasury instruments, corporate bonds, short term placements with other banks and other non-bank entities. These investments have been classified as either held at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or at amortised cost.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

15. Investment securities (continued)

The movement in investments is shown below:

Year ended 31 December 2024

	Value at 1/1/2024 Shs'000	Purchases at cost Shs'000	Disposals/ Maturities Shs'000	Premium/ Discount Shs'000	Interest Receivable Shs'000	Forex Gain/Loss Shs'000	Gain in fair value Shs'000	Value at 31/12/2024 Shs'000
Fair value through other comprehensive income								
Government securities	4,980,208	2,121,615	(1,381,982)	-	-	-	344,579	6,064,420
Foreign securities	70,935	135,769	-	-	-	(40,825)	-	165,879
	5,051,143	2,257,384	(1,381,982)	-	-	(40,825)	344,579	6,230,299
At amortised cost								
Government securities:								
- Maturing after 91 days of the date of acquisition	2,247,158	1,024,234	(558,943)	(44,963)	23,212	-	-	2,690,698
Other local investments	306,567	-	(133,333)	-	(2,905)	-	-	170,329
	2,553,725	1,024,234	(692,276)	(44,963)	20,307	-	-	2,861,027
Total investment securities	7,604,868	3,281,618	(2,074,258)	(44,963)	20,307	(40,825)	344,579	9,091,326

NOTES (CONTINUED)

15. Investment securities (continued)

The movement in investments is shown below:

Year ended 31 December 2023

	Value at 1/1/2023 Shs'000	Purchases at cost Shs'000	Disposals/ Maturities Shs'000	Premium/ Discount Shs'000	Interest Receivable Shs'000	Forex Gain/Loss Shs'000	Gain in fair value Shs'000	Value at 31/12/2023 Shs'000
Fair value through other comprehensive income								
Government securities	5,340,749	378,615	(383,850)	(2,312)	-	-	(352,994)	4,980,208
Foreign securities	97,917	-	(97,655)	-	-	63,315	7,358	70,935
Other local investments	92,530	-	(118,768)	-	-	6,701	19,537	-
	5,531,196	378,615	(600,273)	(2,312)	-	70,016	(326,099)	5,051,143
Fair value through profit & loss								
Other government investments	-	796,778	(795,445)	92,560	10,098	(136,497)	32,506	-
At amortised cost								
Government securities:								
- Maturing after 91 days of the date of acquisition	1,989,890	400,000	(191,596)	(3,243)	52,107	-	-	2,247,158
- Maturing within 91 days of the date of acquisition	-	292,762	(292,762)	-	-	-	-	-
Other government investments	661,532	-	(796,778)	(3,911)	2,660	136,497	-	-
Other local investments	408,570	-	(102,003)	-	-	-	-	306,567
	3,059,992	692,762	(1,383,139)	(7,154)	54,767	136,497	-	2,553,725
Total investment securities	8,591,188	1,868,155	(2,778,857)	83,094	64,865	70,016	(293,593)	7,604,868

NOTES (CONTINUED)

16. Property and equipment

	Office premises Shs'000	Office improvements Shs'000	Furniture, fittings, and equipment Shs'000	Motor vehicles Shs'000	Total Shs'000
At 1 January 2024					
Cost	450,880	332,598	593,910	5,803	1,383,191
Accumulated depreciation	(48,334)	(121,105)	(283,804)	(5,803)	(459,046)
Net book amount	402,546	211,493	310,106	-	924,145
Year ended 31 December 2024					
Opening net book amount	402,546	211,493	310,106	-	924,145
Additions	-	20,217	113,262	4,380	137,859
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,303)	(2,303)
Depreciation charge	(9,017)	(36,573)	(91,306)	(548)	(137,444)
Depreciation eliminated on disposals	-	-	-	2,303	2,303
Closing net book amount	393,529	195,137	332,062	3,832	924,560
At 31 December 2024					
Cost	450,880	352,815	707,172	7,880	1,518,747
Accumulated depreciation	(57,351)	(157,678)	(375,110)	(4,048)	(594,187)
Net book amount	393,529	195,137	332,062	3,832	924,560
At 1 January 2023					
Cost	450,880	275,438	409,172	5,803	1,141,293
Accumulated depreciation	(39,316)	(110,401)	(237,830)	(5,803)	(393,350)
Net book amount	411,564	165,037	171,342	-	747,943
Year ended 31 December 2023					
Opening net book amount	411,564	165,037	171,342	-	747,943
Additions	-	77,555	188,349	-	265,904
Disposals	-	(20,395)	(3,611)	-	(24,006)
Depreciation charge	(9,018)	(31,099)	(49,054)	-	(89,171)
Depreciation eliminated on disposals	-	20,395	3,080	-	23,475
Closing net book amount	402,546	211,493	310,106	-	924,145
At 31 December 2023					
Cost	450,880	332,598	593,910	5,803	1,383,191
Accumulated depreciation	(48,334)	(121,105)	(283,804)	(5,803)	(459,046)
Net book amount	402,546	211,493	310,106	-	924,145

Included in the office premises are costs related to the floor owned by the Bank at Victoria Towers and Victoria at Two Rivers and the parking bays at the premises. The remaining floors of Victoria Towers and Victoria at Two Rivers are owned by Victoria Towers Limited and Victoria at Two Rivers Limited, an associate (Note 9) and related party (Note 31) of the Bank. Property and equipment are non-current.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

17. Intangible assets

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Opening net book amount	21,546	33,654
Additions	352,156	5,807
Amortisation charge	(32,143)	(17,915)
Closing net book amount	341,559	21,546
Cost	498,117	145,961
Accumulated amortisation	(156,558)	(124,415)
Closing net book amount	341,559	21,546

Intangible assets are non-current.

18. Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is calculated using the enacted income tax rate of 30% (2023: 30%). The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
At start of year	1,620,474	1,501,440
Charge to profit or loss (Note 10)	269,597	21,204
Charge to other comprehensive income	(103,374)	97,830
At end of year	1,786,697	1,620,474

The deferred income tax is non-current.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

18. Deferred income tax (continued)

The deferred income tax asset, deferred income tax charge/(credit) in the income statement is attributable to the following items:

Year ended 31 December 2024	Balance at 1 January Shs'000	Prior year (under)/over provision Shs'000	Charge to P&L Shs'000	Charge to OCI Shs'000	Balance at 31 December Shs'000
Provisions for impairment	1,333,940	-	297,860	-	1,631,800
Property and equipment	2,809	-	(28,263)	-	(25,454)
Financial assets at FVTOCI	283,725	-	-	(103,374)	180,351
Deferred income tax asset	1,620,474	-	269,597	(103,374)	1,786,697
Year ended 31 December 2023					
Provisions for impairment	1,305,635	-	28,305	-	1,333,940
Property and equipment	9,910	-	(7,101)	-	2,809
Financial assets at FVTOCI	185,895	-		97,830	283,725
Deferred income tax asset	1,501,440	-	21,204	97,830	1,620,474

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

The Bank has concluded that the deferred income tax assets will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets. The Bank is expected to continue generating taxable income.

19 (a) Other assets	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Local and upcountry cheques for clearing or collection	1,623	2,334
Prepayments	250,011	214,881
Staff loan benefit	44,520	39,050
Other debtors	108,885	128,607
	405,039	384,872

NOTES (CONTINUED)

19 (b) Other non-current asset

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Other non -current asset	411,175	411,175

20. Customer deposits

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Current and demand deposits	5,708,843	4,359,488
Savings accounts	5,541,312	4,771,159
Fixed deposit accounts	40,199,727	30,767,449
	51,449,882	39,898,096

21. Deposits and balances due to other banking institutions

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Balances due to local banks	-	304,755
Balances due to the Central Bank of Kenya	1,736,493	3,772,507
Balances due to foreign banks	-	1,632,348
	1,736,493	5,709,610

The effective interest rate on deposits and balances due from other banking institutions have been disclosed in Note 4.3.

22. Deposits and balances due from other banking institutions

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Short-term placements with local banks	2,693,831	-
Current account balances with other banks	993,459	1,550,584
Short-term placements with foreign banks	970,330	-
Overnight lending	850,257	300,362
Other short-term placements	227,232	-
	5,735,109	1,850,946

The deposits and balances due from other banking institutions are non-interest bearing except for the overnight lending and short-term placements. Overnight lending attracts interest at the overnight lending rate. The effective interest rate on the short-term placements have been disclosed in Note 4.3.

The Bank calculated the expected credit loss on deposits due from other banks and the amount was not material and therefore no adjustment was made in these financial statements.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

23. Borrowings

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
At start of year	5,664,037	4,226,877
Additions/drawdowns during the year	-	1,236,471
Repayments during the year	(1,616,879)	(1,238,772)
Currency translation difference	(942,785)	1,375,481
Accrued interest	38,407	63,980
At end of year	3,142,780	5,664,037

Year ended 31 December 2024

Lender	Type of loan	Loan balance Shs'000	Currency	Interest rate	Issue date	Tenure
Swedfund International AB	Subordinated debt	129,330	USD	Referenced to 3-months Term SOFR	April 2018	7 years
Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO)	Subordinated debt	1,304,239	USD	Referenced to 3-months Term SOFR	March 2022	9 years
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)	Senior debt	1,642,995	USD	Fixed rate of interest (4.9%)	March 2022	5 years
GCL Green Company	Term loan	66,216	EUR	Fixed rate of interest (6.0%)	May 2012	12 years
		3,142,780				

NOTES (CONTINUED)

23. Borrowings (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2023

Lender	Type of loan	Loan balance Shs'000	Currency	Interest rate	Issue date	Tenure
Swedfund International AB	Subordinated debt	469,536	USD	Referenced to 3-months Term SOFR	April 2018	7 years
World Business Capital	Senior debt	416,849	USD	Referenced to 3-months Term SOFR	June 2018	10 years
Sifem AG	Senior debt	216,306	USD	Referenced to 6-months Term SOFR	April 2019	5 years
Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO)	Subordinated debt	1,579,946	USD	Referenced to 3-months Term SOFR	March 2022	9 years
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)	Senior debt	2,783,549	USD	Fixed rate of interest (4.9%)	March 2022	5 years
GCL Green Company	Term loan	197,851	EUR	Fixed rate of interest (6.0%)	May 2012	12 years
		5,664,037				

The amounts have been translated using the Central Bank of Kenya prevailing exchange rates at year end.

The Bank's borrowings include:

I. Subordinated Debt

USD 5 million unsecured facility raised from Swedfund International AB in April 2018, with a tenure of 7 years. This facility bears interest at rates referenced to the 3 months Term SOFR. Outstanding principal balance as at 31 December 2024 was USD 1,000,000 (2023: USD 3,000,000).

USD 10 million unsecured facility raised from the Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO) in March 2022, with a tenure of 9 years. This facility bears interest at rates referenced to the 3 months Term SOFR. Outstanding principal Balance as at 31 December 2024 was USD 10,000,000 (2023: USD 10,000,000).

II. Senior Debt

USD 20 million raised from Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) in March 2022 with a tenor of 5 years. This facility bears interest at fixed rate of 4.9%. Outstanding principal balance as at 31 December 2024 was USD 12,500,000 (2023: 17,500,000).

NOTES (CONTINUED)

23. Borrowings (continued)

III. Other Borrowings

USD 15 million (or equivalent in any other currency) unsecured credit line from GCL Green Company Limited. The facility bears interest at fixed rate of 6.0%. The outstanding principal balance as at 31 December 2024 was EUR 491,433 (2023: EUR 1,134,973).

Compliance with debt covenants

The Bank's long-term borrowing contracts are subjected to specific covenant clauses, whereby the Bank is required to meet certain key financial ratios. The calculation of these ratios varies from one lender to the next. The key financial ratios include the following:

- The single client/single group (economic group) exposure ratio (SCER/SGER) should not exceed 25%. The ratio is calculated by dividing (a) the Bank's largest single client/ single group exposure by (b) the Bank's core capital (tier I capital). The Bank's ratio was within the limit stipulated by all lenders.

- The open credit exposure ratio (OCER)/ Open asset exposure ratio (OAER) should not exceed 25%. The ratio is calculated by dividing (a) the aggregate of all Non - Performing Loans (including restructured loan facilities) less the Loan Loss Reserves, by (b) the Core capital (Tier I) expressed as a percentage. The ratio was marginally higher than the required ratio due to increase in non-performing loans during the period.

- The non -performing loan ratio (NPL) should not exceed 8% (for two of the lenders). The ratio is calculated by dividing (a) the Bank's gross non-performing loans (Including restructured loans) by (b) the Bank's total gross loans. For the other lender, NPL ratio is calculated by dividing (a) the Bank's Net non-performing loans by (b) Bank's Shareholder's equity. The ratio, while lower than the Kenyan banking industry average, was higher than the covenant requirements. The Board and management will continue to focus on this area to reduce the NPL ratio to a single digit in 2025 and continue maintaining net NPL ratio below 5%.

The Bank was compliant with all principal and interest repayments as required in the loan agreements. In addition, the Bank notified the three lenders where ratios were not met as at 31 December 2024. One lender issued a waiver and an amendment letter before year end. Two lenders are expected to issue waivers and consent letters. These letters waive any event of default arising from the above non-compliance as at 31 December 2024. The lenders have not varied the lending terms of these facilities.

The Bank expects the non-performing loan ratio to decrease significantly over the next 12 months due to improved loan payments. However, it may not meet the required ratio by two lenders within this period. Nonetheless, it will be able to fulfil payment obligations as they become due.

Appropriate disclosures have been included under Note 4 of these financial statements.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

24. Other liabilities

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Bankers' cheques	5,348	7,160
Accrued expenses	68,218	52,315
Deferred income relating to trade finance products	13,214	23,703
Others	83,169	91,275
	169,949	174,453

25. Share capital

	Number of shares Thousands	Share capital Shs'000	Share premium Shs'000
Balance at 1 January 2023, 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024	41,925	838,494	1,321,289

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is 41,924,723 with a par value of Shs 20 per share. All shares issued are dully paid.

26. Right of use asset

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Cost		
At start of year	184,070	74,266
Additions	56,215	125,581
Disposals	(9,090)	(15,777)
At end of year	231,195	184,070
Accumulated depreciation		
At start of year	42,740	30,047
Charge for the period	38,804	28,470
Disposal	(4,166)	(15,777)
At end of year	77,378	42,740
Closing net book amount	153,817	141,330

The Bank leases various office buildings, motor vehicles and equipment in the normal course of business. The leases for buildings are typically for a period of between 1 and 6 years, with the option to renew at the end of the term. Leases of motor vehicles and equipment are typically for periods of between 1 and 5 years. None of these leases contains any restrictions or covenants other than the protective rights of the lessor or carries a residual value guarantee. Right-of-use assets are non-current.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

27. Lease liabilities

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Expected to be settled within 12 months after year-end	53,895	40,123
Expected to be settled more than 12 months after year-end	120,018	115,753
	173,913	155,876
The total cash outflow for leases in the year was:		
Payment of principal portion of the lease liabilities	31,614	19,804
Interest expense on lease liabilities	24,148	17,009
At end of year	55,762	36,813
At start of year	155,876	50,099
Additions	56,215	125,581
Disposals	(6,565)	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	24,148	17,009
Lease payments in the year	(55,761)	(36,813)
	173,913	155,876

28. Off balance sheet financial instruments, contingent liabilities, and commitments

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank conducts business involving guarantees, acceptances, and performance bonds. These facilities are offset by corresponding obligations of third parties. In addition, there are other off-balance sheet financial instruments including forward contracts for the purchase and sale of foreign currencies, whose nominal amounts are not reflected in the balance sheet.

At the year end, the contingent items were as follows:

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Contingent liabilities		
Acceptances and letters of credit	4,649,462	3,971,303
Guarantees and performance bonds	4,146,856	4,466,414
	8,796,318	8,437,717

NOTES (CONTINUED)

28. Off balance sheet financial instruments, contingent liabilities, and commitments (continued)

Derivative financial assets and liabilities

The table below shows the fair values of currency spots and swaps recorded as assets or liabilities together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a currency spot or swap's underlying off balance sheet asset / liability and is the basis upon which changes in the fair values of currency spots and swaps are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the year-end and are indicative of neither the market risk nor the credit risk.

	Notional amount asset	National amount liability	Fair value of asset	Fair value of liability	Notional amount asset	Notional amount liability	Fair value of asset	Fair value of liability
	2024				2023			
	Shs' 000	Shs' 000	Shs' 000	Shs' 000	Shs' 000	Shs' 000	Shs' 000	Shs' 000
Swaps	40,926	40,926	40,926	40,926	904,589	904,589	904,589	904,589
Spots	94,359	94,359	94,359	94,359	81, 347	81,347	81,347	81,347
	135,285	135,285	135,285	135,285	985,936	985,936	985,936	985,936

The bank has netting agreements in place with counterparties to manage the associated credit risks. These netting agreements and similar arrangements generally enable the counterparties to off-set liabilities against available assets received in the ordinary course of business and / or in the event of the counterparty's default. The offsetting right is a legal right to settle, or otherwise eliminate all or a portion of an amount due by applying an amount receivable from the same counterparty against it, thus reducing credit exposure.

The table below summarises the currency spots and swaps subject to offsetting and enforceable netting agreements whose net amounts are presented in other assets/liabilities.

	2024			2023		
	Fair value of asset Shs' 000	Fair value of liability Shs' 000	Net amount presented Shs' 000	Fair value of asset Shs' 000	Fair value of liability Shs' 000	Net amount presented Shs' 000
Swaps	40,926	40,926	-	904,589	904,589	-
Spots	94,359	94,359	-	81,347	81,347	-
	135,285	135,285	-	985,936	985,936	-

NOTES (CONTINUED)

28. Off balance sheet financial instruments, contingent liabilities, and commitments (continued)

Nature of contingents

Guarantees are generally written by a bank to support performance by a customer to third parties. The Bank will only be required to meet those obligations in the event of the customer's default. Letters of credit commit the Bank payment to third parties, on production of documents, which are subsequently reimbursed by customers.

An acceptance is an undertaking by a Bank to pay a bill of exchange drawn on a customer. The Bank expects most acceptances to be presented and reimbursement by the customer is almost immediate.

Forward foreign exchange contracts are commitments to either purchase or sell a designated financial instrument at a specified future date for a specified price and may be settled in cash or another financial asset. The fair values of the respective currency forwards are carried under other assets and other liabilities as appropriate.

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Other commitments		
Undrawn formal stand-by facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend	4,400,731	4,362,884

Nature of commitments

Commitments to lend are agreements to lend to a customer in future subject to certain conditions. Such commitments are normally made for a fixed period. The Bank may withdraw from its contractual obligation for the undrawn portion of agreed overdraft limits by giving reasonable notice to the customer.

The table below contains the maturity analysis of off-balance sheet financial instruments, contingent liabilities, and commitments.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

28. Off balance sheet financial instruments, contingent liabilities, and commitments (continued)

Nature of commitments (continued)

	0 - 3 months Shs'000	3 - 6 months Shs'000	6 - 12 months Shs'000	1 -5 Years Shs'000	Total Shs'000
31 December 2024					
Acceptances and letters of credit	2,003,824	877,804	1,763,944	3,890	4,649,462
Guarantees and performance bonds	869,341	1,027,606	1,466,335	783,574	4,146,856
	2,873,165	1,905,410	3,230,279	787,464	8,796,318
Undrawn formal stand-by facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend	2,231,290	626,368	1,383,605	159,468	4,400,731
31 December 2023					
Acceptances and letters of credit	2,459,156	266,870	1, 230,175	15,102	3,971,303
Guarantees and performance bonds	776,102	1,083,113	1,038,131	1,569,068	4,466,414
	3,235,258	1,349,983	2,268,306	1,584,170	8,437,717
Undrawn formal stand-by facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend	2,574,595	529,315	1,134,768	124,206	4,362,884

29. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents as shown in the cash flow statement

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya (Note 13)	5,528,332	4,008,624
Less: Cash reserve requirement	(2,149,636)	(1,546,063)
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions (Note 22)	5,735,108	1,850,946
	9,113,804	4,313,507

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than 91 days maturity from the date of acquisition including: cash and balances with central banks, treasury bills and other eligible bills, and amounts due from other banks. Cash and cash equivalents exclude the cash reserve requirement held with the Central Bank of Kenya.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

29. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents as shown in the cash flow statement (continued)

Banks are required to maintain a prescribed minimum cash balance with the Central Bank of Kenya that is not available to finance the bank's day-to-day activities. The amount is determined as 4.25% (2023: 4.25%) of the average outstanding customer deposits over a cash reserve cycle period of one month.

30. Assets pledged as security

The Bank has pledged assets in form of treasury bonds to secure certain trade finance and money market lines. The total assets pledged as at 31 December 2024 was Shs 2,637,000,000 (2023: Shs 4,891,330,000).

31. Related party transactions

The Bank is owned by a diverse group of shareholders and none of them holds a controlling interest.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. `These include loans, deposits, and foreign currency transactions.

i) Loans and advances to related parties

Advances to customers at 31 December 2024 include an amount of Shs 850,473,000 (2023: Shs 882,391,000) relating to loans to companies controlled by directors or their families, and/ or shareholders of the Bank and Bank employees:

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
At start of year	882,391	686,573
Loans advanced during the year	147,374	250,717
Loan repayments during the year	(310,213)	(141,801)
Interest charged	130,921	86,902
At end of year	850,473	882,391

Out of Shs 850,473,000 that relates to lending to related parties, Shs.172,843,000 (2023: Shs. 173,841,000) relates to employee loans. Employees loans are advanced at rates lower than commercial rates but equal to or higher than the ruling fringe benefit tax rates. Loans to all other related parties are advanced at commercial rates.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

31. Related party transactions (continued)

ii) Related party deposits

At 31 December 2024, customer deposits include deposits due to staff, directors and shareholders or their associates amounting to Shs 4,997,333,000 (2023: Shs 1,586,030,000). These deposits attract rates of interest similar to all other deposits.

iii) Purchase of goods and services

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Victoria Towers Limited - rent and service charge	13,344	9,081
Victoria Towers Limited – parking	557	3,010
Victoria at Two Rivers* – service charge	5,572	5,572
At end of year	19,473	17,663

* Victoria at Two Rivers Limited is a fully owned subsidiary of Victoria Towers Limited.

iv) Key management compensation

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and members of senior management. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	294,950	313,160

v) Directors' remuneration

	2024 Shs'000	2023 Shs'000
Fees for services as a director	33,550	34,800
Salaries (included in key management compensation above)	129,269	140,372
	162,819	175,172

32. Nature and purpose of reserves

32.1 Fair value reserve on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net changes in the fair value of FVOCI financial assets until the investment is derecognised or impaired. The reserve is non-distributable.

32.2 Revaluation reserve on land and building

The revaluation reserve represents the Bank's share of revaluation surplus on associate's land and building. The reserve is non-distributable.

33. Events after period end

There are no subsequent events after the financial year end that could significantly impact the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.


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