FBN Holdings Plc.
Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
for the period ended 31 March 2020

DIRECTORS AND ADVISORS

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Oba A. Otudeko, CFR	Non-Executive Director (Group Chairman)
U. K. Eke, MFR	Group Managing Director
Oye Hassan-Odukale, MFR	Non-Executive Director
Chidi Anya	Non-Executive Director
Hamza Sule Wuro Bokki, Ph.D	Non-Executive Director
Debola Osibogun	Non-Executive Director
Omatseyin Ayida	Non-Executive Director
Dr. Adesola Adeduntan	Non-Executive Director
Oluwande Muoyo	Non-Executive Director
Cecilia Akintomide, OON	Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY:	Oluseye Kosoko
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Samuel Asabia House 35, Marina Lagos
AUDITOR:	PricewaterhouseCoopers (Chartered Accountants) Landmark Towers, Plot 5B, Water Corporation Road, Victoria Island, Lagos
REGISTRAR:	First Registrars & Investor Services Limited Plot 2, Abebe Village Road, Iganmu, Lagos
BANKERS:	First Bank of Nigeria Limited 35 Marina, Lagos FBNQuest Merchant Bank Limited 10 Keffi Street, Ikoyi Lagos

Certification pursuant to section 60(2) of Investment and Securities Act No. 29 of 2007

We the undersigned hereby certify the following with regards to FBN Holdings Plc financial report for the period ended March 31, 2020 that:

(a) We have reviewed the report;

(b) To the best of our knowledge, the report does not:
(i) contain any untrue statement of a material fact, or
(ii) Omit to state a material fact, which could make the statements misleading in the light of the circumstances under which such statements were made;

(c) To the best of our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report fairly represent in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of March 31, 2020 and the periods presented in the report.

(d) We:
(i) Are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.
(ii) Have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to such officers by others within those entities particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared.
(iii) Have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls as of date within 90 days prior to the reports.
(iv) Have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls based on our evaluation as of that date.

(e) We have disclosed to the auditors of the Company and the audit committee:
(i) All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which would adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the Company's auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and
(ii) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involve management or other employees who have significant role in the Company's internal controls;

(f) We have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in the internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our evaluation, including any corrective actions with regards to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

U. K. EKE, MFR	OYEWALE ARIYIBI
Group Managing Director	Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002352	FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001251

FBN Holdings Plc.

INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	GROUP Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Q1 ended 31 March 2019 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
Continuing operations					
Interest income	4	104,905	104,905	109,530	109,530
Interest expense	5	(44,652)	(44,652)	(37,868)	(37,868)
Net interest income		**60,253**	**60,253**	**71,662**	**71,662**
Impairment charge for losses	6	(9,706)	(9,706)	(13,847)	(13,847)
Net interest income after impairment charge for losses		**50,547**	**50,547**	**57,815**	**57,815**
Fee and commission income	7a	25,810	25,810	23,027	23,027
Fee and commission expense	7b	(5,037)	(5,037)	(3,580)	(3,580)
Foreign exchange income		2,633	2,633	2,942	2,942
Net gains on sale investment securities	8	13,501	13,501	1,593	1,593
Net gains/(losses) from financial instruments at FVTPL	9	8,341	8,341	(307)	(307)
Dividend income	10	4,020	4,020	1,981	1,981
Other operating income		471	471	671	671
Personnel expenses		(23,958)	(23,958)	(22,942)	(22,942)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		(5,727)	(5,727)	(4,588)	(4,588)
Operating expenses	11	(41,921)	(41,921)	(38,848)	(38,848)
Operating profit		28,680	28,680	17,764	17,764
Share of profit of associates		-	-	-	-
Profit before tax		**28,680**	**28,680**	**17,764**	**17,764**
Income tax expense	12	(5,540)	(5,540)	(3,241)	(3,241)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**23,140**	**23,140**	**14,523**	**14,523**
Discontinued operations					
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	26	2,560	2,560	1,269	1,269
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**25,700**	**25,700**	**15,792**	**15,792**
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		24,571	24,571	15,178	15,178
Non-controlling interests		1,129	1,129	614	614
		25,700	**25,700**	**15,792**	**15,792**
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent					
Basic/diluted earnings per share (expressed in naira per share):	36				
From continuing operations			0.64		0.40
From discontinued operations			0.05		0.02
From profit for the period			0.69		0.42

INCOME STATEMENT

		COMPANY			
	Note	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Q1 ended 31 March 2019 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
Continuing operations					
Interest income	4	479	479	736	736
Interest expense	5	-	-	-	-
Net interest income		**479**	**479**	**736**	**736**
Impairment charge for losses	6	-	-	-	-
Net interest income after impairment charge for losses		**479**	**479**	**736**	**736**
Fee and commission income	7a	-	-	-	-
Fee and commission expense	7b	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange income		21	21	1	1
Net gains on sale of investment securities	8	-	-	6	6
Net gains from financial instruments at FVTPL	9	-	-	-	-
Dividend income	10	-	-	-	-
Other operating income		-	-	2	2
Personnel expenses		(160)	(160)	(151)	(151)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		(58)	(58)	(93)	(93)
Operating expenses	11	(459)	(459)	(476)	(476)
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(177)**	**(177)**	**25**	**25**
Income tax expense	12	-	-	-	-
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**(177)**	**(177)**	**25**	**25**
Discontinued operations					
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	21		-		
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**(177)**	**(177)**	**25**	**25**
(loss)/Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		(177)	(177)	25	25
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
		(177)	**(177)**	**25**	**25**
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent					
Basic/diluted earnings per share (expressed in naira per share):	36				
From continuing operations			(0.00)		0.00
From discontinued operations			-		
From (loss)/profit for the period			(0.00)		0.00

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	GROUP			
		Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Q1 ended 31 March 2019 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**25,700**	**25,700**	**15,792**	**15,792**
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
Net (losses)/gains on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:					
-Unrealised net losses arising during the period		(9,411)	(9,411)	(1,936)	(1,936)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		2,780	2,780	(1,047)	(1,047)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
-Unrealised net gains/(losses) arising during the period on equity		151	151	(23)	(23)
Total other comprehensive loss for the period		**(6,480)**	**(6,480)**	**(3,006)**	**(3,006)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**19,220**	**19,220**	**12,786**	**12,786**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		18,240	18,240	11,961	11,961
Non-controlling interests		980	980	825	825
		19,220	**19,220**	**12,786**	**12,786**
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent arises from :					
Continuing operations		16,576	16,576	11,136	11,136
Discontinued operations		1,664	1,664	825	825
		18,240	**18,240**	**11,961**	**11,961**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	COMPANY Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Q1 ended 31 March 2019 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**(177)**	**(177)**	**25**	**25**
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
Net (losses)/gains on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:					
-Unrealised net (losses)/gains arising during the period		(204)	(204)	119	119
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period		**(204)**	**(204)**	**119**	**119**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**(381)**	**(381)**	**144**	**144**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		(381)	(381)	144	144
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
		(381)	**(381)**	**144**	**144**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to owners of the parent arises from:					
Continuing operations		(381)	(381)	144	144
Discontinued operations		-	-	-	-
		(381)	**(381)**	**144**	**144**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	GROUP 31 March 2020 N 'million	GROUP 31 December 2019 N 'million	COMPANY 31 March 2020 N 'million	COMPANY 31 December 2019 N 'million
ASSETS					
Cash and balances with central banks	13	1,281,530	1,025,325	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	15	886,303	754,910	16,504	5,706
Loans and advances to customers	16	2,051,316	1,852,411	97	94
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17	468,778	282,660	3,057	3,057
Investment securities	18	1,161,257	1,414,530	12,557	11,393
Asset pledged as collateral	19	676,372	464,922	-	-
Other assets	24	179,973	212,092	3,509	15,922
Investment properties	25	-	100	-	-
Investment in associates accounted for using the equity method	21	711	711	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	20	-	-	234,790	239,514
Property and equipment	22	111,894	112,939	449	490
Intangible assets	23	17,623	18,961	-	-
Deferred tax assets		24,672	25,009	-	-
		6,860,429	6,164,570	270,963	276,176
Assets held for sale	26	162,962	38,956	4,724	-
Total assets		**7,023,391**	**6,203,526**	**275,687**	**276,176**
LIABILITIES					
Deposits from banks	27	1,186,937	860,486	-	-
Deposits from customers	28	4,290,091	4,019,836	-	-
Derivative liabilities		38,999	6,046	-	-
Current income tax liabilities		15,337	13,778	12	12
Other liabilities	31	434,219	297,140	9,213	9,321
Liability on investment contracts	32	-	24,676	-	-
Liability on insurance contracts		-	63,748	-	-
Borrowings	29	269,278	250,596	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	30	3,532	3,352	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities		1	250	-	-
		6,238,394	5,539,908	9,225	9,333
Liabilities held for sale	26	104,651	2,493	-	-
Total liabilities		**6,343,045**	**5,542,401**	**9,225**	**9,333**
EQUITY					
Share capital	33	17,948	17,948	17,948	17,948
Share premium	34	233,392	233,392	233,392	233,392
Retained earnings	34	96,978	73,197	15,202	15,379
Statutory reserve	34	101,826	101,378	-	
Capital reserve	34	1,223	1,223	10	10
Small and medium enterprises (SME) investment reserve	34	6,076	6,076	-	
Fair value reserve	34	137,960	147,070	(90)	114
Contingency reserve	34	3,391	3,013	-	-
Statutory credit reserve	34	14,540	14,576	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	34	50,516	47,736	-	-
		663,850	645,609	266,462	266,843
Non-controlling interests		16,496	15,516	-	-
Total equity		**680,346**	**661,125**	**266,462**	**266,843**
Total equity and liabilities		**7,023,391**	**6,203,526**	**275,687**	**276,176**

The unaudited consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 April 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

U. K. EKE, MFR
Group Managing Director
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002352

OYEWALE ARIYIBI
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001251

FBN Holdings Plc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent												
	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	Statutory reserve	Small scale investment reserve	Fair value reserve	Contingency reserve	Statutory credit reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million
Balance at 1 January 2019	17,948	233,392	4,373	1,223	93,325	6,076	77,276	2,022	33,599	48,995	518,229	12,418	530,645
Profit for the period	-	-	15,178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,178	614	15,792
Other comprehensive income											-		
Foreign currency translation differences, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,047)	- 1,047	-	(1,047)
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,169)	-	-	-	(2,169)	211	(1,958)
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	15,178	-	-	-	(2,169)	-	-	(1,047)	11,962	825	12,787
Transactions with owners													
Transfer between reserves	-	-	(230)	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with Owners	-	-	(230)	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	17,948	233,392	19,321	1,223	93,325	6,076	75,107	2,253	33,599	47,948	530,192	13,244	543,433
Balance at 1 January 2020	17,948	233,392	73,197	1,223	101,378	6,076	147,070	3,013	14,576	47,736	645,609	15,516	661,125
Profit for the period	-	-	24,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,571	1,129	25,700
Other comprehensive income													
Foreign currency translation differences, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,780	2,780	-	2,780
Tax effect on revaluation of financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,110)	-	-	-	(9,110)	(149)	(9,259)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	24,571		-	-	(9,110)	-	-	2,780	18,241	980	19,221
Transactions with owners													
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Transfer between reserves	-	-	(790)	-	448	-	-	379	(37)	-	-		-
Total transactions with Owners	-	-	(790)	-	448	-	-	379	(37)	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	17,948	233,392	96,978	1,223	101,826	6,076	137,960	3,391	14,540	50,516	663,850	16,496	680,346

FBN Holdings Plc.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent					
	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	Fair value reserve	Total
	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million
Balance at 1 January 2019	17,948	233,392	10,850	10	(11)	262,189
Profit for the period	-	-	25	-	-	25
Other comprehensive income						
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	119	119
Total comprehensive income	-	-	25	-	119	144
Transactions with owners						
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with Owners	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	17,948	233,392	10,875	10	108	262,333
Balance at 1 January 2020	17,948	233,392	15,379	10	114	266,843
Loss for the period	-	-	(177)	-	-	(177)
Other comprehensive income						
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	(204)	(204)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(177)	-	(204)	(381)
Transactions with owners						
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with Owners	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	17,948	233,392	15,202	10	(90)	266,462

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	GROUP 31 March 2020 N 'million	GROUP 31 March 2019 N 'million	COMPANY 31 March 2020 N 'million	COMPANY 31 March 2019 N 'million
Operating activities					
Cash flow used in operations	35	(179,305)	(69,821)	(1,068)	(1,221)
Income taxes paid		(261)	(929)	-	-
Interest received		118,328	108,945	639	595
Interest paid		(39,747)	(27,627)	-	-
Net cash flow (used in)/generated from operating activities		(100,985)	10,569	(429)	(626)
Investing activities					
Purchase of investment securities		(207,793)	(204,570)	(4,784)	(3,695)
Proceeds from the sale of investment securities		338,796	305,459	3,255	1,353
Dividends received		4,020	1,981	12,750	61
Purchase of property and equipment		(6,107)	(3,132)	(15)	(5)
Purchase of intangible assets		(714)	(2,227)	-	-
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment		746	58	-	-
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) investing activities		128,948	97,568	11,206	(2,286)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from new borrowings		47,623	12,252	-	-
Repayment of borrowings		(28,941)	(48,222)	-	-
Interest paid on borrowings		(107)	(3,142)	-	-
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) financing activities		18,575	(39,112)	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		46,540	69,025	10,777	(2,912)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period		1,304,998	1,419,889	5,706	16,639
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		5,836	1,205	21	1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	14	1,357,374	1,490,119	16,504	13,728

1 General information

These financial statements are the consolidated financial statements of FBN Holdings Plc. (the Company), and its subsidiaries (hereafter referred to as 'the Group'). The Registered office address of the Company is at 35 Marina, Samuel Asabia House, Lagos, Nigeria.

The principal activities of the Group are mainly the provision of commercial banking services, merchant banking and asset management services, insurance business services and provision of other financial services and corporate banking.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 17 April 2020.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of separate and consolidated financial statements of the parent and the Group are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Group's consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and with the applicable interpretations – International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and Standard Interpretation Committee (SIC) as issued by IFRS Interpretation Committee. Additional information required by national regulations is included where appropriate.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the related notes for the Group and the Company.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the historical cost convention, modified to include fair valuation of particular financial instruments, to the extent required or permitted under IFRS as set out in the relevant accounting policies.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires directors to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements in the period the assumptions changed.

The Directors believe that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Group's financial statements therefore present the financial position and results fairly. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions

2.1.1 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value.
- Non-derivative financial instruments, carried at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at fair value.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- The liability for defined benefit obligations is recognized as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets.
- The plan assets for defined benefit obligations are measured at fair value.

2.2 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

2.2.1 New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group has not applied any standards and amendment for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2020.

2.2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments thereto, had been issued by IASB which are not yet effective, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Group's accounting periods beginning after 1 January 2020.

(i) **IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts (1 January 2023)**
IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The new IFRS 17 standard establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts.
This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This standard does not impact the Group in anyway as the Bank and its subsidiary companies do not engage in insurance business.

The Group is yet to assess the full impact of the amendments and new standards.

2.3 Consolidation

The financial statements of the consolidated subsidiaries used to prepare the consolidated financial statements were prepared as of the parent company's reporting date.

a. Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The assessment of control is based on the consideration of all facts and circumstances. The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if fact and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control.

Investment in subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the separate financial statements of the

The group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the group.

The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income.

Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. Where necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the group's accounting policies.

b. Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control.
Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

c. Disposal of subsidiaries
When the group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

d. Associates
Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investment in associates is measured at cost in the separate financial statements of the investor. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition.

The group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

The group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in an associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount adjacent to share of profit/(loss) of associates in the income statement.

2.4 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Group Executive Committee.

All transactions between business segments are conducted at arm's length, with inter-segment revenue and expenditure eliminated at the Group. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment is included in determining the segment's performance.

2.5 Common control transactions

A business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is excluded from the scope of IFRS 3: Business Combinations. The exemption is applicable where the combining entities or businesses are controlled by the same party both before and after the combination. Where such transactions occur, the Group, in accordance with IAS 8, uses its judgment in developing and applying an accounting policy that is relevant and reliable. In making this judgment, directors consider the requirements of IFRS dealing with similar and related issues and the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the framework.

Directors also consider the most recent pronouncements of other standard setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to develop accounting standards, to the extent that these do not conflict with the IFRS Framework or any other IFRS or interpretation.

Accordingly, the Group's policy is that the assets and liabilities of the business transferred are measured at their existing book value in the consolidated financial statements of the parent, as measured under IFRS. The Company incorporates the results of the acquired businesses only from the date on which the business combination occurs.

2.6 Foreign currency translation

a. *Functional and presentation currency*

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

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira which is the group's presentation currency.

b. *Transactions and balances*

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

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

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

c. Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities which have functional currency different from the Group's presentation currency, are translated into the Group's presentation currency as follows:

• assets and liabilities of each foreign operation are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date;

• income and expenses of each foreign operation are translated at the average exchange rate for the period, unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the rate prevailing on transaction date, in which case income and expenses are translated at the exchange rate ruling at transaction date; and

• all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate . Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.7 Income taxation

a. Current income tax

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

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred 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 tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements, except for deferred tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset when they arise in the same tax reporting group and where there is both the legal right and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.8 Inventories

Inventories include stock of consumables and repossessed assets held for resale. Stock of consumables comprise of materials to be consumed in the process of rendering of services as well as accessories held for subsequent issuance to customers. They are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the items of stock to their present location and condition. Net reliasble value is the estimated issuance price. When items of stock are issued to customers, their carrying amount is recgnised as an expense in the period in which the relevant revenue is recognised.

Repossessed assets held for resale include assets held as collaterals recovered from defaulting loan customers. These assets includes Land, Buildings, Tank farm, Rigs and Vessel, They are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is the carrying amount of the related loan at the date of exchange. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less estimated costs to completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

2.9 Financial assets and liabilities

In accordance with IFRS 9, all financial assets and liabilities – which include derivative financial instruments – have to be recognised in the statement of financial position and measured in accordance with their assigned category.

2.9.1 *Financial assets*

The Group allocates financial assets into one of the following categories: Fair value through profit or loss, Amortised cost and Fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group classifies all financial assets on the basis of the business model for managing the asset and the contractual cashflow characteristics of the asset.

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

b. *Financial assets measured at amortised cost*
Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
After initial measurement, debt instruments in this category are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Amortization is included in interest income in the income statement. Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost is calculated using the expected credit loss approach. Loans and debt securities measured at amortized cost are presented net of the allowance for credit losses in the statement of financial position.

c. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive
Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest.
Subsequent to initial recognition, unrealized gains and losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI are recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI), unless the instrument is designated in a fair value hedge relationship. When designated in a fair value hedge relationship any changes in fair value due to changes in the hedged risk is recognized in the income statement. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to the amortized cost of the debt instrument are recognized in the income statement. Premiums, discounts and related transaction costs are amortized over the expected life of the instrument to interest income in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

d. *Recognition*
The Group uses settlement date accounting for regular way contracts when recording financial asset transactions. Financial assets that are transferred to a third party but do not qualify for derecognition are presented in the statement of financial position as 'Assets pledged as collateral', if the transferee has the right to sell or repledge them.

2.9.2 Financial liabilities

The Group's holding in financial liabilities is in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are derecognised when extinguished.

a. *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading.

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

Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments. Financial liabilities held for trading also include obligations to deliver financial assets borrowed by a short seller.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified held for trading are included in the income statement and are reported as 'Net gains/ (losses) on financial instruments classified as held for trading'. Interest expenses on financial liabilities held for trading are included in 'Net interest income'.

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

2.9.3 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments include swaps, forward rate agreements, futures, options and combinations of these instruments, and they primarily affect the Group's net interest income, net trading income, net fee and commission income and derivative assets and liabilities. Notional amounts of the contracts are not recorded on the balance sheet. All derivative financial instruments are held at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive or as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Derivative assets and liabilities arising from different transactions are only offset where there is a legal right of offset of the recognised amounts and the parties intend to settle the cash flows on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9.4 Embedded derivatives

Hybrid contracts contain both a derivative and a non-derivative component. In such cases, the derivative component is termed an embedded derivative. Where the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives are not closely related to those of the host contract, and the host contract itself is not carried at fair value through profit or loss, the embedded derivative is bifurcated and measured at fair value with gains and losses being recognised in the income statement.

2.9.5 Determination of fair value

Fair value is defined as 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.

For financial instruments traded in active markets, the determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. This includes listed equity securities and quoted debt instruments on major exchanges (for example, the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE)) and broker quotes from Bloomberg and Reuters.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive. Indications that a market is inactive are when there is a wide bid-offer spread or significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few recent transactions.

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

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

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

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

Based on the established fair value model governance policies, and related controls and procedures applied, management believes that these valuation adjustments are necessary and appropriate to fairly state the values of financial instruments carried at fair value in the statement of financial position. Price data and parameters used in the measurement procedures applied are generally reviewed carefully and adjusted, if necessary – particularly in view of the current market developments.

The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents an estimation of the value of the loans using average benchmarked lending rates which were adjusted for specific entity risks based on history of losses.

2.9.6 De-recognition of financial instruments

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

2.9.7 Reclassification of financial assets

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets. A change in the Group’s business model will occurs only when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations.

2.10 Offsetting financial instruments

Master agreements provide that, if an event of default occurs, all outstanding transactions with the counterparty will fall due and all amounts outstanding will be settled on a net basis.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a currently 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. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

2.11 Revenue recognition

a. Interest income and expense

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

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

The application of the method has the effect of recognising income (and expense) receivable (or payable) on the instrument evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment. In calculating effective interest, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but excluding future credit losses.
When the Group revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.
Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:

(a) POCI financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset.
(b) Financial assets that are not 'POCI' but have subsequently become credit-impaired (or 'stage 3'), 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).

b. Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate. For other fees and commission income, it is the Group's policy to recognise revenue from a contract when it has been approved by both parties, rights have been clearly identified, payment terms have been defined, the contract has commercial substance, and collectability has been ascertained as probable. Revenue is recognised when control of goods or services have been transferred. Control of an asset refers to the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits (potential cash inflows or savings in cash outflows) associated with the asset.

c. Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established.

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses the following financial assets for impairment using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) approach:
• Financial assets classified at amortised cost
• Debt securities classified at fair value through other comprehensive income
• Off-balance sheet loan commitments and
• Financial guarantee contracts.

Equity instruments and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are not subjected to impairment under the standard.

Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model
The Group's allowance for credit losses calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. The expected credit loss impairment model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events either over the following twelve months or over the expected life of a financial instrument depending on credit deterioration from inception. The allowance for credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability-weighted outcome which considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.
The Group adopts a three-stage approach for impairment assesment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition.
• Stage 1 – Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default corresponding to remaining term to maturity is used.
• Stage 2 – When a financial instrument experiences a significant increase in credit risk subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated
life of the financial instrument.
• Stage 3 – Financial instruments that are considered to be in default are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses.

2.13 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. Additionally, assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

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 inflows (cash-generating units). The impairment test also can be performed on a single asset when the fair value less cost to sell or the value in use can be determined reliably. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

2.14 Collateral

The Group obtains collateral where appropriate, from customers to manage their credit risk exposure to the customer. The collateral normally takes the form of a lien over the customer’s assets and gives the Group a claim on these assets for both existing and future customer in the event that the customer defaults.

The Group may also use other credit instruments, such as stock borrowing contracts, and derivative contracts in order to reduce their credit risk.

Collateral received in the form of securities is not recorded on the statement of financial position. Collateral received in the form of cash is recorded on the statement of financial position with a corresponding liability. These items are assigned to deposits received from bank or other counterparties. Any interest payable or receivable arising is recorded as interest expense or interest income respectively.

2.15 Discontinued operations

The Group presents discontinued operations in a separate line in the income statement if an entity or a component of an entity has been disposed or is classified as held for sale and:
i. represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
ii. is a part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
iii. is a subsidiary aquired exlusively with a view to resale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs on disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale. When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative income statement is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

2.16 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:
– the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
– the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
– the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
- the Group has the right to operate the asset; or
- the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.
This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after 1 January 2019

Leases in which the Group is a lessee
Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Lease Liabilities
At the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The lease payments are discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate that the Group 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.

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. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

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

Right of use assets

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Short-term leases are those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. Low-value assets are assets that have values less than N1 million when new,e.g., small IT equipment and small items of office furniture, and depends on the nature of the asset. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets would be recognised as expenses in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Group has applied the low value lease exemption for leases of printers as they are less than N1 million when new.

Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in all of the Group's lease arrangements. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group’s operations. Most of the extension options are subject to mutual agreement by the Group and the lessors and some of the termination options held are exercisable only by the Group.

b The group is the lessor

(i) Operating lease

When assets are subject to an operating lease, the assets continue to be recognised as property and equipment based on the nature of the asset. Lease income is recognised on a straight line basis.

(ii) Finance lease

When assets are held subject to a finance lease, the related asset is derecognised and the present value of the lease payments (discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease) is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method which allocates rentals between finance income and repayment of capital in each accounting period in such a way that finance income will emerge as a constant rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

2.17 Investment Properties

Properties that are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that are not occupied by the entities in the consolidated group, are classified as investment properties. Investment properties comprise residential buildings constructed with the aim of leasing out to tenants or for selling. Recognition of investment properties takes place only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. This is usually the day when all risks are transferred.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing parts of an existing investment property at the time the cost was incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value.

The fair value reflects market conditions at the date of the statement of financial position and is obtained from professional third party valuators contracted to perform valuations on behalf of the Group. The fair value does not reflect future capital expenditure that will improve or enhance the property.

Subsequent expenditure is included in the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Transfer to, or from, investment property is recognized only when there is a change in use, evidenced by one or more of the
i. commencement of owner-occupation (transfer from
ii. commencement of development with the view to sale
iii. end of owner-occupation (transfer from owner-occupied
iv. commencement of an operating lease to another party
v. end of construction or development (transfer from

Investment properties are derecognized on disposal or when the investment properties are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in other operating income in the income statement.

2.18 Property and Equipment

All property and equipment used by the parent or its subsidiaries is stated at historical cost less depreciation less accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

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

Asset class	Depreciation rate
Improvement and buildings	2%
Motor vehicles	25%
Office equipment	20%
Computer equipment	33⅓%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Machinery	20%

Depreciation rates, methods and the residual values underlying the calculation of depreciation of items of property and equipment are kept under review on an annual basis to take account of any change in circumstances.

When deciding on depreciation rates and methods, the principal factors the Group takes into account are the expected rate of technological developments and expected market requirements for, and the expected pattern of usage of, the assets.

When reviewing residual values, the Group estimates the amount that it would currently obtain for the disposal of the asset after deducting the estimated cost of disposal if the asset were already of the age and condition expected at the end of its useful economic life.

No depreciation is provided on freehold land, although, in common with all long-lived assets, it is subject to impairment testing, if deemed appropriate.

Construction cost and improvements in respect of offices is carried at cost as capital work in progress. On completion of construction or improvements, the related amounts are transferred to the appropriate category of property and equipment.

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

2.19 Intangible assets

a. Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiary and associates, and represents the excess of the cost of acquisition, over the fair value of the Group's share of the assets acquired, and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed on the date of the acquisition. For the purpose of calculating goodwill, fair values of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are determined by reference to market values or by discounting expected future cash flows to present value. This discounting is either performed using market rates or by using risk-free rates and risk-adjusted expected future cash flows. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill which is recognised as an asset is reviewed at least annually for impairment. Any impairment loss is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each cash-generating unit that is expected to derive benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in the amount of the investment.

Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of the goodwill relating to the entity sold.

b. Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

i. It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
ii. Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
iii. There is an ability to use or sell the software product;
iv. It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
v. Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
vi. The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Subsequent expenditure on computer software is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Direct computer software development costs recognised as intangible assets are amortised on the straight-line basis over 3 years and are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amount of capitalised computer software is reviewed annually and is written down when the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

2.20 Investment contracts

The Group offers wealth management, term assurance, annuity, property and payment protection insurance products to customers that take the form of long-term insurance contracts. The Group classifies its wealth management and other products as insurance contracts where these transfer significant insurance risk, generally where the benefits payable on the occurrence of an insured event are more significant than the benefits that would be payable if the insured event does not occur. Contracts that do not contain significant insurance risk or discretionary participation features are classified as investment contracts. Financial assets and liabilities relating to investment contracts are measured at amortised cost.

2.21 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents excludes restricted balances with central banks.

2.22 Employee benefits

(i) Post-employment benefits

The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans

a. Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

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

The company and all entities within the Group make contributions in line with relevant pension laws in their jurisdiction. In Nigeria, the company contributes 16.5% of each employee’s monthly emoluments (as defined by the Pension Act 2014) to the employee’s Retirement Savings Account. The Act stipulates a minimum contribution of 10%.

b. Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors, such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the date of the statement of financial position less the fair value of plan assets.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the Estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Federal government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Remeasurement gains and losses are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past service costs are recognised immediately in income.

(ii) Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits consists of salaries, accumulated leave allowances, bonuses and other non-monetary benefits. Short-term benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related services provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash benefits such as accumulated leave and leave allowances if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by the employee and the obligation can be measured reliably.

2.23 Provisions

Provisions are recognised for present obligations arising as consequences of past events where it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated.

When a leasehold property ceases to be used in the business or a demonstrable commitment has been made to cease to use a property where the costs exceed the benefits of the property, provision is made, where the unavoidable costs of the future obligations relating to the lease are expected to exceed anticipated rental income and other benefits. The net costs are discounted using market rates of interest to reflect the long-term nature of the cash flows.

Provision is made for the anticipated cost of restructuring, including redundancy costs when an obligation exists. An obligation exists when the Group has a detailed formal plan for restructuring a business and has raised valid expectations in those affected by the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features. The provision raised is normally utilised within nine months.

Provision is made for undrawn loan commitments and similar facilities if it is probable that the facility will be drawn and result in the recognition of an asset at an amount less than the amount advanced.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is uncertain or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed unless they are remote.

2.24 Insurance contracts

The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk.

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer financial risk with no significant insurance risk. The reserve has been calculated as the amount standing to the credit of the policyholders (account balance) at the valuation date. The life cover element (and corresponding premiums) have been reported as part of the insurance contract liabilities and valued similar to other risk business as described above.

a. *Classification of contracts*

A contract is classified as an insurance contract where the Group accepts significant insurance risk by agreeing with the policyholder to pay benefits if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder or other beneficiary. Significant insurance risk exists where it is expected that for the duration of the policy or part thereof, policy benefits payable on the occurrence of the insured event will exceed the amount payable on early termination, before allowance for expense deductions at early termination. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, the classification remains unchanged for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period.

b. *Recognition and measurement*

(i) *Short-term insurance contracts*

Short-duration life insurance contracts protect the Group's customers from the consequences of events (such as death or disability) that would affect the ability of the customer or his/her dependents to maintain their current level of income. They are usually short-duration life insurance contracts ranging between 12 to 24 months period of coverage. Guaranteed benefits paid on occurrence of the specified insurance event are either fixed or linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the policyholder. There are no maturity or surrender benefits.

For all these contracts, premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the balance sheet date is reported as the unearned premium liability. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission and are gross of any taxes or duties levied on premiums.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders. They include direct and indirect claims settlement costs and arise from events that have occurred up to the end of the reporting period even if they have not yet been reported to the Group. The Group does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported (IBNR), and to estimate the expected ultimate cost of more complex claims that may be affected by external factors.

The liability reserve on short term insurance contract is made up of an unexpired premium reserve (UPR) and reserve for 'Incurred but not reported' claims (IBNR). The UPR represent premium received in advance on short term contracts and is released through the income statement over the life of the insurance contract period after adjusting for acquisition expenses. IBNR reserves are required to take account of the delay in reporting claims. These are determined by considering ultimate claims ratios for the life schemes on the Group's books. The ratios differ by industry and have been determined following a historical analysis of portfolio claims experience. The IBNR reserves are calculated by adjusting the ultimate claims amounts to allow for claims already paid and those outstanding for payment, and again adjusted to allow for the holding of a separate UPR reserve. As the short term insurance contract experience of FBN builds up we will be able to adjust for company-specific claims settlement patterns.

(ii) *terms*

These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example, death or survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognised as revenue when they become payable by the contract holder. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission. Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future is recorded when the premiums are recognised. The liability is determined as the sum of the expected discounted value of the benefit payments and the future administration expenses that are directly related to the contract, less the expected discounted value of the theoretical premiums that would be required to meet the benefits and administration expenses based on the valuation assumptions used (the valuation premiums). The liability is based on assumptions as to mortality, persistency, maintenance expenses and investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued. A margin for adverse deviations is included in the assumptions.

Where insurance contracts have a single premium or a limited number of premium payments due over a significantly shorter period than the period during which benefits are provided, the excess of the premiums payable over the valuation premiums is deferred and recognised as income in line with the decrease of unexpired insurance risk of the contracts in force or, for annuities in force, in line with the decrease of the amount of future benefits expected to be paid. The liabilities are recalculated at each end of the reporting period using the assumptions established at inception of the contracts.

The Long term insurance contracts insure events associated with human life. They include the following:

Individual insurance contracts

The reserve has been calculated using the gross premium valuation approach. This reserving methodology adopts a cash flow approach taking into account all expected future cash flows including premiums, expenses and benefit payments to satisfy the liability adequacy test. The test also considers current estimates of all contractual cash flows, and of related cash flows such as claims handling costs, as well as cash flows resulting from embedded options and guarantees (where applicable).

Individual savings contracts

The reserve has been calculated as the amount standing to the credit of the policyholders (account balance) at the valuation date. The life cover element (and corresponding premiums) have been reported as part of the insurance contract liabilities and valued similar to other risk business as described above.

c. *Insurance contract liabilities*

Life insurance policy claims received up to the last day of each financial period and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) are provided for and included in the policy liabilities. Past claims experience is used as the basis for determining the extent of the IBNR claims.

Income from reinsurance policies is recognised concurrently with the recognition of the related policy benefit. Insurance liabilities are presented without offsetting them against related reinsurance assets.

Insurance liabilities are retained in the statement of financial position until they are discharged or cancelled and/or expire. The company performs a liability adequacy test to determine the recognised insurance liabilities and an impairment test for reinsurance assets held at each reporting date.

2.25 Fiduciary activities

The Group acts as trustees and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

2.26 Issued debt and equity securities

Issued financial instruments or their components are classified as liabilities where the contractual arrangement results in the Group having a present obligation to either deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, to exchange financial instruments on terms that are potentially unfavourable or to satisfy the obligation otherwise than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of equity shares. Issued financial instruments, or their components, are classified as equity where they meet the definition of equity and confer on the holder a residual interest in the assets of the Group. The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component.

2.27 Share capital

a. *Share issue costs*

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

b. *Dividends on ordinary shares*

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders.

Dividends for the year that are declared after the reporting date are dealt with in the subsequent events note.

Dividends proposed by the Directors but not yet approved by members are disclosed in the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Company and Allied Matters Act.

c. *Earnings per share*

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

c. *Treasury shares*

Where the Company or other members of the Group purchase the Company’s equity share capital, the consideration paid is deducted from total shareholders’ equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders’ equity.

d. *Statutory credit reserve*

In compliance with the Prudential Guidelines for licensed Banks, the Group assesses qualifying financial assets using the guidance under the Prudential Guidelines. The guidelines apply objective and subjective criteria towards providing for losses in risk assets. Assets are classed as performing or non-performing. Non-performing assets are further classed as Substandard, Doubtful or Lost with attendants provision as per the table below based on objective criteria.

Classification	Percentage	Basis
Substandard	10%	Interest and/or principal overdue by 90 days but less than 180 days
Doubtful	50%	Interest and/or principal overdue by 180 days but less than 365 days
Lost	100%	Interest and/or principal overdue by more than 365 days

A more accelerated provision may be done using the subjective criteria. A 2% provision is taken on all risk assets that are not specifically provisioned.

The results of the application of Prudential Guidelines and the impairment determined for these assets under IFRS 9 are compared. The IFRS 9 determined impairment charge is always included in the income statement.

Where the Prudential Guidelines provision is greater, the difference is appropriated from Retained Earnings and included in a non-distributable reserve "Statutory credit reserve". Where the IFRS 9 impairment is greater, no appropriation is made and the amount of the IFRS 9 impairment is recognised in income statement.

Following an examination, the regulator may also require more amounts be set aside on risk and other assets. Such additional amounts are recognised as an appropriation from retained earnings to statutory risk reserve.

2.28 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specific payments to reimburse the holder of a loss it incurs because a specific debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognised at the fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The guaranteee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected payment (when a payment under the guaranteee has become probable).

3 Segment information

Following the management approach of IFRS 8, operating segments are reported in accordance with the internal reports provided to the Board of Directors (the chief operating decision maker), which is responsible for allocating resources to the operating segments and assesses its performance.

The Group is divided into the following business units:

Commercial Banking Business Group
This is the group's core business, which provides both individual and corporate clients/ customers with financial intermediation services. This business segment includes the group's local, international and representative offices offering commercial banking services.

Merchant Banking and Asset Management Business Group (MBAM)
This is the investment-banking arm of the Group, providing advisory, asset management, markets and private equity services to a large institutional (corporations and governments) clientele, as well as merchant banking services.

Insurance Business Group
This includes the group's insurance brokerage business and the full underwriting business comprising life and general insurance businesses. The underwriting business is undertaken by FBN Insurance Limited, in partnership with South African based Sanlam Group.

Others
Others, previously referred to as Other Financial Services, comprises of FBN Holdings Plc., the parent company, and Rainbow Town Development Limited.

The Group's management reporting is based on a measure of operating profit comprising net interest income, loan impairment charges, net fee and commission income, other income and non-interest expenses. This measurement basis excludes the effect of non-recurring expenditure from the operating segments such as restructuring costs, legal expenses and goodwill impairments when the impairment is the result of an isolated, non-recurring events.

As the Board of Directors reviews operating profit, the results of discontinued operations are not included in the measure of operating profit. The transactions between segments are carried out at arm's length, which is consistent with the basis of transacting with external parties.

The information provided about each segment is based on the internal reports about segment profit or loss, assets and other information, which are regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors.

Segment assets and liabilities comprise operating assets and liabilities, being the majority of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Segment result of operations
Total revenue in the segment represents: Interest income, insurance premium revenue, fee and commission income, foreign exchange income, net gains/losses on sale of investment securities, net gains/losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit/loss, dividend income, other operating income and share of profit/loss of associates.

The segment information provided to the Board of Directors for the reportable segments for the period ended 31 March 2020 is as

	Commercial Banking Group	MBAM Group	Insurance Group	Others	Total
	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million
At 31 March 2020					
Total segment revenue	150,973	8,241	161	499	**159,874**
Inter-segment revenue	(7)	(69)	-	(116)	**(192)**
Revenue from external customers	150,967	8,171	161	383	**159,682**
Interest income	99,594	4,945	4	362	**104,905**
Interest expense	(42,083)	(2,569)	-	-	**(44,652)**
Profit/(loss) before tax	25,734	3,167	73	(294)	**28,680**
Income tax expense	(4,590)	(926)	(24)	-	**(5,540)**
Profit for the period from continuing operations	21,144	2,241	49	(294)	**23,140**
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	-	-	2,560	-	**2,560**
Impairment charge on losses	(9,785)	79	-	-	**(9,706)**
Depreciation	(3,803)	(130)	(5)	(58)	**(3,996)**

3 Segment information continued

	Commercial Banking Group	MBAM Group	Insurance Group	Others	Total
	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million	N 'million
At 31 March 2020					
Total assets	6,611,680	229,759	125,037	56,915	**7,023,391**
Other measures of assets:					
Loans and advances to customers	2,004,095	47,107	17	97	**2,051,316**
Expenditure on non-current assets (PP&E)	109,663	1,402	31	798	**111,893**
Investment securities	1,073,791	74,846	64	12,557	**1,161,257**
Total liabilities	6,031,310	196,951	103,030	11,757	**6,343,045**
At 31 March 2019					
Total segment revenue	130,535	8,257	159	748	**139,699**
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-	(261)	**(261)**
Revenue from external customers	130,535	8,257	159	487	**139,438**
Interest income	103,587	5,456	9	478	**109,530**
Interest expense	(33,806)	(4,061)	0	-	**(37,868)**
Profit/(loss) before tax	16,815	1,113	71	(234)	**17,764**
Income tax expense	(2,929)	(288)	(24)	0	**(3,241)**
Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations	13,886	824	47	(234)	**14,524**
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	-		1,269	-	**1,269**
Impairment charge on losses	(13,378)	(469)	0	-	**(13,847)**
Depreciation	(3,043)	(151)	(6)	(93)	**(3,293)**
At 31 December 2019					
Total assets	5,807,301	227,577	114,083	54,565	**6,203,526**
Other measures of assets:					
Loans and advances to customers	1,805,404	46,479	434	94	**1,852,411**
Expenditure on non-current assets	107,854	1,751	2,494	840	**112,939**
Investment securities	1,323,045	52,631	27,462	11,393	**1,414,530**
Total liabilities	5,241,950	191,809	97,037	11,605	**5,542,401**

Geographical information

Revenues

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	N 'million	N 'million
Nigeria	139,319	119,046
Outside Nigeria	20,363	20,392
Total	**159,682**	**139,438**

Non current asset

	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	N 'million	N 'million
Nigeria	92,216	93,261
Outside Nigeria	19,678	19,678
Total	**111,894**	**112,939**

4 Interest income

	GROUP			COMPANY		
	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
Investment securities	38,452	38,452	43,208	333	333	428
Loans and advances to banks	2,499	2,499	10,730	144	144	306
Loans and advances to customer	63,954	63,954	55,592	2	2	2
	104,905	104,905	109,530	479	479	736

5 Interest expense

	GROUP		
	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
Deposit from customer	26,644	26,644	27,381
Deposit from banks	17,901	17,901	7,179
Others	107	107	3,308
	44,652	44,652	37,868

6 Impairment charge for losses

	GROUP		
	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
Loans and advances to banks			
12 - month ECL	(1)	(1)	-
Investment securities			
12 - month ECL	(1)	(1)	-
Loans and advances to customers			
Increase in impairment loss	10,048	10,048	14,519
Net recoveries on loans previously written off	(333)	(333)	(672)
Bad debt written off	(3)	(3)	-
Off balance sheet			
Increase in impairment	(4)	(4)	-
	9,706	9,706	13,847

7a Fee and commission income

	GROUP		
	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
Credit related fees	1,741	1,741	1,369
Letters of credit commissions and fees	2,416	2,416	1,229
Electronic banking fees	11,023	11,023	10,051
Commission on bonds and guarantees	144	144	77
Funds transfer & intermediation fees	1,711	1,711	1,931
Account Maintenance	3,141	3,141	3,218
Brokerage and intermediations	602	602	825
Custodian fees	1,564	1,564	1,369
Financial advisory fees	462	462	245
Fund management fees	821	821	911
Other fees and commissions	2,185	2,185	1,802
	25,810	25,810	23,027

7b Fees and commission expense

	GROUP		
	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
Fees and commission expense	5,037	5,037	3,580

Fee and commission expense largely relates to charges raised by other banks on holders of First Bank of Nigeria Limited ATM cards, who used other banks' machines while transacting business; and SMS alert related expense.

8 Net gains on sale of investment securities

	GROUP			COMPANY		
	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
Gains on sale of investment securities	13,501	13,501	1,593	-	-	6
	13,501	13,501	1,593	-	-	6

This relates to gain/loss on sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

9 Net gains/(losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	GROUP			COMPANY		
	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
Trading gain on debt securities	264	264	122	-	-	-
Fair value gains/(losses)	8,077	8,077	(429)	-	-	-
	8,341	8,341	(307)	-	-	-

10 Dividend income

	GROUP			COMPANY		
	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
Africa finance corporation	1,485	1,485	1,942	-	-	-
Airtel	2,509	2,509	-			
Others	26	26	39	-	-	-
	4,020	4,020	1,981	-	-	-

11 Operating expenses

	GROUP			COMPANY		
	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
Directors' emoluments	634	634	601	175	175	163
Profit on sale of property and equipment	-	-	(13)	-	-	-
Regulatory cost	11,196	11,196	9,872	-	-	-
Maintenance	6,889	6,889	5,588	38	38	47
Insurance premium, rent and rates	1,463	1,463	1,688	21	21	36
Advert and corporate promotions	2,016	2,016	2,980	55	55	49
Professional fees	1,704	1,704	1,941	58	58	47
Donations and subscriptions	617	617	171	14	14	4
Stationery and printing	219	219	251	13	13	4
Communication, light and power	1,876	1,876	1,781	2	2	3
Cash handling charges	582	582	508	-	-	-
Operational and other losses	6,339	6,339	5,071	-	-	-
Passages and travels	1,301	1,301	1,249	18	18	46
Outsourced cost	4,547	4,547	4,624	13	13	10
Other operating expenses	2,538	2,538	2,536	52	52	67
	41,921	41,921	38,848	459	459	476

12 Taxation - Income tax expense and liability

	GROUP			COMPANY		
	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million	Q1 ended 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2020 N 'million	Year to date 31 March 2019 N 'million
Corporate tax	4,923	4,923	3,206	-	-	-
Education tax	528	528	304	-	-	-
Current income tax - current period	5,451	5,451	3,510	-	-	-
Origination/(reversal) of temporary deferred tax differences	89	89	(269)	-	-	-
Income tax expense	**5,540**	**5,540**	**3,241**	**-**	**-**	**-**

13 Cash and balances with central banks

	GROUP	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Cash	166,504	125,929
Balances with central banks excluding mandatory reserve deposits	50,699	55,960
	217,203	181,889
Mandatory reserve deposits with Central Banks	1,064,327	843,436
	1,281,530	1,025,325

Mandatory reserve deposits with Central Banks represents a percentage of customers' deposits (prescribed from time to time by the Central Banks) which are not available for daily use. For the purposes of the Statement of cashflow, this balance is excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

14 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash in hand, deposits held at call with other banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities less than three months.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 March 2019 N 'million	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 March 2019 N 'million
Cash	166,504	88,490	-	-
Balances with central banks other than mandatory reserve deposits	50,699	82,827	-	-
Loans and advances to banks excluding long term placements	721,300	872,445	16,504	13,728
Treasury bills included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22,307	7,440	-	-
Treasury bills and eligible bills excluding pledged treasury bills	396,564	438,917	-	-
	1,357,374	1,490,119	16,504	13,728

15 Loans and advances to banks

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Current balances with banks within Nigeria	368,552	356,031	198	3,794
Current balances with banks outside Nigeria	330,785	242,382	-	-
Placements with banks and discount houses	21,963	27,267	16,306	1,912
	721,300	625,680	16,504	5,706
Long term placement/Cash collateral balance	165,003	129,230	-	-
Carrying amount	886,303	754,910	16,504	5,706

16 Loans and advances to customers

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Overdrafts	458,924	231,211	-	-
Term loans	1,635,104	1,084,133	97	94
Project finance	33,468	615,978	-	-
	2,127,496	1,931,322	97	94
Less impairment allowance:				
- Stage 1	(6,291)	(9,324)	-	-
- Stage 2	(7,746)	(6,189)	-	-
- Stage 3	(62,143)	(63,398)	-	-
	2,051,316	1,852,411	97	94

17 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Treasury bills with maturity of less than 90 days	22,307	8,641	-	-
Treasury bills with maturity over 90 days	266,097	122,784	-	-
Bonds	6,071	77,482	-	-
Total debt securities	294,475	208,907	-	-
Listed equity securities	62	235	-	-
Unlisted equity securities	36,827	35,146	3,057	3,057
Total equity securities	36,889	35,381	3,057	3,057
Derivative assets	137,414	38,372	-	-
Total assets at fair value through profit or loss	468,778	282,660	3,057	3,057

18 Investment Securities

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
18.1 Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt securities – at fair value:				
– Treasury bills with maturity of less than 90 days	1,273	5,249	-	-
– Treasury bills with maturity of more than 90 days	197,162	275,529	8,069	10,336
– Bonds	74,674	114,847	4,488	1,057
Equity securities – at fair value:				
– Listed	474	821	-	-
– Unlisted	157,130	158,220	-	-
Total investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	430,713	554,666	12,557	11,393
18.2 Securities held at amortised cost				
Debt securities – at amortised cost:				
– Treasury bills with maturity of less than 90 days	395,291	483,539	-	-
– Treasury bills with maturity of more than 90 days	57,066	33,396	-	-
– Bonds	247,199	327,821	-	-
– Unlisted debts	30,988	15,108		
Total securities classified as amortised cost	730,544	859,864	-	-
	1,161,257	1,414,530	12,557	11,393

19 Asset pledged as collateral

The assets pledged by the group are strictly for the purpose of providing collateral to the counterparty. To the extent that the counterparty is not permitted to sell and/or repledge the assets in the absence of default, they are classified in the statement of financial position as pledged assets. These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to standard securities borrowing and lending activities.

The nature and carrying amounts of the assets pledged as collaterals are as follows:

	GROUP	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Treasury bills	597,413	444,393
Bonds	78,959	20,529
	676,372	464,922

20 Investment in subsidiaries

20.1 Principal subsidiary undertakings

	COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
DIRECT SUBSIDIARIES OF FBN HOLDINGS PLC.		
First Bank of Nigeria Limited (Note 20 (i))	205,557	205,557
FBNQuest Capital Limited (Note 20 (ii))	4,300	4,300
FBN Insurance Limited (Note 20 (iii))	-	4,724
FBN Insurance Brokers Limited (Note 20 (iv))	25	25
FBNQuest Merchant Bank Limited (Note 20 (v))	17,206	17,206
FBNQuest Trustees Limited (Note 20 (vi))	3,152	3,152
	230,240	234,964
INDIRECT SUBSIDIARIES OF FBN HOLDINGS PLC.		
FBNQuest Funds Limited (Note 20 (vii))	4,550	4,550
	4,550	4,550
	234,790	**239,514**

All shares in subsidiary undertakings are ordinary shares. For all periods shown, the group owned the total issued shares in all its subsidiary undertakings except FBN Insurance Limited and New Villa Limited (Rainbow Town Development Limited) in which it owned 65% and 55% respectively. There are no significant restrictions on any of the subsidiaries. All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation except as otherwise stated. The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertakings held directly by the parent company and the group do not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held.

Subsidiary	**Principal activity**	**Country of incorporation**	**Proportion of shares held directly by parent (%)**	**Proportion of shares held directly by the group (%)**	**Statutory year end**
First Bank of Nigeria Limited (Note 20 (i))	Banking	Nigeria	100	100	31 December
FBNQuest Capital Limited (Note 20 (ii))	Investment Banking & Funds Management	Nigeria	100	100	31 December
FBN Insurance Limited (Note 20 (iii))	Insurance	Nigeria	65	65	31 December
FBN Insurance Brokers Limited (Note 20 (iv))	Insurance Brokerage	Nigeria	100	100	31 December
New Villa Limited (Rainbow Town Development Limited) (Note 20 (v))	Investment and General Trading	Nigeria	55	55	31 December
FBNQuest Merchant Bank Limited (Note 20 (vi))	Merchant Banking & Asset Management	Nigeria	100	100	31 December
FBNQuest Trustees Limited (Note 20 (vii))	Trusteeship	Nigeria	100	100	31 December
FBNQuest Funds Limited (Note 20 (viii))	Investment Banking & Asset Management	Nigeria	100	100	31 December

i First Bank of Nigeria Limited

The bank commenced operations in Nigeria in 1894 as a branch of Bank of British West Africa (BBWA), and was incorporated as a private limited liability company in Nigeria in 1969. The Bank was the parent company of the Group until 30 November 2012, when a business restructuring was effected in accordance with the directives of the Central Bank of Nigeria and FBN Holdings Plc became the parent company of the Group.

ii FBNQuest Capital Limited

FBNQuest Capital Limited is a private limited liability company incorporated in Nigeria and commenced operations on 1 April 2005. It is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to undertake issuing house business. It is also involved in the business of asset management and financial advisory.

iii FBN Insurance Limited (Formerly FBN Life Assurance Limited)

In February 2010, NAICOM granted an operating licence to First Bank of Nigeria Plc. (First Bank) to establish a life assurance business in partnership with Sanlam Group of South Africa. Consequently, First Bank incorporated a subsidiary, FBN Life Assurance Limited. First Bank has a holding of 65% in the equity of FBN Life Assurance Limited. Consequent upon the restructuring of 2012, the investment is transferred to FBN Holdings Plc. and the name of the company was changed to FBN Insurance Limited in 2014. Following the decision of the Board of Directors to divest from FBN Insurance Limited, the investment in this subsidiary has been classified as discontinued operations. See note 26 for details.

iv FBN Insurance Brokers Limited

The company was incorporated under the Companies and Allied Matters Act, as a limited liability company on 31 March 1994 with the name 'Trust Link Insurance Brokers Limited'. The company prepared financial statements up to 31 March 1998 after which it became dormant. The company was resuscitated on 1 April 2000 as FBN Insurance Brokers Limited. The principal activity of the company is insurance brokerage business.

v FBNQuest Merchant Bank Limited

The Company was incorporated in Nigeria as a limited liability company on 14 February 1995 and was granted a license to carry on the business of a discount house and commenced operations on 16 November 1995. Recently, the Company has transformed into a merchant bank. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) license for merchant banking was obtained in May 2015 and while merchant banking operations commenced on 2 November, 2015.

vi FBNQuest Trustees Limited (First Trustees Nigeria Limited)

FBN Trustees Limited was incorporated in Nigeria as a limited liability company on 8 August 1979 and commenced business on 3 September 1979. The company was established to engage in the business of trusteeship as well as portfolio management, financial/ investment advisory services.

vii FBNQuest Funds Limited (First Funds Limited)

FBNQuest Funds Limited was incorporated on 14 November 2002. It commenced operations on 1 April 2003. Its principal activities are to carry on venture capital and private equity business.

viii New Villa Limited (Rainbow Town Development Limited)

This is a special purpose vehicle incorporated on 28 November 2008. Its principal activities include real estate investments and general trading. The investment was fully impaired in December 2016. This subsidiary was reclassified as discontinued operations in December 2016.

20.2 Condensed results of consolidated entities

31 March 2020	FBN Holdings Plc.	FBN Limited	FBNQuest Capital Limited	FBNQuest Trustees Limited	FBNQuest Merchant Bank Limited	FBN Insurance Limited	FBN Insurance Brokers Limited	Rainbow Town Development Limited	Total	Adjustments	Group
	N'million	N'million	N'million		N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million
Summarized Income Statement											
Operating income	500	103,739	446	805	4,344	7,350	160	-	117,344	(7,351)	109,993
Operating expenses	(677)	(68,327)	(158)	(160)	(2,197)	(4,276)	(87)	-	(75,882)	4,276	(71,607)
Impairment charge for losses	-	(9,784)	-	-	79	(50)	-	-	(9,755)	50	(9,706)
Operating profit	(177)	25,628	289	645	2,226	3,024	72	-	31,705	(3,025)	28,680
(Loss)/profit before tax	(177)	25,628	289	645	2,226	3,024	72	-	31,705	(3,025)	28,680
Income tax expense	-	(4,590)	(15)	(206)	(705)	(465)	(24)	-	(6,005)	465	(5,540)
(Loss)/profit for the period	(177)	21,038	274	438	1,521	2,560	48	-	25,700	(2,560)	23,140
Profit from discontinued operations	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	2,560	2,560
Other comprehensive loss	(204)	(5,812)	-	(3)	(16)	(426)	(18)	-	(6,480)	-	(6,480)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	(381)	15,226	274	435	1,504	2,134	30	-	19,221	-	19,220
Summarized Financial Position											
Assets											
Cash and balances with central banks	-	1,246,701	-	(3)	34,831	500	1	-	1,282,029	(499)	1,281,530
Loans and advances to banks	16,503	874,038	20,908	2,436	9,378	2,774	824	11	926,873	(40,569)	886,303
Loans and advances to customers	97	2,064,456	13	12	47,082	416	17	-	2,112,094	(60,778)	2,051,316
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,057	423,794	32,634	3,410	5,884	77,565	-	-	546,345	(77,566)	468,778
Investment securities	12,557	1,073,792	32,975	1,424	40,447	34,288	64	-	1,195,546	(34,289)	1,161,257
Assets pledged as collateral	-	676,372	-	-	-	-	-	-	676,372	-	676,372
Other assets	3,510	171,653	1,925	449	6,917	5,654	45	1,310	191,464	(11,491)	179,973
Inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,204	44,204	(44,204)	-
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	(100)	-
Investment in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	-	855	-	-	-	-	-	855	(144)	711
Investment in subsidiaries	239,514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239,514	(239,514)	-
Property and equipment	448	109,663	67	104	1,231	2,411	31	5	113,960	(2,066)	111,894
Intangible assets	-	16,937	36	22	627	321	1	5	17,949	(326)	17,623
Deferred tax assets	-	14,348	918	-	9,381	-	25	-	24,672	-	24,672
Assets held for sale	-	290	1,022	-	-	-	-	-	1,312	161,650	162,962
	275,687	6,672,044	91,353	7,854	155,778	124,029	1,008	45,535	7,373,287	(349,896)	7,023,391
Financed by											
Deposits from banks	-	1,169,958	-	-	16,979	-	-	-	1,186,937	-	1,186,937
Deposits from customers	-	4,179,331	54,150	-	94,440	-	-	-	4,327,920	(37,828)	4,290,091
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	38,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,999	-	38,999
Current income tax liabilities	12	12,645	629	1,145	811	2,937	95	6	18,280	(2,943)	15,337
Other liabilities	9,213	392,078	22,032	2,604	11,637	4,167	663	1,844	444,241	(10,022)	434,219
Liability on investment contracts	-	-	-	-	-	25,975	-	-	25,975	(25,975)	-
Liability on insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-	68,957	-	-	68,957	(68,957)	-
Borrowings	-	269,278	-	-	-	-	-	65,174	334,452	(65,174)	269,278
Retirement benefit obligations	-	3,527	5	-	-	-	-	-	3,532	-	3,532
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1	-	-	-	236	-	-	237	(236)	1
Liabilities held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,651	104,651
	9,225	6,065,817	76,816	3,749	123,868	102,272	758	67,025	6,449,529	(106,485)	6,343,045
Equity and reserves	266,462	606,227	14,537	4,105	31,910	21,757	250	(21,490)	923,759	(243,411)	680,346

21 Investment in associates (equity method)

i. **Seawolf Oilfield Services Limited (SOSL)**
FBN Holdings Plc. holds 42% shareholding in Seawolf Oilfields Services Limited (SOSL). SOSL is a company incorporated in Nigeria and is involved in the oil and gas sector. SOSL has share capital consisting only of ordinary share capital which are held directly by the group; the country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business. SOSL is not publicly traded and there is no published price information.

In 2014, Asset Mananagement Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON), a major creditor of SOSL, appointed a receiver manager to take over the business. The investment has been fully impaired

ii. **FBN Balanced Fund (Formerly FBN Heritage Fund)**
FBN Balanced Fund (Formerly FBN Heritage Fund) is an open-ended Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registered mutual fund that invests in stocks, bonds, money market instruments, real estate and other securities in the Nigerian Capital Markets. The fund manager publishes daily unit price of the fund on the memorandum listing section of the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The unit price of the fund as at reporting date was N146.8 (Cost: N100). FBN Balanced Fund's principal place of business is Nigeria while the its principal activity is Fund management. The Group's ownership interest in the Fund is 28.23%.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
SOSL				
Cost	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375
Impairment loss/accumulated share of loss	(10,375)	(10,375)	(10,375)	(10,375)
	-	-	-	-
FBN Balanced Fund				
Balance at beginning of period	711	624	-	-
Share of profit	-	87	-	-
At end of period	711	711	-	-
	711	711	-	-

22 Property and equipment

Cost	214,590	214,162	2,457	2,441
Accumulated Depreciation	(102,696)	(101,223)	(2,008)	(1,951)
	111,894	112,939	449	490

23 Intangible assets

	GROUP	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Goodwill	4,254	4,303
Acquisition cost	37,604	37,437
Accumulated Amortisation	(24,235)	(22,779)
	17,623	18,961

24 Other assets

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Financial assets:				
Premium debtors	-	80	-	-
Accounts receivable	113,604	138,372	2,984	15,729
Reinsurance assets	-	3,081	-	-
	113,604	141,533	2,984	15,729
Impairment on financial other asset	(19,833)	(19,940)	-	-
	93,771	121,593	2,984	15,729
Non Financial assets:				
Stock of consumables	2,534	1,762	-	-
Inventory - repossessed collateral	78,104	78,104	-	-
Prepayments	6,280	9,192	489	157
Others	36	2,193	36	36
Impairment on non-financial other asset	(752)	(752)		
	86,202	90,499	525	193
Net other assets balance	179,973	212,092	3,509	15,922

25 Investment properties

	GROUP	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
At start of the period	100	515
Reclassification	(100)	-
Disposal	-	(415)
	-	100

26 Asset Held for Sale

26.1 Discontinued operations:

The assets classified as held for sale includes FBN Insurance Limited, Rainbow Town Development Limited and Twin Peaks Nigeria Limited.

(i) FBN Insurance Limited

The assets and liabilities of FBN Insurance Limited (FBNI) were classified as held for sale following the decision and resolution of the Board of Directors of FBN Holdings Plc. to dispose the Group's 65% shareholding in FBNI. The carrying amount of the investment is expected to be recovered principally by a sale rather than through continuing use. The sale is expected to be completed before the end of the financial year.

(ii) Rainbow Town Development Limited

The assets and liabilities of Rainbow Town Development Limited (RTDL) were classified as held for sale following the decision and resolution of the Board of Directors of FBN Holdings Plc. to dispose the Group's interest in RTDL. The carrying amount of the investment is expected to the recovered principally by a sale rather than through continuing use. The sale is expected to be completed before the end of the next financial year.

(iii) Twin Peaks Nigeria Limited

The assets and liabilities of Twin Peaks Nigeria Limited ("Twin Peaks") are classified as held for sale following the decision and resolution of FBNQuest Capital Partners Limited ("FBNQ CP"), the Fund Manager, to dispose the Group's interest in Twin Peaks. FBNQ CP has executed a Sales and Purchase Agreement to sell all interest in Twin Peaks in stages.

The operating results are separately presented in the income statement because the disposal group represents a separate line of buisness within the Group, and as such meets the definition of discontinued operation.

26.2 Non current asset held for sale

FBNBank Senegal has classified a building from its Property and Equipment as Asset held for sale. This is following management's decision to dispose the asset. The Board of Directors demonstrated commitment to the sale in line with the requirements of IFRS 5 and as such the sales is expected to be completed within the next 12 months.

26.3 The carrying amount of the assets and liabilties of the disposal group classified as held for sale are as listed below.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Assets classified as held for sale				
Cash and balances with central banks	500	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	2,774	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	416	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	77,565		-	-
Investment securities	34,288	-	-	-
Other assets	6,977	1,323	-	-
Inventory	36,304	36,337	-	-
Investment properties	1,108	1,008	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment	2,416	5	-	-
Intangible assets	326	5	-	-
Investment in subisidary	-	-	4,724	-
	162,672	38,678	4,724	-
Liabilities classified as held for sale				
Current income tax liabilities	2,944	6	-	-
Liability on investment contracts	25,975	-	-	-
Liability on insurance contracts	68,957	-	-	-
Other liabilities	6,539	2,487	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	236	-	-	-
	104,651	2,493	-	-
Net Assets	58,021	36,185	-	-

The operating results of the discontinued operations are as follows.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 March 2019 N 'million	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 March 2019 N 'million
Interest income	3,301	2,519	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	-
Net interest income	3,301	2,519	-	-
Impairment charge for losses	(50)	-	-	-
Net interest income after impairment charge for losses	3,251	2,519	-	-
Net insurance revenue	9,485	1,957	-	-
Net fee and commission income	261	371	-	-
Investment and other income	(3,471)	1,504	-	-
Operating expenses	(6,501)	(4,811)	-	-
Profit before tax	3,025	1,540	-	-
Income tax expense	(465)	(271)	-	-
Profit after tax	2,560	1,269	-	-
Profit from discontinued operations is attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	1,664	825	-	-
Non-controlling interests	896	444	-	-
	2,560	1,269	-	-

26.4 The carrying amount of assets held for sale is listed below:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Property and equipment	290	278	-	-
Total Assets classified as held for sale	162,962	38,956	4,724	-

27 Deposits from banks

	GROUP	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Due to banks within Nigeria	707,815	604,950
Due to banks outside Nigeria	479,121	255,536
	1,186,937	860,486

Deposits from banks only include financial instruments classified as liabilities at amortised cost.

28 Deposits from customers

	GROUP	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Current	1,159,064	1,047,534
Savings	1,422,532	1,316,132
Term	931,368	895,647
Domiciliary	764,844	748,751
Electronic purse	12,283	11,772
	4,290,091	4,019,836

Deposits from customers only include financial instruments classified as liabilities at amortised cost.

29 Borrowings

	GROUP	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Long term borrowing comprise:		
Surbodinated debt (i)	76,980	71,023
Due to Proparco (ii)	17,393	16,553
Due to African Development Bank (iii)	28,722	55,705
On-lending facilities from financial institutions (iv)	90,123	83,001
Borrowing from correspondence banks (v)	56,060	24,314
	269,278	250,596

The Group has not had any default of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its liabilities during the period (2019: Nil).

(i) Surbodinated debt:
The amount of N71.02 billion (US $194.5 million) relates to subordinated debt of $194.5 million. Interest is payable at the rate of 9% (Fixed) per annum. The tenor of the debt is for a period of 5 years to mature in December 2024. Interest on the Subordinated debt is payable semi-annually.

(ii) Due to Proparco:
Facility represents a long-term loan secured from Proparco on 16 May 2016 for a period of 8 years. The loan bears interest at the rate of 5.78% per annum.

(iii) Due to African Development Bank:
Facility represents a long-term loan secured from African Development Bank in January 2017 for a period of 4 years. The loan bears interest at the rate of LIBOR +3.5% per annum.

(iv) On-lending Facilities:
Included in on-lending facilities from financial institutions are disbursements from other banks and Financial Institutions which are guaranteed by First Bank of Nigeria for specific customers. These facilities include the BOI funds and CACS intervention funds. See further notes below.

a. CBN/BOI facilities
The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), in a bid to unlock the credit market, approved the investment of N200 billion debenture stock to be issued by the Bank of Industry (BOI), which would be applied to the re-financing/restructuring of bank's loans to the manufacturing sector. The fund disbursed is for a period of 15 years effective from the disbursement date at an interest rate is 7% per annum.

b. CBN/CACS Intervention funds
The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in collaboration with the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) represented by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (FMA & WR) established the Commercial Agricultural Credit Scheme (CACS). Loans granted under the scheme are for a seven year period at an interest rate of 9% p.a.

(v) Borrowings from correspondence Banks:
Borrowings from correspondence banks include loans from foreign banks utilised in funding letters of credits for international trade.

30 Retirement benefit obligations

	GROUP	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	**31 December 2019 N 'million**
Defined Benefits Plan		
Gratuity Scheme	-	-
Defined benefits - Pension (i)	993	2,413
Gratuity Scheme (ii)	2,539	939
	3,532	3,352

Defined benefit - Pension (i)
First Bank of Nigeria Limited has an old Defined Benefit scheme, discontinued in March 2001. The funds are placed with fund managers and the Bank is under obligation to fund the deficit.

In addition, First Pensions Custodian Nigeria Limited (FPCNL), a direct subsidiary of First Bank of Nigeria Limited, has a non-contributory defined gratuity scheme for directors. Directors are paid a sum based on an approved scale and the number of years in service subject to a maximum of 9 years.

Gratuity scheme (ii)
This relates to the schemes operated by the subsidiaries of First Bank of Nigeria Limited as follows:

FBN Bank Congo (DRC) has a scheme whereby on separation, staff who have spent a minimum of 3 years are paid a sum based on their qualifying emoluments and the number of periods spent in service of the Bank.

FBN Bank Guinea and FBN Bank Sierra Leone each have a graduated gratuity scheme for staff on separation where staff receives a lump sum based on their qualifying basic salaries on the number of year spent.

31 Other liabilities

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	**31 December 2019 N 'million**	**31 March 2020 N 'million**	**31 December 2019 N 'million**
Financial Liabilities:				
Customer deposits for letters of credit	222,825	126,469	-	-
Accounts payable	65,630	60,788	-	-
Creditors	57,408	13,343	191	250
Bank cheques	15,813	20,270	-	-
Collection on behalf of third parties	12,900	18,690	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	8,093	8,093	8,093	8,093
Lease liabilities	10,306	12,013	137	137
Provisions and accruals	41,244	37,474	792	841
	434,219	297,140	9,213	9,321

32 Liability on investment contracts

	GROUP	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 December 2019 N 'million
Long term clients	-	24,676
Short term clients	-	-
	-	24,676
Current	-	-
Non-current	-	24,676
	-	24,676

33 Share capital

Authorised	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
50 billion ordinary shares of 50k each (2019: 50 billion)	25,000	25,000

Issued and fully paid

Movements during the period:	Number of shares In million	Share capital N 'million
At 31 March 2020	35,895	17,948
At 31 December 2019	35,895	17,948

34 Share premium and reserves

The nature and purpose of the reserves in equity are as follows:

Share premium: Premiums (i.e. excess over nominal value) from the issue of shares are reported in share premium.

Retained earnings: Retained earnings comprise the undistributed profits from previous years, which have not been reclassified to the other reserves noted below.

Statutory reserve: Nigerian banking regulations require banks to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve. As stipulated by S16(1) of the Bank and Other Financial Institutions Act of 1991(amended), an appropriation of 30% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than the paid-up share capital and 15% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is greater than the paid-up share capital.

Capital reserve: Reserve arising from business restructuring

Fair value reserve: The fair value reserve shows the effects of the fair value measurement of financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. No gains or losses are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) investment reserve: This reserve is maintained to comply with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) requirement that all licensed banks set aside a portion of the profit after tax in a fund to be used to finance equity investments in qualifying small and medium-scale enterprises. Under the terms of the guideline (amended by CBN letter dated 11 July 2006), the contributions will be 10% of profit after tax and shall continue after the first five years but banks' contributions shall thereafter reduce to 5% of profit after tax. However, this is no longer mandatory.
The small and medium enterprises investment reserves is non-distributable.

Contingency reserve: As required by insurance regulations, a contingency reserve is maintained for both the non-life insurance and life assurance contracts underwritten by the Group. The appropriation to contingency reserve for non-life underwriting contracts is calculated in accordance with section 21(2) and 22(1)(b) of the Insurance Act 2003. The reserve is calculated at the higher of 3% of gross premiums and 20% of net profits of the business for the year. The appropriation to contingency reserve for life underwriting contracts is calculated at the higher of 1% of the gross premium and 10% of net profits of the business for the year. The appropriations are charged to the Life Fund.

Statutory credit reserve: The group determines its loan loss provisions based on the requirements of IFRS. The difference between the loan loss provision as determined under IFRS and the provision as determined under Nigerian Prudential guideline (as prescribed by the Central Bank of Nigeria) is recorded in this reserve. This reserve is non distributable.

Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR): Records exchange movements on the Group's net investment in foreign subsidiaries.

35 Reconciliation of profit before tax to cash generated from operations

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 March 2019 N 'million	31 March 2020 N 'million	31 March 2019 N 'million
Operating profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	28,680	17,764	(177)	25
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	3,025	1,540		
Profit/(loss) before tax from including discontinued operations	31,705	19,304	(177)	25
Adjustments for:				
– Depreciation and amortisation	5,727	4,688	58	93
– Profit from disposal of property and equipment	(29)	(13)	-	-
– Foreign exchange income	(3,027)	(2,770)	(21)	-
– Net gains from sale of investment securities	(13,501)	(3,095)	-	(6)
– Net (gains)/losses from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(8,341)	307	-	-
– Impairment on loans and advances	10,048	14,519	-	-
– Change in retirement benefit obligations	179	182	-	-
– Dividend income	(4,020)	(1,981)	-	-
– Interest income	(104,905)	(112,049)	(478)	(738)
– Interest expense	44,652	37,868	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:				
– Cash and balances with the Central Bank (restricted cash)	(221,391)	(40,585)	-	-
– Loans and advances to banks	(35,773)	(969)	-	-
– Loans and advances to customers	(222,375)	(599)	(3)	1
– Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(241,677)	36,915	-	-
– Other assets	29,504	(36,999)	(340)	(486)
– Pledged assets	(211,450)	(12,259)	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:				
– Deposits from banks	327,986	(35,209)	-	-
– Deposits from customers	263,923	20,320	-	-
– Financial liabilities	-	(3,872)	-	-
– Liability on investment contracts	1,298	19,105	-	-
– Liability on insurance contracts	5,209	10,439	-	-
– Liability held for sale	-	(375)	-	-
– Other liabilities	166,955	17,308	(107)	(110)
Cash flow used in operations	(179,305)	(69,821)	(1,068)	(1,221)

35 Compliance with regulations

The Company complied with all regulations during the period.

36 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period, excluding the average number of ordinary shares purchased by the members of the group and held as treasury shares.

The company does not have potential ordinary shares with convertible options and therefore there is no dilutive impact on the profit attributable to the equity holders of the parent.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent (N'million)	22,907	14,353	(177)	25
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (in million)	35,895	35,895	35,895	35,895
Basic/diluted earnings per share (expressed in naira per share)	0.64	0.40	(0.00)	0.00
Profit from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent (N'million)	1,664	825	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (in million)	35,895	35,895	35,895	35,895
Basic/diluted earnings per share (expressed in naira per share)	0.05	0.02	-	-

OTHER DISCLOSURES

(a) Evaluation of the Impact of COVID-19

During the quarter ended 31 March 2020, the Group responded swiftly to the global COVID-19 pandemic by activating the Business Continuity Plans across the various entities. The disease has caused a significant reduction in social interaction and disruption in economic activities while some public facilities have been shut down in a bit to contain the spread of the virus. The Group will continuously and closely monitor the status of the fight against the pandemic, evaluate and proactively address its impact on the Group's financial position and performance. This evaluation is in progress and the impact cannot be reasonably estimated as at the date of publishing this report.

However, the Directors are confident that the Group will continue to operate into the foreseeable future.

(b) Securities Trading Policy

In compliance with Rule 17.15 Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares, Rulebook of the Exchange 2015 (Issuers Rule), FBN Holdings Plc maintains a Security Trading Policy which guides Directors, Audit Committee members, employees and all individuals categorized as insiders as to their dealing in the Company's shares. The Policy undergoes periodic reviews by the Board and is updated accordingly. The Company has made specific inquiries of all its directors and other insiders and is not aware of any infringement of the policy during the period.