

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS



20
23

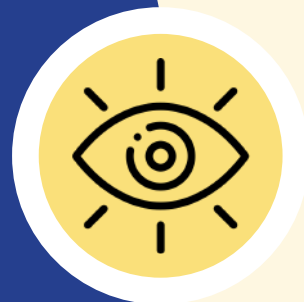
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OUR VISION

To be the ideal customer-focused bank



OUR MISSION

To be the role model for mortgage business through excellent customer service, leveraging the best in technology, abiding ethical and professional standards while creating shelter and wealth for all our stakeholders



NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 18th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of members of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc will be held virtually on Tuesday, May 14, 2024, at 10am to transact the following businesses:

Ordinary Business

1. To receive and consider the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2023, together with the Reports of the Directors, Auditors, and the Audit Committee thereon.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect the following Directors:
 - Alh. Abubakar Muhammad as a Non-Executive Director;
 - Engr. Eniola Bibilari as a Non-Executive Director;
 - Mr. James Odegwai Ahmed as an Independent Non-Executive Director.
4. To re-elect the following Directors who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election:
 - Mrs. Ene Iyana Okwa
 - Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo
5. To appoint Messers PKF Professional Services as the Bank's Auditors for the 2024 accounting year.
6. To Authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
7. To disclose the remuneration of Managers of the Company.
8. To elect members of the Audit Committee.

Special Business

1. To fix the Directors' fees for the year ending 31 December, 2024.

Notes:

1. Proxy

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a member of the company. A proxy form is attached to the notice of the meeting posted to the Shareholders. To be valid, all instruments of proxy must be duly signed by the Shareholder and stamped at the Stamp Duties office and returned to the Registrars/Company's Secretary not later than 48 hours before the date and time scheduled for holding the meeting.

2. Virtual Meeting Link

This meeting would be held virtually in line with the provisions of the Business Facilitation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023, which provides that Public Companies may hold meetings electronically. The meeting link will be made available to all members and on the Company's website at www.infinitytrustmortgagebank.com.

3. Rights of Shareholders to Ask questions

Shareholders of the Bank have the right and may ask questions on the proceeding of the meeting or may send such questions in writing prior to the meeting. We urge that such questions should be submitted to the Company Secretary not later than two weeks before the date of the meeting.

4. Statutory Audit Committee

In accordance with Section 404 (6) of The Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) CAP C20 LFN 2020, any member may nominate a Shareholder for election as a member of the Audit Committee by giving notice in writing of such nomination to the Company Secretary at least 21 days before the Annual General Meeting.

CAMA, The Central Bank of Nigeria's Code of Corporate Governance, Code of Corporate Governance of the Financial Reporting Council, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) respectively indicate that some members of the Audit Committee should have basic financial literacy and be knowledgeable in internal control processes. We would therefore request that nominations be accompanied by a copy of the nominee's Curriculum Vitae.

5. Dividend

If the proposed dividend recommended by the Directors is approved by members at the AGM, the dividend will be payable on 15th of May, 2024, to shareholders whose names appear in the register of members as at close of business on 12th April, 2024. Shareholders who have completed the e-dividend Mandate forms will receive a direct credit of the dividend into their bank accounts.

6. Closure of Register of Members

In accordance with Section 114 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020, kindly note that the Register of Members and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th April to 18th of April, 2024 (both dates inclusive) to enable the Registrars update its records in preparation for the payment of dividend.

7. Election of Directors

- i. Alhaji Abubakar Muhammad's appointment as a Non-Executive Director was approved by the CBN on April 5, 2024. He will be presented for Shareholders' approval at the 18th Annual General Meeting.

- ii. Engr. Eniola Chukwuebuka Bibilari's appointment as a Non-Executive Director was approved by the CBN on April 5, 2024. He will be presented for Shareholders' approval at the 18th Annual General Meeting.
- iii. Mr James Odegwai Ahmed was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director was approved by the CBN on April 5, 2024. He will be presented for Shareholders' approval at the 18th Annual General Meeting.

Dated the 15th day of April 2024

BY THE ORDER OF THE BOARD

,



Tolu Osho (Mrs.)

FRC/2017/NBA/00000016418

Company Secretary

11, Kaura Namoda Street

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc
2023 Annual Report and Accounts
Financial Highlights

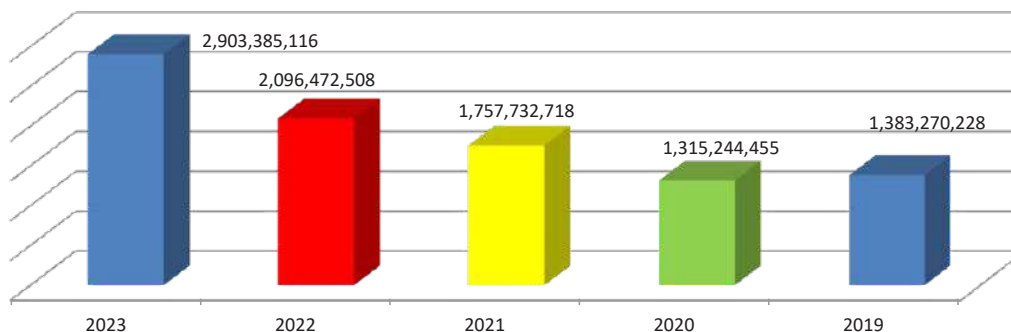
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
	N	N
MAJOR ITEMS IN STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION		
Loans and Advances	15,357,898,363	12,256,381,609
Property, Plant & Equipment	2,637,046,868	2,679,951,395
Investment Securities	548,140,210	606,597,483
Due to customers	4,414,311,408	3,232,216,612
Borrowed Funds	7,093,876,365	5,418,424,959
Share Capital	2,685,222,860	2,685,222,860
ShareHolders Funds	7,864,324,618	7,156,178,564
Total Assets	20,655,087,799	16,773,947,146
MAJOR ITEMS IN STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
	N	N
Gross Earnings	2,903,385,115	2,096,472,508
Impairment Charges	(66,446,005)	(18,093,143)
Profit Before Taxation	1,203,307,289	847,112,569
Taxation	(202,934,491)	(213,634,776)
Profit After Taxation	1,000,372,797	633,477,794
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	1,000,372,797	633,477,794
SOME OPERATING RATIOS		
	%	%
Cost to Income	43.3	49.4
Cost to Income(Less Dep)	39.5	44.2
Cost to Income(Less Dep & SOP)	33.0	38.0
Return on Assets	4.8	3.8
Return on Shareholders Fund	12.7	8.9
	kobo	kobo
Earnings Per Share (Kobo)	22.98	14.18
Dividend Per Share(kobo)	4.0	4.0
PRUDENTIAL RATIOS		
	%	%
Capital Adequacy (10%)	41.2	44.9
Liquidity (20%)	44.3	31.5
Minimum Cash Reserve Ratio (2%)	2.18	2.97
Minimum Mortgage Assets to Total Assets (50%)	75.5	74.2
Minimum Mortgage Assets to Loanable Funds (60%)	135.6	143.8
Maximum Estate Construction to Total Assets (25%)	7.3	7.3
Maximum Equity Investment Holding (10%)	4.8	5.2
Minimum Assets in Residential Mortgages (75%)	89.0	82.8
Minimum Capital Funds to Net Credit Ratio Limit (10%)	51.2	58.4
Maximum Single Obligor Limit_ Individual (5%)	1.16	1.27
Maximum Single Obligor Limit_ Corporate (20%)	4.60	5.67
Maximum Non-Performing Loans to Total Loans (30%)	2.9	3.2
OTHERS		
	Number	Number
Number of Locations	4	4
Number of Staff	102	96
Number of Shares in Issue	4,170,445,720	4,170,445,720
	N	N
Dividend Paid (Ordinary)	250,226,743	208,522,286
Preference Dividend Paid	42,000,000	42,000,000
RATINGS		
Servicer rating (Agusto)	SR 3	SR 3
Entity rating (Agusto)	Bbb+	Bbb+
NDIC/CBN Composite Risk Rating	Low risk	Low risk



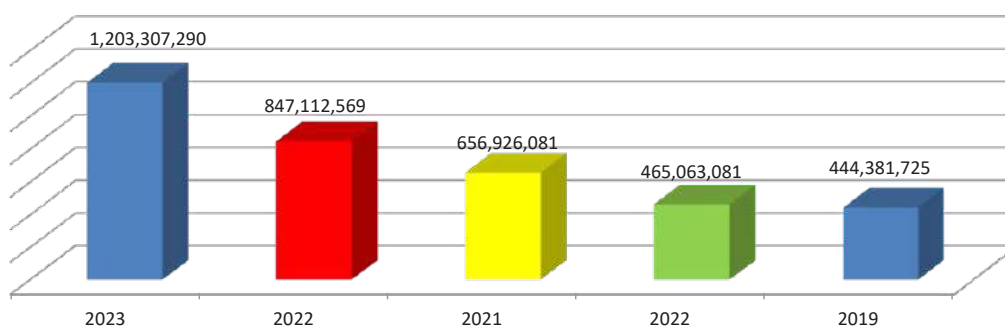
OVERVIEW

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND PERFORMANCE

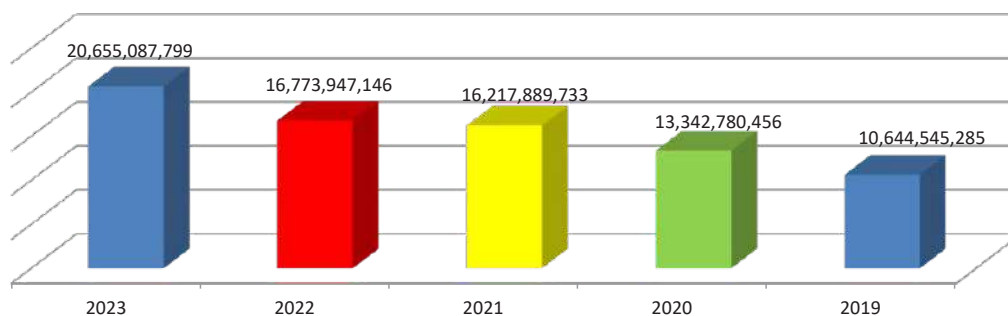
GROSS EARNINGS



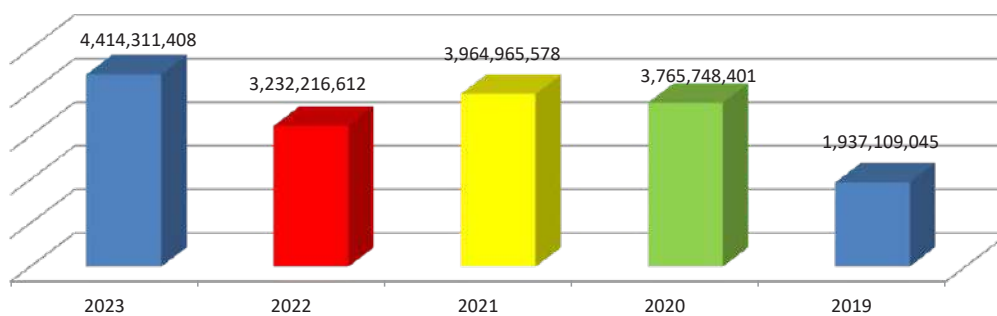
PROFIT BEFORE TAX



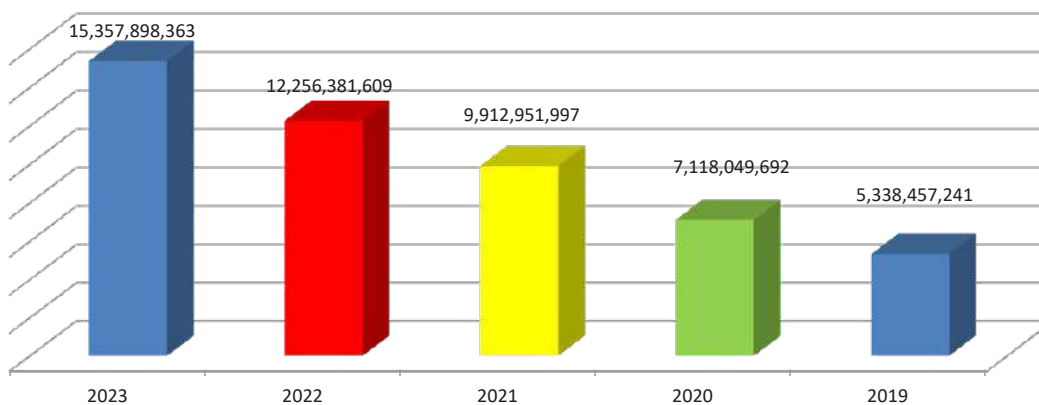
TOTAL ASSETS



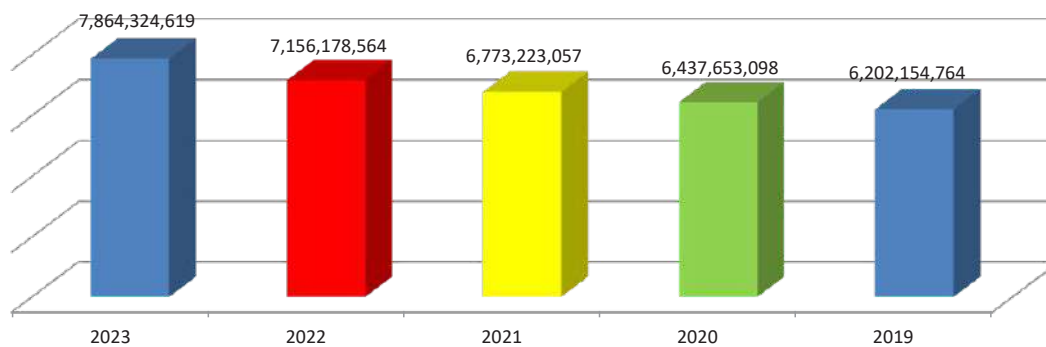
DEPOSITS



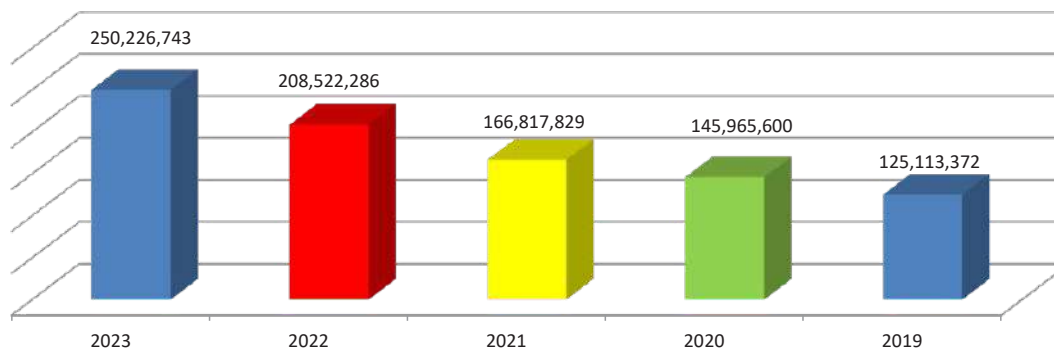
LOANS AND ADVANCES



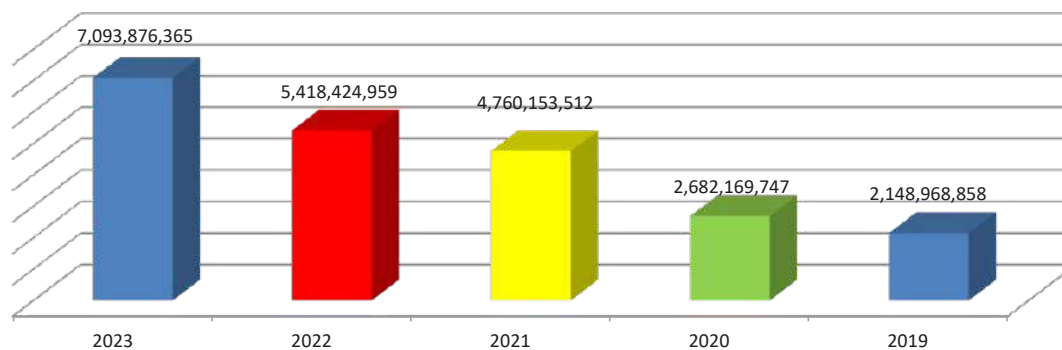
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS



DIVIDEND PAYOUT



BORROWED FUNDS



PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

- **AUDITORS**

Aminu Ibrahim & Co
(Chartered Accountants)
Suite 11B, City Plaza, 3rd Floor
Plot 596, Ahmadu Bello Way
Garki 2, Abuja.

- **REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE**

Africa Prudential Registrars
220B, Ikorodu Road
Palmgrove,
Lagos.

- **SETTLEMENT BANKS**

Fidelity Bank Plc
2, Kofo Abayomi Street,
Victoria Island, Lagos
P. O. Box 72439
Victoria Island, Lagos

Stanbic IBTC Bank
IBTC Place
Walter Carrington Crescent
Victoria Island.

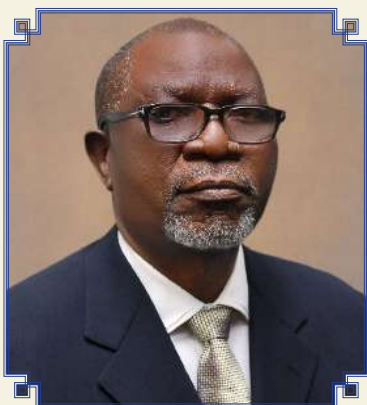
- **SOLICITORS**

A O Legal
Plot 55E, Adebisi Omotola Close
Victoria Island
Lagos Nigeria
Olujinmi & Akeredolu(SAN)
5th Floor, NICON Plaza
Plot 242, Muhammadu Buhari Way
Central Business District, Abuja

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Engr. Dr. Adeyinka Bibilari
(Chairman)



Mr. Dada Ademokoya



Mr. Sunday Olumorin
(MD/CEO)



Mr. Akin Arikawe (OON)



Mrs. Ene Okwa Iyana FCA



Maj. Gen. Ishaku Pennap (Rtd)



Dr. Nkechi Bibilari



Engr. Tunde Olaleke



Mrs Abisola Obaleye FCA



Dr. Olufemi Adeoye Fabamwo

Intelligent - Diligent – Focus



Engr. Dr. Adeyinka Bibilari (Chairman)

Dr. Adeyinka Bibilari is a seasoned administrator, an entrepreneur per excellence, project consultant and an astute businessman. He holds a Bachelor of Science and a Master's Degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Lagos and Nsukka respectively. He has a PhD in Business Administration from the American University of London. He has been a key player in the Nigerian construction industry for about 30 years.

Dr. Bibilari pioneered the construction and development of the "Abuja model City" project in Gwarinpa II, Abuja – a three Hundred and Fifty One (351) housing unit estate for middle and high income earners.

The project which cost N7 billion has received accolades both nationally and internationally. He is also the mastermind behind the ultra-modern "Abuja Sun City" Galadimawa, Abuja. The multibillion naira project which is meant for mixed income earners is replete with modern infrastructures and recreational facilities. The First phase of the estate was commissioned by the former President of Nigeria, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo in 2005; he also commissioned the state of the heart multi-specialty hospital (Mayfield Specialist Hospital) in Sun City Estate in 2019.

He was appointed to the Board as the Chairman of the Board on December 2011.



MR. SUNDAY OLUMORIN

(Managing Director)

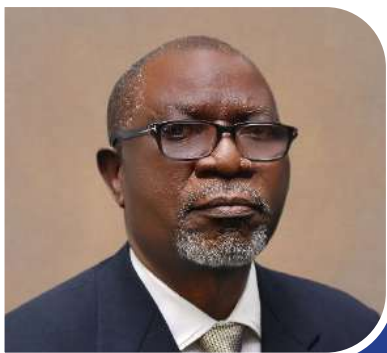
Mr. Sunday Olumorin is a seasoned banker with over 20 years cognate experience in financial services specializing in commercial and mortgage banking. He joined ITMB Plc on 21st March, 2005. Mr. Olumorin is unarguably one the most experienced and versatile management staff in ITMB Plc whose wealth of experience has contributed significantly to the growth and transformation of the bank.

He has headed many strategic departments and units in the bank including Business Development, Financial Control, Audit & Internal Control, Operations and Information Technology.

Mr. Olumorin holds a Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) degree in Accounting from the University of Lagos, and a Master's degree in Business Administration (MBA) from University of Ilorin. He has attended several specialized training and workshops on Credit, Banking Operations, Management, Leadership and Strategy as well as Mortgage Financing in both national and international capacities.

He has also attended several international seminars and workshops on Mortgage Financing in the United Kingdom and United States of America, including the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, and MBAN DEVPAR Housing Finance Program in Canada. He is an Alumnus of Lagos Business School.

He was appointed to the Board as the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer by the Board in January 2022.



DADA ADEMOKOYA Bsc Economics (Non-Executive Director)

Mr.Dada Ademokoya is an experienced banker with wide range of experience in both commercial and merchant banking. He has held middle and top management positions for over 20 years in merchant and commercial banks before he retired into consultancy.He is currently the chairman of Adocas Nigeria Limited.

He was appointed to the Board in December 2011.



MAJOR GENERAL ISHAKU PENNAP (RTD) (Non-Executive Director)

Major General IshakuPennap (Rtd),is an accomplished army officer and administrator with over forty years' experience. He was commissioned into the Nigerian Army in 1977 as a second Lieutenant. There he served in the Nigerian Army as Chief of Administration; Chief of Defence Research and Development and as Chief of Training and Operations.

He holds Bachelor's degree in Quantity Survey and a Master's degree in International Affairs and Diplomacy from the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria. General Pennap also has Master's degrees in Defence and Strategic Studies and in Peace and Conflict Studies. He has a PhD in Security and Strategic Studies from the Nasarawa State University.

He was appointed to the Board in April 2012.



AKIN ARIKAWÉ (OON) (Non-Executive Director)

Akin Arikawe is an accomplished and multi-disciplinary technocrat whose sterling experience spans over three decades in both the public and private sectors. Prior to his retirement in 2007, he was a Permanent Secretary at the Federal Ministry Finance. He was the Pioneer Director General of the Debt Management Office (DMO) between 2000- 2003.

He also served as the Co-ordinator of the Nigeria Vision 2020 - the Economic Transformation Blueprint. He was also on the Governing Board of Federal Roads Maintenance Agency (FERMA) from 2009 to 2011.

Arikawe holds a Bachelor's degree in Political Science. He has an LLB in Law from the University of Lagos and a BL from the Nigerian Law School.

In recognition of his distinguished and outstanding civil service career, he was conferred with one of the highest title of the land - the Officer of the Order of the Niger (OON), in 2006.

He was appointed to the Board in December 2011.



ENGR. BABATUNDE OLALEKE (Non-Executive Director)

Babatunde Olaleke is a graduate of Civil Engineering from the University of Ilorin. He joined Adkan Services Nig. Ltd in 1996 as a pupil Engineer. Professional and extremely hardworking, Olaleke soon became the Site Engineer in 2001 and General Manager in 2006.

He became the Group General Manager 2007. Over the years, Engr. Olaleke has been instrumental to the successful completion of projects like the Naval Shipyard, Port Harcourt; the Vintage Estate; Abuja Model City and Sun City Abuja. He is a member of both the Nigeria Society of Engineers (MNSE) and the prestigious Council for Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria (COREN.) He is result oriented, positive thinking and stickler for excellence.

He was appointed to the Board in December 2011.



MRS.OKWA ENE IYANA, FCA
(Independent Director)

Mrs. Okwa Ene Iyana is a versatile consultant and academician who brings on board 30 years of distinguished career experience cutting across public and private sectors.

A graduate of Accounting from the prestigious Ahmadu Bello University Zaria in 1986, she holds a Master's degree in Finance from University of Calabar, Nigeria. She is fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN) and Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN) . She is also an Associate of the Nigerian Institute of Management and holds a Certification in Internal financial reporting standards (IFRS) from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria.

Mrs. Okwa started her accounting career in 1988 with the firm of Egwu Ogah & Co. (Chartered Accountants), Makurdi as Audit Trainee. Thereafter she joined Tonabok Management Service as Training Management Consultant. From 1991 she worked with Nicon Hilton Hotel (now Transcorp Hilton) as Assistant Financial Controller until July 2005 when she joined Visiere Consulting Services Abuja where she worked in a leading capacity as a Managing Partner. In October 2012 she ventured into lecturing at Kwararafa University Wukari and in 2013 joined the Federal University, Wukari lecturing various accounting subjects at various levels and has served as student Adviser in the Department of Accounting till date.

She was appointed to the Board as an independent director of the Bank in April 2017.



DR. NKECHI BIBILARI

(Non-Executive Director)

Dr. Nkechi Bibilari, a graduate of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery from the University of Calabar, Nigeria, also holds a Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, a Master's in Public Health from the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, University of London, and an MBA in International Healthcare Management from Frankfurt School of Finance and Management. With extensive experience in both Medicine and Public Healthcare, she has served in various capacities in State and Federal Ministries of Health.

Dr. Bibilari's expertise extends to corporate governance as she serves on the boards of several companies and has used her medical orientation of diagnosis and precision to help guide companies through periods of major strategic change and growth.

She currently serves as the CEO of Blooms Group of schools, leveraging her medical background to steer the institution towards excellence in education.

She was appointed to the Board in September 2020.



MRS. ABISOLA OBALEYE, FCA

(Non-Executive Director)

Mrs. Abisola Obaleye is a chartered accountant and commenced her career as a Banker with Access Bank and rose to the position of Head of Operations at the defunct Pacific Bank in Abuja. She has nearly two decades experience in managing the logistics and operations of grant funded DFIDs and USAID projects in Nigeria. Abisola has considerable internal and external experience in senior corporate finance roles.

Mrs Abisola Obaleye has held series of leadership positions, including the Director of Operations (Consultancy) – DevTech Systems Inc, Financial Accountant (Consultancy) – Malaria Consortium, Financial Accountant - USAID among other roles. She has an expertise in budget management, personnel administration and procurement.

Mrs. Abisola Obaleye is a Fellow, Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN), and Associate, Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN). She holds a Bsc in Accounting from the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria and an MBA (Business Administration) from the University of Abuja.

She was appointed to the Board in September 2020.



DR. OLUFEMI FABAMWO
(Non-Executive Director)

Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo is an accomplished banker with an illustrious banking career spanning three and a half decades in the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) until 2017. He served in various capacities: Director, Other Financial Institutions Supervision Department between 2010 and 2014, he superintended over the regulation, supervision and reform of Primary Mortgage Banks (PMBs), Finance Companies (FCs), Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), Microfinance Banks (MFBs), and Bureaux de Change (BDCs). He was the Director of currency operation from 2014 to 2017.

Dr. Fabamwo is a fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (FCIB). He graduated from Atlantic International University USA with a Ph.D. in Business Administration.

He was appointed to the Board in June 2023.

MANAGEMENT TEAM



Mr Sunday Olumorin
(MD/CEO)



Ngozi Chwukwu
(GH. Business Develop)



Afariogun Bukola
(GH-Finance/CFO)



Ijeoma Umenjamma
(Head, HR & Admin)



Chinenye Orji
(Head, Legal Services)



Ibrahim Adeyanju
(Group Head IT)



Adefolalu Adedeji
(GH-Operation)



Mr. Fortune Musa
(Head Communication)



Mr. Victor Abalaka
(Head Compliance)



Joel Ejikeme
(Head Risk & Strategy)



Olukunle Joseph
(Head Internal Audit &
Internal Control)



REPORTS OF THE BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc (“the Bank”) together with the financial statements and Auditor’s report for the twelve months ended 31st December, 2023.

1. REPRESENTATION

The Board of Directors represents all shareholders and acts in the best interest of the company. Each Director represents the company’s shareholders regardless of the manner in which he/she was appointed. Each Director undertakes not to seek, nor to accept, any benefit liable to compromise his/her independence.

2. LEGAL FORM

The Bank was incorporated in 28th of November 2002 as INFINITY TRUST SAVINGS & LOANS LIMITED. It commenced operations in 2003. The Bank was converted to a Public Limited Liability Company on 25th January, 2013 and changed its name to INFINITY TRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC. The Bank obtained its listing on the Nigerian Stock Exchange on 11th December 2013 where its shares are being publicly traded.

3. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Bank is the provision of mortgage banking, construction finance and other financial intermediation services to corporate and individual customers.

4. BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Bank carried out Mortgage Banking activities in accordance with its Memorandum and Articles of Association as prescribed by the CBN Guidelines. A comprehensive review of the business for the year and the prospects for the ensuing year is contained in the Chairman’s and Managing Director’s reports.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Information relating to the movements in Property, Plant & Equipment of the Bank during the year is provided in the notes to the accounts. In the opinion of the Directors, the market value of the Bank’s properties is not less than the value shown in the accounts.

6. OPERATING RESULTS

Gross earnings increased by 38%. Highlights of the Bank’s operating results for the year under review are as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
	N	N
Gross Earnings	2,903,385,116	2,096,472,508
Profit Before Taxation	1,203,307,290	847,112,569
Taxation	187,934,492	198,634,776
Profit After Taxation	1,000,372,798	633,477,794
Other Comprehensive Income		
Total Comprehensive Income	1,000,372,798	633,477,794

7. Shareholding Analysis

i. Paid Up Share Capital:

4,170,445,720 have been fully paid up and amount to 2,085,222,860

ii. The shareholding pattern of the Bank as at 31st December, 2023 is as stated below:

RANGE	No of Shareholders	% of Shareholders	Number of holdings	% of Shareholdings
1 – 9,000,000	485	97.4	20,487,048	0.5
9,000,001 -10,000,000	3	0.6	29,980,972	0.7
10,000,0001 – 250,000,000	6	1.2	1,400,000,000	33.6
250,000,0001-2,000,000,000	4	0.8	2,719,977,700	65.2
TOTAL	498	100	4,170,445,720	100

iii. Share Capital History:

The movement in the Bank's authorized and paid up ordinary share capital from commencement to date is shown below:

YEAR	Authorized	Issued and Fully Paid					
					Units	N	
	Increase	Cumulative	Increase	Unit Price			CONSIDERATION
2002	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	1	100,000,000	100,000,000	Cash
2003	-	100,000,000		1	100,000,000	100,000,000	
2004		100,000,000		1	100,000,000	100,000,000	
2005	62,000,000	162,000,000	62,000,000	1	162,000,000	162,000,000	Cash
2006	338,000,000	500,000,000	338,000,000	1	500,000,000	500,000,000	Cash
2007	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	0.5	1,000,000,000	500,000,000	Cash
2008	1,500,00,000	2,000,000,000	-	0.5	2,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	
2009		2,000,000,000	-	0.5	2,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	
2010	1,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	500,000,000	0.5	3,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	
2011	1,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	-	0.5	3,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	
2012	6,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	233,644,860	0.5	3,467,289,720	1,733,644,860	Cash
2013		10,000,000,000	351,578,000	0.5	4,170,445,720	2,085,222,860	Cash
2014		10,000,000,000		0.5	4,170,445,720	2,085,222,860	
2015		10,000,000,000		0.5	4,170,445,720	2,085,222,860	
2016		10,000,000,000		0.5	4,170,445,720	2,085,222,860	
2017		10,000,000,000		0.5	4,170,445,720	2,085,222,860	
2018		10,000,000,000		0.5	4,170,445,720	2,085,222,860	
2019		10,000,000,000		0.5	4,170,445,720	2,085,222,860	
			2,085,222,860				

8. Substantial interest in shares

According to the register of members as at 31st December 2023, no shareholder held more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Bank except the following:

S/N	Shareholder	Number of Shares	% of Share holding
1	Engr. Dr. Adeyinka Bibilari	1,278,219,720	30.65%
2	Adkan Services Nig. Ltd	691,757,980	16.59%
3	Labid Investment Ltd	450,000,000	10.79%
4	Royal Mills Foods	300,000,000	7.19%
5	Dr. Olabanjo Obaleye	250,000,000	6.00%
6	Decimal Links Limited	250,000,000	6.00%
7	Notec Ventures Limited	250,000,000	6.00%
8	Veritas Packaging Company Limited	250,000,000	6.00%

9. Acquisition of own shares

The Bank did not purchase its own shares during the period.

10. Directors

The names of the Directors during the year ended 31st December, 2023 are as follows:

S/N	Names	Position
1	Engr. Dr. Adeyinka Bibilari *	Chairman
2	Mr. Sunday Olumorin	Managing Director/CEO
3	Engr. Tunde Olaleke *	Non-Executive Director
4	Mr. Dada Ademokoya *	Non-Executive Director
5	Mr. Akin Arikawe *	Non-Executive Director
6	Maj. Gen. Ishaku Pennap (Rtd) **	Non-Executive Director
7	Dr. Olufemi Adeoye Fabanwo	Independent Director
8	Mrs. Okwa Ene Iyana	Independent Director

9	Dr Nkechi Bibilari	Non-Executive Director
10	Mrs Abisola Obaleye	Non-Executive Director
11	Alh. Abubakar Muhammad ***	Non-Executive Director
12	Engr. Eniola Bibilari ***	Non-Executive Director
13	Mr. James Odegwai Ahmed ***	Independent Director

Director that retired in December 31, 2023 *

Director that retired in April 30, 2024 **

New Directors that are appointed and awaiting AGM ratification ***

11. Director's shareholding

The direct and indirect interests of directors in the issued share capital of the Bank as recorded in the register of directors' shareholding and/or as notified by the directors for the purposes of sections 275 and 276 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and the listing requirements of the Nigerian Stock Exchange is as stated below:

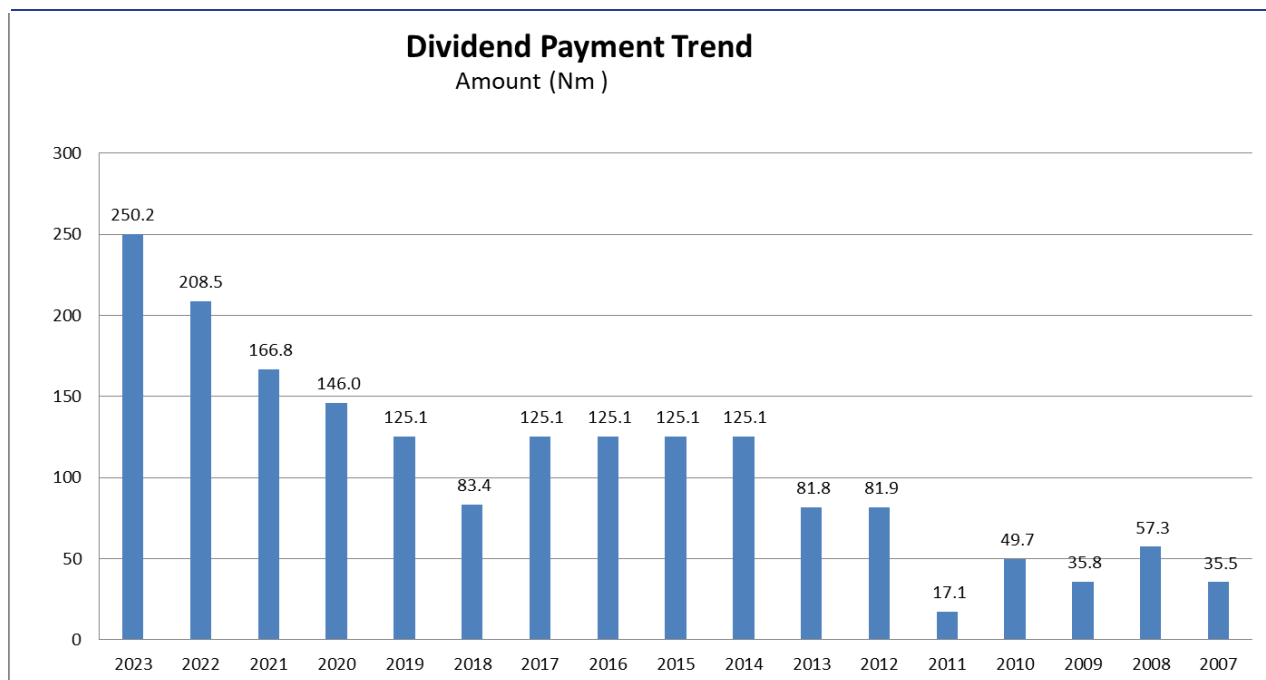
DIRECTORS HOLDINGS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023.					
NAME OF DIRECTORS	DIRECT HOLDINGS		INDIRECT HOLDINGS		TOTAL
	Number	%		%	Number
Engr. Dr. Adeyinka Bibilari	1,278,219,720	32.90	2,591,757,980	66.7071	3,869,977,700
Engr. Tunde Olaleke	10,000,000	0.26			10,000,000
Mr. Sunday Olumorin	4,000,000	0.10			4,000,000
Maj. Gen. Ishaku Pennap (Rtd)	1,000,000	0.03			1,000,000
DR.Nkechi Bibilari	100,000	0.00			100,000
Mr. Dada Ademokoya	100,000	0.00			100,000
Mr. Akin Arikawe	100,000	0.00			100,000
	1,293,519,720	33.3	2,591,757,980	0.6671	3,885,277,700

DIRECTORS HOLDINGS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022.

NAME OF DIRECTORS	DIRECT HOLDINGS		INDIRECT HOLDINGS		TOTAL
	Number	%		%	Number
Engr. Dr. Adeyinka Bibilari	1,278,219,720	32.90	2,591,757,980	66.7071	3,869,977,700
Engr. Tunde Olaleke	10,000,000	0.26			10,000,000
Mr. Sunday Olumorin	4,000,000	0.10			4,000,000
Maj. Gen. Ishaku Pennap (Rtd)	1,000,000	0.03			1,000,000
DR.Nkechi Bibilari	100,000	0.00			100,000
Mr. Dada Ademokoya	100,000	0.00			100,000
Mr. Akin Arikawe	100,000	0.00			100,000
	1,293,519,720	33.3	2,591,757,980	0.6671	3,885,277,700

Engr. Dr. Adeyinka Bibilari's indirect holdings in the Bank's shares are held as shown in the table below:

S/N	FULL NAME	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
		Number	Number
1	Adkan Services Nigeria Limited	691,757,980	691,757,980
2	Labid Investment Limited	450,000,000	450,000,000
3	Royal Mills Foods	300,000,000	300,000,000
4	Decimal Links Limited	250,000,000	250,000,000
5	Notec Ventures	250,000,000	250,000,000
7	Veritas Packaging Company Limited	250,000,000	250,000,000
8	Paramount Wood-Work & Manufacturing Limited	200,000,000	200,000,000
9	Zuma Paint & Manufacturing Company Limited	200,000,000	200,000,000
		2,591,757,980	2,591,757,980



13. Corporate Social Responsibility

The Bank continues its tradition of making contributions to charitable and non-political organizations. The donations and corporate social responsibility projects embarked upon by the Bank during the year are shown in sustainability report section.

14. Post Balance Sheet Events

There were no post balance sheet events that could have had a material effect on the affairs of the Bank as at 31st December, 2023 which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed.

15. Human Resources :Commitment to Equal Employment Opportunity

The Bank is committed to maintaining positive work environment and to conduct business in a positive professional manner by consistently ensuring equal employment opportunity to all irrespective of gender. Directors and staff analysis by gender are given in the tables below:

ANALYSIS OF EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND BOARD BY GENDER					
NUMBER		PERCENTAGE		PERCENTAGE	
Grade	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Executive Director to Managing Director	1	0	1	100%	0%
Non-Executive Directors	5	2	7	71%	29%
Independent Non-Executive Directors	1	1	2	50%	50%

Senior Manager to General Manager	3	1	4	75%	25%
ANALYSIS OF STAFF BY GENDER					
Employees	Total Number	%	Employed during the year	%	
Male	64	63	4	44	
Female	38	37	5	56	
Total	102	100	9	102	

Employment of Disabled Persons

The Bank continues to maintain a policy of giving fair consideration to the application for employment made by disabled persons with due regard to their abilities and aptitudes. The company's policy prohibits discrimination of disabled persons in the recruitment, training and career development of its employees. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, efforts are made to ensure that their employment with the Bank continues and appropriate training arranged to ensure that they fit into the Bank's working environment.

Health, Safety and Welfare at Work

The Bank enforces strict health and safety rules and practices at the work environment, which are reviewed and tested regularly and employees are aware of existing regulations. The Bank provides subsidies to all levels of employees for transportation, housing, lunch and also medical expenses for both staff and their immediate families. Fire prevention and fire-fighting equipment are installed in strategic locations within the Bank's premises. The Bank also operates Group Life Insurance and Workmen Compensation Insurance covers for the benefit of its employees. It also operates a contributory pension plan in line with the Pension Reform Act 2004.

Employee Involvement and Training

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

In accordance with the Bank's policy of continuous development, trainings are carried out at various levels and employees are nominated to attend both local and international courses. These are equally complimented by on-the-job training.

Formal and informal channels are also employed in communicating with employees with an appropriate two-way feedback mechanism. Incentive schemes designed to encourage involvement of employees in the Bank's performance are implemented whenever appropriate.

16. Audit Committee

Pursuant to Section 404 (3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN 2020, the Bank has in place an Audit Committee comprising two Directors and three Shareholders as follows:

Non - Executive Directors			
1.	Mrs. Okwa Ene Iyana	Independent Director	Chairman
2	Mrs. Abisola Obaleye	Non-Executive Director	Member
Shareholders			
3.	Mr. Lawrence Welle	Shareholder representative	Member
4	Dr. Franklin Akinyosoye	Shareholder representative	Member
5	Mr. Segun Owioye	Shareholder representative	Member

17. Auditors

The Board approved the engagement of Messrs. Aminu Ibrahim & Co (Chartered Accountants) as the Bank's new auditors in 2014, which was ratified in the Annual General Meeting held in 2015 in accordance with Section 357 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990. Messrs. Aminu Ibrahim & Co (Chartered Accountants) has finished its tenor as required by CAMA 2020 and a new External Auditor will be appointed and ratified at the coming AGM.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD




TOLU OSHO

FRC/2017/NBA/00000016418

Company Secretary

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc

11 Kaura Namoda Street,

Area 3, Garki, Abuja.

Dated this 09th day of February, 2024



INFINITY TRUST MORTGAGE

...creating shelter



RC:226959

MORTGAGE BANK PLC

...ter & wealth...



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Introduction

I am pleased to welcome my dear distinguished shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, invited guests, Gentlemen of the press, Ladies and Gentlemen to the 18th Annual General Meeting of our Bank.

The insecurity, high inflation, political instability, uncontrollable free fall of our national currency value remain the challenges faced by the Bank for the past 20 years of existence. However, to ensure that our objective is kept in sight, we have since adopted appropriate customer relationship management and high business risk management architecture to pursue our goals as a leaders in mortgage sector. I am happy to inform you that in the twenty years of our Bank's existence, we have continued to focus on creating real value in a sustainable and profitable manner for our customers and shareholders.

The Global Economy

Global economic activity is experiencing geo-political tensions, threats to Globalization and the multilateral economic system. Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the reappearance of new virus in China affecting children, Israel and Palestinian wars, Houth/Yemen and Saudi-Arabia war .This impacted negatively on cost-of-living causing financial crisis and tightening of financial conditions in most regions.

Global growth is projected to fall from an estimated 3.5 percent in 2022 to 3.0 percent in both 2023 and 2024. The rise in central bank policy rates to fight inflation continues to weigh on economic activity. Global headline inflation is expected to fall from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 6.8 percent in 2023 and 5.2 percent in 2024. Underlying (core) inflation is projected to decline more gradually, and forecasts for inflation in 2024 have been revised upward. Developing economies have the greatest impact fueled by lack of access to food, the spillover from sanctions imposed on Russia. As witnessed , the world economy did not fully improve in 2023 as the new disruptive factors continue to emerge. Your Bank is keeping eye on these developments for an uninterrupted navigation.

The Domestic Economy

Data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) showed that, Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 2.54% (year-on-year) in the third quarter of 2023, compared with 2.25% in the preceding quarter. While growth moderated, it has remained positive since Q4 2020. This steady and positive performance was driven largely by sustained growth in the services and industry sectors, supported by broad-based measures by both the monetary and fiscal authorities.

Although 2023 experienced expansion , however , the continued upward risk of price development characterized by government transition , removal of fuel subsidy, continued rise in other energy

prices, household goods and exchange rate pressure as Naira experienced the worse depreciation in 2023 after CBN floated the currency without sufficient export. This affected business, and foreign industrial input which transcended the target inflation for Nigeria to hit 28%. The multiply effect led to increase in kidnapping and corruption in our society with many Banks experiencing high PAR. Poverty rate has increased with many family finding it difficult to provide basic needs of life. This is a big challenge for the mortgage industry as the price of properties are no longer affordable which increase the risk of default in the sector.

We hope that the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) will sustain the ongoing broad monetary and fiscal stimulus to stabilize the economy.

Financial and Mortgage Bank Industry Overview

The recent tightening of financial conditions in most regions led to sharp increase in interest rates in many advanced economies, including a 500-basis-point rise in the United States. The higher interest rates enabled a long-awaited improvement in net interest margins, which boosted the sector's profits in 2023. The Interest Margin increased significantly in 2023 compared to the previous years since 2010.

The soundness of the banking industry was sustained in 2023 as relevant indicators remained within regulatory thresholds. In Q3 2023, the banking system Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) rose marginally by 0.8 percentage point to 12.0 per cent, relative to the 11.2 per cent in the preceding quarter. The development reflected a rise in the banks' total qualifying capital relative to the increase in risk weighted assets, due to half-year retained earnings. The ratio remained above the 10.0 per cent benchmark for banks with National authorisation, but below the 15 per cent threshold for banks with international authorisation. Banks' asset quality measured by the ratio of non-performing loans (NPL) to total loans and advances at 4.2 per cent, was better than the prudential benchmark of 5.0 per cent, but 0.1 percentage point above the level in the preceding quarter. The industry Liquidity Ratio (LR) was 53.7 per cent, above the minimum regulatory benchmark of 30.0 per cent.

Although the parameters look promising but the high interest rate was a big challenge that the PMBs faced in 2023. If the CBN continues its hiking cycle with the MPR rate which stands at 18.75%, we will expect NPL to go worse for the sector in 2024 for Banks with weak corporate governance and poor risk management strategy. In view of these projections, we believe that profitability will be pressured in the near term by an anticipated decrease in Net Interest spread and rising costs due to the heightened rate of inflation.

We believe that the funding and liquidity profile of the sector will be maintained with the support of development institutions to refinance the assets. The Nigeria Mortgage Refinance company (NMRC), Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN), Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN) and Family Homes Fund (FHF) have supported the Industry.

Performance review

My dear distinguished shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to share with you our Bank's achievements for 2023. It was a great year with strong financial results. The Bank generated N2.9billion and our loan assets grew to N15.3billion, which shows how focused we are to achieve our short-term and long-term goals. Our Profit before Tax (PBT) and Profit after Tax (PAT) crossed the border line of N1billion.

We are proud of our achievement, even though it has been a very challenging year for us. In spite of this, the Bank recorded significant improvement in its Key Performance Indicators.

Gross earnings increased by 38% from N2.09billion in 2022 to N2.96 billion in 2023 due to increase in our loan asset, as the Bank disbursed a total of N7.94billion in loans in 2023 and closed the year with loan assets valued at N15.3billion. Although, our total expenses equally increased by 15% which was primarily due to rising inflation induced by instability in the Value of Naira and increase in debt funding.

Our Bank achieved a 42% increase in profit before taxation (PBT) of N1.203billion compared to N847.1million in 2022. This means that the Bank has remained consistently profitable for eighteen (18) consecutive years.

Our Balance sheet expanded by 23%, from N16.7billion in 2022 to N20.6billion in 2023. While shareholders' funds grew by 10% which shows the strength of Bank in implementing our strategy to meet its set corporate objectives. Customer deposits increased from N3.2billion in 2022 to N4.41billion in 2023, while our debit on-lending and refinancing activities witnessed a growth of 31% from N5.41 billion in 2022 to N7.09billion in 2023, due to investor confidence in the Bank.

Dividend

The Bank has maintained consistency in dividend payment over the last 17 years. The strong performance combined with the Board's assessment of the company's cash requirements allowed us to take this decision on dividend payment over the years. We have always ensured that we prioritize and increase our investors and shareholders' wealth and also anchor their confidence in the ability of the Board, Management and Staff to continuously preserve and increase their wealth by always paying dividend. This year we are proposing a dividend of 15k per share which is 142.5% higher than what the Bank paid in 2022 (6k).

Thank you and I look forward to your support to enable the Bank to continue to fulfil its corporate responsibilities to all stakeholders.

Board Composition

There was a manning change to the composition of the Board during the period under review. After the retirement of one of our Directors - Alhaji Abubakar Mohammad, who functioned as an Independent Director of the Bank, The Board onboarded Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo to function in

same capacity . Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo is an accomplished banker with an illustrious banking career spanning three and a half decades in the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN).

The Board is comprised of eleven (10) members, who are the Chairman, Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (MD/CEO), seven (6) Non-Executive Directors (Non-EDs) and two (2) Independent Directors.

Retirement

On behalf of the Board of directors, I would like to acknowledge the retirement of Engr. Tunde Olaleke; Mr. Akin Arikawe, OON and Mr. Dada Ademokoya as directors of the Bank, upon the completion of their tenure as stipulated by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) guidelines. They have independently and as a team contributed significantly to the Bank's success. I would also like to thank them for their invaluable contributions to the various committees they served and the Board as well.

Following their retirement, Alh. Abubakar Muhammad and Engr. Eniola Bibilari joins the Board as Non-Executive Directors. While, Mr. James Odegwai Ahmed comes onboard as an Independent Non-Executive Director.

I would also be retiring as the Chairman of the Board, having completed my statutory tenure as a Director. Together, we have run a good race and turned our Bank into the leading Mortgage Bank in Nigeria. I thank you all for your un-relenting support during my tenure. Mrs. Ene Iyana Okwa, will be replacing me as the Chairman of the Board.

Mrs. Okwa is a financial consultant and an academic, who brings over 25 years of her distinguished career in finance and risk management, cutting across both the public and private sector.

Outlook

The global economy is showing signs of improving, but the recovery will be weak, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) says. Its latest Economic Outlook predicts global GDP with a modest improvement of 2.9% in 2024. The prediction for this year is the lowest rate of growth since the global financial crisis, with the exception of the pandemic. However, this below-trend growth is expected to gradually pick up throughout next year as inflation moderates and real incomes strengthen.

In the local economy, The Demand for mortgage finance will continue to increase, particularly from individual mortgagors, although interest rates and affordability constraints remain major challenges due to high interest rate, but we will not relent in our target to capture more market share because we are well placed to take advantage of the opportunities that will undoubtedly arise this year.

We hope to create a healthy dynamic Bank of good value to the stakeholders in 2023. It is clear that

Banking remains a risk-based industry, therefore, we shall remain prudent in our management and pricing of risk to balance our risk and returns.

Although the disruptive challenges still persist, we are however seeing a lot opportunities and are optimistic that our Bank will sail through to record a better performance. We will remain vigilant and focused, while taking nothing for granted on the key value drivers of our business.

Our strength remain strong on risk management and sound corporate governances. We will continue to build on our relations with the Government, Development Partners, and other stakeholders for the development of our bottom line. In furtherance of our vision, we shall focus on driving down interest expense to create affordable mortgage finance products for our esteemed customers.

Conclusion

As Chairman of Infinity Trust Mortgage plc, I find myself optimistic and energized by what lies ahead. Despite 2023 being one of the harder macroeconomic years in recent memory, and with some of our own operating challenges to boot, we still found a way to hit N1billion naira Profit before tax. I wish to re-emphasize again that our togetherness is our strength and even though the past years have been full of challenges and uncertainties, we were able to navigate our ways through to build a strong and resilient Bank. I urge us not to relent in our efforts to ideate strategies that would grow our Bank and make it the mortgage Bank of choice in the subsector.

My fellow members, staff of the Bank and stakeholders, please work with me as we seek to take the Bank to greater heights in 2023.

Appreciation

Dear esteemed shareholders and members of Board, I express, on behalf of the Board, our deep appreciation for the opportunity to serve you and the steadfast support given to the Bank over the years. I thank the Managing Director/MD, senior executive team, Management Team and staff for their outstanding efforts during the year. Also, we thank all our supporting Partners and Regulators for their dedication to service the Industry.

The outlook is positive for the Bank, the opportunities are unlimited and the Business is well positioned to continue to prosper into the future.

Please let us work together as we succeed together again in 2024.

Thank you and God bless you all.



Engr. Dr. Adeyinka Bibilari
Chairman, Board of Directors
FRC/2015/COREN/000000010996



MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REVIEW

Introduction

It is my pleasure to welcome our esteemed shareholders, board of Directors, ladies and gentlemen to this 2024 Annual General as I reflect on another uniquely challenging year – a period of profound change in our industry coupled with the ongoing Federal Government structural policy – it is truly remarkable how much we have accomplished together.

I can confidently say that 2023 was a much better year than 2022. On the back of successful business operation that hit a PBT of N1.2billion Naira even-though our economy is facing an unprecedented challenges.

The growth of the global economy in 2023 characterized by resilience as elevated inflation other disruptive headwinds dampened global growth put pressure on the world economy growth. In the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region, economies were confronted with multiple layers of challenges ranging from sluggish growth, elevated inflation levels, debt sustainability problems, steep currency depreciation, and political tensions. Although external factors in the global economy also contributed to the experience,

The global economy is showing signs of improving, but the recovery will be weak, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) says. Its latest Economic Outlook predicts global GDP will grow by 2.9% in 2024 as the Ukraine/Russian war and unrest in the Middle East will remain a challenge to economic growth.

In the local economy, the economic activities in the domestic economy decelerated, majorly, driven by higher energy costs and other input costs as the impacts of ongoing reforms bitten. According to CBN report in Q3 2023, the PMI contracted to 45.5 index points from 50.4 index points in Q2 2023. Headline inflation rose to 28% from 22.7% in Q3 2023, due to shocks from global and domestic sources. Core inflation (headline less farmproduce and energy) and food inflation trended in the same direction, rising to 21.84 and 30.64 per cent, from 20.27 and 29.34 per cent, respectively. Domestic crude oil production increased by 5.23 per cent, reaching 1.21 million barrels per day (mbpd), compared with the 1.15 mbpd in the preceding quarter. The upturn was attributed to the resumption of loadings from the Forcados export terminal, and the enhanced surveillance of oil infrastructure in the producing regions.

2023 wasn't without its challenges, our Bank still came out with excellent performance driven by our strategic focus to fully utilize the talents of all our people (Board members and Staff) as they are the real asset of the company. We are able to increase and meet our financial objective and outreach target without compromising sustainability.

Industry Review

We believe in safe affordable housing to be the fundamental need for all family and housing is one of the surest means for the creation of jobs, eradication of poverty, reduction of corruption and ensuring the security of the Nation.

It's no longer news that Nigeria has an acute housing deficit estimated to be in the region of 28 million units, which would require N6trillion. To properly tackle the accommodation shortage, the nation will need to build one million housing units per year in the next 20 years to bridge the deficit. The acquisition of houses through mortgages still remains a major challenge today for the following reasons: Affordability Challenges, Difficulty in accessing Land and secure title to Land, Inadequate Legal Framework, and Inadequate incentives, concessions and taxes and Inadequate Housing Infrastructure. Although the annual routine risk-based assessment of institutions as well as various circulars and guidelines have helped to maintain operational sanity among financial institutions, especially mortgage Banks.

The Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company Limited (NMRC) and Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN) have continued to refinance qualifying mortgages and deepening participation in the sub sector. The Bank received N2billion naira on-lending from DBN while we are waiting NMRC to raise Fund in the market for refinancing.

Our partnership and collaboration with the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN) in prosecuting the social housing policy of the Federal Government also remained sustainable as the FMBN disbursed N269.3million loans through our Bank for on-lending to beneficiaries.

There is no doubt that one of the foremost challenges of the Nigerian economy is that of developing a sustainable housing and mortgage finance system which befits a dynamic, competitive and equitable economic & financial system such as ours. The demand for mortgage will continue to grow even now and to the future.

Our People

The Bank's Values in our people will continue to guide our decisions to move forward in 2024 which will help us to outline meaningful ways to make a difference. With this strong foundation, an outstanding team, and an ambitious strategy, I am confident that we are very well positioned for continued growth and success to the future.

Our people represent our most important asset and it is part of our plan to put structures in place to improve the life, empower and support our people to thrive. To remain committed to our promise, the Bank recently reviewed salary of all the staff to match up with economic reality.

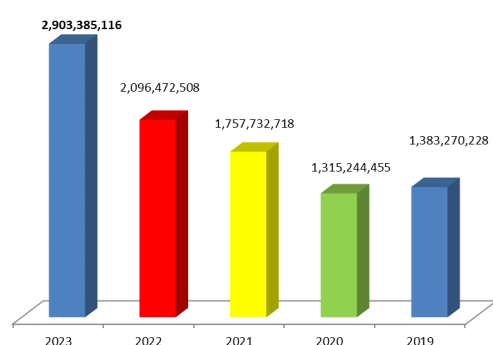
It is our culture to reward our long serving staff, The Bank approved rewards to some of our long serving staff in 2023 to appreciate their commitments and trust. At ITMB, we are not only committed

to making life better for our clients only but also our staff who remain the heart of our organization.

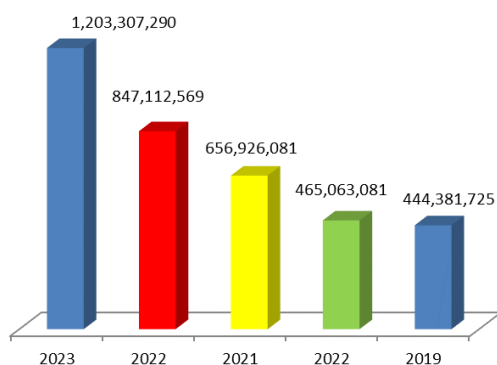
Performance review

As our clients are seeking to adapt and thrive in a rapidly evolving digital economy. Our strategies continue to pay off, seeing our strong performance reflects more than the cyclical economic recovery.

Across all financial indicators, the Bank delivered a strong 2023. We had organic revenue growth of 38% for the year, with broad contributions across our mortgage lending activities from all geographical location and sectors. The Bank remained profitable for the eighteenth consecutive year. The Bank has set another record to create value for its stakeholders by hit a profit before tax of 1.2billion for the first time.



The Bank consistently increasing its revenue over the years. The revenue increased by 38% from N2.09billion in 2022 to N2.903billion in 2023 due to increase in interest income from loan and advance to our core customers while profit before tax also Increase by 42%. The Bank balance sheet grew by 23% from N16.7billion to N20.65billion reflecting our commitment to our stakeholders.



As a Bank, we have continued to meet all regulatory, prudential, and internal operating ratios. With a Capital Adequacy Ratio of 41.2% and Liquidity Ratio of 44.3%, the Bank is well positioned to take advantage of profitable business opportunities and meet its maturing obligations

Despite the growing cost of doing business, we were able to improve operational efficiency by reducing the Bank's cost to income from 49.4% in 2022 to 43.3% in 2023. With a turnover of over N2.9billion, profit after tax stood at N1.0billion which represents a 58% growth over 2022 PAT of N633.4million.

Sustainability is part of our strategy, we have continued to develop products and services that will service our customers and our Enterprise Risk Management Framework has enabled us to identify, diagnose and balance the level of operational risks with our business objectives to achieve sustainable and progressive results.

During the year, the Bank was rated low by CBN composite rating and retained its entity and servicer ratings of Bbb+ and SR3 respectively (Agusto& Co.). The ratings showcase the Bank's strong

capitalization, adequate liquidity and funding profile, qualified management team, satisfactory asset quality, efficient risk management processes, succession planning at the leadership level, ample business continuity framework, sound collection and recovery procedures as well as strong commitment to staff development.

Outlook

In the year 2024, the demand for mortgage finance is unlimited and the future is bright but our competence will be challenged by digital economic impact. The ability to mobilise deposit by Mortgage Banks are challenged by Fintech Company; in our response, the Bank put in place plan to go more digital in 2024.

In the face of harsh economic challenges, I am optimistic that with continued policy support, targeted interventions and extensive collaboration, The Federal Government and the private sector can set the path of our economy to recovery and transformation that will impact the mortgage sector positively.

Working on our hope for better future, we are keen on capturing new opportunities in the mortgage sector. The mortgage awareness is increasing and customer is keen to take advantage of the benefit of mortgage finance to own their houses and your Bank is positioned to meet this demand.

Corporate Social Responsibility and Impact

We are dedicated to conducting business according to all applicable local and international laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, CBN, EFCC, and NDIC and with the highest professional and ethical standards. Our officers and employees of the company are responsible for conducting the business affairs of the Company in accordance with all applicable laws and in a moral and honest manner.

As a Bank we know that we cannot operate in isolation, and we must take cognizance of the fact that our community needs us as much as we need it. This consciousness has helped the Bank to be socially responsible and to participate in projects and initiatives that will impact our immediate environment and the society at large.

Awards

In year under review (2023), the Bank won three awards namely:

- i. Excellence Service Award 2023” by Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers
- ii. Most Supportive Mortgage Bank in Nigeria 2023” by Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers

Conclusion

I want to thank our distinguish shareholders and the Board of Directors for the privilege to serve as MD/CEO of Infinity mortgage Trust Bank Plc. On behalf of the Board, my heartfelt thanks go out to all our employees around the Nation. Because they are the ones that serve and delight our consumers

every single day by creating, selling, and disbursing our loan products. They are the ones that show incredible commitment, passion, and resilience in times of continued uncertainty. I am extremely proud to be part of this winning team despite the social, economic, and unforeseen disruptions in our operational environment. Together, we are **INFINITY TRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC** – the best Mortgage Bank brand in Nigeria.

I appreciate the support of all our stakeholders, Vendors, suppliers and customers over the years. Please do not relax in building better Bank for our generation to come. I want us to work together to move Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc to greater heights

Thank You and God Bless.



Mr. Sunday Olumorin
Managing Director /CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/787719



OTHER STATUTORY REPORTS

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

PART ONE

ABOUT THIS REPORT

As part of our sustainability strategy, we are committed to issuing an annual sustainability report that follows the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) standards. This is our sixth sustainability report, and the report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards: Comprehensive option.

This report provides information on our social, environmental and governance achievements and commitments until December 31, 2023, and covers data and activities from Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank's operations in Nigeria, the main operating market of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank PLC.

The 2023 Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Sustainability Report presents our sustainability performance for the period ranging from the 1st of January 2023 to the 31st of December 2023. Material events after this date and up to the 31st of January 2023 have also been included. We consider an issue to be material if it is likely to impact our ability to achieve our strategy, to remain commercially sustainable and socially relevant.

A comprehensive overview of our impact and engagement across economic, social and environmental sectors are covered in the different chapters of this report, with a special emphasis on the role of stakeholders in our sustainability management program.

OUR PROFITABILITY CENTERED FINANCIAL RESULT

Economic Value Added

Economic Performance Below is an analysis of how value was created and distributed to relevant stakeholders during the period:

	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
	N	N	N
Economic Value Generated	2,347,919,460	1,687,988,376	1,343,651,490
Economic Value Distributed			

Employees			
Salaries, wages and pensions	240,860,710	212,739,557	213,749,010
Providers of Capital			
Dividend	292,226,743	250,522,286	208,817,829
Government			
Government taxes, levies, dues	187,934,492	198,548,437	94,323,294
Corporate Social Impact			
Community Investments & Charitable Donations	5,029,185	1,186,167	5,711,000
Providers of Finance			
Institutional Lenders	540,143,713	315,987,663	193,309,553
Retained in Business			
Maintenance of assets and growth	81,351,820	709,004,266	627,740,805
Economic Value Generated	2,347,919,460	1,687,988,376	1,343,651,491

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

In recognition of its sterling performances and passionate commitment to its vision and mission statements, the Bank through the year received several awards and recognitions from leading national organizations. Some of these awards are:

- Excellence Service Award 2023” by . Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers
- Most Supportive Mortgage Bank in Nigeria 2023” by Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Bank’s performance on Corporate Governance is continuously being monitored and reported. We carry out quarterly and annual reviews of our compliance with the CBN Code and the SEC Code respectively, and render reports to the regulators. The Board has also established a system of independent annual evaluation of its performance, that of its committees and individual directors. The evaluation is done by an independent consultant approved by the Board. In 2023, KNN Corporate Services Ltd. was engaged to conduct the performance evaluation. The independent consultant does not have any connection with the Bank or any of its directors. The Board believes that the use of an independent consultant not only encourages directors to be more candid in their evaluation of the Board performance, but also enhances the objectivity and transparency of the evaluation process.

The result of the Board performance evaluation was presented by the independent consultant to the Board.

The evaluation was a 360 degree exercise covering directors' self-assessment, peer assessment and evaluation of the Board and the Committees. The effectiveness of the Independent Directors vis-à-vis the CBN Guidelines on Independent Directors of Banks was also evaluated. The result confirmed that the individual directors and the Board continue to operate at a very high level of effectiveness and efficiency. The review also covered the effectiveness of the corporate governance structure in place in the Bank.

Appointment, Retirement and Re-election of Directors

The Board has put in place a formal process for the selection of new directors to ensure the transparency of the nomination process. The process is documented in the Fit and Proper Person policy and is led by the Board Governance and Nominations Committee. The Committee identifies candidates for appointment as director in consultation with the Chairman, the Group Managing Director and/or any other director, or through the use of search firms or such other methods as the Committee deems helpful to identify candidates. Once candidates have been identified, the Committee shall confirm that the candidates meet the minimum qualifications for director nominees set forth in the policy. The Committee may gather information about the candidates through interviews, questionnaires, background checks, or any other means that the Committee deems helpful in the evaluation process. The Committee meets to discuss and evaluate the qualities and skills of each candidate, taking into account the overall composition and needs of the Board. Based on the results of the evaluation process, the Committee shall recommend candidates to the Board for appointment as a director subject to shareholders and Central Bank of Nigeria's approval.

Given their experience and background, the Board believes that they will continue to add value to the Bank. The Board recommended the re-election of all the Directors to maintain the needed balance of skill, knowledge and experience on the Board.

ENGAGING OUR STAKEHOLDERS

At Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc, we engage our stakeholders and respond to their expectations and priorities as a cornerstone to enhancing our strategy and operations by creating a two-way channel for communicating stakeholder needs and the Bank's impact.

To better understand our stakeholders' needs, we regularly map their needs to capture our methods of engagement, identify priority issues for both the Bank and the stakeholders, and track the Bank's response to these issues. The results guide the Bank's efforts in fulfilling stakeholders' needs through the strategic objectives and initiatives we implement.

Stakeholders Group and Dialogue Platform	Our Approach	Impact
Shareholders, Investors and Analysts Annual General Meetings and Minutes, Face-to-Face, Presentations and Briefings via Press), Public Disclosure Platform, Annual Report, Press Releases, and Investor Presentations	The dialogue mechanism that was developed to ensure continuous communication between Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc's management and stakeholders is based upon the principles of transparency, accountability, and regular information disclosure.	ITMB's Investor Relations Department informs investors regularly on the Bank's environmental, social and economic sustainability performance both in writing and verbally.
Employees Regular Meetings, ITMB Intranetportal, Emails, Annual reports and sustainability reports, Face- to-face awareness training on several topics, Meetings and work-shops, Award ceremonies, Internal newsletters, and circulars.	Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc is aware that high motivation and satisfaction levels among its employees are determinant in ensuring long-standing business performance. Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank is aware that high motivation and satisfaction levels among its employees are determinant in ensuring long-standing business performance. The Bank takes heed of regularly eliciting its employees' opinions and expectations and tries to bring practices to life.	Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc established effective channels of communication to ensure effective internal communication. Messages of the senior management and the Bank's quarterly performance results are communicated first-hand to employees via the quarterly- newsletter. This aims to keep internal synergy dynamic, improve bilateral communication, and increase all employees' motivation to reach common goals.
Customers Contact Us via our website, Social Media, E-Mail Notifications, Customer Business Development Meetings, the Media, Advertising and Promotional Campaigns, E-Mail Messages, Corporate TVs features, advertisements, service channels, and Customer care line.	Customer satisfaction is ITMB's top priority. Opinions and expectations of customers guide the Bank in developing products and services. In order to sustain customer satisfaction, ITMB implements numerous practices: information security, responsible marketing communications, innovative and environmentally friendly products, and supporting customers in business development.	ITMB is in constant contact with customers via phone calls, and all our active social media accounts. Our personnel, specially trained for this media and offering services 24/7, respond to customers query instantly, offer solutions to complaints, and record suggestions by customers.

Public Authority and Regulators Workshops, meetings, forums, conferences, reports, press releases, verbal and written communications	ITMB is committed to thoroughly complying with all related laws and policies in all its activities. Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc is thoroughly complying with all related laws and regulations in all its activities. ITMB participates in forums, conferences and workshops with the aim of closely following the agenda, identifying trends, and developing and adapting its products and services in line with expectations of customers and legislators in a timely manner. Furthermore, the Bank closely monitors developments related to the mortgage banking industry and present its opinions on legislative and regulatory amendments to related authorities.	ITMB has abided with all the stated policies and regulations and did not have or record any infraction or sanction in 2020.
Suppliers Supplier Identification Forms, Meetings, Internal code of ethics for suppliers	ITMB expects the suppliers to cooperate in the scope of its operations to act in accordance with the Bank's principles and values. The Bank also supports their development through continuous information transfer.	ITMB informs the companies in its supplier portfolio of our Ethical Principles and Sustainability Policies.
Local Community Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Organizes and Participates in, Local Sponsorship, women empowerment, sport activities, Press Releases, financial literacy initiatives	ITMB strives to support numerous activities that offer social benefits and impact to local communities in areas where it operates.	We were able to touch over 25,000 lives with social responsibility efforts in the year.
Media Press Conferences, Press Releases, Daily News highlight	ITMB aims to maintain continuous dialogue with national and international media, to inform them promptly and accurately through press releases, sector focused programs on both conventional and social media and to share opinions with opinion leaders at press conferences and corporate events.	ITMB's senior management and relevant spokespersons regularly meet with prominent figures of the media community and exchange opinions at press conferences organized to discuss industry trends and the Bank's products and services

SHAREHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

The Board recognizes the importance of ensuring the flow of complete, adequate and timely information to shareholders to enable them make informed decisions. The Bank is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate disclosure.

Shareholders meetings are convened and held in an open manner in line with the Bank's Articles of Association and existing statutory and regulatory regimes, for the

purpose of deliberating on issues affecting the Bank's strategic direction. The Annual General Meeting is a medium for promoting interaction between the board, management and shareholders. Attendance at the Annual General Meeting is open to shareholders or their proxies, while proceedings at such meetings are usually monitored by members of the press, representatives of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, the Central Bank of Nigeria and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Board ensures that shareholders are provided with adequate notice of meetings.

The Bank has a dedicated Investors Relations Personnel, who focuses on facilitating communication with shareholders and analysts on a regular basis and addressing their queries and concerns. Investors and stakeholders frequently are provided with information about the Bank through various channels, including the General Meeting, the website, the Annual Reports and Accounts, the Sustainability Report and the Investors Forum at the Stock Exchange.

The Bank has a robust Investors Communication and Disclosure Policy. As provided in the policy, the Board and management ensure that communication with the investing public about the Bank is timely, factual, broadly disseminated and accurate in accordance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The Bank's reports and communication to shareholders and other stakeholders are in plain, readable and understandable format.

The Bank's website **www.infinitytrustmortgagebank.com** is regularly updated with both financial and non- financial information.

The Board ensures that shareholders' statutory and general rights are protected at all times, particularly their right to vote at general meetings. The Board also ensures that all shareholders are treated equally regardless of the size of their shareholding and social conditions.

Our shareholders are encouraged to share in the responsibility of sustaining the Bank's corporate values by exercising their rights as protected by law.

PART TWO

DETERMINING MATERIALITY

Materiality

Material issues are those that reflect our organization's most significant environmental, social and governance impacts, or those that influence the assessments and decisions of our internal and external stakeholders. Comprehensive assessment of the Bank's material issues takes place on an annual basis. As we have done in previous years, we have analyzed all the relevant material issues and examined them with our sustainability champions. As a result of our materiality process, we have revised our materiality issues and succeeded in identifying 16 material sustainability issues;

- Governance and Accountability
- Transparent Disclosure of Performance
- Customer Experience and Satisfaction
- Training and Development
- Anti-Corruption Processes
- Responsible and Ethical Behavior
- Competitive Benefits
- Process Digitization
- Supporting Local Communities
- Accessibility to Products and Services
- Transparent Communication with Customers
- Sustainable Products and Services
- Diversity and Equal Opportunity
- Employees Wellbeing and Engagement
- Emission Reduction
- Energy Usage

Macroeconomic stability

ITMB conducts stress tests and scenario analyses to reposition the Bank against likely exposure to macroeconomic pressure.

Regulatory headwinds

The Bank operates an internal watch system, tasked with consistently ensuring that we stay above regulatory limits by having adequate capital (both financial and human) to support our growth in an increasingly turbulent environment

Financial disclosures

- Adherence to regulatory (local and international) standards of disclosures
- Timely and organized disclosure (voluntary information)
- Ensure Management is accessible to relevant stakeholders

APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY

The Premise

OUR VISION: To be the ideal customer focused Mortgage Bank

OUR MISSION: To be the role model for mortgage businesses through **excellent customer service**, leveraging the **best in technology**, abiding by **ethical and professional standards** while **creating shelter and wealth** for all stakeholders

OUR CORE VALUES

SWATT

Service Excellence – to our clients - Surpassing regular expectations, to be the best in all that we do;

We live to serve our customers

- Setting the standards for what it means to be outstanding;
- We are unrepentantly committed to excellence, even when the going gets tough;
- Keeping in mind that excellence requires dedication and commitment; and
- Our approach is not ‘excellence at all costs’ but ‘excellence on all fronts’ so that we deliver outcomes that are economically, environmentally and socially responsible.

Wealth Creation through Shelter - for all stakeholders internal and external - Economic empowerment: Enabling people to achieve more through provision of finance, lifting people up throughout the value chain;

- Financial/Mortgage education: Helping people clearly understand how our products and services work;
- Financial/Mortgage inclusion: Providing finance to those individuals and communities that traditionally have limited or no ITMB to finance for housing; and
- Treating customers fairly: Building long-term relationships based on trust, fairness and transparency.

Ace – Industry leader, bringing to bear the highest standards of professionalism and ethics

- Leading by example, leading with guts;
- Being first, being the best, sometimes being the only;
- Setting the standard;
- Challenging the status quo; and
- Market making

Technology – employing the best of resource in technology to drive optimum service

- Going from concept to market/ reality; and
- Anticipating and responding quickly to market needs with the right technology, products and services to achieve customer objectives.

Team Work – we know that as a united work-force, we are limitless – Infinity

- Recruiting and retaining the right people and teams based on shared values and vision;
- Developing our people to become world-class professionals;
- Encouraging a sense of ownership at the individual level whilst fostering team spirit and loyalty to a shared vision;
- Promoting a sense of belonging and community;
- Facilitating continuous learning by providing the training, tools and coaching to help our people grow;
- Helping them take care of their health;
- Pursuing a positive work/life balance for increased productivity and improved employee satisfaction; and
- Encouraging a diverse workforce; respect for and appreciation of differences in ethnicity, gender, age, national origin, disability and religion.

PART THREE

SUSTAINABILITY AT INFINITY TRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS, VALUABLE BUSINESS OUR STRATEGY

As a Bank, we are not only in business to maximize shareholders' value; we consider the social and environmental impact of every aspect of our banking operations. The Bank's Management has a high level of focus on sustainability and the Bank's strategy is to integrate sustainability into our operations for the long term success of our business. ITMB's Board of Directors, through an established CSR/ Sustainability Policy, provides the highest level of governance oversight for sustainability management. The CSR/ Sustainability Policy ensure proper oversight of the delivery of the Bank's sustainable business strategy, to ensure the Bank's sustainability ambitions in each of its strategic priorities are achieved. We adopt global best practice principles, frameworks and standards, to support the effective mainstreaming of sustainability in the Bank.

In 2023, our sustainability approach focused on responsible business practice, community investment and strategic positioning on sustainability. Our banking philosophy promotes economic development and sustainable social and environmental causes across a range of stakeholders. Our responsible business practice encompasses economic development and advocacy; employee and stakeholder relations; treating customers fairly; the environment; and employee empowerment. In the period under review, we made progress in our sustainability performance with regards to our environmental, social and economic impacts.

OUR STRATEGIC RESULT AREAS INCLUDE:

- **Environment:** By focusing and applying our resources and experience, we have become a powerful force in managing operational impact of business on the environment by mainstreaming environmentally friendly policies into our business.
- **People and culture:** We have continued to attain business unit buy-in for a broad Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) Policy which is applied in our lending decision. We also continue to pursue our aspiration to be the employer of choice in the communities where we operate.
- **Community:** Putting the community at the center of everything we do is critical to our success. Our business is focused on listening to the needs of the communities in which we operate and provide genuine solutions that help improve such communities.

RISK/OPPORTUNITIES ASSESSMENT

Sustainability opportunities are identified through growth of the business and implementation of sustainability solutions at business unit level, as well as the Bank's participation in sustainability forum. These forums provide platforms to actively pursue sustainability opportunities and, where necessary, incubate new projects until they mature enough to be fully integrated into the operations of the business unit concerned.

We ensure that our risk management systems cover governance, regulatory, compliance and reputational risks associated with direct and indirect environmental and social impacts.

These risk reporting systems have been informed by the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) framework.

The Bank's environmental, social and governance risks are addressed by a policy guideline, which assesses environmental and social risk issues in credit and lending.

This forms part of the Bank's wide framework for addressing the Equator Principles (EP), and provides for internal monitoring and management of ESG performance.

PRUDENT RISK MANAGEMENT OF ESG ISSUES

As a leading Nigerian Mortgage institution, we recognize that our leading activities can have an impact on the environment and society. As such, we use sound risk management practices to identify, evaluate and mitigate, to the extent practical, the environmental and social impacts of our lending and financing lending activities, and we avoid dealing with borrowers who have poor environmental and social risk management track records.

As part of the Bank's risk governance structure, the Risk Management Department (RMD) is responsible for ensuring that the Bank has a robust system for identifying and managing lending and financing risks that the Bank is exposed to through our financial activities. This is done by the Credit Risk Management Department through addressing environmental and social risks at the Bank Credit Policies. For further details about our Risk Management approach, see page 143 of this report.

RESPONSIBLE LENDING

Our responsible financing in lending is two folds; selling the right products and services to the right person, and working on enhancing their financial literacy.

ITMB continues to adopt a responsible lending approach to ensure that credit provided to individuals does not place a burden on customers in the future. This is achieved by providing customers with the necessary information to help them make the right decision when it comes to their borrowing needs, and then this is matched with products risks to ensure our customers receive the right products with minimal risks through implementing the relevant credit approval policies. These policies, which are reviewed on an annual basis, consider the customer's ability to repay in a manner that reduces risk to the individual and the Bank.

EXCEEDING CUSTOMERS EXPECTATIONS

The Bank's customers represent the core of our business as it our vision; to be an ideal customer focused bank, so we ensure that we align our operations to meet their evolving needs and expectations through the extensive range of banking services we offer them, along with other non banking activities. Ultimately, this enables our mission of becoming the leading mortgage bank in Nigeria

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank is achieving this through:

- Continuously developing our products and services to meet the evolving needs of our customers.
- Excelling in our customer services across our banking channels.

CONTINUOUS PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Our philosophy revolves around providing our customers with responsive banking solutions. This philosophy is manifested through offering a wide range of value propositions supported by seamless channels to optimize their banking experience. We are constantly developing products that meet up with customers' expectations. We constantly review our product categories to ensure that it exceeds the expectation of customers.

We have developed variety of mortgage products for the different categories of customers; this is to ensure that our tagline of 'creating shelter for all' isn't just a phrase but what we are truly committed to.

PROVIDING CUSTOMERS WITH A SEAMLESS BANKING EXPERIENCE

At Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc, we are committed to improving our service proposition through the constant development of our banking channels, thus we invest considerable resources in identifying ways to better serve our customers and adapt to their evolving needs. In the process, we ensure that our customers enjoy a seamless banking experience at the different touch points.

The Bank utilizes an array of banking channels to engage with customers. The tools provide our customer with different convenient banking options.

EMPOWERING OUR EMPLOYEES TO DELIVER OUTSTANDING CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

The Bank believes that having empowered, motivated and professional employees who meet our customers' financial and non financial needs is key to achieving service excellence. Our approach to achieve this is through having knowledgeable and experienced employees, who understand our customers' needs and expectations.

KNOWLEDGEABLE AND EXPERIENCED EMPLOYEES

To ensure that we increase the level of knowledge and experience of our branch staff, ITMB continuously conduct training courses in order to pave the way for employee career growth and

excellent service delivery to customers.

CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE MONITORING TOOLS

The Bank continued to implement monitoring to measure and boost the level of knowledge and awareness about specific products, services, campaigns, policies and procedures among front office employees.

CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT AND FAIR TREATMENT

Clear and transparent engagement is an essential component of providing excellent services to our customers, maintaining their trust and loyalty, empowering them to make the right financial decisions.

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank utilizes its social media channels to engage with its stakeholders on all levels. This includes informing them about important updates and news from the Bank, helpful tips about maintaining information security and how to make the most of the Bank's services. The Bank also actively engages with the youth segment from lifestyle perspective in line with the Bank's commitment to reaching out and engaging with young people in Nigeria. Currently on our social media platforms, we have achieved the following:



Facebook:
over 4,800 followers



Instagram:
over 2,560 followers



Twitter
over 1,800 followers

The Bank also has presence on LinkedIn and YouTube.

A special policy was developed to ensure that transparent, ethical and fair treatment and engagement with customers was a core value of our operations. The fairness policy requires us to design products and services to meet the needs of each identified customer group, and provide them with professional advice appropriate to their circumstances. This also involves making information fully and clearly available before, during and after every point of transaction

OUR FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC FOCUS

Areas of Focus	Key Strategic drivers
Expansion: Geographic and organic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic expansion to enable the bank access to new markets • Identifying locations for specific expansion • Upgrading the direct and electronic channels • Product innovation • Developing products and services with higher levels of risk-adjusted profitability. • Increasing in market share: New customers
Profit and Balance Sheet Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing market share • Increased Profitability • Reduced Cost to income ratio • Increasing Income Margins • Reduced finance costs
Strengthening and Optimizing Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital Increase • Investor base development • Organic capital Generation • Active liquidity portfolio management and cost efficiency in mobilizing short and long-term funding • Refinancing • Drawing Special Funds • Syndication participation
Enhanced Information Technology Process, Human Resources and Reputation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create value by delivering IT services, products, and innovative solutions to enable business growth and meet future challenges. • Cybersecurity • Digital Banking • Attract, engage and retain a highly skilled work force • Top bottom succession planning across all cadre • Capacity Building • Corporate culture • Compensation and Promotion policies • Performance measurement • Brand Awareness • Corporate Social Impact
Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk ownership • Risk management competency • Periodic risk monitoring, reporting and communication

UNGC Principles		ITMB's Corresponding Initiatives in 2019
Labour	<p>Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.</p> <p>Principle 4: The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour.</p> <p>Principle 5: The effective abolition of child labour</p>	<p>ITMB is a responsible employer of labour. Our clearly documented human resources policies have been built upon the foundations of the Nigerian Labour Laws and, where applicable, international best practices such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions. The Bank communicates and makes these policies available to all staff. Thus, we keep our people aware of their rights, privileges and responsibilities within the provisions of these local and international labour best practices. In addition, our whistle-blower lines provide our employees with confidence to report all cases of labour and employee relations abuses experienced. ITMB did not receive any such complaints during the year.</p> <p>Our human resources policies are well furnished with conditions of service that truly recognize and allow for, continuous dialogue between the management and employees whenever key decisions, which concern employees are to be made. These commitments are indeed acknowledged by line managers, team-leads and supervisors Bank-wide. This enables a system of mutual respect thrive amongst employees. ITMB strongly upholds a positive corporate culture, which respects all employees and as such forced and compulsory labour is eliminated. In addition, ITMB frowns strongly on child labour, neither does the Bank approve business with vendors or borrowers who engage in the use of underage workers or any form of coerced labour.</p> <p>The Bank is also making significant progress in its diversity agenda. We have continued to demonstrate our superior commitment to policies and practices related to supporting the empowerment of women and advancing gender equality in our workplaces. The Bank subscribes to the Women's Empowerment Principles and has gradually begun to eliminate traditional banking stereotypes in which women for example, were excluded from certain roles and opportunities. This progress can be seen, for example, in the status of female employment, whereby there is an uptrend for women in senior management, as well as women on the Bank's Board.</p> <p>In addition, the Bank makes equal remuneration to both men and women who work at the same level, and promotes continued support, employment and non-discrimination of women during cases of pregnancy and after childbirth. For example, the Bank makes provision for maternity leaves, and more flexible work options during periods after child birth, such that retention rates after such parental leaves stand at about 100%.</p>

Environment	Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges.	The rapidly-increasing urgency and need for action to alleviate global environmental challenges continue to increase the Bank's climate change awareness.
	Principle 8: Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility. Principle 9: Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally-friendly technologies.	Several other initiatives are also ongoing in the Bank to ensure that the businesses we lend to and finance do not have adverse environmental impacts, or at least have impacts that can be mitigated. Amongst others, key instruments we use to do this, have primarily included environmental impact assessments and due diligence audits of prospective projects, clients and suppliers.
Anti-Corruption	Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery	<p>ITMB has a corporate framework in place for this purpose, establishing the basic guiding principles and policies concerning this matter and the minimum standards that must be adhered to by all units responsible for managing and coordinating the systems and procedures for the prevention of all forms of extortion, bribery, and money laundering. Our framework also entails investigating and dealing with any reports of suspicious activities and any requests for information from our compliance officers.</p> <p>These officers help to instill the highest ethical and legal standards amongst the Bank's employees, and track compliance by screening our operations practices against relevant and applicable local and international laws relating to corruption, bribery and anti-competitive behaviour.</p> <p>A good proportion of our staff have been trained in Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism and the training is ongoing as being expanded to more staff. In addition, the Bank has imbibed a strict culture towards corruption and bribery defaulters in which the Bank adopts disciplinary/punitive approaches, which may, for instance, lead to dismissal of staff and perhaps blacklisting, in case of non-complying suppliers.</p> <p>No legal action was taken against ITMB in 2023 with respect to corruption, bribery, anti-competitive behaviour or violations of any related local and/or international laws.</p>

PART FOUR

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

In line with our key focus areas – community, workplace, marketplace and environment - we have responded to the issues that matter most to our stakeholders and to our operations.

Community

The communities where we operate are crucial to our quest for sustainable development. We understand that our presence and operations have direct and indirect effects on the livelihoods of these communities, and we have pledged to operate in a manner that promotes peaceful and mutual coexistence to ensure uninterrupted business continuity.

As part of our sustainable community investments, we initiated several projects through which we were brought closer to our communities and we responded to their need for capacity building & awareness creation, and enhanced communication. Some areas of involvement during the year are:

External

- Education/ Capacity Building
- Sports Development
- Professional and Industry Development
- Hospitality and Community Development

A more detailed description of engagement under each heading above can be found in page 215 of the annual report and accounts.

The Impact

Orphanage Support Programme

The Bank provides support to organizations that improve the quality of lives with the required tools needed to prepare them to be integrated into society and become self reliant and productive member of their communities. An orphanage home benefited from our outreach in 2023

Financial/Mortgage Literacy Programme and Advocacy Initiatives

Over 10,000 persons were reached in the course of 2023 in our mortgage literacy and advocacy programmes. The Fourth edition of the Infinity Mortgage and Housing Chronicle was published in November 2023. This magazine is an enlightenment and advocacy tool in the industry. Copies of the third edition were circulated to all stakeholder groups (Embassies, Ministries, Agencies, Regulatory

Institutions, and Primary Mortgage Banks) and most importantly to tertiary institutions in Lagos, Nassarawa states and FCT Abuja, reaching over 10,000 people.

Sponsorship of Sport Competitions

ITMB Plc as part of its responsibility contributes to the growing importance of CSR for sports by funding competitions, and providing sporting items for a better sporting experience. We sponsored several golf competitions during the year and provided sponsorship to the female team of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence volleyball team.

Market Relationships

Better mortgage market penetration was encouraged and championed by the Bank as it participated in the Mortgage Banking Association of Nigeria (MBAN) industry activities, conferences and training in the course of 2023. The bank also participated, collaborated and sponsored related industry events including the 2023 Housing Summit, The International Housing Show among others.

Health & Safety

Safety is a priority to us at the ITMB Plc. The ITMB security unit conducts on-the- job training and refreshers as well as other regular training sessions. Areas covered include security role and expectations, guard duties, emergency response, relationship with staff and stakeholders HSE thrust. We also engage third parties to provide pre-deployment training which cover topics like the requirements of the security function, security procedures, ethics/conduct and personal hygiene to deployed guards. Following our strategic measure, we did not record any major workplace disaster.

Workplace Recycling

To reduce our waste and impact on the environment, ITMB has maintained and improved its already established Workplace Recycling Initiative to ensure safe and reliable disposal and recycling of waste generated on its premises. This initiative is implemented in partnership with the Abuja Environmental Protection Board AEPB, Ministry of Environment and Eco-barter (an online App that picks up and disposes segregated waste) ITMB currently recycles paper and plastics, which make up 60% of its total waste.

Energy Efficiency/Green Energy

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank has installed inverter power infrastructure to further expand the green energy initiative of the bank. The installed capacity powered about 40% of the energy need at the Head Office Building especially the IT infrastructure and has improved operational efficiency. The bank is replicating this feat across its branches.

EMPLOYEE EMPOWERMENT

Our vision, mission and core values guide the code of conduct of our employees and create a workforce that supports productivity. At ITMB, our employees can communicate their concerns and

questions confidentially. We understand and value diversity and inclusion, and, therefore, maintain a workplace free from harassment, and report potential violations to the company without fear of retaliation. Fortunately, we did not have any reported grievances about labor practices during the reporting period and no reported incidence of discrimination. ITMB does not practice collective bargaining and as such, none of our employees are bound by collective bargaining agreement.

We also offer our employees attractive jobs with sound work-life balance, comprehensive development and training opportunities and a good long-term career prospect. We strategically manage and motivate our employees because we believe that the more satisfied, motivated, and engaged they are, the more passionate and productive they would be in delivering unique, high quality services to our customers and stakeholders.

Diversity and Equal Opportunities

At ITMB, we believe in the art of thinking independently together; hence, there is strength in our diversity. Our business practices and commitment to diversity of all

kinds – including gender, age, race, religion, state of origin, – is a strategic action area for us and it is reflected in every aspect of our business. Our diversity drives innovation and it is integral to the success of our business. Therefore, it is vital that all employees understand the importance of diversity in the workplace and appreciate each other's contribution to the bank.

The Bank considers enhancement of intercultural understanding as a strategic issue for success. We know that our ability to build an inclusive environment with diverse skills and expertise is critical to meeting our customers' needs, and attracting, developing and retaining talent. We strive to create a workplace in which our employees are empowered and engaged, providing them with opportunities and platforms to grow. Compensation level is also based on merit and is determined by qualification, experience level, special skills, if available, and performance.

We held 4 editions of 'National Day Celebration' during the course of 2023. On National days, staff members are encouraged to dress up in national attires to reflect their ethnic nationalities and share cultural exchanges of food, refreshments and other information at the workplace, fostering intercultural understanding and respect.

Enabling Conducive Work Environment

At ITMB, our employees are important to us. Their safety and satisfaction is our responsibility hence, we operate according to the UNGC and GRI principles regarding human rights and labor. We have a work environment that fosters inclusiveness, diversity and equal opportunities for all; an environment where highest standards of behavior are established, demonstrated and maintained.

Competitive Benefits

The Bank provides competitive salary packages and benefits, with a standard entry wage significantly

above the national minimum wage. Salary packages are commensurate with know-how, experience and skills.

Salaries are determined independently of gender, as pay scales are based on market studies conducted by renowned consultancy companies on a regular basis. The Bank also discretionally grants its employee annual increases, cost of living and performance bonuses to reward performance, and adjust salaries in line with economic realities.

With at least over 90% of employees working on a full-time basis, the Bank continually introduces additional benefits including, but not limited to, upgrading health insurance coverage, performance induced pay, educational loans, and loans for employees without an interest.

Health, Safety and Wellbeing

The Bank is committed to providing a work environment that is safe, secure and productive, and where all employees are treated fairly and with respect, upholding the highest standard of integrity and trust, with ultimate objective of achieving high level of satisfaction.

While the risk of major health and safety incidents is relatively low in the service industry, Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank is committed to continuously minimizing this risk to ensure zero workplace-related injuries and fatalities.

Automatic emergency alarms are installed at our offices in the case of events that can lead to fire or major disaster.

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENT COMMUNICATIONS

The Bank believes that proactive engagement with all employees contributes to enhanced productivity, creativity, and satisfaction.

The Bank's internal regulations comply with Nigeria's labor laws. The Bank operates under a set of internal policies that ensure a respectful work environment that does not tolerate any form of discrimination, bullying or harassment.

Annual Performance Review

All ITMB employees have a career development plan, and receive annual performance reviews with their supervisor or line manager to identify personal achievements and areas for improvement. This facilitates openness and dialogue between employees and their supervisors, and enables the Bank to provide appropriate and targeted training opportunities.

Intranet

This internal communication portal (Intranet) includes the Bank's information, news, circulars, phone directory, and special offers for employees and the Bank's policy center.

The ITMB's home page features special banner that presents unique employee engaging tool used in campaigns and internal communications.

Internal Newsletter

Since 2017, Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank has been publishing an electronic internal newsletter to keep employees updated with the Bank's latest events and programs.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

We operate in a skill-centered and fast moving industry where our strongest competitive advantage lies in the knowledge and skills of our employees. This, investing in the learning and development of employees is our foremost sustainability objective. Training courses are designed and developed internally in collaboration with training vendors based on assessment of employees' training and development needs.

The aim of our training program is to provide employees with skills and capacity building opportunities that meet the needs and expectations of our operations.

GENDER DIVERSITY/EMPLOYEE DISTRIBUTION REPORT

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	56	27	83
PERCENTAGE	67	33	100
	SENIOR STAFF	JUNIOR STAFF	TOTAL
MALE	32	24	56
FEMALE	23	4	27
TOTAL	55	28	83

EMPLOYEES IN FUNCTIONAL ROLE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	55	28	83
Operations	8	7	15
Business Development Department	8	12	20
Administration/Human Resource	0	3	3
Communication	1	1	2
E-Business	2	0	2
Treasury	1	1	2
Information Technology	4	0	4

Internal Audit	2	0	2
Compliance	1	0	1
Secondary Market	1	1	2
Strategy& Risk Management	1	1	2
Legal Department	2	1	3
Mobility	19	0	19
Security	1	0	1
Financial Control	2	0	2
MD's Office	2	1	3
OTHER MGT ROLE/UNIT/TEAM LEADS	MALE	FEMALE	
	16	6	
Operations	1	0	
Business Development Department	4	3	
Administration/Human Resources	0	1	
Communication	1	0	
E- business	1	0	
Treasury	0	1	
Information Technology	1	0	
Internal Audit	1	0	
Compliance	1	0	
Secondary Market Operations	1	0	
Strategy & Risk Management	0	1	
Legal Department	1	0	
Mobility	1	0	
Security	1	0	
Financial Control	1	0	

MD'S OFFICE	1	0	
PROMOTIONS IN 2023	20		
Male	12		
Female	8		
RETENTION IN 2023	2023	2022	CHURN
MALE	44	44	0
FEMALE	19	24	-5
TOTAL RETAINED			0
TOTAL NO OF STAFF	83	84	-1

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Corporate Governance

The Central Bank of Nigeria in its Circular BSD/04/2006 of March 2, 2006 released a new Corporate Governance Code which includes the protection of equity ownership, enhancement of sound organizational structure and promotion of industry transparency. The Code requires Banks to include in their annual report and accounts, compliance report to the Code of Corporate Governance. In compliance therefore, we state below our Compliance Report as at 31 December 2022. A new code of corporate governance issued by the CBN was effective 1st of April, 2019. However, the Bank did a gap analysis between the current and new one and put machinery in place to comply with all requirements of the new policy.

Compliance Status

In line with the provisions of the new Code, the Bank has put in place, robust internal control and risk management frameworks that will ensure optimal compliance with the new code of corporate governance as well as internationally acceptable corporate governance indices in all its operations. In the opinion of the Board of Directors, the Bank has substantially complied with the new Code of Corporate Governance during the 2023 financial year.

Statutory Bodies

Apart from the CBN Code of Corporate Governance, which the Bank has striven to comply with since inception, it further relies on other regulatory bodies to direct its policy thrust on Corporate Governance. These include the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Reporting Council.

Shareholders' meeting

The shareholders remain the highest decision making body of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc., subject however to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank, and other applicable legislation. At the Annual General Meetings (AGM), decisions affecting the Management and strategic objectives of the Bank are taken through a fair and transparent process. Such AGMs are attended by the shareholders or their proxies and proceedings at such meetings are monitored by members of the press and representatives of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, Central Bank of Nigeria, Nigeria Deposit Insurance Commission, Corporate Affairs Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, the Bank's statutory auditors and key business partners.

Ownership Structure

There is no public sector or foreign participation in the ownership of the Bank. The Bank is owned by shareholders in the private sector. The list of shareholders consist of both individual and institutional investors.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of the Chairman, Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (MD/CEO), Non-Executive Directors (Non-EDs) and Independent Directors. The Directors have diverse background covering Academics, Economics, Management, Accounting, Psychology, Information Technology, Public Administration, Law, Engineering, and Business Administration. These competences have impacted on the Bank's stability and growth. The office of the Chairman of the Board is distinct and separate from that of the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer and the Chairman does not participate in running the daily activities of the Bank. We confirm that the Chairman of the Board is not a member of any Board Committee and appointment to the Board is made by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Membership of the Board of Directors during the year ended 31 December, 2023 was as follows:

S/N	NAME	POSITION HELD
1	Engr. Dr. Adeyinka Bibilari	Chairman
2	Mr. Sunday Olumorin	Managing Director/CEO
3	Mr. Dada Ademokoya	Director (Non-Executive)
4	Engr. Tunde Olaleke	Director (Non-Executive)
5	Mr. Akin Arikawe	Director (Non-Executive)
6	Gen. Ishaku Pennap (Rtd.)	Director (Non-Executive)
7	Dr. Nkechi Bibilari	Director (Non-Executive)
8	Mrs. Abisola Obaleye	Director (Non-Executive)
9	Dr. Olufemi Adeoye Fabamwo	Director (Independent)
10	Mrs. Ene IyanaOkwa	Director (Independent)

Tenure of Office

The tenure of office of an Executive and a Non-Executive Director is a renewable term of four (4) years each for three (3) terms. The tenure of office of an Independent Director is a renewable term of five (5) years each for two (2) terms. The tenure of the Managing Director/CEO is limited to two terms of five (5) years each.

Delegation of Powers

The Board of Directors delegates any of their powers to Committees consisting of such members of their body as they think fit and have oversight functions on the Committees. The Board also delegates authority to Management in line with best practices, for the day-to-day Management of the Bank through the MD/CEO, who is supported in this task by the Executive Management Staff.

Standing Board Committees

The Board carries out its oversight responsibilities through Seven (7) standing Committees whose terms of reference it reviews regularly. All the Committees have clearly defined terms of references, which set out their roles, responsibilities and functions, scope of authority and procedures for reporting to the Board.

In Compliance with the code on industry transparency, due process, data integrity and disclosure requirement, the Board has in place the following Committees and reporting structures through which its oversight functions are performed:

- Statutory Audit Committee;
- Board Audit Committee;
- Board Credit Committee;
- Board Risk Management Committee;
- Board Information Technology Steering Committee;
- Board Governance and Nominations Committee;
- Board Finance & General Purpose Committee. (Formerly known as Board Assets & Liabilities Committee)

STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

This is a joint shareholders/Board Committee that comprise of an equal number of three (3) Shareholders and two (2) Directors. The Committee has oversight function on Internal Control system and financial reporting. The Committee's terms of reference are:

GENERAL

- i. Ensure that there is an open avenue of communication between the External Auditors and the Board and confirm the Auditors' respective authority and responsibilities.
- ii. Oversee and appraise the scope and quality of the audits conducted by the Internal and External Auditors.
- iii. Review annually, and if necessary propose for formal Board adoption, amendments to the Committee's terms of reference.

WHISTLE BLOWING

- iv. Review arrangements by which staff of the Bank may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters.
- v. As with global best practice however, that a direct channel of communication is established between the whistle blower and the authority to take action, investigate or cause to be investigated the matter being blown, the Committee shall ensure that arrangements are in place for the proportionate and independent investigation and follow-up of such matters.

REGULATORY REPORTS

- vi. Examine CBN/NDIC examination Reports and make recommendations thereof.
- vii. Monitor and review the standards of risk management and internal control, including the processes and procedures for ensuring that material business risks, including risks relating to IT security, fraud and related matters, are properly identified and managed, the effectiveness of internal control, financial reporting, accounting policies and procedures, and the Bank's statements on internal controls before they are agreed by the Board for each year's Annual Report.
- viii. Consider and review the process for risk management annually to ensure adequate oversight of risks faced by the Bank and the system of internal controls and reporting of those risks within the Bank.
- ix. Receive regular reports on significant litigations and financial commitments and potential liability (including tax) issues involving the Bank.

Membership

The Committee comprises of a total number of Five (5) members made up of Two (2) Non-Executive Directors and three (3) Shareholders as follows:

Non - Executive Directors		
1.	Mrs Okwa Ene Iyana	Chairman
2	Mrs. Abisola Obaleye	Member
Shareholders		
1.	Mr. Lawrence Welle	Member
2	Dr. Franklin Akinyosoye	Member
3	Mr. Segun Awoeye	Member

Quorum:

Four (4) members, 2 (Two) Non-executive directors and 2 (Two) shareholders.

Board Credit Committee

The Board Credit Committee is charged with the responsibility of evaluating and or approving all credits beyond the powers of Management from N20 Million to N1 Billion for fund based facilities. The following are its terms of reference and roles:

Roles

- i. Oversee Management's establishment of policies and guidelines, to be adopted by the Board
- ii. Articulate the Bank's tolerances with respect to credit risk, and oversee Management's administration of, and compliance with, these policies and guidelines.
- iii. Oversee Management's establishment of appropriate systems (including policies, procedures, management and credit risk stress testing) that support measurement and control of credit risk.
- iv. Periodic review of Management's strategies, policies and procedures for managing credit risk, including credit quality administration, underwriting standards and the establishment and testing of provisioning for credit losses.
- v. Oversee the administration of the Bank's credit portfolio, including Management's responses to trends in credit risk, credit concentration and asset quality.
- vi. Coordinate as appropriate its oversight of credit risk with the Board Risk Management Committee in order to assist the Committee in its task of overseeing the Bank's overall management and handling of risk.
- vii. Evaluate and or approve all credits beyond the powers of the Executive Management.
- viii. Ensure that a qualitative and profitable credit portfolio exist for the Bank.
- ix. Evaluate and recommend to the Board all credits beyond the Committee's powers.
- x. Review of credit portfolio within its limit in line with set objectives.
- xi. Review of classification of credit advances of the Bank based on prudential guidelines on quarterly basis.
- xii. Approve the restructuring and rescheduling of credit facilities within its powers;
- xiii. Write-off and grant of waivers within powers delegated by the Board;
- xiv. Review and monitor the recovery of non-performing insider related loans.

Membership

The Committee has Five (5) members comprising of three (3) Non-Executive Directors, One (1) Independent Director and the Managing Director/CEO. The committee members are as follows:

1.	Mr. Dada Ademokoya	Chairman
2	Engr. Tunde Olaleke	Member

3	Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo	Member
4	Mr. Sunday Olumorin	Member
5	Mrs. Abisola Obaleye	Member

Quorum

Three (3) members with two (2) Non-Executive Directors and the Managing Director.

Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC)

The Board Risk Management Committee has the oversight function of insulating the Bank from operational and lending risks and is charged with the following responsibilities:

Roles

- i. Overseeing the overall Risk Management of the Bank;
- ii. Reviewing periodically, Risk Management objectives and other specific Risk Policies for consideration of the full Board;
- iii. Evaluating the Risk Rating Agencies, Credit Bureau and other related Service Providers to be engaged by the Bank;
- iv. Approving the internal Risk Rating Mechanism.
- v. Reviewing the Risk Compliance reports for Regulatory Authorities;
- vi. Reviewing and approving exceptions to The Bank's Risk Policies;
- vii. Review of policy violations on Risk issues at Senior Management Level;
- viii. Certifying Risk Reports for Credits, Operations, Market/Liquidity subject to limits set by the Board;
- ix. Evaluating the risk profile and risk management plans for major projects and new ventures to determine the impact on the Bank's risk profile.
- x. Ensuring compliance with global best practice standards as required by the Regulators.
- xi. Monitoring the market, Operational, Reputational, Liquidity, Compliance, Strategic, Legal and other Risks as determined by the Board.
- xii. Any other oversight functions as may, from time to time, be expressly requested by the Board.

Membership

The Committee has five (5) members; Two (2) Non-Executive Directors, Two (2) Independent Directors and the Managing Director/CEO. The committee members are as follows

1.	Mr. Akin Arikawe	Chairman
2	Mr. Dada Ademokoya	Member

3	Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo	Member
4	Mr. Okwa Ene Iyana	Member
5	Mr. Sunday Olumorin	Member
6	Mrs. Abisola Obaleye	Member

Quorum

Three (3) members with two (2) Non-Executive Director and the Managing Director

The Board Governance and Nominations Committee:

The committee is responsible for the overall governance and personnel function of the Board. Its roles include the following:

Roles

- i. To consider and make recommendations to the Board on acquisition of fixed assets, review and recommend nomination of directors to the Board based on a proper selection process.
- ii. To establish the criteria for Board and Committee membership, review candidates' qualifications and any other potential conflict of interest.
- iii. To establish a clearly defined, formal, rigorous and transparent procedure for the appointment of Directors to the Board.
- iv. The Committee is to conduct background checks on Board nominees to determine to a reasonable extent that the nominee is a fit and proper person.
- v. To ensure adequate succession planning for Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer.
- vi. To ensure the orientation and continuous education of Directors.
- vii. To monitor the procedures established for compliance with regulatory requirements for related party transactions.
- viii. To monitor staff compliance with the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct of the Bank.
- ix. Overseeing the Board's annual evaluation of its performance and the performance of other Committees.
- x. To ensure compliance with regulatory standards of Corporate Governance and regularly identify international best practices of corporate governance and close any identified gaps.
- xi. Recruitment/ promotion of staff to Assistant General Manager level and above and approval of their remuneration.
- xii. To decide on the benefits and other terms and conditions of the service contracts of such officers and recommend to the Board.
- xiii. To review and approve of policies on staff welfare and fringe benefits;

- xiv. Annual review of the Board Charter.
- xv. To ensure the annual review of the Board and Board committees' performance.

Membership

The membership of the Committee is five (5) made up of five (5) Non-Executive Directors.

1.	Maj. Gen. Ishaku Pennap (Rtd.)	Chairman
2	Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo	Member
3	Engr. Tunde Olaleke	Member
4	Dr. Nkechi Bibilari	Member
5	Mrs. Ene Okwa Iyana	Member

Quorum.

Two (2) members.

Board Information Technology (I.T.) Committee

The IT Steering Committee, on behalf of the Board, drives the Bank's computerization process and ensures value is derived from expenditure on computerization. Specifically, the Committee has the following functions:

Roles

- i. Ensuring that IT strategies are aligned with bank as well as the bank's strategic and corporate objectives, Service Delivery Plans and Results and Services Plan (RSP), budget funding and Asset Strategy.
- ii. Improving the quality, management and value of information, business systems and information and communication technology.
- iii. Prioritizing strategies and projects as High Medium and Low, in consultation with the Management Team and responsible Business Unit Managers, so as to provide a true indication of the areas that need to be addressed first.
- iv. Ensuring strategies and projects are realistic and achievable during the life of the IT Strategic Plan.
- v. Providing oversight to ensure that the IT Strategic Plan is delivered within the agreed budget and timeframe.
- vi. Ensuring that the bank adopts a structured project management methodology that is used for all IT initiatives and projects. Ensuring also that there is a standard process adopted which guides Project Managers through the process of customizing the methodology to suit individual

projects.

- vii. Considering new projects that emerge outside the IT Strategic Planning cycle and investigate the impact of their implementation on other projects, priorities, budget etc. in the ICT Strategic Plan.
- viii. Reviewing and approving major Information Management and Information Technology policies, procedures and standards for use by the bank, including the IT and IT project governance frameworks.
- ix. Ensuring that the information architecture, systems architecture and technology platforms proposed in new projects are consistent with the strategic architecture and plans of the bank.
- x. Establishing the priority of projects, and resolving competing demands for resources and funds.
- xi. Monitoring the implementation of IT projects against approved project plans, with particular emphasis on quality, risk management, benefits realization and change management.
- xii. Reviewing and approving the detailed IT project implementation plans and project management documents such as risk management, change management, benefits realization register, benefits management plan, information security.

Membership

The Committee's membership is five (5) made up of four (4) Non-Executive Directors, the Managing Director. The committee members are as follows:

1.	Engr. Tunde Olaleke	Chairman
2	Maj. Gen. Ishaku Pennap (Rtd.)	Member
3	Mr. Akin Arikawe	Member
4	Mr. Nkechi Bibilari	Member
5	Mr. Sunday Olumoriin	Member

Quorum

Two (2), one Non-Executive director and Managing Director.

Board Finance & General Purpose Committee Roles

- i. Reviews the performance of the bank vis a vis budgets, regulatory and internally stressed ratios.
- ii. Reviews the optimum deployment of the Bank's liquidity.
- iii. Reviews capital adequacy.
- iv. Review compliance to prudential operating ratios
- v. Reviews efficient deployment and matching of assets and liabilities, balancing risk and returns.

- vi. Reviews the funding opportunities and gaps in the bank.
- vii. Reviews exposures to market risks generally.

Membership

The Committee's membership is Six (6) made up of five (5) Non-Executive Directors, and the Managing Director. The Committee consist of the following members:

1.	Maj. Gen. Ishaku Pennap (Rtd.)	Chairman
2	Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo	Member
3	Mr. Dada Ademokoya	Member
4	Mr. Akin Arikawe	Member
5	Mr. Sunday Olumorin	Member
6	Dr. Nkechi Bibilari	Member

Quorum

Three (3) Non-Executive Directors and the Managing Director

Remuneration of Directors

The Shareholders, at the Bank's Annual General Meeting, set and approved the annual remuneration of members of the Board of Directors. The annual emoluments of the Directors are stated in the Annual Report.

Attendance of Board and Committee Meetings

The table below shows the frequency of meetings of the Board of Directors and Board Committees, as well as Members' attendance from 2 January, 2023 to 31 December, 2023

1. STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

S/N	MEMBERS	2/2/2023	13/9/2023	14/11/2023
1.	Mrs. Okwa Ene Iyana	✓	✓	✓
2.	Mrs. Abisola Obaleye	✓	✓	✓
3	Mr. Segun Owioye	✓	✓	✓
4	Dr. Franklyn Akinyosoye	✓	X	✓
5	Mr. Lawrence Welle	X	✓	✓

Not all members of BAC are members of SAC and Composition of SAC changed during the course of 2023 due to provisions of CAMA.

2. BOARD AUDIT COMMITTEE

S/N	MEMBERS	2/2/2023	3/5/2023	13/9/2023	14/11/2023
1.	Mrs. Okwa Ene Iyana	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Mr. Dada Ademokoya *	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.	Mr. Akin Arikawe *	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.	Mrs. Abisola Obaleye	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.	Maj. Gen. Ishaku Pennap **	✓	✓	✓	✓

3. BOARD GOVERNANCE, NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

S/N	MEMBERS	3/2/2023	28/4/2023	14/9/2023	15/11/2023
1.	Maj. Gen. Ishaku Pennap **	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Engr. Olaleke *	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.	Mrs. Iyana	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.	Dr. Nkechi Bibilari	✓	X	✓	✓
5.	Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo	NM *	✓	✓	✓
6.	Mr. Sunday Olumorin	✓	✓	✓	✓

4. BOARD RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

S/N	MEMBERS	7/2/2023	2/5/2023	15/9/2023	15/11/2023
1.	Mr. Akin Arikawe *	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Mr. Sunday Olumorin	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.	Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo	X	✓	✓	✓
4.	Mrs. Abisola Obaleye	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.	Mrs. Okwa Ene Iyana	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.	Mr. Dada Ademokoya *	✓	✓	✓	✓

5. BOARD FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSE COMMITTEE

S/N	MEMBERS	6/2/2023	2/5/2023	15/9/2023	20/11/2023
1.	Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo	NM *	✓	✓	✓
2.	Mr. Sunday Olumorin	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.	Mr. Akin Arikawe *	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.	Mr. Dada Ademokoya *	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Dr. Nkechi Bibilari	X	✓	✓	✓
6.	Maj. Gen. Ishaku Pennap **	✓	✓	✓	✓

6. BOARD CREDIT COMMITTEE (BCC)

MEMBERS	6/2/2023	5/5/2023	12/9/2023	21/11/2023
Mr. Dada Ademokoya *	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Sunday Olumorin	✓	✓	✓	✓
Engr. Tunde Olaleke *	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mrs. Abisola Obaleye	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo	NM *	✓	✓	✓

7. BOARD INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

S/N	MEMBERS	3/2/2023	28/4/2023	14/9/2023	15/11/2023
1.	Engr. Tunde Olaleke *	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Mr. Sunday Olumorin	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Dr. Nkechi Bibilari	X	✓	✓	✓
4.	Mr. Arikawe *	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.	Maj. Gen. Ishaku Pennap **	✓	✓	✓	✓

* Directors that retired on December 31, 2023

** Directors that retired on April 30, 2024

ATTENDANCE OF BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The table below shows the frequency of meetings of the Board of Directors and Board Committees, as well as Members' attendance from January 2023 to December 2023

S/N		Board of Directors	Board Credit Comm	Board Risk Mgt Comm	Board Audit Comm	Board Gov., Nom. & Rem Comm	Board I.T. Comm	Board Finance & G. P Comm
	Dates of Meetings	9/2/2023 8/5/2023 19/9/2023 24/11/2023	6/2/2023 5/5/2023 12/9/2023 21/11/2023	7/2/2023 2/5/2023 15/9/2023 15/11/2023	2/2/2023 3/5/2023 13/9/2023 14/11/2023	3/2/2023 28/4/2023 14/9/2023 15/11/2023	3/2/2023 28/4/2023 14/9/2023 15/11/2023	6/2/2023 2/5/2023 15/9/2023 20/11/2023
	Name of Directors	No. of Meetings attended	No. of Meetings attended	No. of Meetings attended	No. of Meetings attended	No. of Meetings attended	No. of Meetings attended	No. of Meetings attended
1	Engr. Adeyinka Bibilari	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Mr. Dada Ademokoya	4	4	4	4	N/A	N/A	4
4	Mr. Sunday Olumorin	4	4	4	N/A	4	4	4
5	Engr. Tunde Olaleke	4	4	N/A	N/A	4	4	N/A
6	Mr. Akin Arikawe	4	N/A	4	4	N/A	4	4
7	Maj. Gen. Danladi Pennap (Rtd.)	4	N/A	N/A	4	4	4	4
8	Mrs. Okwa Ene Iyana	4	N/A	4	N/A	4	N/A	4
9	Dr. Nkechi Bibilari	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	3	3
10	Mrs. Abisola Obaleye	4	4	4	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Dr. Olufemi Fabamwo	3	3	3	N/A	3	N/A	3

Internal Control

The Bank has separate staff within the internal audit function from operation and management. There is an internal control Charter for its internal audit exercise. The Charter isolates and insulates the Internal Audit Division from the control and influence of the Executive Management so as to independently review the Bank's operations. Under the Charter, the Internal Auditors' report is submitted directly to the Board Audit Committee.

Compliance

The Bank has in place a compliance department in line with regulatory provisions. The compliance department is responsible for monitoring the Bank compliance to legislative and regulatory

provisions, circulars and pronouncements. It is also responsible for monitoring compliance of the Bank's operations, processes and procedures to internal policies. The compliance department is independent of the internal control function and reports directly to the Managing Director.

Executive Management Committee

The Executive Management Committee (EXCO) reviews and approves credit facilities up to its limit and an amount above its limit goes to the Board Credit Committee for review and approval. The Committee meets once a month or as the need arises.

Membership of the Executive Management Committee (EXCO) is made up of the Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer as Chairman with all Executive Management Staff.

Risk Management

The Board of Directors and Management of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc. are committed to establishing and sustaining best practices in Risk Management in line with international practice. For this purpose, the Bank operates a centralized Enterprise Risk Management and Control Division, with responsibility to ensure that the Risk Management processes are implemented in compliance with Policies approved by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors determines the Bank's goals, in terms of risk, by issuing a Risk Policy. The Policy both defines acceptable levels of risk for day-to-day operations as well as the Bank's willingness to incur risk, weighed against the expected rewards. The Risk Policy is detailed in the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, which is a structured approach to identifying opportunities, assessing the risk inherent in these opportunities and managing these risks proactively in a cost effective manner. It is a top-level integrated approach to events identification, analysis, assessment, monitoring and identification of business opportunities. Specific policies are also in place for managing risks in the different risk area of Credit, Market and Operational Risks.

The evolving nature of Risk Management practices and the dynamic character of the banking industry necessitate regular review of the effectiveness of each Enterprise Risk Management component. In the light of this, the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management Framework is subject to continuous review to ensure effective Risk Management. The review is done in either or both of the following ways:

- Continuous self-evaluation and monitoring by the Risk Management Division in conjunction with Internal Control; and
- Independent evaluation by external Auditors and Examiners.

Implementation of Code of Corporate Governance

In compliance with Code, the Bank has a Compliance Department with responsibilities of implementing Code of Corporate Governance in addition to monitoring compliance of the Money

Laundering requirements.

- The Chairman of the Board does not serve as Chairman/Member of any of the Board Committees;
- The Bank's organizational chart approved by CBN reflects clearly defined lines of responsibility and hierarchy;
- The Bank also has in place, a system of internal control, designed to achieve efficiency, effectiveness of operations, reliability of and regulations at all levels of financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws.

Breaches of the Code

The Bank is not aware of any violation of the existing Code of Corporate Governance.



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BOARD EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE BOARD OF INFINITY TRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC.

INTRODUCTION

KNN Corporate Services Ltd. was engaged to conduct an independent evaluation/assessment of the performance of the Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc. (“**ITMB or “the Bank**”), for the financial year ended December 31, 2023 in compliance with the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018 (the “**NCCG**”), the Central Bank of Nigeria Code of Corporate Governance for Primary Mortgage Banks 2018 (the “**Code**”), the Companies Allied & Matters Act (“**CAMA 2020**”) as well as the Securities & Exchange Commission Code of Corporate Governance for Public Companies (the “**SEC Code**”).

This evaluation exercise was conducted in March 2024 and was specifically designed to scrutinize the following:

- 1) ITMB’s Board Structure;
- 2) Dynamics and Operations of the Board;
- 3) The Board’s involvement in Strategy and Business;
- 4) The Board’s oversight responsibility in risk monitoring and management;
- 5) Effectiveness of the Board Committees;
- 6) The impact of the role of the Chairman, Board of Directors on the Board’s effectiveness;
- 7) Effectiveness of the Secretariat.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

During the year under review, the Bank maintained its commitment to good corporate governance, successfully building an ethical culture and a strong brand whilst leveraging technology to drive its business. This was achieved through the Board’s commitment to driving strategy, effective risk management, embedding the values of ethics and integrity into the compliance framework to ensure long-term success, as seen in the summary of findings below:

BOARD STRUCTURE (Composition & Diversity).

The Board composition adheres to regulatory guidelines with a diverse mix of expertise and skills represented among directors.

The Board comprised ten (10) eminent professionals during the year under review; being, Nine (9) Non-Executive Directors (comprising two (2) Independent Non-Executive Directors) and one (1) Executive Director. The diverse backgrounds and experience of the Directors continuously impact on the growth and stability of the Bank.

During the year under review, the Board had six (6) functional Board Committees. The Board Committees are listed below:

- i) Board Audit Committee
- ii) Board Credit Committee
- iii) Board Finance & General Purpose Committee
- iv) Board Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- v) Board Information Technology Committee
- vi) Board Risk Management Committee

DYNAMICS AND OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD

The commitment of directors to the Bank's objectives is commendable, evidenced by their active participation and deliberations in meetings. There is an established culture of learning and development on the Board, evidenced by trainings attended by directors.

The Board and its committees convened as required, ensuring that meeting agendas were in alignment with their respective charters. Management and the Secretariat fulfilled their reporting obligations, ensuring information flow. The assessment depicted an efficient and effective Board under the effective leadership of a Chairman who is well respected by members of the Board.

BUSINESS AND STRATEGY

The Minutes of meetings showed the Board's role in driving strategy implementation through Management to achieve clearly set out short, medium and long term goals. In the year under review. The Bank achieved commendable performance, surpassing its budgeted profit before tax for the reviewed year.

MONITORING AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank demonstrates compliance with laws, codes, and regulations. The Board's oversight through its Audit Committees' ensured rigorous scrutiny and accuracy of the Bank's financial reporting and compliance with regulatory ratios. The Board ensured risk oversight through the Board Risk Management Committee. The Board has established appropriate policies, procedures and the culture required to successfully drive the Bank's operations with a view to achieving long-term success.

CONCLUSION:

The evaluation identified several strengths, including:

- The commitment of directors to the overall achievement of the Bank's goals and objectives.
- The leadership strength demonstrated by the Chairman, Board of Directors.
- Utilization of IT-enabled systems.
- Strong industry presence.
- Innovative solutions which grant the Bank competitive advantage within the mortgage industry.

The evaluation identified areas requiring improvement/recommendations:

- Compliance with Section 275 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020: While the Board currently maintains two independent Non-Executive Directors ("**INEDs**") in accordance with the CBN Code of Corporate Governance for Primary Mortgage Banks 2019, it is encouraged to adhere to the requirements of CAMA 2020, which mandates a minimum of three INEDs for public companies.
- Succession Planning: It is recommended that the Bank document its current Board & Management succession plan.

The Board is encouraged to sustain the culture of compliance with good corporate governance practices as well as its determination to maximize shareholder value, all of which would translate to long-term success and lead the Bank to enviable heights.

FOR: KNN CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED



Kenechi Nwagbo (Mrs.)

MD/CEO

FRC/2014/ICSAN/00000006045

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Companies and Allied Matters Act and the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, require the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that gives a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Bank at the end of the year and of its profit or loss. The responsibilities include ensuring that the Bank:


- i. Keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the bank and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act ;
- ii. Establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities; and
- iii. Prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates that are consistently applied.

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

- International Financial Reporting Standards;
- Prudential Guidelines for Licensed Mortgage Banks;
- Relevant circulars issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria;
- The requirements of the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act; and
- The requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act.

The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Bank and of the profit for the year. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal and financial control.

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



MR. SUNDAY OLUMORIN
MANAGING DIRECTOR/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/787719



ENGR. DR. ADEYINKA BIBILARI
CHAIRMAN
FRC/2015/COREN/000000010996

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS



Aminu Ibrahim & Co

Chartered Accountants

BN 388121

City Plaza, 3rd Floor
Plot 596 Ahmadu Bello Way,
P. O. Box 971
Garki II, Abuja, Nigeria.
Tel: 08065671822, 08053318586
www.aminuibrahim.com.ng

Independent Auditor's Attestation Report on Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting. To the Shareholders of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc

Conclusion

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on whether internal control over financial reporting of **Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc** ("the Mortgage Bank") as of 31 December 2023 is effective in accordance with the criteria established by Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("the COSO Framework") and the Securities and Exchange Commission Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60 - 63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that the Mortgage Bank's internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2023 is not effective, in all material respects, in accordance with the COSO Framework and the Securities and Exchange Commission Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60 - 63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted a 'limited assurance engagement' in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000 (Revised)) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

We have maintained our independence and have met other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA code), and are qualified to conduct this assurance engagement.

We applied the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements, issued by the IAASB. This standard requires that we design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank's Responsibilities for Internal Control over Financial reporting

The Board of Directors of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Our responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the design and operating effectiveness of the Mortgage Bank's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement. The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance") requires that we plan and perform the assurance engagement and provide a limited assurance report on the Mortgage Bank's internal control over financial reporting based on our engagement.



Aminu Ibrahim & Co
Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditor's Attestation Report on Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting - Cont'd

Description of procedures performed

We obtained an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessed the risk that a material weakness exists, and tested and evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our engagement also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe the procedures performed provide a basis for our report on the internal control put in place by the Mortgage Bank's management over financial reporting.

Definition of Internal Control Over Financial reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- i. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- ii. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- iii. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial reporting


Because of the inherent limitations in any control structure, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. The major limitations are:

- i. Controls usually provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that their objectives would be accomplished. This is primarily because the cost of an internal control should not exceed the benefits to be derived from it
- ii. The effectiveness of controls ultimately depends on the people performing them.
- iii. Any control designed to ensure the execution and recording of transactions may be ineffective against errors or irregularities perpetrated by management. Because of their authority to establish controls, management can normally override them.

Other matter

We have also audited the financial statements of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc for the year ended 31 December 2023, in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, and our report dated 9 February 2024 expressed an unmodified opinion of those financial statements. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

9 February 2024
Abuja - Nigeria


Musa Isa Idris, Fca
FRC/2014/ICAN/0000009020
For: Aminu Ibrahim & Co (Chartered Accountants)



Aminu Ibrahim & Co
Chartered Accountants

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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF INFINITY TRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of **Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc** as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act 2011, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act 2020, and relevant Circulars and Guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

What we audited

We have audited the financial statements of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Mortgage Bank in accordance with Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other information included in the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, Chairman's Statement, Sustainability Report, Corporate Governance Report, Risk Management Report, Audit Committee's Report and any other reports excluding the financial statements as defined in our opinion paragraph above and our Auditor's Report thereon.

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



Aminu Ibrahim & Co

Chartered Accountants

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter

Loan impairment

Why it was a key audit matter

We identified this area due to the size of the loans and advances balance net of impairment (N15.36 billion; (2022 : N12.26 billion)) and because it requires significant judgement in measuring credit risk in line with the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model.

Areas where significant judgment were required include:

- i. Identifying and determining the criteria for assessing significant increase in credit risk (SICR);
- ii. Classification into the three-stage impairment process;
- iii. Incorporating forward looking information in building the economic scenario used in the model valuation of collaterals;
- iv. Techniques that are used in the calculation of probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default.

Loans are measured at amortised cost less any impairment charges. On initial recognition of a loan, a 12-month expected loss allowance is recognized (stage 1), and a lifetime expected loss allowance is recognized when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 2). Stage 3 requires objective evidence that an asset is credit impaired.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

We performed combined controls and substantive test in assessing the adequacy of the Mortgage banks allowance for impairment charge. These audit procedures consist of understanding and testing the controls designed and applied by the mortgage bank for its credit risk management, impairment process and ECL model.



Aminu Ibrahim & Co

Chartered Accountants

We also reviewed individual loan files to evaluate the reasonableness of the internal rating model. These procedures included selecting a number of individual loan files, taking into consideration, outstanding balance, sector concentration risk and focusing on those loans with a higher credit risk profile and/or an actual event of default in the year under consideration.

We analysed and compared credit classification over the last three years for further assurance on management classification.

We challenged the appropriateness of management's key judgements in the ECL impairment model (including valuation reports of collateral, scenario analysis and techniques used in calculating the probability of default and loss given default). We assessed the adequacy of the model by re-performing some model calculation to confirm the risk parameter output. The result of the impairment testing is as stated in Notes 18 (d – f) of the financial statements.

Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Mortgage Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



Aminu Ibrahim & Co

Chartered Accountants

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

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

Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Mortgage Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Companies and Allied Matters act and the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act require that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters.



Aminu Ibrahim & Co

Chartered Accountants

We confirm that:

- i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- ii) The Mortgage Bank has kept proper books of accounts, so far as appears from our examination of those books and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;
- iii) The Mortgage Bank's statements of financial position and comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of accounts;
- iv) The information required by Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Circular BSD/12004 on insider related credits is disclosed in Note 38 to the financial statements; and
- v) The penalties paid for contraventions of Bank and Other Financial Institutions Act and other relevant CBN guidelines, during the year has been disclosed in Note 43 to the financial statements.

Compliance with Financial Reporting Council (FRC) Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

We performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management's assessment of the Mortgage Bank's internal control over financial reporting as at 31 December 2023. The work was done in compliance with FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, and we have issued an unqualified conclusion in our report dated 9 February 2024. That report is included as part of the annual report.

9 February 2024
Abuja, Nigeria



REPORT OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

In compliance with the provisions of Section 404(7)a of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Cap LFN 2020, we confirm that the accounting and reporting policies of the Bank were in accordance with statutory requirements and agreed ethical practices.

In our opinion, the scope and planning of both the internal and external audits for the year ended 31 December 2023 were adequate. We have also received, reviewed and discussed the audit report on Management matters and were satisfied with the responses thereon.

The Committee reviewed the Audit Report on related party transactions and are satisfied with their status as required by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). The Committee also reviewed the IFRS disclosure requirements and is satisfied with the disclosures thereon.

The internal control system of the Bank is also being constantly and effectively monitored.

Dated 09 February, 2024.



Mrs Okwa Ene Iyana

FRC/2019/ICAN/00000019097
(Chairman, Audit Committee)

Members of the Audit Committee

1.	Mrs. Okwa Ene Iyana	Independent Director, Chairman
2.	Mrs. Abisola Obaleye	Non-Executive Director, Member
3.	Mr. Lawrence Welle	Shareholder, Member
4.	Dr. Franklin Akinyosoye	Shareholder, Member
5.	Mr. Segun Owoeye	Shareholder, Member

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT

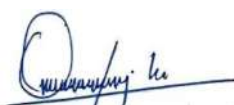
To Section 60(2) of the Investments and Securities Act No. 29 of 2007

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2023

We the undersigned hereby certify the following with regard to Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 2023 that:

1. We have reviewed the report and to the best of our knowledge, the report does not contain:
 - a. Any untrue statement of a material fact, or
 - b. Any omission of material fact, which would make the statements, misleading in the light of the circumstances under which such statements were made.
2. To the best of our knowledge, the financial statement and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the financial state and results of operations of the company as at and for the periods presented in the report.
3. We are responsible for:
 - a. Establishing and maintaining internal controls
 - b. The design of such internal controls and to ensure that material information relating to the company is made known to the officers within the company particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared.
 - c. Evaluating the effectiveness of the company's internal controls within 90 days prior to the report;
 - d. Presenting in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the company's internal control based on our evaluation as of that date.
4. We have disclosed to the auditors of the company and Audit Committee:
 - a. 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 Auditor any material weakness in internal controls, and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the company's internal controls.
5. 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 control subsequent to the date of our evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Dated this 09th February, 2024



BUKOLA AFARIOGUN
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
FRC/2021/002/00000024781



Mr. Sunday Olumorin
MANAGING DIRECTOR/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/787719

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The Management of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc (the Mortgage Bank) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Act 2007 and the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) (Amendment) Act 2023.

The management of the Mortgage Bank assessed the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as at 31 December 2023, using the criteria set forth by Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO Framework) and in accordance with the SEC guidance on implementation of Section 60 to 63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007.

As at 31 December 2023, the management of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc did not identify any material weakness in its assessment of the internal control over financial reporting. As a result management has concluded that as of 31 December 2023, the Mortgage Bank's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The Mortgage Bank's Independent Auditor - Aminu Ibrahim & Co, who audited the financial statements included in the Annual Report issued an unqualified conclusion on the effectiveness of the Mortgage Bank's internal control over financial reporting as at 31 December 2023, based on the limited assurance engagement performed by them.

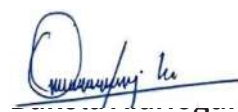
Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred after the date of our evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, that significantly affected or are reasonably likely to significantly affect the Mortgage Bank's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated this **9 February, 2024**



Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/787719



Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2021/002/00000024781

Monthly Report

HOW TO USE: Enter your budget for each category in the Summary by Category table below. Enter transactions on the Transactions sheet to see how your actual spending compares to your budget.

Actual Summary



RC:226959

INFINITY TRUST MORTGAGE BANK PLC

...creating shelter & wealth...

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc 2023 Annual Report and Accounts

Statement of Profit or Loss
for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	NOTES	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Turnover		2,903,385,116	2,096,472,508
Interest and similar income	6	2,539,349,682	1,805,982,409
Interest and similar expense	7	(663,188,654)	(385,385,524)
Net interest income		1,876,161,028	1,420,596,885
Net fee and commission income	8	103,002,011	71,395,593
Other operating income	9	261,033,423	219,094,506
Total operating income		2,240,196,462	1,711,086,984
Credit loss gain/(expense)	10	(66,446,005)	(18,093,143)
Net operating income		2,173,750,457	1,692,993,841
Personnel expenses	11	253,918,411	212,739,557
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	21	76,915,824	80,269,781
Amortisation of intangible assets	22	9,465,181	9,244,555
Other operating expenses	12	630,143,751	543,627,379
Total operating expenses		970,443,167	845,881,272
Profit before tax		1,203,307,290	847,112,569
Income tax expense	13	(187,934,492)	(198,634,776)
Deferred tax expense	13	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Profit for the year		1,000,372,798	633,477,793
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the company		1,000,372,798	633,477,793
Earnings per share for the profit from continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the company during the year (expressed in kobo)			
Earnings per share - Basic (Kobo)	14	22.98	14.18
Diluted	14	22.98	14.18

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc 2023 Annual Report and Accounts

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 December, 2023

	NOTES	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Profit for the year		1,000,372,798	633,477,793
Other Comprehensive income			
Net change in fair value of equity investments			
FVOCI relating to net change in fair value of equity investments		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,000,372,798	633,477,793
Total comprehensive income attributable to :			
Equity holders of the Bank		1,000,372,798	633,477,793
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,000,372,798	633,477,793

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER, 2023

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc 2023 Annual Report and Accounts

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December, 2023

	NOTES	31 December 2023 N	31 December 2022 N
Assets			
Cash at hand and at Central Bank	16	107,297,286	134,698,431
Due from banks	17	1,668,775,406	651,209,367
Loans and advances to customers	18	15,357,898,363	12,256,381,609
Investment Securities			
- FVOCI	19a	375,499,998	375,499,998
- Held at amortised cost	19b	172,640,212	231,097,485
Other assets	20	301,963,859	380,834,123
Property and equipment	21	2,637,046,868	2,679,951,395
Intangible assets	22	18,965,807	25,409,738
Deferred tax assets	23	15,000,000	30,000,000
		20,655,087,799	16,765,082,146
Non current assets held for sale	24	-	8,865,000
Total Assets		20,655,087,799	16,773,947,146
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Due to customers	25	4,414,311,408	3,232,216,612
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	26	7,093,876,365	5,418,424,959
Current tax liabilities	27	129,383,712	130,778,082
Other liabilities	28	1,153,191,695	836,348,929
		12,790,763,180	9,617,768,582
Total liabilities			
Equity			
Issued ordinary share capital	30	2,085,222,860	2,085,222,860
Preference Shares	31	600,000,000	600,000,000
Share premium	32	1,227,369,465	1,227,369,465
Statutory reserve		1,161,988,007	961,913,447
Retained earnings		2,264,659,319	1,793,440,878
Revaluation Reserve		204,597,313	204,597,313
Fair Value Reserve		70,499,998	70,499,998
Regulatory Risk Reserve		249,987,657	213,134,603
Total equity attributable to owners of the Bank		7,864,324,619	7,156,178,564
Total liabilities and equity		20,655,087,799	16,773,947,146

The financial statements were approved for issues by the Board of Directors on 09 February, 2024 and signed on its behalf by:



SUNDAY OLUMORIN
MANAGING DIRECTOR/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/787719



ENGR. DR. ADEYINKA BIBILARI
CHAIRMAN
FRC/2015/COREN/000000010996

Also signed by:



BUKOLA AFARIOGUN
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
FRC/2021/002/00000024781

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc 2023 Annual Report and Accounts Statement of Changes in Equity

	Issued Capital N	Share Premium N	Preference Shares N	Statutory Reserves N	Fair Value Reserves N	Retained Earnings N	Revaluation Reserves N	Regulatory Reserves N	Total equity
At 1 January 2022	2,085,222,860	1,227,369,465	600,000,000	835,217,888	70,499,998	1,587,503,897	204,597,313	162,811,636	6,773,223,057
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	633,477,793	-	-	633,477,793
Fair Value (Loss/Gain)	-	-	-	126,695,559	-	(126,695,559)	-	-	-
Transfer (Statutory)	-	-	-	-	-	(250,522,286)	-	-	(250,522,286)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(50,322,967)	-	50,322,967	-
Transfer (Regulatory Risk)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December, 2022	2,085,222,860	1,227,369,465	600,000,000	961,913,447	70,499,998	1,793,440,878	204,597,313	213,134,603	7,156,178,564
At 1 January 2023	2,085,222,860	1,227,369,465	600,000,000	961,913,447	70,499,998	1,793,440,878	204,597,313	213,134,603	7,156,178,564
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,372,798	-	-	1,000,372,798
Fair Value Gain/Loss	-	-	-	200,074,560	-	(200,074,560)	-	-	-
Transfer (Statutory)	-	-	-	-	-	(292,226,743)	-	-	(292,226,743)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(36,853,054)	-	36,853,054	-
Transfer (Regulatory Risk)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December, 2023	2,085,222,860	1,227,369,465	600,000,000	1,161,988,007	70,499,998	2,264,659,319	204,597,313	249,987,657	7,864,324,619

Statutory Reserve

The revised guidelines for Primary Mortgage Banks in Nigeria require mortgage banks to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve. As stipulated by section 5.4 of the of the revised guidelines, an appropriation of 20% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than the paid up share capital and 10% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is equal to or in excess of the paid up capital

Regulatory Risk Reserve

The Central Bank of Nigeria stipulates that provisions for loans recognized in the profit or loss account be determined based on the requirements of IFRS. The IFRS provision should then be compared with provision determined using the Prudential Guidelines and the expected impact/changes treated in the retained earnings (See Statement of Prudential Adjustments)

Revaluation Reserve

The Land & buildings of the bank were revalued in June 2013 by Messrs Shola Abeji & Partners and Uche Ezeigwu & Co. The sum of N204,597 million was transferred to revaluation reserve and was incorporated into the accounts of the bank. The revalued amounts is now the deemed cost of the assets.

Fair Value Reserves

Fair Value Reserves is created as a result of the valuation of investment in NMRC which though quoted was valued based on observable events.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc
2023 Annual Report and Accounts
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 31 December, 2023

	NOTES	31 December 2023 N	31 December 2022 N
Profit before tax		1,203,307,290	847,112,569
Adjustment for non cash items			
Impairment on loans and advances	9	66,446,005	18,093,143
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	21	76,915,824	80,269,781
Amortisation of intangibles	22	9,465,181	9,244,555
Cashflow before changes in working capital		1,356,134,299	954,720,048
CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL			
Decrease/(Increase) in Loans and Advances	18	(3,167,450,743)	(2,361,522,755)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Assets	20	78,870,264	(128,406,497)
Decrease/(Increase) Non Current Assets for sale		8,865,000	14,166,000
(Decrease)/Increase in Deposits	25	1,182,094,796	(732,748,966)
(Decrease)/Increase Other Liabilities		316,842,767	119,055,142
Tax Paid	27	(189,328,862)	(70,110,494)
Cash generated from operations		(1,770,106,778)	(3,159,567,570)
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	21	(34,523,313)	(38,942,786)
Purchase of Intangible Assets	22	(3,021,250)	(10,510,000)
Purchase of Treasury Bills & Bond/Placement	19b	(3,660,000,000)	(2,550,000,000)
Redemption of Investments	19c	3,718,457,273	2,860,098,434
Cash flow from investing activities		20,912,710	260,645,648
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend Paid	14	(292,226,743)	(250,522,286)
Receipt of borrowed funds	26	2,369,300,000	964,395,000
Repayments and refunds on borrowed funds	25	(693,848,594)	(306,123,553)
Cashflow from financing activities		1,383,224,663	407,749,161
Increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		990,164,894	(1,543,340,117)
Cash and cash equivalent as at beginning of period		785,907,798	2,329,247,915
Cash and cash equivalent as at end of period		1,776,072,692	785,907,798
Additional cash flow information			
Cash and cash equivalent			
Cash on hand	16	107,297,286	134,698,431
Balances with Banks within Nigeria	17	416,098,565	183,268,882
Placements with Banks	17	1,252,676,842	467,940,485
		1,776,072,692	785,907,798

STATEMENT OF PRUDENTIAL ADJUSTMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc
2023 Annual Report and Accounts
Statement of Prudential Adjustments
As at 31 December 2023

The Central Bank of Nigeria stipulates that provisions for loans recognized in the profit or loss account be determined based on the requirements of IFRS. The IFRS impairment should then be compared with provision determined using the Prudential Guidelines and the expected impact/changes treated in the retained earnings as follows:

i) Where the prudential provision allowance is greater than IFRS impairment allowance: the difference should be transferred from the retained earnings account to a non-distributable regulatory risk reserve.

ii) Where the prudential provision allowance is less than IFRS impairment allowance: The difference should be transferred from the regulatory risk reserve account to the retained earnings to the extent of the non-distributable reserve previously recognized.

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Prudential Provision	524,906,689	421,607,630
Total Prudential Impairment Provision	524,906,689	421,607,630
IFRS Impairment Provision		
ECL on Loans & Advances	274,731,033	208,285,028
ECL on financial assets	-	-
ECL on Other Assets	188,000	188,000
	274,919,033	208,473,028
Difference in impairment provision balances	249,987,656	213,134,602
Movement in regulatory reserve		
Balance at 1 January	213,134,602	162,811,635
IAS 39 Reserve retired	-	-
Adjusted Balance at 1 January	213,134,602	162,811,635
Transfer to (from) regulatory risk reserve based on IFRS 9 ECL allowance	36,853,054	50,322,967
Balance at 31 December	249,987,656	213,134,602

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc 2023 Annual Report and Accounts Notes to the financial statements

6 Interest and similar income

National Housing Fund Loans
Estate Mortgage Income
Other Mortgage Loans and advances to customers
Placements Investment ,Treasury Bill & FGN Bonds

31 DECEMBER
2023
N

31 DECEMBER
2022
N

162,329,082
258,644,701
1,535,225,557
583,150,343
2,539,349,682

157,039,502
173,034,646
1,346,998,137
128,910,124
1,805,982,409

7 Interest and similar expense:

Mortgage Loans from FMBN and Borrowed Funds
Customers accounts
Bond Premium Expense

540,143,713
116,530,958
6,513,983
663,188,654

315,987,663
58,588,275
10,809,585.84
385,385,524

8 Net fees and commission income

Fees and commission income

Credit related fees and commission
Commission on turnover
Facilities management fees
Other commissions
NHF Packaging Expenses

2,384,644
20,429,367
79,888,500
299,500
103,002,011

3,269,575
15,121,498
52,587,020
417,500
71,395,593

Credit related fees and commissions above exclude amounts included in determining the effective interest rate on financial assets that are not at fair value through profit or loss.

9 Other operating income

Investment Income
Rental Income
Other income

184,017,200
67,594,090
9,422,134
261,033,423

155,672,977
48,498,387
14,923,142
219,094,506

Other income include non interest and non commission Incomes earned in the deployment of banking services.
These include incomes from SMS alerts, E- business, chequebook issuance, etc.

10 Impairment losses

Credit loss (gain)/expense
Impairment on financial assets
Impairment on other assets

66,446,005
-
-
66,446,005

18,093,143
-
-
18,093,143

11 Personnel expenses

Salaries and Wages
Other staff costs
Pension costs – Defined contribution plan

220,414,668
13,057,701
20,446,042
253,918,411

183,188,945
12,888,035
16,662,577
212,739,557

Other staff costs include training expenses and other welfare costs

12 Other operating expenses

Administrative Cost
Advertising and marketing
Annual General Meeting
Bank charges
Computer Repair Expenses
Corporate Social Responsibility
Courier and Postages
Diesel expenses & Fueling
Directors fees and expenses
Entertainment (loan customers)
External Auditor Fees*
Audit Administration Expenses
Govt Fees & Rates
Insurance Expenses
Legal Charges

63,563,591
156,369,602
2,888,180
4,756,492
9,515,374
5,029,185
556,200
29,712,500
47,030,555
5,841,931
6,500,000
1,027,500
3,229,413
11,773,375
4,868,258

52,806,071
106,366,845
2,211,062
4,670,524
6,669,581
1,186,167
718,434
37,983,398
43,707,250
2,884,465
5,500,000
777,500
2,590,861
10,043,947
16,436,600

Local Transportation	1,464,800	1,153,750
Car Fuelling	15,729,811	8,146,048
NDIC Premium	6,901,784	12,499,234
Newspapers and Periodicals	28,700	134,650
NSITF employer contribution	4,190,556	1,325,271
Industrial training fund expense	8,376,188	1,325,271
Consultancy Expenses	14,913,065	6,386,822
Publication of Financial Statement	20,883,727	5,897,531
Rent (office)	11,464,209	5,028,319
Stationery and Printing	4,687,431	8,639,465
Subscriptions	25,748,008	29,130,679
Telephone & Telex	3,249,700	2,773,400
Training Expenses (Directors , CEO & Senior Staff)	7,056,078	12,626,778
Travelling Expenses	4,730,313	5,446,070
End of year expenses and Entertainment (Staff gift & party	13,230,631	5,031,185
Contract Staff cost (NYSC, Cleaners and Security)	5,644,880	4,141,271
Others Miscellaneous Expense**	129,181,714	139,388,929
	630,143,751	543,627,379

*The Auditor didn't provide any non-Audit service during the year 2023

** Other Miscellaneous expenses include penalty of 2million paid to CBN for contravention of AML/CFT guideline and also included are other Sundry expenses

13 Income tax

The components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December, 2022

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Current tax		
Company Income tax (i)	84,664,868	100,932,146
Education tax (ii)	20,912,183	20,731,503
Information technology levy (iii)	12,033,073	6,471,126
current tax liability	117,610,124	128,134,776
Tax Underprovision Prior year	70,324,368	70,500,000
Total current tax	187,934,492	198,634,776
Deferred tax	15,000,000	15,000,000
Origination/ reversal) of temporary differences		
Total income tax expense	202,934,492	213,634,776

- i The basis of income tax is 30% of taxable profit. This is as provided by the Company Income Tax Act Cap (C21,LFN 2004 as ammended)
- ii The basis of the Education tax is 3% of adjusted profit as provided in the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (Establishment) Act LFN 2011
- iii The National Information Technology Agency (NITDA) 2007, stipulates that specified companies contribute 1% their profit before tax to the National Information Technology Development Agency. In line with the Act, the Bank has provided for Information Technology levy at the specified rate.
- vi Defferred tax balance is to be written off and it is classified under other operating expenses.

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Write-off balance 2023	15,000,000	15,000,000
	15,000,000	15,000,000

iv	Reconciliation of tax charge	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
	Profit before income tax	1,203,307,290	847,112,569
	Tax at Nigerian's statutory income tax rate of 30%	360,992,187	254,133,771
	Disallowable expenses (Depreciation)	76,915,824	89,514,336
	Exempted Income	(583,150,343)	(128,910,124)
	Tax effect of capital allowance	239,584,336	(113,805,836)
	Education tax @ 3% of assessable profit	20,912,183	20,731,503
	Information technology levy @ 1% of PBT	12,033,073	6,471,126
	Tax Underprovision paid during the year	70,324,368	70,500,000
	Total tax charge for the year	197,611,628	198,634,775

14 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the reporting date. The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic earnings per share computations:

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for basic earnings	958,372,798	591,477,793
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	4,170,445,720	4,170,445,720
Basic earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	22.98	14.18

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

15 Dividends paid and proposed Declared and paid during the year

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Equity dividends on ordinary shares:		
Final dividend	250,226,743	208,522,286
	250,226,743	208,522,286

- On 20 May 2022, the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the Bank declared dividend amounting to N208,522,286 comprising 5 kobo per ordinary share based on 2021 audited financial result, This was fully paid on May, 2022. A dividend of N42,000,000 was also paid based on the 7% irredeemable preference shares.
- On 20 May 2023, the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the Bank declared dividend amounting to N250,226,743 comprising 6 kobo per ordinary share based on 2022 audited financial result, This was fully paid on May, 2023. A dividend of N42,000,000 was also paid based on the 7% irredeemable preference shares.
- For 2024, the Directors proposed that a dividend of 15k kobo per ordinary share will be paid to existing shareholders. This dividend is subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements until approved and declared by the shareholders. The proposed dividend is subject to withholding tax at the appropriate rate and is payable to shareholders whose names appear in the register of members at the closure date.
- The dividend payable above excludes the 7k per share dividend payable on the preference shares.
- As at 31 December 2023, unclaimed dividend liability with the Bank stood at N4,752,813.1 Only. (2022- N4,752,813.1)

16 Cash and Bank balances

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Cash on hand	11,149,840	38,550,985
Cash reserves with the Central Bank of Nigeria(CRR)	96,147,446	96,147,446
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	-	-

107,297,286
134,698,431

Cash reserves with Central Bank of Nigeria(CBN) are restricted balances and are not available for use in the Bank's day to day operations. The Bank is expected to maintain an amount of 2% of its adjusted deposit liabilities with the CBN as cash reserve at all times.

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
17 Due from banks		
Placements with Banks	1,252,676,842	467,940,485
Balances with banks within Nigeria	416,098,565	183,268,882
	1,668,775,406	651,209,367
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	-	-
	1,668,775,406	651,209,367
18 Loans & Advances		
a By Product Type		
Mortgage Loans	15,603,247,620	12,440,047,887
Other Loans	29,381,776	24,618,751
Gross Loans	15,632,629,396	12,464,666,637
Impairment	(274,731,033)	(208,285,028)
	15,357,898,363	12,256,381,609
b Analysis of Mortgage Loans		
Mortgage Loans - NHF	2,777,633,713	2,765,383,899
Mortgage Loans - Commercial & Non Social Mortgage	10,978,060,098	8,285,524,286
Mortgage Loans - Estate Development	1,505,661,944	1,227,499,653
Interest Receivable	341,891,865	161,640,048
	15,603,247,620	12,440,047,887
c Analysis of Other Loans		
Staff Loans	-	6,670,057
Others	24,966,771	13,597,323
Interest Receivable	4,415,004	4,351,371
	29,381,776	24,618,751
d Analysis of Loan and Advances by ECL Amounts		
ECL - Stage 1	14,863,619,393	11,905,493,630
ECL - Stage 2	24,970,250	127,431,175
ECL - Stage 3	397,732,884	265,748,833
	15,286,322,527	12,298,673,638
e Impairment		
ECL - Stage 1	156,685,536	105,590,228
ECL - Stage 2	719,547	21,876,765
ECL - Stage 3	117,325,951	80,818,035
	274,731,033	208,285,028
Impairment allowance for loans and advances to customers		
Expected Credit Losses		
At 1 January	208,285,028	190,191,885
ECL charge for the year	66,446,005	18,093,143
Written off	-	-
At 31 December	274,731,033	208,285,028
g Analysis by Internal Rating		
AA	14,829,148,549	10,581,190,689
A	51,685,171	1,324,302,941
CC	73,762,827	68,908,663
C	7,318,771	58,522,512
D	324,407,209	265,748,833
	15,286,322,527	12,298,673,638
h Analysis by Security		
Secured Against Real Estate	15,603,247,620	12,440,047,887
Otherwise secured	29,381,776	24,618,751

Unsecured

i Analysis by Maturity

Under 1 Month

1-3 Months

3-6 Months

6-12 Months

12-24 Months

24-60 Months

Above 60 Months

10 Analysis by Bucket Characteristics

Estate Development

Non Social Residential Mortgages

Social Residential Mortgages

Commercial Mortgages

Micro loans

k Expected Credit Loss Analysis by IFRS Buckets

Estate Development

Non Social Residential Mortgages

Social Residential Mortgages

Commercial Mortgages

Micro loans

l Concentration of credit risk

Credit Risk concentration is measured in line with the provisions of the revised guidelines for Primary Mortgage Banks in Nigeria as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| i Residential Mortgages | -Not less than 75% of mortgage assets |
| iii Real Estate Construction finance | -Not more than 25% of total assets |
| iii Single obligor - Individual | -Not more than 5% of shareholders funds unimpaired by losses |
| iv Single obligor - Corporate | -Not more than 20% of shareholders funds unimpaired by losses |

19 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

19a Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Equity Investment in Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Co. Plc

Equity Investment in Mortgage Warehouse Funding Limited

i Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income Equity Investment in Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Co.

Balance at 1 January

Fair value adjustment

Less: Allowance for impairment

Balance at 31 December

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
	-	-
	15,632,629,396	12,464,666,637
	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
	329,536,925	262,756,047
	28,094,461	22,401,100
	139,380,110	111,134,638
	1,062,167,097	846,918,227
	904,002,466	720,805,765
	5,117,855,734	4,080,718,861
	8,051,592,602	6,419,931,999
	-	-
	15,632,629,396	12,464,666,637
	N	N
	1,505,661,944	1,227,499,653
	9,325,410,736	7,419,835,798
	2,777,633,713	2,765,383,899
	1,643,964,498	839,618,208
	33,651,636	46,337,661
	15,286,322,527	12,298,675,218
	55,018,995	46,488,316
	157,210,062	110,250,601
	44,241,929	38,985,119
	15,478,375	7,295,021
	2,781,672	5,265,972
	274,731,033	208,285,028
	31 DECEMBER 2023 %	31 DECEMBER 2022 %
	89.0	82.8
	9.8	10.0
	1.2	1.2
	4.6	5.7
	370,499,998	370,499,998
	5,000,000	5,000,000
	375,499,998	375,499,998
	370,499,998	370,499,998
	-	-
	-	-
	370,499,998	370,499,998

The Balance on (i) above represents the Bank's investment in the quoted equities of NMRC of which the Bank is a member. The NMRC was set up as a Public Private Partnership between the Federal Government, The Federal Ministry of Finance, Central Bank, Local investors and the World Bank. The World Bank has created a concessional long term credit

of USD300 Million for NMRC for 40 years through liquidity facility. In addition, N6 Billion was provided by the private sector and the Federal Ministry of Finance.

NMRC acts as a liquidity vehicle at injecting funds into the Nigerian Mortgage Sector. The objectives of the NMRC shall be to support Mortgage Originators such as Primary Mortgage Banks (PMBs) and Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) to increase Mortgage Lending by refinancing their mortgage loan portfolios and capital market investors who typically are looking for long dated high equity securities.

In 2017, NMRC announced a bonus dividend of one ordinary share for every nine held. This brings the total investment in NMRC to a total holding to 63,333,333 Units.

NMRC stock investment was valued in 2022 at N5.85 per share this value remain the same at N5.85 as at Dec 2023, because no new valuation carried out during year 2023 by external consultant for NMRC. Thus the 2021 closing price became the basis for valuing the 63,333,333 ordinary shares the Bank has in the company.

**ii Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
Equity Investment in Mortgage Warehouse Funding
Limited**

Balance at 1 January
Additions during the year
Fair Value adjustment
Less: Allowance for impairment
Balance at 31 December

31 DECEMBER 2023	31 DECEMBER 2022
N	N
5,000,000	5,000,000
-	-
5,000,000	5,000,000

The balance in (ii) above represents the Bank's investment With the support of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), the Bankers Association of Nigeria (MBAN), Nigeria Mortgage Loan Merrifield Advisory Partners Limited and other key Funding Limited (MWFL) was set up to support the housing of MWFL are aimed at complementing those of NMRC, such funding and provide liquidity to the mortgage sector MWFL will serve to provide an equally reliable and parallel mortgage originations. This short term finance will enable ultimately enable them to run their businesses more growth of the mortgage housing sector.

The company has commenced operation but do not have carry out a valuation of the shares. Moreover, the shares hence no market valuation can be done. It has been

19b Held at Amortised Cost

**Nigerian FGN Treasury Bills (i)
Nigerian FGN Bonds (ii)**

31 DECEMBER 2023	31 DECEMBER 2022
57,183,500	51,571,208
115,456,712	179,526,277
172,640,212	231,097,485

i FGN Treasury Bills

Balance at 1 January
Invested during the year (Interest earned)
Redemption
Less: Allowance for impairment
Balance at 31 December

51,571,208	344,228,493
5,612,292	-
-	(292,657,284)
-	-
57,183,500	51,571,208

ii Nigerian FGN Bonds

12.75% FGN April 2023
12.5% FGN Jan 2026

59,965,540	59,965,540
119,560,737	119,560,737
115,456,712	179,526,277

iii Investment Schedule (Net Movement)

Bond and Treasury Bills/Placement purchased

3,660,000,000	2,550,000,000
	2,550,000,000

Less:

Treasury Bill Redemption
Bond redemption
Placement Redemption

-	(292,657,284)
(58,457,273)	(10,553,744)
(3,660,000,000)	(2,550,000,000)
(3,718,457,273)	(2,853,211,029)

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc (the Bank) is a public limited liability company domiciled in Nigeria. The address of the Bank's registered office is No. 11, KauraNamoda Street, Off Faskari Crescent, Area 3, Garki, Abuja. The Bank obtained its licence to operate as a Mortgage Bank in 2002 and commenced operations in March 2003. The Bank became a public limited liability company on 25th January, 2013 and was listed on the floor of the Nigeria Stock Exchange on 11 December 2013.

The Bank is primarily involved in business of Residential and Commercial Mortgage financing as well as construction finance among other financial services.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the requirements of the Companies and Allied matters Act and with the Bank's and other financial institutions Act. The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 09/02/2023.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

a. Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the Bank's functional currency.

b. Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- Assets and liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value;
- Assets and liabilities held to maturity are measured at amortised cost.
- Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
- investments in equity instruments are measured at fair value;
- Other financial assets not held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual terms do not give rise solely to payments of principal and interest are measured at fair value;

- Liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements are measured at fair value;
- Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost.

c. Use of Judgments, Estimates And Assumptions

- d.** The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

e. Going concern

The Bank's Management has made an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Bank has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, Management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, Management will continue to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

f. Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values.

g. Changes in Accounting Policies

The Bank has adopted IFRS 9 with a transition date of 1 January 2018. This resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts previously recognised in the financial statements. The Bank did not early adopt any of IFRS 9 in previous periods.

Standards and interpretations effective during the reporting period

Amendments to the following standard(s) became effective in the annual period starting from 1st January, 2018. The new reporting requirements as a result of the amendments and/or clarifications have been evaluated and their impact or otherwise are noted below:

IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, effective for periods beginning on 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted. IFRS 15 defines principles for recognizing revenue and will be applicable to all contracts with customers. However, interest and fee income

integral to financial instruments and leases will continue to fall outside the scope of IFRS 15 and will be regulated by the other applicable standards (e.g. IFRS 9, and IFRS 16 Leases).

Revenue under IFRS 15 will need to be recognized as goods and services are transferred, to the extent that the transferor anticipates entitlement to goods and services. The following five step model in IFRS 15 is applied in determining when to recognize revenue, and at what amount:

- a. Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- b. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- c. Determine the transaction price
- d. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- e. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The standard also specifies a comprehensive set of disclosure requirements regarding the nature, extent and timing as well as any uncertainty of revenue and the corresponding cash flows with customers. This standard does not have any significant impact on the Bank.

Amendments to IFRS 2 - Share Based Payment - Classification and measurement of share based payment transactions

This standard clarifies classification and measurement of share based payment transactions with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations (i.e. equity settled share based payment for employees and cash settled share based payment for withholding taxes). It grants an exemption to alleviate operational issues encountered in dividing the share based payment into cash-settled and equity-settled component. The amendments also clarify modifications to terms and conditions that change classifications from cash-settled to equity-settled as well as application of non-market vesting conditions and market non-vesting conditions. These amendments do not have any material impact on the Bank.

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments

As permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, the Bank elected not to restate comparative figures. Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the date of transition were recognized in the opening retained earnings and other reserves of the current period. Consequently, for notes disclosures, the consequential amendments to IFRS 7 disclosures have also only been applied to the current period. The comparative period notes disclosures repeat those disclosures made in the prior year.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in changes in our accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and impairment of financial assets. IFRS 9 introduces a new approach for classification and measurement of financial instruments, a more forward looking Impairment methodology and a new general hedge accounting requirement.

Classification and Measurement

IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into one of three measurement categories: fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income and amortised cost. Financial assets will be measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model with the objective of which is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets will be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they are held within a business model the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets not meeting either of these two business models; and all equity instruments (unless designated at inception to fair value through other comprehensive income); and all derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss. An entity may, at initial recognition, designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch. The Bank has undertaken an assessment to determine the potential impact of changes in classification and measurement of financial assets. Our assessment revealed that the adoption of IFRS 9 is unlikely to result in significant changes to existing asset measurement bases.

IFRS 9 retains most of the existing requirements for financial liabilities. However, for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, gains or losses attributable to changes in own credit risk shall be presented in Other Comprehensive Income.

Impairment Methodology

The IFRS 9 impairment model will be applicable to all financial assets at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantees not measured at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 replaces the existing 'incurred loss' impairment approach with an Expected Credit Loss ('ECL') model, resulting in earlier recognition of credit losses compared with IAS 39. Expected credit losses are the unbiased probability weighted average credit losses determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and future economic conditions. The ECL model has three stages. Entities are required to recognize a 12 month expected loss allowance on initial recognition (stage 1) and a lifetime expected loss allowance when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 2). Stage 3 requires objective evidence that an asset is credit-impaired, which is similar to the guidance on incurred losses in IAS 39.

The requirement to recognize lifetime ECL for loans which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination, but which are not credit impaired, does not exist under IAS 39. The assessment of whether an asset is in stage 1 or 2 considers the relative change in the probability of default occurring over the expected life of the instrument, not the change in the amount of expected credit losses. Reasonable and supportable forward looking information will also be used in determining the stage allocation. In general, assets more than 90 days past due, but not credit

impaired, will be classed as stage 2.

IFRS 9 requires the use of more forward looking information including reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. The Bank has developed the capability to model a number of economic scenarios and capture the impact on credit losses to ensure the overall ECL represents a reasonable distribution of economic outcomes. Appropriate governance and oversight has been established around the process.

An assessment of the ECL in the Bank's balance sheet reflects an increase in the provisions for credit losses. However, this increase will not have a significant impact on regulatory capital and invariably the Capital adequacy due to the Bank's strong earnings and retention capacity over the years.

The Bank has not applied the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements as it plans to adopt these standards at their respective effective dates. Commentaries on these new standards/amendments are provided below.

IFRS 16 – Leases

The IASB issued the new standard for accounting for leases - IFRS 16 Leases in January 2016. The new standard does not significantly change the accounting for leases for lessors. However it requires lessees to recognize most leases on their balance sheets as lease liabilities, with the corresponding right-of-use assets. Lessees must apply a single model for all recognized leases, but will have the option not to recognize 'short-term' leases and leases of 'low-value' assets. Generally, the profit or loss recognition pattern for recognized leases will be similar to today's finance lease accounting, with interest and depreciation expense recognized separately in the statement of profit or loss. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early application is permitted provided the new revenue standard, IFRS 15, is applied on the same date. Lessees must adopt IFRS 16 using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. This standard does not impact the Bank in anyway as the Bank does not engage in leases business.

IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. 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 Bank in anyway as the Bank does not engage in insurance business.

4. OTHER ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

1. Revenue recognition

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

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

Interest income and expense presented in the statement of comprehensive income include interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost calculated on an effective interest basis. Interest income and expense on all trading assets and liabilities are considered to be incidental to the bank's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value

2. Fees and Commission

Fees and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or a liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognized as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, the related loan commitment fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

3. Net Trading Income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

4. Net Income from other financial Instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss relates to non-trading derivatives held for risk management purposes that do not form part of qualifying hedge relationships, financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss other than those held for trading, and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. It includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

5. Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Dividends are presented in net trading income or net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss based on the underlying classification of the equity investment. Dividends on equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income are presented in other revenue in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case it is presented in other comprehensive income.

6. Tax Expense

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

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends

7. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

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

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

8. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

i. Recognition and Initial Measurement

The bank initially recognizes loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date at which they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognized on the trade date at which the bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and Measurement

Initial measurement of a financial asset or liability is at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its purchase or issuance. For instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Financial assets include both debt and equity instruments.

Financial assets are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
- Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) for trading related assets

The Bank classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual cash flow characteristics.

Business Model Assessment

Business model assessment involves determining whether financial assets are managed in order to generate cash flows from collection of contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. The Bank assesses business model at a portfolio level reflective of how Banks of assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. For the assessment of business model the Bank

takes into consideration the following factors:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets
- How the performance of assets in a portfolio is evaluated and reported to Bank's heads and other key decision makers within the Bank's business lines;
- The risks that affect the performance of assets held within a business model and how those risks are managed;
- How compensation is determined for the Bank's business lines' management that manages the assets; and
- The frequency and volume of sales in prior periods and expectations about future sales activity.

Management determines the classification of the financial instruments at initial recognition. The business model assessment falls under three categories:

- Business Model 1(BM1): Financial assets held with the sole objective to collect contractual cash flows;
- Business Model 2 (BM2): Financial assets held with the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling; and
- Business Model 3 (BM3): Financial assets held with neither of the objectives mentioned in BM1 or BM2 above. These are basically financial assets held with the sole objective to trade and to realize fair value changes.

The Bank may decide to sell financial instruments held under the BM1 category with the objective to collect contractual cash flows without necessarily changing its business model if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- When the Bank sells financial assets to reduce credit risk or losses because of an increase in the assets' credit risk. The Bank considers sale of financial assets that may occur in BM1 to be infrequent if the sales is one-off during the Financial Year and/or occurs at most once during the quarter or at most three (3) times within the Financial Year.
- Where these sales are infrequent even if significant in value. A Sale of financial assets is considered infrequent if the sale is one-off during the Financial Year and/or occurs at most once during the quarter or at most three (3) times within the Financial Year.
- Where these sales are insignificant in value both individually and in aggregate, even if frequent. A sale is considered insignificant if the portion of the financial assets sold is equal to or less than five (5) per cent of the carrying amount (book value) of the total assets within the business model.

- When these sales are made close to the maturity of the financial assets and the proceeds from the sales approximates the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows. A sale is considered to be close to maturity if the financial assets has a tenor to maturity of not more than one (1) year and/or the difference between the remaining contractual cash flows expected from the financial asset does not exceed the cash flows from the sales by ten (10) percent.
- Other reasons: The following reasons outlined below may constitute ‘Other Reasons’ that may necessitate selling financial assets from the BM1 category that will not constitute a change in business model:
 - Selling the financial asset to realize cash to deal with unforeseen need for liquidity (infrequent).
 - Selling the financial asset to manage credit concentration risk (infrequent).
 - Selling the financial assets as a result of changes in tax laws (infrequent).
 - Other situations also depends upon the facts and circumstances which need to be judged by the management

Cash flow characteristics assessment

The contractual cash flow characteristics assessment involves assessing the contractual features of an instrument to determine if they give rise to cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement if they represent cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

Principal is defined as the fair value of the instrument at initial recognition. Principal may change over the life of the instruments due to repayments. Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding and for other basic lending risks and costs (liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Bank considers:

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

The Bank holds a portfolio of long-term fixed rate loans for which it has the option to propose a

revision of the interest rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The right to reset the rates of the loans based on the revision in market rates are part of the contractually agreed terms on inception of the loan agreement, therefore the borrowers are obligated to comply with the reset rates without any option of repayment of the loans at par at any reset date. The Bank has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are solely payments of principal and interest because the option varies with the interest rate in a way that is considered a consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

a. 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. 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 Consolidated Statement of Income. 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 (ACL) in the statement of financial position.

b. Financial assets measured at FVOCI

Financial assets are measured at 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 Non-interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Upon de-recognition, realized gains and losses are reclassified from OCI and recorded in Non-interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to the amortized cost of the debt instrument are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Premiums, discounts and related transaction costs are amortized over the expected life of the instrument to Interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income using the effective interest rate method.

c. Financial assets measured at FVTPL

Debt instruments measured at FVTPL include assets held for trading purposes, assets held as part of

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

d. Equity Instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL, unless an election is made to designate them at FVOCI upon purchase. For equity instruments measured at FVTPL, changes in fair value are recognized as part of Non-interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The Bank can elect to classify non-trading equity instruments at FVOCI. This election will be used for certain equity investments for strategic or longer term investment purposes. The FVOCI election is made upon initial recognition, on an instrument-by-instrument basis and once made is irrevocable. Gains and losses on these instruments including when derecognized/sold are recorded in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income. Dividends received are recorded in Interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Any transaction costs incurred upon purchase of the security are added to the cost basis of the security and are not reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income on sale of the security.

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- **Amortised cost**
- **Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)**

e. Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities accounted for at fair value through profit or loss fall into two categories: financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss on inception.

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 incurred principally for the purpose of 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 shortterm profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorized 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 as 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'.

Financial Liabilities are designated at FVTPL when either the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise or the financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives which significantly modify the cash flows otherwise required. For liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, all changes in fair value are recognized in Non-interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income, except for changes in fair value arising from changes in the Bank's own credit risk which are recognized in OCI. Changes in fair value of liabilities due to changes in the Bank's own credit risk, which are recognized in OCI, are not subsequently reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income upon de-recognition/extinguishment of the liabilities.

f. Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss fall into this category and are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are deposits from banks or customers, other borrowed funds, debt securities in issue for which the fair value option is not applied, convertible bonds and subordinated debts.

iii. Reclassifications

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

- Significant internal restructuring or business combinations; for example an acquisition of a private asset management company that might necessitate transfer and sale of loans to willing buyers, this action will constitute changes in business model and subsequent reclassification of the Loan held from BM1 to BM2 Category
- Disposal of a business line i.e. disposal of a business segment
- Any other reason that might warrant a change in the Bank's business model as determined by management based on facts and circumstances
- The following are not considered to be changes in the business model:
 - A change in intention related to particular financial assets (even in circumstances of significant changes in market conditions)
 - A temporary disappearance of a particular market for financial assets.
 - A transfer of financial assets between parts of the Bank with different business models.

When reclassification occurs, the Bank reclassifies all affected financial assets in accordance with the new business model. Reclassification is applied prospectively from the 'reclassification date'. Reclassification date is 'the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model. For example, if the Bank decides to shut down the commercial mortgage business on 31st January 2018, the reclassification date will be 1 April, 2018 (i.e. the first day of the entity's next reporting period), the Bank shall not engage in activities consistent with its former business model after 31st January, 2018. Gains, losses or interest previously recognized are not be restated when reclassification occurs.

iv. Modification of financial assets and liabilities

a. Financial assets

When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value. Any difference between the amortized cost and the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the modified asset or consideration received on de-recognition is recorded as a separate line item in profit or loss as 'gains and losses arising from the de-recognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost'.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortized cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in de-recognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss as part of impairment charge for the year.

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

Quantitative criteria

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

- The discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees received net of any fees paid and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.
- In addition to the above, the bank shall also consider qualitative factors as detailed below.

Qualitative criteria

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

- The exchange of a loan for another financial asset with substantially different contractual terms and conditions such as the restructuring of a loan to a bond; conversion of a loan to an equity instrument of the borrower
- Roll up of interest into a single bullet payment of interest and principal at the end of the loan term
- Conversion of a loan from one currency to another currency

Other factor to be considered:

- **Extension of maturity dates**

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be de-recognized (see above) and ECL are measured as follows:

If the expected restructuring will not result in de-recognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset

If the expected restructuring will result in de-recognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its de-recognition.

b. Financial Liabilities

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

De-recognition of financial instruments

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

Financial assets that are transferred to a third party but do not qualify for de-recognition are presented in the statement of financial position as 'Assets pledged as collateral', if the transferee has the right to sell or re-pledge them.

On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

The Bank de-recognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

v. Impairment of Financial Assets

In line with IFRS 9, the Bank assesses the under listed financial instruments for impairment using Expected Credit Loss (ECL) approach:

- Amortized cost financial assets;
- Debt securities classified as FVOCI;
- Off-balance sheet loan commitments; and
- Financial guarantee contracts.

Equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTL are not subjected to impairment under the standard.

Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model

The Bank'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 Bank adopts a three-stage approach for impairment assessment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

- **Stage 1** – Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is

recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default corresponding to remaining term to maturity is used.

- **Stage 2** – When a financial instrument experiences a SICR subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the financial instrument.
- **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.

The guiding principle for ECL model is to reflect the general pattern of deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments since initial recognition. The ECL allowance is based on credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (life time expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

The probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD) inputs used to estimate expected credit losses are modelled based on macroeconomic variables that are most closely related with credit losses in the relevant portfolio.

Details of these statistical parameters/inputs are as follows:

PD – The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the remaining estimated life, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.

- 12-month PDs – This is the estimated probability of default occurring within the next 12 months (or over the remaining life of the financial instrument if that is less than 12 months). This is used to calculate 12-month ECLs.
- Lifetime PDs – This is the estimated probability of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is used to calculate lifetime for 'stage 2' and 'stage 3' exposures. PDs are limited to the maximum period of exposure required by IFRS 9.

EAD – The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

LGD – The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs

at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

To estimate expected credit loss for off balance sheet exposures, credit conversion factor (CCF) is usually computed. CCF is a modelled assumption which represents the proportion of any undrawn exposure that is expected to be drawn prior to a default event occurring. It is a factor that converts an off balance sheet exposure to its credit exposure equivalent. In modelling CCF, the Bank considers its account monitoring and payment processing policies including its ability to prevent further drawings during periods of increased credit risk. CCF is applied on the off balance sheet exposures to determine the EAD and the ECL impairment model for financial assets is applied on the EAD to determine the ECL on the off balance sheet exposures.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk considers information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires significant judgement.

Macroeconomic factors

The Bank relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as: GDP growth, unemployment rates, central bank base rates, crude oil prices, inflation rates and foreign exchange rates. The inputs and models used for calculating expected credit losses may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays may be made as temporary adjustments using expert credit judgement.

Multiple forward-looking scenarios

The Bank determines allowance for credit losses using three probability-weighted forward looking scenarios. The Bank considers both internal and external sources of information in order to achieve an unbiased measure of the scenarios used. The Bank prepares the scenarios using forecasts generated by credible sources such as Business Monitor International (BMI), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Nigeria Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and World Bank, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Financial Markets Dealers Quotation (FMDQ), and Trading Economics.

The Bank estimates three scenarios for each risk parameter (LGD, EAD, CCF and PD) – Normal, Upturn and Downturn, which in turn is used in the estimation of the multiple scenario ECLs. The ‘normal case’ represents the most likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Bank for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk

and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables, credit risk and credit losses.

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for exposures since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life from the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers borrower-specific quantitative and qualitative information without consideration of collateral, and the impact of forward-looking macroeconomic factors. The common assessments for SICR on retail and non-retail portfolios include macroeconomic outlook, management judgement, and delinquency and monitoring. Forward looking macroeconomic factors are a key component of the macroeconomic outlook. The importance and relevance of each specific macroeconomic factor depends on the type of product, characteristics of the financial instruments and the borrower and the geographical region.

The Bank adopts a multi factor approach in assessing changes in credit risk. This approach considers: Quantitative (primary), Qualitative (secondary) and Back stop indicators which are critical in allocating financial assets into stages.

The quantitative models considers deterioration in the credit rating of obligor/counterparty based on the Bank's internal rating system or External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) while qualitative factors considers information such as expected forbearance, restructuring, exposure classification by licensed credit bureau etc.

A backstop is typically used to ensure that in the (unlikely) event that the primary (quantitative) indicators do not change and there is no trigger from the secondary (qualitative) indicators, an account that has breached the 90 days past due criteria for SICR and 180 days past due criteria for default is transferred to stage 2 or stage 3 as the case may be except there is a reasonable and supportable evidence available without undue cost to rebut the presumption.

Definition of Default and Credit Impaired Financial Assets

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

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

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

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, loans that are more than 90 days past due are considered impaired except for certain specialized loans (Project Finance, Object Finance and Real Estate Loans as specified by the Central Bank of Nigeria) in which the bank has rebutted the 90 DPD presumptions in line with the CBN Prudential Guidelines.

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

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position Loan allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank

cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and

- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

vi. Write-off

The Bank writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, no reasonable expectation of recovery as set out in IFRS 9, paragraph 5.4.4. After a full evaluation of a non-performing exposure, in the event that either one or all of the following conditions apply, such exposure shall be recommended for write-off (either partially or in full):

- continued contact with the customer is impossible;
- recovery cost is expected to be higher than the outstanding debt;
- The bank's recovery method is foreclosing collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is reasonable expectation of recovering the balance in full.
- All credit facility write-offs shall require endorsement at the appropriate level, as defined by the Bank. Credit write-off approval shall be documented in writing and properly initialed by the approving authority. A write-off constitute a de-recognition event. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amount due. Whenever amounts are recovered on previously written-off credit exposures, such amount recovered is recognized as income on a cash basis only.

vii. 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

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

9. PROVISIONING FOR NON-PERFORMING CREDITS

The Central Bank of Nigeria, the regulatory body for Banks in the country has set out guidelines for computing prudential provision on performing and impaired risk assets. Any difference between the amounts calculated using the ECL model and the prudential provision is adjusted in the retained earnings of the bank thus:

- i. Where the ECL model impairment is less than the prudential provision, the difference is to be debited to the retained earnings reserve and a non-distributable regulatory reserve created.
- ii. Where the Prudential Provision is greater than the ECL impairment, the difference is credited back to the retained earnings from the non-distributable regulatory reserve to the extent of the amount previously recognized.

In line with the approved prudential requirements for banks and other financial institutions (which took effect on July 1, 2010), the nature and tenor of specialised loans will be key factors in providing for non-performing facilities. To this end, the loans of a PMB may be broken into three (3) main classes namely; mortgage loans, commercial real estate financing and other loans. The rules for calculating classification, treatment of income and provisioning are implemented as contained in the revised guidelines.

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with banks and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the bank in the management of its short term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

11. Trading Assets and Liabilities

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. Trading assets and liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized as part of net trading income in profit or loss.

12. Loans and Advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, other than investment securities that are not held for trading.

When the bank is the lessor in a lease agreement that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset to the lessee, the arrangement is classified as a finance

lease and a receivable equal to the net investment in the lease is recognized and presented within loans and advances.

When the bank purchases a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (reverse repo or stock borrowing), the arrangement is accounted for as a loan or advance, and the underlying asset is not recognized in the Bank's financial statements.

Subsequent to initial recognition loans and advances are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except when the bank recognizes the loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss.

13. Investment Securities

Subsequent to initial recognition investment securities are accounted for depending on their classification s either amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Investment securities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, if:

- They are held within a business model with an objective to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest; and
- They have not been designated previously as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The bank elects to present changes in fair value of certain investments in equity instruments held for strategic purposes in other comprehensive income. The election is irrevocable and is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis at initial recognition.

14. Property and equipment

i. Recognition and Measurement

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

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition or their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs. Cost also may include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property and

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

When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of property and equipment, and is recognized in other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

ii. Reclassification to Investment Property

When the use of property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is re-measured to fair value and reclassified as investment property. Any gain arising on re-measurement is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, with any remaining gain recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in revaluation reserve in equity. Any loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

iii. Subsequent costs

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

iv. Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current years are as follows:

- Building 99 years
- Plant & machinery 10 years
- Leasehold Improvement 5 years
- Furniture & Fittings 5 years
- Computer and Office Equipment 5 years
- Motor Vehicles 5 years

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

v. De-recognition

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

15. Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognized in profit or loss as part of other revenue. When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

16. Intangible Assets (Computer Software)

Software

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

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful life of software is three to five years.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

17. Leased Assets – Lessee

Leases in terms of which the bank assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal

to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Other leases are operating leases and are not recognized in the Bank's statement of financial position.

18. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the bank's non-financial assets, inclusive of investment property and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its Cash Generating Unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash generating unit.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating unit.

The bank's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows and are utilized by more than one cash generating unit. Corporate assets are allocated to cash generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the cash generating unit to which the corporate asset is allocated.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the cash generating unit on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods (on assets other than good will) 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 amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

19. Deposits, Debt Securities Issued and Subordinated Liabilities

Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities are the bank's sources of debt funding. When the bank sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to repurchase

the asset (or a similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (repo or stock lending), the arrangement is accounted for as a deposit, and the underlying asset continues to be recognized in the bank's financial statements.

The bank classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. The bank's convertible preference shares are classified as equity. Subsequent to initial recognition deposits, debts securities issued and subordinated liabilities are measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method, except where the bank designates liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

When the bank designates a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of change in the fair value of such liability that is attributable to its changes in credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income. At inception of a financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the bank assesses whether presentation of the amount of change in the fair value of the liability that is attributable to credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The assessment is first made qualitatively, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, as to whether there is an economic relationship between the characteristics of the liability and the characteristics of another financial instrument that would cause such an accounting mismatch. No such mismatch has been identified in respect of the financial liabilities entered into by the bank and therefore no further detailed analysis has been required.

20. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for restructuring is recognized when the bank has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating losses are not provided for.

21. Financial Guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee liabilities are recognized initially at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortized over the life of the financial guarantee. The financial guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortized amount and the present value of any expected payment when a payment under the guarantee has become probable. Financial guarantees are included within other liabilities.

22. Employee Benefits

i. Defined Contribution Plans

The bank makes use of defined contribution plans.

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Employees contribute 8% of their basic, housing and transport allowances while the Bank contributes 10% of the same. The total contribution is remitted to the Retirement Savings Accounts of the employees in line with Pension Reform Act 2004 (as amended). Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that are due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value at the reporting date.

ii. Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the bank is committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized if the bank has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the end of the reporting date, then they are discounted at their present value.

iii. Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

23. Share Capital and Reserves

i. Ordinary Share Capital

The Bank has issued ordinary shares that are classified as equity instruments.

ii. Share Premium

This represents the excess of the proceeds from the issue of shares over the nominal value (par value) of the share.

iii. Convertible Preference Shares

The Bank classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. The bank's convertible preference shares are not redeemable by holders. Accordingly, they are presented as a component of issued capital within equity.

iv. Share Issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments. Other costs are applied against the Bank's Share Premium Reserves.

24. Earnings per Share

The bank presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the 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, which comprise issued and fully paid convertible preference shares.

25. Non-Current Assets Held for sale

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible asset classified as Held for sale are not depreciated or amortized. The Bank recognizes all impairment losses for any initial or subsequent write down of the asset to fair value less cost to sell, a gain is recognized in any subsequent increase in fair value less cost to sell of an asset held for sale, up to the cumulative impairment loss that has been recognized. A gain or loss not previously recognized by the date of the sale of a non-current asset shall be recognized at the date of de-recognition. An impairment loss recognized will reduce the carrying amount of the non-current asset held for sale.

26. Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activity from which it can incur expenses and earn revenues and expenses including those that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Bank's Management Committee to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which specific information is available.

27. Levies.

A levy is an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits that is imposed by governments on entities in accordance with legislation (i.e. laws and/or regulations), other than:

- Those outflows of resources that are within the scope of other Standards (such as income taxes that are within the scope of IAS 12 Income Taxes);
- Fines or other penalties that are imposed for breaches of the legislation

The Bank recognizes a levy when the obligating event that gives rise to a liability as identified by the legislation, occurs. This triggers the obligation to pay the levy and recognize the expense for the period.

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5 Segment Information

Segment information is based on geographical segments or business segments as primary reporting segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products and/or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

The operating results of segments are monitored separately with the aim of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profits and losses which in certain respects are measured differently from operating profits or losses in the financial statements. Reliance is placed primarily on growth in Deposit, Loans and Profit before taxes as measures of performance.

All transactions between segments are conducted on an arms length basis; the internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments are reflected in the performance of each segment units.

The activities of the segments are centrally financed, thus the cash flow is presented in the statement of cash flows for the whole entity.

The Bank's operations are in Nigeria only and thus operates in just one geographical segment. The risks and reward of carrying on business in different locations in Nigeria for the purpose of these financial statements are considered equitable.

The Bank is also engaged in one major line of business which is Mortgage Banking hence all its results are mortgage related.

Net Impact on Cash flow.	(58,457,273)	(303,211,029)
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IFRS 9 permits that a financial instrument, which is considered to have low credit risk on the reporting date, needs not be assessed for significant increase in credit risk since its initial recognition. CBN expects OFIs to exercise this simplification in limited circumstances. Accordingly, the Bank has used this simplification for only risk free and gilt edged securities. Hence no ECL allowance is recognized for Nigeria Treasury Bills held at amortised cost

Analysis by Maturity

Current

Held at Amortised Cost

Non Current

Held at Amortised Cost

FVOCI

31 DECEMBER 2023	31 DECEMBER 2022
115,456,712	179,526,277
115,456,712	179,526,277
375,499,998	375,499,998
375,499,998	555,026,275

20 Other assets

Prepayments

Stationery stocks

Other stocks

Account receivables

Other debit balances

Less:

Allowance for impairment on other assets

31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
24,942,258	26,969,707
1,002,451	1,107,882
6,509,432	7,080,484
237,364,766	319,224,308
32,332,952	26,639,742
302,151,859	381,022,123
(188,000)	(188,000)
301,963,859	380,834,123

Analysis by Maturity

Current

Non-Current

302,151,859	381,022,123
-	-
302,151,859	381,022,123

NOTE 2: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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NOTE 21

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023	LAND	BUILDINGS	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	PLANT & MACHINERY	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	FURNITURE & FITTINGS	MOTOR VEHICLES	TOTAL
COST	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
As at 1/1/2023	235,315,028	2,877,092,047	80,931,465	30,138,304	237,006,894	70,686,102	152,240,000	3,683,409,841
Addition	-	0	3,769,000	0	28,965,313	1,137,999	651,000	34,523,313
Disposal 2023	-	-	-	-	4,008,062	-	-	-
As at 31/12/2023	235,315,028	2,877,092,047	84,700,465	30,138,304	261,964,145	71,824,102	152,891,000	3,713,925,091
DEPRECIATION								
As at 1/1/2023	-	572,423,983	56,337,037	15,257,017	201,610,228	55,655,725	102,174,456	1,003,458,446
Disposal effect for 2023	-	16,229,643	20,311,401	1,486,132	14,371,376	4,806,193	19,711,079	76,915,824
Charge for the year	-	599,620,964	65,681,101	16,743,148	212,485,557	60,461,918	121,885,535	1,076,878,223
As at 31/12/2023	-	1,188,273,590	142,729,539	33,486,297	434,571,161	121,323,836	243,696,670	2,176,060,893
CARRYING VALUE								
31/12/2023	235,315,028	2,777,471,083	19,019,364	13,395,156	49,478,588	11,362,184	31,005,465	2,637,046,868
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022								
COST	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
As at 1/1/2022	235,315,028	2,872,775,672	66,276,378	30,066,304	217,810,569	69,983,102	152,240,000	3,644,467,054
Addition	-	4,316,375	14,655,087	72,000	19,196,325	703,000	-	38,942,787
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31/12/2022	235,315,028	2,877,092,047	80,931,465	30,138,304	237,006,894	70,686,102	152,240,000	3,683,409,841
DEPRECIATION								
As at 1/1/2022	-	541,806,581	46,696,321	13,273,041	187,950,704	50,564,641	82,897,377	923,188,665
Charge for the year	-	30,617,402	9,640,716	1,983,976	13,659,524	5,091,084	19,277,079	80,269,781
Disposal effect for 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31/12/2022	-	572,423,983	56,337,037	15,257,017	201,610,228	55,655,725	102,174,456	1,003,458,446
CARRYING VALUE								
31/12/2022	235,315,028	2,304,668,064	24,594,428	14,881,287	35,396,666	15,030,377	50,065,544	2,679,951,395

The Head Office building at 11, Kaura Namoda Street Area 3 and the Mararaba Branch Office, Keffi Express Road, Karu, Nasarawa State were revalued on 15 June, 2013 and 23 June, 2013 respectively from the carrying value of N2,166,710 to 2,648,792,623 by both Messrs Shola Abeji and Partners and Uche Ezeigwu & Co. The Lagos building has not been revalued.

Valuation of the properties were carried out based on OPEN MARKET APPROACH, that is, the price which the interest subsisting in the subject property might reasonably be expected to realize in a sale by private treaty, that is, a situation where a willing and well informed buyer and seller bargain under no restrictive terms.

All loans from the Federal Mortgage Bank are temporarily secured by C of O of the Corporate Head Office. Building which is valued at N2.2 billion. Submitted title documents to properties financed are used to reduce the encumbrance on the Bank's property.

There are no capital commitment in respect of any Property, Plan & Investment for the period (2022 - nil)

There are no impairment loss on any Property and Investment during the period (2022 - nil)

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	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
22 Intangible assets		
Purchased Software		
a Cost		
Balance at 1 January	83,056,943	72,546,943
Additions	3,021,250	10,510,000
Balance at 31 December	86,078,193	83,056,943
b Amortisation and Impairments		
Balance at 1 January	57,647,205	48,402,649
Charge for the year	9,465,181	9,244,555
Balance at 31 December	67,112,385	57,647,205
Carrying Amounts	18,965,807	25,409,738
23 Deferred tax		
Deferred tax assets	15,000,000	30,000,000
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
	15,000,000	30,000,000
The movement on the deferred tax payable account during the year was as follows:		
Property, Plant & Equipment	1,666,337,786	1,665,199,787
Tax loss carried forward	1,878,226,443	1,778,226,443
Others	-	-
	211,888,656	113,026,656
Unrecognized deferred tax	(196,888,656)	(83,026,656)
deferred tax assets at 31 December	15,000,000	30,000,000
Deferred tax of the full amount was not recognised in the financial statements. The amount recognised was limited to management's best estimate of the amount that is expected to be recovered through future profitability. The remaining balance will be written off within three Years against profits in future.		
	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
24 Non Current Assets Held for sale		
At 1 January	8,865,000	23,031,000
Disposals	(8,865,000)	(14,166,000)
	-	8,865,000
Less Impairment	-	-
At 31 December	-	8,865,000
	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
25 Due to customers		
a Analysis by type		
Demand	2,267,937,771	1,853,183,910
Savings (Mortgage and Others)	659,559,470	698,915,235
Time and Call	1,470,056,227	675,320,452
Interest payable	16,757,940	4,797,015
	4,414,311,408	3,232,216,612
Analysed into:		
Current	2,681,657,424	1,681,657,424
Non current	1,732,653,984	1,550,559,188
	4,414,311,408	3,232,216,612

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
26 Debt issued and other borrowed funds		
a Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria	3,357,319,438	3,304,466,970
b Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company Plc	1,998,015,994	1,986,180,212
c Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN)	1,738,540,933	127,777,778
	7,093,876,365	5,418,424,959
a Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria		
Balance at 1 January	3,304,466,970	2,931,169,356
Additions	269,300,000	564,395,000
Refunds	-	36,700,000
Payments	(216,447,532)	(227,797,387)
Balance at 31 December	3,357,319,438	3,304,466,970

The balance on the FMBN on lending account represents balance owed to the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria for amounts disbursed to the Bank for on lending for duly prequalified and approved National Housing Fund beneficiaries.

At the reporting date, the Bank had received a total of 152 batches (2022- 138 Batches) of the National Housing Fund loans for beneficiaries for which repayment is constantly being made on a monthly basis. All loan from FMBN are temporarily secured with the Head Office Building of the Bank

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
b Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company Plc		
Balance at 1 January	1,986,180,212	1,634,539,711
Additions (Principal+ Accrued Interest)	110,763,155	400,000,000
Payments	(98,927,373)	(48,359,499)
Balance at 31 December	1,998,015,994	1,986,180,212

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
c Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN)		
Fund	2,127,777,778	194,444,444.44
Repayment	(389,236,845)	(66,666,666.72)
	1,738,540,933	127,777,777.72

Analysed into:

Current

Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company Plc
DBN

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria	185,385,429	138,868,873
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company Plc	79,976,280	79,327,917
DBN	733,333,327	66,666,666
	998,695,036	284,863,457

Non Current

Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company Plc
DBN

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria	3,171,934,009	3,165,598,097
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company Plc	1,918,039,714	1,906,852,295
DBN	1,005,207,606	61,111,112
	6,095,181,329	5,133,561,503

27 Current tax liabilities

Balance at 1 January
Tax provision for the year
Payments made on-account during the year
Balance at 31 December

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Balance at 1 January	130,778,082	72,753,800
Tax provision for the year	117,610,124	128,134,776
Payments made on-account during the year	(119,004,494)	(70,110,494)
Balance at 31 December	129,383,712	130,778,082

28 Other liabilities

Provisions and accruals
Sundry Creditors
Unclaimed Dividend
Other Payables
Rent Received in Advance
Pension Payable (See 29)

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Provisions and accruals	6,500,000	5,500,000
Sundry Creditors	11,819,029	2,587,779
Unclaimed Dividend	4,752,813	4,752,813
Other Payables	1,117,941,915	795,585,096
Rent Received in Advance	11,985,062	27,764,309
Pension Payable (See 29)	192,877	158,932
	1,153,191,696	836,348,929

Other liabilities are analysed into:

Current
Non Current

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Current	807,234,187	585,444,250
Non Current	345,957,509	250,904,679
	1,153,191,696	836,348,929

29 Pension Payable

The Bank maintains an in house gratuity scheme for its staff that have stayed in employment for up to five years and above. This gratuity is paid when the staff leaves the employment of the Bank due to reasons other than dismissal. The liability of the Bank in respect of the gratuity scheme as at 31/12/23 has been estimated and adequate provision made in the financial statements and is included in other payables.

There is no further liability on the Bank in respect of employee retirement benefits once contributions have been remitted to Pension Fund Administrators and gratuity paid to qualified employees. The Bank does not pay employees lifetime pension.

The total amount of N1.84m represents contributions paid to these plans by the Bank. The balance of N192,877 as at 31/12/2023 (2022 - N159,288) represents unremitted contributions for staff from previous year

Defined contribution plan

	31 DECEMBER 2023	31 DECEMBER 2022
Opening defined contribution obligation	158,932	159,288
Contribution for the period	20,446,042	16,662,577
Payment to fund administrators	(20,412,096)	(16,662,577)
	<u>192,877</u>	<u>158,932</u>

30 SHARE CAPITAL Ordinary shares

b Issued and fully paid:

	31 DECEMBER 2023	31 DECEMBER 2022
At 1 January	2,085,222,860	2,085,222,860
4,170,445,720 ordinary shares of 50k each	<u>2,085,222,860</u>	<u>2,085,222,860</u>

31 Preference Shares

	31 DECEMBER 2023	31 DECEMBER 2022
7% 600,000,000 Irredeemable Convertible Preference Shares of N1.00 each	<u>600,000,000</u>	<u>600,000,000</u>

In 2013, the company issued 7% irredeemable preference shares of N1.00 each. The instrument was classified as equity having satisfied all the requirements under IAS 32 which states inter alia: A financial instrument is an equity if:

- The instrument includes no structural obligation to deliver cash or another financial assets to the investing entity.
- The instrument can be settled in the issuer's own equity.

The preference share is non cumulative, convertible and shall rank for dividend before ordinary shares of which dividend payment shall be from the Bank's profit after tax and all statutory and regulatory appropriations.

32 SHARE PREMIUM

	31 DECEMBER 2023 N	31 DECEMBER 2022 N
Balance at 1 January	1,227,369,465	1,227,369,465
Additions	-	-
Balance at 31 December	<u>1,227,369,465</u>	<u>1,227,369,465</u>

33 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments recorded at fair value

The following is a description of how fair values are determined for financial instruments that are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques. These incorporate the bank's estimate of assumptions that a market participant would make when valuing the instruments.

Financial investments – available for sale

Available for sale financial assets valued using valuation techniques or pricing models primarily consist of unquoted equities.

These assets are valued using models that use both observable and un-observable data.

The un-observable inputs to the models include assumptions regarding the future financial performance of the investee, its risk profile, and economic assumptions regarding the industry and geographical jurisdiction in which the investee operates.

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

31-Dec-22	Level 1 N	Level 1 N	Level 3 N	Total N
FVOCI_NMRC	-	370,499,998	-	370,499,998
FVOCI_MWFL	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>375,499,998</u>
31-Dec-21	Level 1 N	Level 1 N	Level 3 N	Total N
FVOCI_NMRC	-	370,499,998	-	370,499,998
FVOCI_MWFL	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>375,499,998</u>

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc 2023 Annual Report and Accounts Notes to the financial statements

34 Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the bank's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the financial statements. This table does not include the fair values of non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities.

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Carrying amount N	Fair value N	Carrying amount N	Fair value N
Financial assets				
Cash and balances with central bank	107,297,286	107,297,286	134,698,431	134,698,431
Due from banks	1,668,775,406	1,668,775,406	651,209,367	651,209,367
Loans and advances to customers	15,357,898,363	15,357,898,363	12,256,381,609	12,256,381,609
	17,133,971,055	17,133,971,055	13,042,289,407	13,042,289,407
Financial investments	172,640,212	172,640,212	231,097,485	231,097,485
	17,306,611,267	17,306,611,267	13,273,386,892	13,273,386,892
Financial liabilities				
Due to customers	4,414,311,408	4,414,311,408	3,232,216,612	3,232,216,612
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	7,093,876,365	7,093,876,365	5,418,424,959	5,418,424,959
	11,508,187,773	11,508,187,773	8,650,641,571	8,650,641,571

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments which are not already recorded at fair value in the financial statements:

i Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short term maturity (0-12months) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits, and savings accounts without a specific maturity.

ii Fixed rate financial instruments

The fair value of fixed rate financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost are estimated by comparing market interest rates when they were first recognised with current market rates for similar financial instruments.

iii Fair Value of financial assets attributable to changes in credit risk.

In respect of any net gain on Available for Sale Financial Assets (Debt Securities), recognised in equity, the fair value changes are attributable to changes in market interest rate and not the credit risk of the issuer.

RISK MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES

A. INTRODUCTION

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank's Plc. (ITMB) or the "Bank" activities are the provision of both residential, commercial mortgage loans and real estate construction finance that involves taking risks. The challenge is to manage these risks as much as possible and reduce their impact. The increasing complexities of transactions, the sophistication of customers and branch expansion, business growth and the uncertainties in the operating environment have made it necessary to use risk management as an important basis for taking strategic and business decisions.

The Bank has a robust risk culture and embrace the best practice in Enterprise wide Risk Management (ERM), which aligns people, strategy, policies, processes, technology and business intelligence in order to evaluate, manage and optimize the opportunities and threats it may face in its efforts to maximize sustainable stakeholders' value within its defined risk appetite.

To continually sustain this strong risk culture, the Bank implements its ERM as a process driven by the Board of Directors, Management and other personnel, across the enterprise, to identify potential events that may affect the entity, and manage risk to be within its risk appetite, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the entity's objectives.

This involves the application of risk management principles and processes in every business activity to determine potential threats, and adopt appropriate control measures and to contain risks in achieving the cherished objectives.

The Bank has recognized its major risk areas to include Credit, Operational, Information Technology, Market and Liquidity Risks. Risk identification in these areas is carried out by the relevant risk owners, in collaboration with the Enterprise Risk Management.

B. RISK MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

The Bank's risk management philosophy describes its attitude to risk taking. It is the driving force behind all the decisions made in the conduct of business activities and operations from a risk perspective.

This philosophy is further cascaded into working statements through the following risk principles:

- The Bank's decisions will be based on careful analysis of its operating environment as well as the implications of the identified risks to the achievement of its strategic goals.
- The Bank will not take any action that will compromise its integrity
- Risk control will serve to enhance the achievement of strategic objectives.
- The Bank will always comply with all government regulations and continually espouse global best practice.
- Risk management will form a key part of the Bank's strategy setting process
- The Bank will only assume risks that fall within its risk appetite with appropriate returns.
- The Bank shall adhere to the risk management cycle of identifying, measuring, controlling and

reporting risks.

- The Bank shall continually review its activities to determine the level of inherent risks and deploy appropriate risk responses at all time.

RISK APPETITE

ITMB's risk appetite describes the quantum of risk that it would assume in pursuit of its business objectives at any point in time. The Bank's risk appetite is defined at the quantitative and qualitative levels. The quantitative approach is based on earnings at risk methodology, which reflects credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The Bank defines its risk appetite quantitatively at two levels: enterprise level and business/support unit level.

The bank recognizes that there are inherent risks associated with the pursuit of growth opportunities in achieving its strategic objectives. While the risk philosophy articulates how inherent risks are considered when making decisions, the Board and Management of the bank determine the risks that are acceptable based on its capabilities in terms of people, capital and technology.

RISK APPETITE STATEMENT

This statement of Risk Appetite seeks to identify and formally communicate the strategies for the effective management of the key drivers of value in the attainment of the key strategies outlined in ITMB's corporate strategy plan. The Board of Directors has categorized the Risk Appetite into the following:

- **Low**
- **Moderate**
- **Above Average**
- **High**

ITMB would accept all moderate risk in every activity it undertakes to achieve its strategic objectives. The Bank sets tolerance limits for identified key risk indicators ("KRIs"), which serve as proxies for the risk appetite for each risk area and business/support unit. Tolerance levels for KRIs are jointly defined and agreed upon by the business/support units and are subject to annual reviews. The criteria used in estimating the materiality of each activity is based on the following:

- The strategic importance of the activity and business unit;
- The contribution of the activity to the total assets of the Bank, sub-bank or segment within the Bank;
- The net income of the activity or business unit; and
- The risk inherent in the activity or business unit.

The Bank defines its risk appetite qualitatively by considering the non-measurable risks (risks that are difficult to quantify). Identified risk factors include:

- Capital Adequacy
- Earnings Growth (Profit Before Tax)
- Earnings Quality (Net Interest Margin)
- Return on Asset
- Issuer Debt Rating
- Return on Equity
- Cost-to-Income
- Asset quality (Non-Performing Loan) and Coverage,
- Liquidity and Coverage Ratio
- Risk Asset Funding
- Obligor and Sector Concentration
- Staff Attrition

Risk Tolerance

To achieve the desired impact of the risk appetite statement across all business divisions, the bank defined the risk tolerances applicable to the risk factors for measurement and monitoring purposes to enhance decision making. The tolerances are measured via a three-leg limit system which measures an extreme upper region signifying high risk or unacceptable risk level, a middle range region known as trigger point and a lower region signifying a low risk or acceptable risk level. These classifications establish the acceptable levels of variation relative to the bank's desired objective.

The set risk tolerances levels are subject to the approval of the Board of Directors and can be changed when there are compelling regulatory or operating factors.

The risk tolerance limits are monitored periodically using a dashboard which estimates the status of each risk factor. The result of the dashboard is made available to the Management and Board of Directors for decision making.

c. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Bank's Risk Management Framework is built on a well-defined organizational structure and established policies to guide in the function of identifying, analyzing, managing and monitoring the various risks inherent in the business as well as setting appropriate risk limits and controls to align the risks with the strategic objectives.

The risk management policies are subject to review at least once a year. However more frequent reviews may be conducted at the instance of the Board, when changes in laws, regulations, market conditions or the Bank's activities are material enough to impact on the continued adoption of the

existing policies. The Bank, through its trainings and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined, engaging and controlled environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

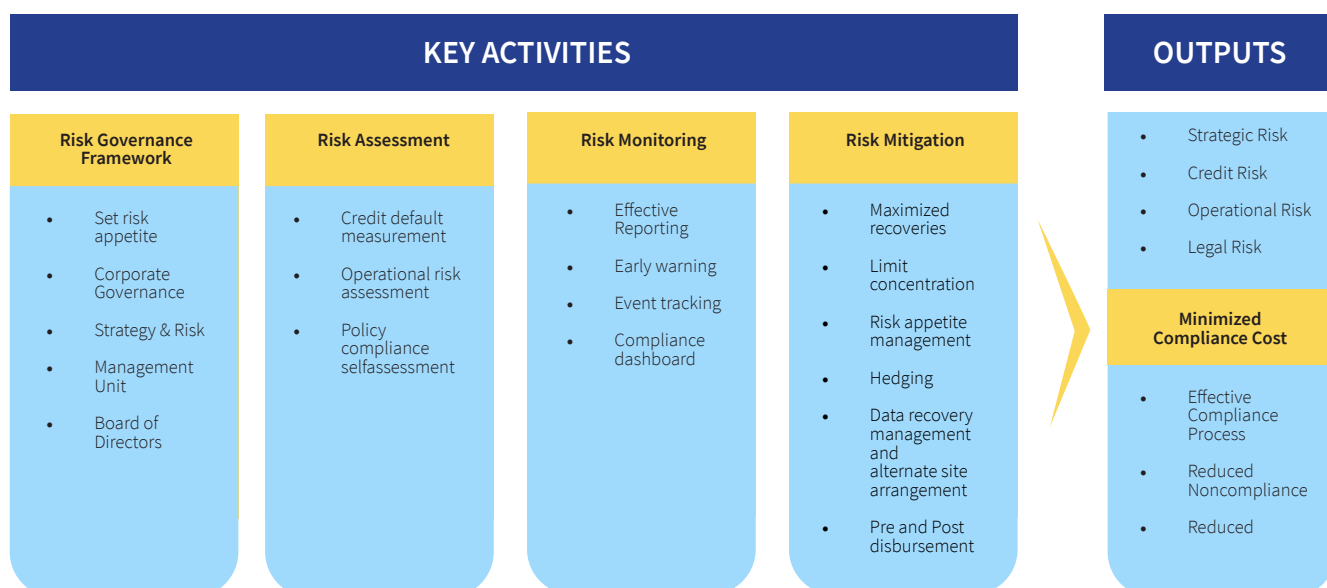
The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment of the Bank's Risk Management framework and exercises its oversight function over all the Bank's prevalent risks via its various committees; Board Risk Committee, Board Credit Committee, and Board Audit Committee. These committees are responsible for developing and monitoring risk policies in their specific areas and report regularly to the Board of Directors. All Board committees have both executive and non-executive members.

The Board Committees are assisted by the various Management Committees in identifying and assessing risks arising from day to day activities of the Bank.

ITMB PLC adopts an enterprise wide integrated approach to risk management. The key objectives are as follows:

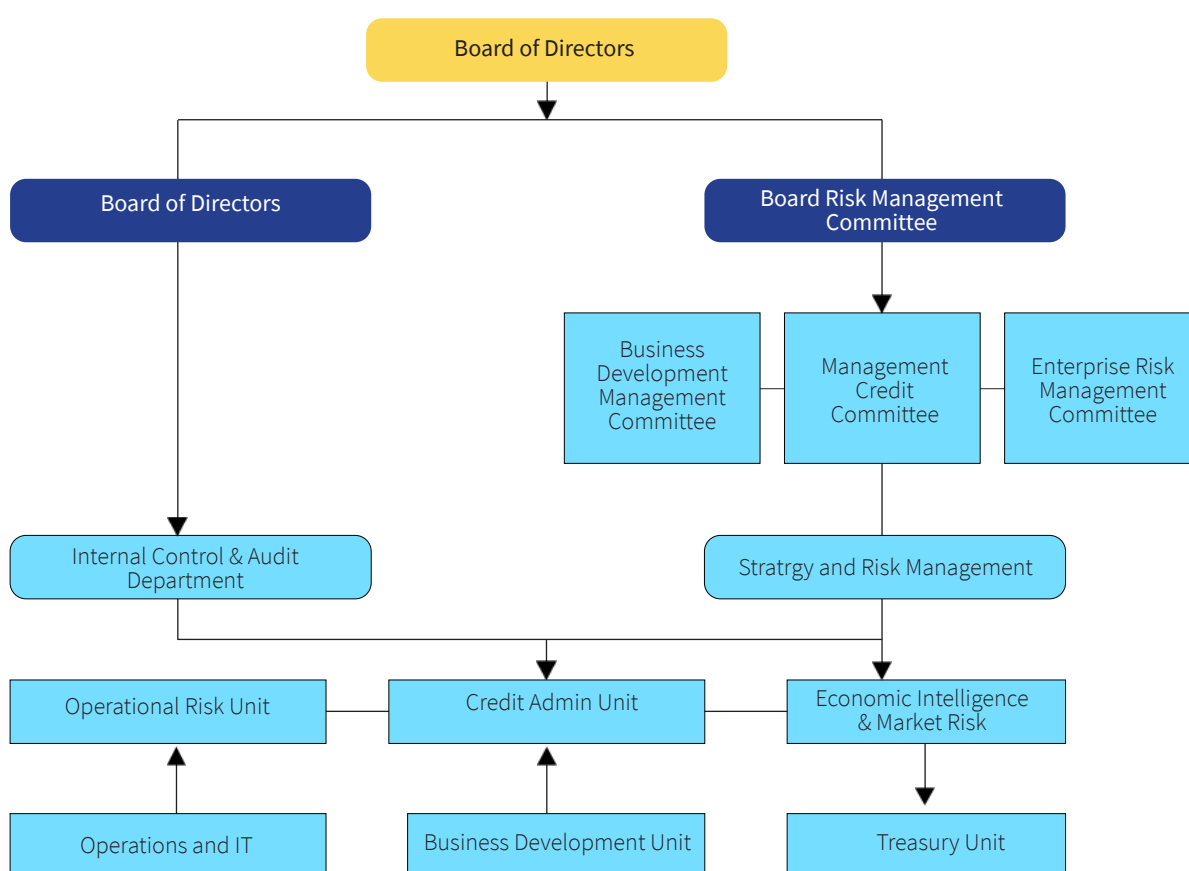
- To meet and exceed best practice global standards by adhering to the principle of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework as adopted by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN);
- To ensure sustainable profitability and enterprise value protection by maintaining growth within appropriate risk-control boundaries; and
- To enhance corporate governance by involving the Board and Senior Management in setting the tone for the risk

The key elements of the ERM framework are intended to enhance risk identification, measurement, control and reporting. These are diagrammatically represented as follows:



The Bank's risk management framework deals with the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, Board Committees, Management and various departments. The risk management governance structure ensures that the Board of Directors has oversight functions through its standing Board Committees each of which has a charter that clearly defines its purpose, composition and structure, frequency of meetings, duties and reporting lines to the Board.

In line with best practice, the Chairman of the Board does not sit on any of the Board Committees. The day-to-day risk management function in ITMB is effectively anchored through the machinery of subsisting risk management governance structures as depicted in the following table.



Board of Directors

Board of Directors representing the interests of all stakeholders, has the ultimate responsibility for risk management. The Board monitors the risk governance and compliance process through its committees. The Audit Committee provides oversight on the systems of internal control, financial reporting and compliance. The Board Credit Committee (“BCC”) reviews the credit policies and approves all loans above the defined limits for executive management. The Board Risk Management Committee (the “BRMC”) sets the Banks risk philosophy, policies and strategies and provides guidance on the various risks faced by the Bank and how they can be managed. The Board’s risk control functions are supported by the Risk Management Department (the “RMD”) which helps the Board develop and implement various risk strategies. The RMD manages all risks (market, liquidity and credit risks), operational risks, as well as strategic and reputational risks. The RMD, which reports to the BRC it is responsible for risk management the Bank and also provide information to the BRC on a regular basis for risk review.

The Roles and Responsibilities of the BRMC are:

- To effectively coordinate the efforts of Risk Committees to provide an integrated view of risks faced by the Bank to the BOD at regular intervals and to effectively implement the BOD’s strategy for risk management.
- Take decisions and provide guidance/ mandates to risk committees and relevant functions of the firm on management of risks.
- Make suitable recommendations to the BOD as it deems fit and examine any other matters referred to it by the BOD.
- BRMC will review issues raised by Internal Audit that impact risk management and make suitable recommendations to the BOD.
- The Committee, by virtue of powers delegated to it by the BOD, will approve any changes in risk policies. The necessity for changes to the policy shall be due to genuine reasons such as regulatory changes and unexpected changes in business scenario. Changes to the policy approved by BRMC have to be ratified by the BOD within an acceptable timeframe set by the BOD.
- Approval of exceptions to the risk policies upon thorough enquiry into circumstances leading to exceptions, nature, size and genuineness of exceptions. Repetition of exceptions of similar nature should lead to changes in the policy of risk management nature. Repeated instances of similar exceptions should be handled through changes in the policies rather than approved as exceptions.

Board Credit Committee (BCC)

The Board Credit Committee is charged with the responsibility of evaluating and or approving all credits beyond the powers of the Management and below the powers of the Board. The following are some of the responsibilities of the Committee:

- Evaluating and approving all credits within its powers as delegated by the Board;
- Evaluating and recommending all credits beyond its powers to the Board;
- Review of credit portfolio in line with set objectives.
- Review of classification of Advances of the Bank based on Prudential guidelines on quarterly basis;
- Approving the restructuring and rescheduling of credit facilities within its powers;
- Write-off and grant of waivers within powers delegated by the Board; and
- Periodic review of Credit Manuals and Guidelines.

Risk Management Committee (RMC)

This committee consists of MD/CEO, Head Strategy and Risk Management, Head Compliance and internal control, Group Head, Finance and Treasury, Group Head Operations and Information technology and Group Head Business Development. Its roles and responsibilities are to:

- Address all categories of key risks, and their components, to which the Bank is exposed;
- Manage significant/material risk exposures (individually or in the aggregate) at a much higher level than the individual business units;
- Place the interests of what is best for the Bank ahead of individual business unit interests;
- Provide for and champion enterprise-wide risk management (as earlier defined) and achievement of ITMB's risk philosophy, culture and objectives;
- Provide for consolidated supervision of the Bank's different activities and legal entities, alliances and joint ventures;
- Oversee the establishment of a formal written policy on ITMB's overall risk management framework. The policy shall define risks and risk limits that are acceptable to ITMB.
- Ensure compliance with established policy through periodic review of reports provided by the risk management unit, internal auditors, external auditors and the regulatory authorities;
- Approve the appointment of qualified officers for the risk management function;
- Oversee the management of all other risks in the Bank except market risk, investment risk, operational risk and liquidity risks;
- Evaluate the adequacy of ITMB's risk management systems and the adequacy of the Bank's control environment with management, and the internal and external auditors;
- Evaluate ITMB's risk profile, develop action plans to manage risks, and monitor progress against plan;
- Approve the provision of risk management services by external service providers;
- Review risk reports for presentation to the Board and/or Board committees;
- Develop policies and procedures for identifying, measuring, controlling, monitoring and reporting risk;
- Review risk reports on a regular and timely basis; Provide all reports required by the Board and its committees for the effective performance of their risk management oversight functions;
- Ensure that adequate policies are in place to manage and mitigate the adverse effects of

business and control risks in its operations and accommodate major changes in internal or external factors;

- Provide for formal interaction between business units and the sharing of specialized knowledge/ research for the mutual benefit of all and the promotion of risk management and corporate governance; and
- Provide assurance to shareholders, policy holders, investors, rating agencies, analysts, regulators and others that sound corporate governance and effective risk management prevail throughout the organization.
- Champion the implementation of the enterprise-wide risk management framework across ITMB for the management of risks namely market risk, reputational risk, legal and compliance risk, credit risk, investment risk and operational risk etc. Given the need for integration of risks, HRM would play a significant role in coordinating the efforts of risk committees leading towards risk aggregation;
- Develop risk policies, principles, process and reporting standards that define ITMB's risk strategy and appetite in line with ITMB's overall business objectives;
- Ensure that controls, skills and systems are in place to enable compliance with ITMB's policies and standards;
- Ensure that processes are in place to facilitate the identification, measurement, controlling, monitoring and reporting of risks in ITMB;
- Establish an integrated risk management framework for all aspects of risks across the Bank.

Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

The Bank has an independent senior executive with responsibility for the risk management function. The CRO is responsible for the ERM framework, the underlying policies, major procedures, risk reporting, and overall management of the framework. Managing and controlling risk is the responsibility of line or business unit personnel. The CRO will work with business unit managers to establish effective risk management practices. Each business function within an institution is accountable for risk management. Business units need to have resident expertise on the processes performed while ERM provides the operating framework. Other CRO responsibilities includes:

- Establishing ERM policies.
- Overseeing the development of entity-wide and specific business unit risk tolerance thresholds.
- Recommending or evaluating corrective actions.
- Managing the activities of the ERM function.
- Evaluating ERM personnel

Risk Management Department and their Key Functions

Credit Monitoring Unit (CMU)

Credit monitoring runs as a separate unit of risk management to improve oversight of loan performance. Its primary function is to continuously monitor the bank's loan portfolio to ensure

ongoing portfolio performance and achievement of portfolio quality targets. CMU's responsibilities include:

- Evaluating performance of credits to ensure that they are managed in accordance with the dynamics, terms and conditions of their approval.
- Identify exceptions which may prevent the loan from being paid in a timely manner
- Take proactive steps to ensure follow up on accounts showing signs of delinquency
- Monthly review and classification of Risk Assets portfolio in line with the provisions of the Prudential Guidelines.
- Reviewing the Bank's credit process; identifying credit process lapses and recommending corrective measures.
- Monitoring and ensuring compliance with the Credit and Monetary Policy Guidelines as well as the Bank's portfolio plans.
- Evaluating and recommending of disbursement of approved credits.
- Approving requests for the release of security documents.
- Executes the Assets Remediation functions which
- Reviewing and certifying all credit requests before approval by the relevant approving authorities.
- Reviewing issues affecting credit process efficiency and/or effectiveness.
- Reviewing and recommending changes to the risk assets pricing policy.
- Issuing of credit circulars approved by Management.
- Appraising and recommending the appointment of professional service agents such as Estate Valuers.
- Compiling data for the measurement of credit risk for the Bank.
- Listing and reviewing of credit events for consideration in Credit Risk Assessment.
- Preparing monthly portfolio credit risk ratings and limits reports showing Risks and Rewards.
- Ensure appropriate pricing of risk assets.
- Compliance with the Bank's risk appetite definitions and RAAC.
- Coordinating recovery efforts on accounts in lost category and initiate recovery plans.
- Processing of interest waivers and write-off requests in respect of accounts classified Lost.
- Liaise with Legal Services Department on accounts under recovery.
- Processing restructuring/workout arrangement of lost credits.
- Monthly review and rendition of reports on non performing accounts.

Compliance Department

These functions among others are to:

- Ensure compliance with regulatory laws, policies and circulars
- Ensure compliance with anti-money laundering laws
- Prepare anti-money laundering returns to NFIU and other Regulatory Bodies

- Ensure compliance with Know-Your-Customers (KYC) regulations
- Ensure compliance with the Bank's approved policies and procedures
- Report exceptions promptly to Management for appropriate action.
- Provide Management with processed information or statistics about trend of exceptions and events for strategic decision making e.g. for policy review.
- Provide information for Operational Risk Management.
- Monitor compliance to the whistle blowing policy

Legal Services Department (LSD)

The LSD responsibilities shall include:

- Vetting of security documents for disbursement of approved credits.
- Providing opinion as to legal suitability of security arrangement for approved credits.
- Appointment and monitoring of Solicitors engaged by the Bank for perfection of securities, recovery of loans, litigations, searches etc.
- Provide technical support in identifying and managing exposure to legal risks.
- Conducting searches at State Land Registries and the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)
- Preparing and vetting of all credit- related Agreements/Contracts to be entered into by the Bank.

Corporate Communication

This Department principally champions the management of the Bank's exposure to reputational risk. It is responsible for providing technical support for Management in managing the Bank's brand capital.

Internal Control Environment

The Bank creates a strong and efficient internal control environment through the implementation of the following policies:-

1. Continuous Audit Function
2. Segregation of Duties
3. Dual or Multi-level Controls
4. System Control of Processes
5. Independence checks of back Office functions
6. Independent Review of Risk Management
7. Data Validation and provision
8. Documented Roles of Units/Departments
9. Duplication or Overlapping Functions/Job Roles
10. Clearly Defined Authority Levels
11. Implementation of Code of Corporate Governance
12. Compliance with Laws and Regulations

Human Resources Department

The Department ensures the optimal level of staffing in all its functional units. To this end, job evaluation shall be carried out for every job role to determine the quantum of man-hour and skill level required to handle the roles.

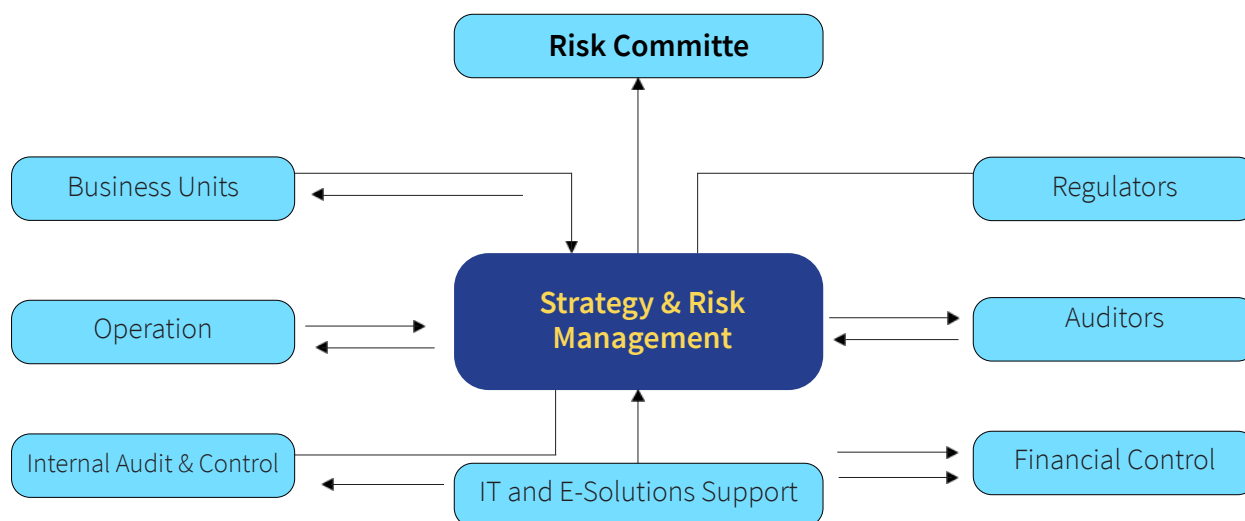
Risk Management Strategy

ITMB's Risk management strategy is to evaluate business opportunities vis a vis the Bank's risks bringing them up-to-date with changes in strategy, business environment and trends in risk management. The CBN's risk management guidelines prescribe quantitative and qualitative criteria for the identification of significant risks taking activities and sets applicable thresholds for determining significant risk taking activities within the bank. The bank therefore adopted quantitative and qualitative criteria for its risk management strategy.

Generally our risk strategies are:

- To embed enterprise-wide risk management principles in our processes, with emphasis on protecting the company's shareholders and other stakeholders from risks
- To institute a robust risk management governance structure for managing all major aspects of our activities through an integrated planning and review process that includes strategic, financial, customer and risk planning;
- To empower all staff to proactively identify, control, monitor, and regularly report risk issues to management;
- To strengthen the Risk Management Framework to fully support the strategic business units and the overall business strategy, the Risk Management Strategy is to develop an integrated approach to risk assessments, measurement, monitoring and control that captures all risks in all aspects of the firm's activities;
- To formally document the risk management policies and procedures, which are clearly communicated to all members of staff;
- To avoid products, businesses and markets that we do not fully understand or for which we cannot reasonably and objectively measure and manage their associated risks;
- To maintain a balance between risk / opportunities and revenue consideration with our risk appetite. Thus, risk-related issues will be considered in all our business decisions;
- The risk management strategy will be driven by the overall corporate objective with emphasis on protecting the firm from risks while increasing its market share;
- Ensure the existence and appropriate implementation of a risk management process that is well articulated to identify, assess/measure, monitor and control all the identified risk elements;
- To empower risk officers to perform their duties professionally and independently within clearly defined authority;
- To encourage staff to disclose inherent risks and actual losses openly, fully and honestly;
- To create a process for institutionalizing the lessons learned from a risk event and to penalize reoccurrence.

- The relationship between the Strategy and Risk Management department is depicted in the following diagram



D. Risk Management Methodology

The Bank recognizes that it is in the business of managing inherent risks to derive optimal value for all the stakeholders. It has therefore, over the years detailed its approach to risk management through various policies and procedures, which include the following:

- ERM Policy
- Credit Policy Guide
- Human Resources Policy Manual
- Quality Manual
- Standard Operating Procedures
- IT Policy

To ensure adherence to the policies and procedures, several exception reports on activities are generated by the various audit/control function units for management decision making. These include:

- Monthly Performance Review (MPR) for the business development unit teams
- Monthly Operations and IT Performance Reports
- Quarterly Business Performance Review
- Semi- Annual Bank-wide performance appraisal systems
- Monthly Expenditure Control Monitoring Report
- Critical Assets Recovery Committee Report

E. Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the likelihood that a customer or counterparty is unable to meet its contractual financial obligations, resulting in a default situation and/or financial loss. Credit exposures arise principally in credit related risk that is embedded in loans, advances and investments.

The Bank operates a centralized credit approval and disbursement process with all credit approval handled by the Bank's head office through the Management Credit Committee (MCC). Credits are originated from the branches and subjected to reviews at various levels before presentation to the MCC for approval. All credits presented for approval are required to be in conformity with the documented and communicated risk acceptance criteria. None of the branches have the delegated authority to make credit decisions.

The Bank's exposures are monitored through a system of triggers and early warning signals aimed at detecting adverse symptoms which could result in deterioration of credit risk quality. The triggers and early warning systems are supplemented by facility utilization and collateral valuation monitoring together with a review of upcoming credit facility expiration and market intelligence to enable timely corrective action by the Bank's management.

The results of the monitoring process are reflected in the internal rating process in a quarterly review, which is supervised by senior management. Credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis with formal weekly, monthly and quarterly reporting to ensure that the Bank's senior management are aware of shifts in credit quality and portfolio performance.

The Bank's credit review team, an independent and central credit risk assurance unit, is responsible for monitoring and reviewing all transactions on loan accounts and reports directly to the Managing Director/CEO. A specialized and focused loan recovery and workout team, which functions as an independent loan remediation unit, is responsible for salvaging delinquent loans or any other loan account referred to it by the and handles the management and collection of challenged credit facilities.

The Bank has dedicated credit standards, policies and procedures, which are set out in the Bank's credit risk policy manual (the "Credit Policy Manual"). Substantive procedural manuals and policies in respect of credit risk are held by the Credit Administration unit which govern the Bank's credit selection, underwriting and operational processes. The Bank's Credit Portfolio function is guided by a credit portfolio plan to control and monitor intrinsic and concentration risks through all credit levels of selection, underwriting, administration and control. Some of these policies include:

Authority level approval limit

Approval limits are designated for various approval level in the credit process. There are different limits for the Management Credit Committee, Board Credit Committee. The Board has no approval limit.

Credit Granting

- Credit is only extended to suitable and well identified customers and not when there is any doubt as to the record of the prospective borrower;
- Credit is not extended to customers where the source of repayment is unknown or speculative the primary source of repayment for all credit must be from an identifiable cash flow from the customers normal employment income or business income and enforcement of security is viewed as a fall back option;
- Credit is not given to a customer where the ability of the customer to meet obligations is based on the most optimistic forecast of events-risk considerations will always have priority over business and profit considerations;
- Loans to related parties are subject to regulatory and internal limits and are disclosed as required.

The consequences for non-compliance with the Credit Risk Policy Manual and credit indiscipline are communicated to all staff.

i. Management of Credit Risk

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the management of credit risk to its Board Credit Committee. The Management Credit Committee reporting to the Board Credit Committee is responsible for oversight of the Bank's credit risk, including:

- Formulating credit policies in consultation with business units, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentation and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements.
- Establishing the authorization structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Facilities require approval by the Management Credit Committee, and the Board Credit Committee/Board of Directors as appropriate.
- Reviewing and assessing credit risk. Management Credit Committee assesses all credit exposures in excess of designated limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers by the business unit concerned. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process.
- Developing and maintaining the Bank's risk rating in order to categorize exposures according to the degree of risk of financial loss faced and to attention management on the attendant risks. The current risk rating framework consists of nine grades reflecting varying degrees of risk of default with rating "1" as the best and "9" as lost. The risk ratings are subject to regular reviews by Credit Risk Management Unit.

- Reviewing compliance of business units with agreed exposure limits. Regular review and reports are provided by the Risk Management Unit on the credit quality and appropriate corrective actions are taken.
- Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Bank in the management of credit risk.
- There were no changes in the Bank's risk management policies. Business units are required to implement the Bank's credit policies and procedures, with credit approval authorized by the Board Credit Committee.

ii. Credit Risk Measurement

In line with IFRS 9, the bank has adopted Expected Credit Loss (ECL) approach effective January 1, 2018. IFRS 9 adopts dual measurement approach to determining expected credit loss. The 12 month ECL is applicable to credit exposure in Stage 1 where there is no significant deterioration in credit quality. It is computed as loss allowance. The lifetime ECL is the loss allowance computed for credit exposures in Stage 2 and 3. As part of the evolving risk culture, the bank developed internal rating models along with risk bucket characteristics (Residential, Commercial, Social and Estate Development and Micro) consistent with historical data of over five years. This has enabled the bank to successfully implement the Internal Rating Based Approach as well as the implementation of Expected Credit Loss measurement.

IFRS 9 Expected Credit Loss measurement approach is a proactive way of determining the extent of future losses associated with risk exposures in the bank's portfolio. Key aspect of ECL approach is the incorporation of the macroeconomic indicators (forecast) into the computation of the future credit loss. The credit impairment under IFRS 9 is determined using a forward looking method of impairment evaluation by assuming that every risk exposures have inherent credit loss.

The Bank undertakes lending activities after careful analysis of the borrowers' character, capacity to repay, cash flow, credit history, industry conditions and other factors. In the analysis, the applied parameters are determined by each business segment because of the differences in the inherent risks.

The Bank's rating grades reflect the range of parameters internally developed to predict the default probabilities of each rating class in line with international best practices and in compliance with BASEL II requirements. The grades reflect granularities and are handled by Account Officers and Relationship Managers with validation by Credit Risk Management Group.

Rating Grade Description Characteristics

S/N	Grade Description	Grade Remark	Characteristics
1	AA	Very Low Risk Lending Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high credit quality • Exceptionally high cash flow coverage (historical and projected) • Very strong balance sheets with high liquid assets • Excellent asset quality • Access to global capital markets • Typically large national corporate in stable industries and with significant market share
2	A Good. Low Risk	Good. Low Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality borrowers • Good asset quality and liquidity position • Strong debt repayment capacity and coverage • Very good management • Though credit fundamentals are strong, it may suffer some temporary setback if any of them are adversely affected • Typically in stable industries
3	BBB	Below Average Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good asset quality and liquidity • Very good debt capacity but smaller margins of debt service coverage • Good management in key areas • Temporary difficulties can be overcome to meet debt obligations • Good management but depth may be an issue • Good character of owner • Typically good companies in cyclical industries
4	BB	Average Risk. Speculative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory asset quality and liquidity • Good debt capacity but smaller margins of debt service coverage • Reasonable management in key areas • Temporary difficulties can be overcome to meet debt obligations • Good management but depth may be an issue • Satisfactory character of owner • Typically good companies in cyclical industries

5	B	Above Average Risk. Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited debt capacity and modest debt service coverage Could be currently performing but susceptible to poor industry conditions and operational difficulties · Declining collateral quality Management and owners are good or passable Typically borrowers in declining markets or with small market share and operating in cyclical industries
6	CCC	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliciting signs of deterioration as a result of well-defined weaknesses that may impair repayment Typically start-ups / declining markets/deteriorating industries with high industry risk Financial fundamentals below average Weak management Poor information disclosure
7	CC	Very High Risk/Substandard Default	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-defined weaknesses though significant loss unlikely; orderly liquidation of debt under threat Continued strength is on collateral or residual repayment capacity of obligor Partial losses of principal and interest possible if weaknesses are not promptly rectified Questionable management skills
8	C	Extremely High Risk/ Doubtful Grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High probability of partial loss Very weak credit fundamentals which make full debt repayment in serious doubt Factors exist that may mitigate the potential loss but awaiting appropriate time to determine final status Demonstrable management weaknesses, poor repayment weaknesses and poor repayment profile
9	D	Bad and Lost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A definite loss of principal and interest Lack of capacity to repay unsecured debt Bleak economic prospects Though it is still possible to recover sometime in the future, it is imprudent to defer write-offs

Risk ratings models form the building blocks for the determination of default risk of counter parties. The models are back tested to ascertain the predictive capabilities relative to actual performance and make necessary amendments as necessary to enhance their effectiveness.

Because significant increase in credit risk is the main factor that determines movement of a financial asset from Stage 1 to Stage 2, all obligors with downward movement of credit rating of more than 3 notches or any movement into rating 5 are migrated to Stage 2. An obligor is moved into Stage 3 when there is rating migration to rating grade 9.

A facility in Stage 3 can subsequently be deemed “cured”. A facility is deemed to be “cured” when there is a significant reduction in the credit risk of the financial instrument. “Cured” facilities within Stage 2 are monitored for a probationary period of 90 days to confirm if the credit risk has decreased sufficiently before they can be migrated from Stage 2 to Stage 1 while “Cured” facilities within Stage 3 are monitored for a probationary period of 180 days before migration from Stage 3 to Stage 1. The decrease in risk of default is reflected in the obligor’s Risk Rating which is a critical input for Staging.

In computing the credit loss at the counterparty level, the bank considers four components listed below:

1. Probability of Default (PD) - This is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon (e.g. 12 months or lifetime). The bank assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparty. The tools have been developed with the help of external financial and modeling experts using rigorous statistical analysis and the professional judgement of credit analysts.

The rating tool combines both qualitative and quantitative factors comparable to internationally available standards. The rating methods are subject to back test to ensure that they reflect the latest projection in the light of all actually observed defaults.

2. Exposure at Default (EAD) - This is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdown on committed facilities.

3. Loss Given Default (LGD) – This is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD. It typically varies by type of counterparty, type of exposure and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support.

4. Discount Rate – This is used to discount an expected loss to a present value at the reporting

date using the effective interest rate (EIR) (or where applicable, other rate permitted by IFRS 9) determined at initial recognition.

iii. Risk Limit Control and Mitigation Policies

The Bank applies limits to control credit risk concentration and diversification of its risk assets portfolio. Limits are maintained for individual borrowers and groups of related borrowers.

The obligor limit as set by the regulators and it is currently at 20% of the Bank's shareholders' funds unimpaired by losses for estate development and 5% of shareholders' funds unimpaired by losses for individual obligors. These covers exposures to counterparties and related parties.

In addition to the regulatory limit, other parameters are applied internally to determine the suitable limits that an individual borrower should have.

Economic sector limits are imposed to guide against concentration risk as a result of exposures to set of counterparties operating in a particular industry. The industry limits are arrived at after rigorous analysis of the risks inherent in the industries/economic sectors.

These limits are usually recommended by Risk Management Department and approved by the Management and Board. The limits set for each industry or economic sector depend on the historical performance of the sector as well as the intelligence report on the outlook of the sector gathered from industry watchers.

During a review period, limits can be realigned (by way of outright removal, reduction or increase) to meet the exigencies of the prevailing macroeconomic events.

Approval decisions are guided by strategic focus as well as the stated risk appetite and other limits established by the Board of Directors or Regulatory authorities such as Aggregate Large Exposure Limits, Single Obligor Limits, Geographical Limits, Industry/ Economic sector limits etc. Internal credit approval limits are set for various levels of officers in the credit approval process to enhance turnaround time.

The lending authority in the Bank flows through the management hierarchy with the final authority residing with the Board of Directors as indicated below:

Designation	Limit
Board of Directors	Up to the single obligor limit as advised by the regulatory authorities from time to time but currently put at 20% of shareholders' funds (total equity) for Estate Development and 5% of shareholders' funds (total equity) for individual lending.
Management Credit Committee	Up to N20m

Offsetting Arrangements

Master netting arrangements are entered into to manage exposure to credit losses, where applicable, with counterparties with which it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. The right to set off is triggered at default. By so doing, the credit risk associated with favourable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if a default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis.

Loans and advances have been classified into Mortgage Loans and Others throughout the Financials Statements.

- Mortgage Loans include non-revolving facilities given to finance acquisition, construction or renovation of property or real estate.
- Others Loans are Term loans to staff and overdrawn balances

Maximum exposure on Loans and advances to customers is analyzed below

Loans to Individuals	2023 (N)	2022(N)
Mortgage Loans	15,603,247,620	12,440,047,887
Others	29,381,776	24,618,751
TOTAL LOANS	15,357,898,363	12,256,381,609

Credit Quality of Financial Assets

IFRS 7 requires information about the credit quality of financial assets. This information is provided below for balances held with counterparty, money market placements, and investment securities

Balances held with other banks, Money Market placements, Investment Securities

Restricted balances with central banks

The credit quality of restricted balances with central banks are assessed by reference to external credit ratings information about counterparty default rates.

Sovereign Ratings	Credit Quality	Credit Quality
	2023 (N)	2022 (N)
Nigeria (B-) Fitch	96,147,444	96,147,444

Restricted balances with Central Bank of Nigeria are assigned Sovereign rating of B with stable outlook from S&P. S&P Global Ratings affirmed its 'B/B+' long and short-term sovereign credit ratings on Nigeria. The outlook is stable. Restricted balances with Central Bank of Nigeria relates to the compulsory cash reserve which Mortgage banks are to maintain with the CBN at 2% of their adjusted deposit liabilities.

Balances held with other banks

The credit quality of Balances held with other banks are assessed by reference to external credit ratings information about counterparty default rates.

Balances Held with banks		2023	2022
		N	N
Fitch	AAA		
	AA		
	A+		
	Bbb+	416,098,565	183,268,882
	B+		
	B-		
GCR	A		
	BBB+		
	BBB-		
Agusto	Aa-		
	A		

	BBB-		
		416,098,565	183,268,882

Money Market placements

The credit quality of Money Market placements are assessed by reference to external credit ratings information about counterparty default rates.

		2023	2022
		N	N
FITCH	AAA	-	
	AA	-	
FITCH	B+	1,252,676,842	467,940,485
GCR	A-	-	-
	BBB+	-	
	BBB-	-	
AGUSTO & Co.	A		
	Bb-		

Investment Securities

The credit quality of investment securities are assessed by reference to external credit ratings information about counterparty default rates.

Investment Securities Counter-parties with external ratings	2023(N)	2022(N)
Nigeria (B+) S&P		467,940,485
	1,252,676,842	

The balance of N231, 097,485 Investment securities represents the Banks investment in FGN Bonds and FGN Treasury Bills and carry the sovereign rating of the issuing country.

Rating Legend

External credit ratings (FITCH)	External Credit Rating (GCR):	External Credit Rating (Agusto):
AAA: Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events	A1+ (high grade): Highest certainty of timely payment. Short-term liquidity, including internal operating factors and/ or access to alternative sources of funds is high. Risk factors are extremely low.	A financial institution of impeccable financial condition and overwhelming capacity to meet obligations as and when they fall due. Adverse changes in the environment (macroeconomic, political and regulatory) are unlikely to lead to deterioration in financial condition or an impairment of the ability to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. In our opinion, regulatory and/ or shareholder support will be obtained, if required.
AA+,AA, AA- Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.	A1 (high grade): Very high certainty of timely payment. Liquidity factors are excellent and supported by good fundamental protection factors. Risk factors are minor.	A financial institution of very good financial condition and strong capacity to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. Adverse changes in the environment (macroeconomic, political and regulatory) will result in a slight increase the risk attributable to an exposure to this financial institution. However, financial condition and ability to meet obligations as and when they fall due should remain strong. Although regulatory support is not assured, shareholder support will be obtained, if required. A

<p>A+,A,A-</p> <p>High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.</p>	<p>A1-(high grade): High certainty of timely payment. Liquidity factors are strong and supported by good fundamental protection factors. Risk factors are very small.</p>	<p>A financial institution of good financial condition and strong capacity to meet its obligations. Adverse changes in the environment (macro-economic, political and regulatory) will result in a medium increase in the risk attributable to an exposure to this financial institution. However, financial condition and ability to meet obligations as and when they fall due should remain largely unchanged. In our opinion, shareholder support should be obtainable, if required.</p>
<p>BBB+, BBB ,BBB-</p> <p>Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.</p>	<p>A2 (Good grade): Good certainty of timely payment. Liquidity factors and company fundamentals are sound. Although ongoing funding needs may enlarge total financing requirements, access to capital markets is good. Risk factors are small.</p>	<p>A financial institution of satisfactory financial condition and adequate capacity to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. It may have one major weakness which, if addressed, should not impair its ability to meet obligations as and when due. Adverse changes in the environment (macro-economic, political and regulatory) will result in a medium increase in the risk attributable to an exposure to this financial institution.</p>
<p>BB+,BB, BB-</p> <p>An obligor is LESS VULNERABLE in the near term than other lower-rated obligors. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which would lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.</p>	<p>A3 (Satisfactory): Satisfactory liquidity and other protection factors qualify issues as to investment grade. However, risk factors are larger and subject to more variation.</p>	<p>Financial condition is satisfactory and ability to meet obligations as and when they fall due exists. May have one or more major weaknesses. Adverse changes in the environment (macro-economic, political and regulatory) will increase risk significantly.</p>
<p>B+, B, B-</p> <p>Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.</p>	<p>B (Low grade): Speculative investment characteristics. Liquidity is not sufficient to insure against disruption in debt service. Operating factors and market access may be subject to a high degree of variation.</p>	<p>Financial condition is weak but obligations are still being met as and when they fall due. Has more than one major weakness and may require external support, which, in our opinion, is not assured. Adverse changes in the environment (macro-economic, political and regulatory) will increase risk significantly.</p>

CCC An obligor is CURRENTLY VULNERABLE, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet its financial commitments.	C (Low grade) Default is a real possibility	
CC: Very high levels of credit risk. Default of some kind appears probable. C: Near default A default or default-like process has begun, or the issuer is in standstill, or for a closed funding vehicle, payment capacity is irrevocably impaired. Conditions that are indicative of a 'C' category rating for an issuer include:	LD/DD: (Default) Defaulted on one or more of its obligations, failing to meet scheduled principal and/or Interest payments (LD). Defaulted on all obligations, or is likely to default on all or substantially all of its obligations as they fall due, thus failing to meet all or substantially all scheduled principal and/or Interest payments (DD).	Financial condition is very weak. Net worth is likely to be negative and obligations may already be in default
RD: Restricted default. 'RD' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch's opinion has experienced an uncured payment default or distressed debt exchange on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation, but has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation, or other formal winding-up procedure, and has not otherwise ceased operating		
D: Default. D' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch's opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure or that has otherwise ceased business.	In default.	In default.

Credit Concentration

Credit Concentration IFRS 7 requires disclosures on credit risk concentration. Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in

the same geographical region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Management determines risk concentration using specific criteria. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Bank's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Bank's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. Selective approval is used within the bank to manage risk concentrations at both the relationship and industry levels.

I. GEOGRAPHICAL SECTOR

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

The following table breaks down the Bank's credit exposure (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit support), as at the reporting date. The Bank exposures are currently domiciled within one geographic area (Nigeria). Changes in economic or other conditions will have a homogenous effect or impact on financial instruments with similar characteristics.

Credit exposure relating to On-balance sheet items.

TYPE OF EXPOSURE	2023 (N)	2022 (N)
Restricted Balances with Central Bank	96,147,444	96,147,444
Balances held with other Banks	416,098,565	183,327,468
Money market placements	1,252,676,842	467,940,485
Loans & Advances to Customers		
Social Residential Mortgage Loans	2,777,633,713	2,765,383,899
Non Social Residential Mortgage Loans	9,325,410,736	7,419,835,798
Estate Construction Loans	1,505,661,944	1,227,499,653
Commercial Mortgage Loans	1,643,964,498	839,618,208
Micro Loans	33,651,636	46,337,661
Investment Securities		
FGN Treasury Bills & Bond	172,640,212	231,097,485
	17,223,885,590	13,277,188,101

Credit exposure relating to Off-balance sheet items.

The Bank does not have off balance sheet items.

II. INDUSTRY SECTORS

The following table breaks down the Banks's credit exposure at gross amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit support), as categorized by the industry sectors of the Bank's counterparties.

31 December, 2023

	Fin. Institu- tions	Govt.	Agro Allied	Educa- tion	Real Estate	Individuals	Others	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Central Bank	-	96,147	-	-	-	-	-	96,147
Other Banks	1,252,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,252,677
Money market Placements	416,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	416,099
	-	-						
Loans & Ad- vances	-	-	-	-	1,505,662	12,103,044	1,677,616	15,286,323
		-						
Investment Securities	-	115,457	-	-	-	-	-	115,457
Treasury Bills	57,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,184
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	682,899	275,674	-	-	2,067,118	10,185,220	46,338	17,223,885

31 December, 2022

	Fin. Institutions	Govt.	Agro Allied	Educational	Real Estate	Individuals	Others	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Central Bank	-	96,147						96,147
Other Banks	183,327	-						183,327
Money market Placements	448,000	-						448,000
	-	-						-
Loans & Advances	-	-			2,067,118	10,185,220	46,338	12,298,675
		-						-
Investment Securities		179,526						179,526
Treasury Bills	51,571							51,571
								-
TOTAL	682,899	275,674	-	-	2,067,118	10,185,220	46,338	13,277,188

Others include faith based organizations and cooperative societies.

III. REGULATORY ASSESSMENTS

Risk concentration in the Bank is also measured in line with the provisions of the revised guidelines for mortgage banks. The criteria used and the performance of the Bank are as shown below.

	Indicator	2023	2022	2021
		%	%	%
Residential Mortgages	Minimum	89	82.8	83
Real Estate Construction finance	Maximum	9.8	10	13
Single obligor - Individual	Maximum	1.2	1.3	1.3
Single obligor - Corporate	Maximum	4.6	5.7	5.9

The following tables show the analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognized. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

31 December 2023

Rating	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N
AA	14,829,148,549	-	-	14,829,148,549
A	51,685,171	-	-	51,685,171
CC	-	73,762,827	-	73,762,827
C	-	7,318,771	-	7,731,771
D	-	-	324,407,209	324,407,209
TOTAL	14,880,833,719	81,081,599	324,407,209	15,286,322,527

31 December 2022

Rating	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N
AA	10,581,190,689	-	-	10,581,190,689
A	1,324,302,941	-	-	1,324,302,941
CC	-	68,908,663	-	68,908,663
C	-	58,522,512	-	58,522,512
D	-	-	265,748,833	265,748,833
TOTAL	11,905,493,630	127,431,176	265,748,833	12,298,673,638

Maximum exposure to credit risk – Money Market Placements

31 December, 2023

Rating	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	TOTAL
	N	N	N	
AA	1,252,676,842	-	-	183,327,468
A	-	-	-	-
CC	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	183,327,468	-	-	183,327,468

31 December, 2022

Rating	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	TOTAL
	N	N	N	
AA	183,327,468	-	-	183,327,468
A	-	-	-	-
CC	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	183,327,468	-	-	183,327,468

Transition of Loan Exposures across 12 months and lifetime ECL between December 2023 and **December 2022.**

We presented in the tables below the transition of loan exposures across the 12 Months, ECL Life time not Credit Impaired and ECL Life time Credit Impaired i.e Stages 1, 2 & 3 between December 2019 and December 2020

As at 31 December 2023

Gross Loan

Year	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N
2023	14,863,619,393	24,970,250	397,732,884	15,286,322,527
2022	11,905,493,630	127,431,175	265,748,833	12,298,673,638
Movement	2,958,125,763	(102,460,925)	131,984,051	2,987,648,889

Year	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N
2023	156,685,536	719,547	117,325,951	274,731,033
2022	105,590,228	21,876,765	80,818,035	208,285,028
Movement	51,095,308	-21,157,218	36,507,916	66,446,005

Disclosures of various factors that impact the ECL Model as at 31 December 2023.

These Factors revolves around:

1. Discounting of the expected future cash flows from individual Obligor with their respective Effective Interest Rate (EIR) on the set future dates to present value.
2. Application of varying haircut to underlying collateral and further discounting with their respective EIR.
3. Application of varying Forward Looking Information in relation to Underlying Macroeconomic assumptions and the degree of responsiveness of the Obligor to the assumptions at different degree of Normal, Downturn and Upturn Scenarios.

The various assumptions under the different scenarios are as presented below:

BASE CASE SCENARIO

Base Case Scenarios	Inflation	GDP Growth rate	Unemployment rate	Forecast NPL	Adjustment Coefficient
2024	28.0000%	0.4000%	27.0000%	12.3842%	139.5%
2025	28.5000%	0.6000%	26.5000%	11.8681%	133.7%
2026	29.0000%	1.1000%	26.0000%	11.3682%	128.0%
2027	29.5000%	1.3000%	25.5000%	10.8520%	122.2%
2028	30.0000%	1.8000%	25.0000%	10.3521%	116.6%

OPTIMISTIC CASE SCENARIO

Optimistic Case Scenarios	Inflation	GDP Growth rate	Unemployment rate	Forecast NPL	Adjustment Coefficient
2024	27.0000%	1.400%	26.00%	11%	128.3%
2025	27.5000%	1.600%	25.5000%	11%	122.5%
2026	28.0000%	2.100%	25.0000%	10%	116.8%
2027	28.5000%	2.300%	24.5000%	10%	111.0%
2028	29.0000%	2.800%	24.0000%	9%	105.4%

PESSIMISTIC CASE SCENARIO

Pessimistic Case Scenerio	Inflation	GDP Growth rate	Unemployment rate	Forecast NPL	Adjustment Coefficient
2024	29.0000%	-1%	28.0000%	13%	150.7%
2025	29.5000%	1%	27.500%	13%	145.5%
2026	30.000%	0%	27.000%	12%	139.2%
2027	30.500%	0.3000%	26.5000%	12%	133.4%
2028	31.000%	0.800%	26.0000%	11%	127.8%

iv. Impairment and provisioning policies

The following policies guide the Bank's provisioning and impairment:

1. Loan Categorization

All loans and advances are categorized as follows during the current period:

- Stage 1 Loans and Advances:**

These are loans and advances that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk (where the optional simplification is applied) at the reporting date. The credit quality of the Stage 1 loans and advances are assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Bank

In addition to the above, Stage 1 loans and advances are loans that have experienced movement of credit rating of less than 3 notches migration of the obligors over the period of 2 years.

- **Stage 2 Loans and Advances:**

These are loans and advances that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition but do not have objective evidence of a credit loss event. The credit quality of the Stage 2 loans and advances are assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Bank. In addition to the above, Stage 2 loans and advances are loans that have experienced movement of credit rating of more than 3 notches migration of the obligors over the period of 2 years.

- **Stage 3 Loans and Advances:**

These are loans and advances that have objective evidence of a credit loss event. Stage 3 allocation is driven by either the identification of credit impairment or an exposure being classified as defaulted. The credit quality of the Stage 3 loans and advances are assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Bank.

Categorization of Loans & Advances

2. Allowances for impairment

Current period:

The Bank establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of expected credit losses in its loan portfolio. IFRS 9 requires the recognition of 12 months expected credit losses (the portion of lifetime expected credit losses from default events that are expected within 12 months of the reporting date) if credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition (stage 1), and lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments for which the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition (stage 2) or which are credit impaired (stage 3).

Stage 1 – This is where credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. For loans in stage 1, the Bank recognizes 12 month ECL and interest income is recognized on a gross basis – this means that interest will be calculated on the gross carrying amount of the loan before adjusting for ECL.

Stage 2 - This is where credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition (stage 1). When a loan is transferred to stage 2, the Bank recognizes lifetime ECL but interest income will continue to be recognized on a gross basis.

Stage 3 – At stage 3, the loan is credit impaired. This is effectively the point at which there has been an incurred loss event. For loans in stage 3, the Bank continues to recognize lifetime ECL but interest income is recognized on a net basis. This means that interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the loan less ECL.

Realizable collaterals are important component of cash flows.

3. Loans with renegotiated terms

Loans with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Bank has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Once the loan is restructured, it remains in this category independent of satisfactory performance after restructuring.

4. Write-off policy

The Bank writes off a loan / security balance (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Bank's Management Credit Committee determines that the loans / securities are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower / issuer's financial position such that the borrower / issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. For smaller balance standardized loans, charge off decisions are generally based on a product specific past due status.

5. Governance structure around the ECL model:

The governance around the ECL model centers on the monitoring of performance of obligors in accordance with the term and conditions of the underlying facilities and ensures that the ratings assigned to each counterparty reflects the outcome of the internal rating model of the Bank, tailored to the various categories and sectors of the counterparties. For this purpose the Bank has set up 3 level of structures with oversights on the review of credit performance and assign credit ratings. The three levels of governance structure are:

- i. **Chief Risk Officer:** The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) works with the group head, business development, heads of business units and relationship managers to monitor and provide feedback on the performance of all the facilities in the loan portfolio. This gives him insight into what the appropriate rating migration for each facility in this band should be.
- ii. **Management Credit Committee (MCC).** The MCC works with the CRO, divisional heads and the relationship managers to monitor the facilities in each. He ensures that adequate information as to the level of performance of these facilities is promptly retrieved and the counterparties are correctly rated.
- iii. **The Managing Director (MD):** The Managing Director presides over the review of all the facilities.

Every decision made with respect to the performance of these facilities must be approved by the MD.

All the above approving authorities in respect of credit ratings consider number of days past due as one of the quantitative variables in the determination of the credit ratings to be assigned to

credit facilities. Facilities that are more than 90 days past due are assigned a credit rating of A except appropriate rebuttals are in place to justify a better credit rating while facilities that are more than 180 days past due are assigned a rating of CC except appropriate rebuttals are in place to justify a better credit rating. Facilities that are more than 365 days past due are assigned a rating of C except appropriate rebuttals are in place to justify a better credit rating while facilities more than 2 years and 3 years for individual and estate development loans respectively are assigned a rating of D.

4. Policy around rebuttal:

When backstop is used and an account that has breached the 90 days past due criteria for SICR and 730 days past due criteria for default is transferred to stage 2 or stage 3 respectively, the presumption can be rebutted only on the basis of the following:

- i. The relationship manager and group head must provide reasonable and supportable evidence for the rebuttal. In doing this, the evidence must be provided to the CRO and credit risk management team within 10 working days failure of which the transfer will be made.
- ii. For accounts that are moved to stage 2, the CRO and credit risk management team will review the evidence provided by the relationship manager and provide feedback to the relationship manager as regards the acceptability of the evidence.
- iii. For accounts that are moved to stage 3, the CRO and credit risk management team will review the evidence provided by the relationship manager. The account is then scheduled to be presented to the Recovery Committee (RC).
- iv. The RC takes decision with respect to the acceptability of the evidence presented to it.
- v. Where the evidence is deemed acceptable as stated in (ii) and (iv) above, the account is immediately transferred back to the previous stage. Where the evidence is not acceptable, the account is left in the new stage except the relationship manager is able to provide fresh evidence which will follow the same step above.

Categorization of Loans and advances

The table below analyses the Bank's Loans and advances based on the categorization by Performance of the Loans and the allowances taken on them.

31 December, 2023

	Social Residential Mortgage	Non Social Residential Mortgage	Estate Mortgage	Commercial Mortgage	Micro Loans	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N	N	
12 Months ECL	2,722,948,455	9,452,085,631	1,376,415,526	1,643,964,498	14,512,152	15,209,926,262
Lifetime ECL Not Credit Impaired	3,085,198	18,506,170		-	3,378,881	24,970,250
Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired	51,600,059	201,125,805	129,246,418		15,760,603	397,732,884
						-
GROSS LOANS	2,777,633,713	9,671,717,605	1,505,661,944	1,643,964,498	33,651,636	15,632,629,396
Less Allowance for Impairment						-
12 Months ECL	30,362,809	96,901,517	13,894,867	15,478,375	47,968	156,685,536
Lifetime ECL Not Credit Impaired	236,366	463,541			19,640	719,547
Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired	13,642,754	59,845,004	41,124,128		2,714,064	117,325,950
	44,241,929	157,210,062	55,018,995	15,478,375	2,781,672	274,731,033
NET LOANS	2,733,391,784	9,514,507,543	1,450,642,949	1,628,486,123	30,869,964	15,357,898,363

31 December, 2022

	Social Residential Mortgage	Non Social Residential Mortgage	Estate Mortgage	Commercial Mortgage	Micro Loans	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N	N	
12 Months ECL	2,690,279,145	7,442,216,371	1,101,653,436	810,558,644	26,777,453	12,071,485,049
Lifetime ECL Not Credit Impaired	58,106,985	68,067,551			1,256,638	127,431,175
Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired	16,997,769	107,893,741	125,846,217		15,011,106	265,748,833
						-

GROSS LOANS	2,765,383,899	7,618,177,664	1,227,499,653	810,558,644	43,045,197	12,464,665,057
Less Allowance for Impairment						-
12 Months ECL	24,212,504	65,486,024	8,355,682	7,295,021	240,997	105,590,228
Lifetime ECL Not Credit Impaired	10,033,891	11,621,428			221,446	21,876,765
Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired	4,738,723	33,143,149	38,132,634		4,803,529	80,818,035
	38,985,119	110,250,601	46,488,316	7,295,021	5,265,972	208,285,028
NET LOANS	2,726,398,781	7,507,927,063	1,181,011,337	803,263,623	37,779,225	12,256,380,029

i. Credit Quality of Stage 1 Loans

The credit quality of the portfolio of Stage 1 loans and advances can be assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Bank.

	2023			2022	
Stages	LOAN	IMPAIRMENT		LOAN	IMPAIRMENT
ECL - Stage 1	14,863,619,393	156,685,536		11,905,493,630	105,590,228
ECL - Stage 2	24,970,250	719,547		127,431,175	21,876,765
ECL - Stage 3	397,732,884	117,325,951		265,748,833	80,818,035
	15,286,322,527	274,731,033		12,298,673,638	208,285,028

Credit Collateral

The Bank ensures that each credit is reviewed and granted based on the strength of the borrowers' cash flow. However, the Bank also ensures its credit facilities are well secured as a second way out. The policies that guide collateral for facilities are embedded within the Bank's credit policy guide. These include the following policy statements amongst others:

Loans to mortgagors must be secured by tangible, marketable collateral that has a market value that is supported by a valuation report from a registered estate valuer who is acceptable to the Bank. The collateral must also be easy to check and easy to dispose off. This collateral must be in the possession of, or pledged to, the Bank. Client's account balances must be within the scope of cover provided by its collateral.

All collaterals offered must have the following attributes:

- There must be good legal title
- The title must be easy to transfer
- It should be easy and relatively cheap to value
- The value should be appreciating or at least stable
- The security must be easy to sell.

All collaterals must be protected by insurance. Exceptions include cash collateral, securities in safe keeping, or where our interest is general (for instance in a negative pledge). The insurance policy has to be issued by an insurer acceptable to the Bank. All cash collateralized facilities shall have a 20% margin to provide cushion for interest and other charges i.e. only 80% of the deposit or cash collateral may be availed to an obligor.

The main collateral types acceptable to the Bank for its loans and advances include:

- Certificate of occupancy
- Right of occupancy (In few states, excluding Abuja)
- Registered Deed of Assignment/Conveyance
- Registered Deed of Sublease
- Letter of Allocation (Selected Estates)
- Customary Titles undergoing Registration at Land Registry (of which the registration process is transferred to the Bank's Solicitor)
- Unexpired letter of Intent supported by Development Lease Agreement
- Federal Housing Authority Allocation Letter
- FMBN Funded Estates Allocation Letter

The fair values of collaterals are based upon last annual valuation undertaken by independent valuers on behalf of the Bank. The valuation techniques adopted for properties are based upon fair values of similar properties in the neighborhood taking into cognizance the advantages and disadvantages of the comparatives over the subject property and any other factor which can have effect on the valuation e.g. subsequent movements in house prices, after making allowance for dilapidations. The bank does not accept non property collaterals.

The same fair value approach is used in determining the collaterals value in the course of sale or realization. The Bank uses external agents to realize the value as soon as practicable, to settle indebtedness. Any surplus funds are returned to the borrower.

Summary of collaterals pledged by customers against loans and advances

An estimate of the fair value of any collateral and other security enhancements held against loans and advances to customers and banks is shown below:

31 December, 2023

	Social Residential Mortgage	Non Social Residential Mortgage	Estate Mortgage	Commercial Mortgage	Micro Loans	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N	N	
Against Stage 1 Loans	2,722,948,455	9,452,085,631	1,376,415,526	1,643,964,498	14,512,152	15,209,926,262
Against Stage 2 Loans	3,085,198	18,506,170		-	3,378,881	24,970,250
Against Stage 3 Loans	51,600,059	201,125,805	129,246,418		15,760,603	397,732,884
Total	2,777,633,713	9,671,717,605	1,505,661,944	1,643,964,498	33,651,636	15,632,629,396
PROPERTY FSV	8,054,850,685	31,759,667,976	7,362,729,885	4,593,359,000	5,792,012,885	57,562,620,431
Total Variances	5,277,216,972	22,087,950,371	5,857,067,941	2,949,394,502	5,758,361,249	41,929,991,036

31 December, 2022

	Social Residential Mortgage	Non Social Residential Mortgage	Estate Mortgage	Commercial Mortgage	Micro Loans	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N	N	
Against Stage 1 Loans	2,690,279,145	7,442,216,371	1,101,653,436	810,558,644	26,777,453	12,071,485,049
Against Stage 2 Loans	58,106,985	68,067,551	-	-	1,256,638	127,431,175

Against Stage 3 Loans	16,997,769	107,893,741	125,846,217	-	15,011,106	265,748,833
Total	2,765,383,899	7,618,177,664	1,227,499,653	810,558,644	43,045,197	12,464,665,057
						-
PROPERTY FSV	5,228,372,959	18,518,728,399	2,712,212,143	1,284,433,333	2,570,553,448	30,314,300,283
Total Variances	2,462,989,060	10,900,550,736	1,484,712,491	473,874,690	2,527,508,250	17,849,635,226

(b) Debt Securities

Investment Securities

	2023	2022
	N	N
Treasury Bills	57,183,500	51,571,208
Treasury Bonds	115,456,712	179,526,277
Total	172,640,212	231,097,485

The Bank's investment in risk-free Government securities constitutes 100% of debt instruments portfolio (December 2023: 100%).

Liquidity Risk

The Bank continues to develop and improve its liquidity risk management system with the aim of effectively identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling liquidity risk across its operations, seeking at all times to balance safety, liquidity, profitability and regulatory requirements.

A brief overview of the bank's liquidity management processes during the period includes the following:

- Control of liquidity risk by the setting of in house stressed limits on metrics such as liquidity ratio, reserve ratio, asset and liability gap measures, amongst others. Internal limits are typically more stringent than regulatory limits across all jurisdictions of the Bank's operation.
- The limits are monitored regularly with exceptions reported to the Management and the Board Risk Committee (BRC).
- Based on its judgement of financial market trends, the Bank actively adjusts its business

strategies to prevent and control liquidity risk.

- Control of non-earning assets proportion to the overall financial position.
- Performing regular liquidity stress tests.
- Ensuring proper diversification of funding sources in order to control concentration risk.
- Monitoring the level of undrawn commitments.
- Maintaining a contingency funding plan.
- Regular conduct of the Board Finance and General Purpose Committee (FGPC) meetings.

The Bank's Finance and General Purpose Committee is charged with the following responsibilities.

- Establishing policies and tolerance levels for liquidity, interest and valuation management.
- Ensure the Bank operates within the guidelines and limits set.
- Strategic financial position planning from both risk and return perspective.
- Coordinate the management of the Bank's financial position in consideration of changing economic conditions.

Liquidity risk also arises from the failure to recognize or address changes in market conditions that affect the ability to liquidate assets quickly and with minimal loss in value. Liquidity risk is not viewed in isolation, as financial risks are not mutually exclusive and it is often triggered by consequences of other risks such as credit, market and operational risks.

There are two Sources of Liquidity Risk to the bank:

- Internal sources: Risk implication as a result of pursuance of profitability
- External sources: Risk as a result of macro-economic environment.

The Bank has a robust asset and liquidity risk management policy framework manual that details the policies, processes and procedures adopted by the Bank to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained at all times to enable the Bank to withstand a range of stress events, including those that might involve loss or impairment of funding sources.

ITMB's exposure to Liquidity Risk is quantified using the following methodologies:

- Cash flow projection approach
- Maturity Ladder
- Scenario Analysis
- Simple Stress Testing
- Ratio Analysis

i. Funding approach

The Bank's overall approach to funding is as follows:

Consistently grow funding pool at the lowest possible cost.

Maintain an appropriate funding structure that enables the Bank operate under a variety of adverse circumstance, including potential firm-specific and/or market liquidity events.

Maintain appropriate capital to support the Bank's risk level and strategic intent.

The bank was able to meet all its financial commitments and obligations without any liquidity risk exposure during the year under review.

ii. Exposure to Liquidity Risk

One of the key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of liquid assets to short term liabilities. For this purpose, liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents and investment grade debt securities for which there is an active and liquid market. Short term liabilities include local currency deposits from banks and customers. A similar calculation is used to measure the Bank's compliance with the liquidity limit established by the Bank's lead regulator (The Central Bank of Nigeria).

		2023	2022
		%	%
At the end of the period		35	32
Average for the period		51	48
Maximum for the period		55	60
Minimum for the period		44.3	30
Regulatory requirement		20	20

Liquidity ratio which is a measure of liquidity risk is calculated as a ratio of naira liquid assets to local currency deposits and it is expressed in percentages.

iii. Liquidity Management Contingency Planning Framework

The Bank has in place a liquidity management contingency plan which was articulated to:

- Ensure the effective monitoring of the bank's liquidity position at all times.
- Ensure that an adequate liquidity cushion is maintained such that all maturing obligations are met on an on-going basis.
- Protect the bank against associated market risks.
- Control the bank's dependence on wholesale funds, usually sourced at exorbitant and uncompetitive rates, by building an effective contingency funding plan.
- Ensure that timely information is available for liquidity decisions.

- vi. Maintain a liquidity posture, consistent with regulatory requirements
- vii. Comply with all regulatory liquidity reporting requirements.
- viii. Define relevant actions and responsibilities should the bank encounter a serious liquidity crisis

The following tables show the undiscounted cash flows on the Bank's financial assets and liabilities and on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The Gross nominal inflow / (outflow) disclosed in the table is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial assets and liabilities

31 December, 2023

31 December, 2022

	Less than	1 month	3 month	6 months	12 months	36 months	above	TOTALS
	1 month	3 Months	6 Months	12 months	36 months	60 months	60 Months	
Assets	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cash and Central Bank	67,349	67,349		-		-	-	134,698
Due from banks	134,394	312,816	156,000	48,000				651,209
Loans and advances	88,453	12,991	132,923	396,347	999,088	2,669,241	7,957,339	12,256,382
Financial Investment	-	-	-	187,750	187,750	-		375,500
Treasury Bill & Bond	39,000	-	84,842	100,368				231,097
Other assets	-	-	-	380,834		-	-	380,834
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-			2,705,361	2,705,360
Deferred tax assets	30,000	-	-	-			-	30,000

Assets held for sale	-	-	-	8,865			-	8,865
	359,196	393,156	373,765	1,122,164	1,186,838	2,669,241	10,662,700	16,773,946
Liabilities and Equity								
Due to customers	317,728	317,728	317,728	680,117	617,728	981,187	-	3,232,217
Debt	7,910	33,358	33,358	33,358	264,924	1,402,832	3,642,686	5,418,425
Current tax liabilities	-	-	2,643	-	-	-	-	130,778
Other liabilities	-	-	-	345,160	275,769	75,769	894,376	836,347
Equity	-	-	-	-	-		6,522,701	7,156,179
	325,638	351,086	353,729	1,058,636	1,158,421	2,459,788	11,059,762	16,773,946
GAP	33,558	42,070	20,036	63,528	28,417	209,453	- 397,062	0

IV. Repricing period of financial assets and liabilities

Repricing maturities take into account the fact that the terms of the underlying financial assets or liabilities of the Bank can be varied, which in turn affects its liquidity risk exposure. However, the Bank believes that varying the terms of the underlying financial asset or liabilities and an analysis the Bank's interest rate risk exposure on assets and liabilities may not give rise to significant gaps different from the ones shown above

Settlement Risk

The Treasury Department's activities with counterparties may give rise to settlement risk at the time of settlement of trade transactions. Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of a counterparty to honour its obligations i.e. deliver cash, securities or other assets, as contractually agreed.

In order to ensure that these risks are mitigated and controlled, the Risk Management has put in place settlement Limits. These limits are sought periodically using various criteria based on the counterparty's financial statement and some other non-financial parameters. Stress tests are also carried out to gauge the settlement risk by pre liquidating the principal before maturity.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss in balance sheet positions, as a result of adverse movement in foreign exchange rate (not applicable), interest rate, and equity or commodity prices. Whilst the Bank may

be faced with myriads of market risks, the Risk Management Department ensures these risks are managed and controlled within the bank's acceptable parameters, while optimizing returns on risk.

The Bank is exposed to a considerable level of interest rate risk. Changes in the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR), if not managed properly, tend to impact negatively on net interest income of a bank, due to the fact that the MPR is the benchmark rate for lending and borrowing. A movement in this benchmark rate also affects deposit and lending rates to individuals and companies. If deposit rates increase in response to an increase in the MPR and there is no corresponding increase in a bank's lending rate, the net interest margin will shrink and vice-versa. The Bank also has some flexibility in adjusting both lending and deposit rates to help deal with various scenarios. Various debt instruments are entered into by the Bank in order to invest surplus shareholder funds. The company is exposed to the issuer's credit standing on these instruments. Exposure to outside financial institutions concerning financial instruments is monitored in accordance with parameters which have been approved and mandated by the board.

i. Management of Market Risk

The Risk Management Department separates its market risk exposures into the trading and non-trading activities. Due to the various macro-economic indices and unanticipated market happenings, it has become more imperative for the Bank to engage in continuous but proactive monitoring of market risks inherent in both trading and non-trading activities.

The overall authority of the Market & Liquidity Risk Management is vested in the Board Risk Committee.

v. Exposure to Interest Rate Risk

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed to, is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally using interest rate gaps. The Financial Control Department is responsible for managing and monitoring mismatches between the bank's assets and liabilities. The Board Finance & General Purpose Committee is responsible for ensuring compliance with these limits while the limits are independently verified by Risk Management Department.

The Bank makes use of limit monitoring, earnings-at-risk and gap analyses to measure and control the market risk exposures within its banking book.

The Bank also performs regular stress tests on its banking books. In performing this, the bank ensures there are quantitative criteria in building the scenarios. The bank determines the effect of changes in interest rates on interest income and changes in funding sources and uses on the bank's liquidity. During the period, interest rate risk and price, were the key risks the bank was exposed to. However, all potential risk exposures in the course of the period were successfully mitigated as mentioned above.

vi. Other market risks: Sensitivity analysis of non-trading portfolios to various scenarios

The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented with monitoring the sensitivity of the Bank financial assets and liabilities to various scenarios. Credit spread risk (not relating to changes in the obligor / issuer's credit standing) on debt securities held by the Bank and equity price risk is subject to regular monitoring by Bank Management Risk Department, but is not currently significant in relation to the overall results and financial position of the Group.

Interest rate movement have both cash flow and fair value effect depending on whether interest rate is fixed or floating. The impact resulting from adverse or favourable movement flows from either retained earnings or OCI and ultimately ends in equity in the following manner:

- Retained earnings arising from increase or decrease in net interest income and the fair value changes reported in profit or loss.
- Fair value reserves arising from increases or decreases in fair value of available-for-sale financial instruments reported directly in other comprehensive income.

At 31 December 2023, the Bank's interest rate risk arose principally from risk assets and borrowings i.e. (deposit liabilities and long-term borrowings). Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Bank to fair value interest rate risk.

The Bank therefore analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions and alternative financing. Based on these scenarios, the Bank calculates the impact on profit and loss of a defined interest rate shift. For each simulation, the same interest rate shift is used for all instruments. The scenarios are run only for assets and liabilities that represent the major interest-earning and bearing positions.

The table below shows the gap on the interest bearing assets and liabilities of the Bank.

	2023	2022
	N'm	N'm
Assets		
Due from Banks	1,668,775,406	651,209,367
Loans and advances to customers	15,632,629,396	12,440,047,887
Investment Held at Amortized Cost	172,640,212	231,097,485
Liabilities		
Due to customers	4,414,311,408	3,232,216,612

Debt issued and other borrowed funds	7,093,876,365	5,418,424,959
Gap	5,965,857,241	4,671,713,167

Sensitivity analysis of level 3 equity Instruments and its impact on OCI

The estimated fair value per share of each of the unquoted equity instruments will be determined using the relevant valuation models (where applicable/suitable). IFRS 13 outlines three approaches to fair value measurements. We have adopted the income approach in determining the fair values of these investments. Among the significant inputs into the models are the following:

- Risk free rate (Rf)
- Beta (B) coefficient
- Market return (Rm)
- Free cash flow (FCF)
- Cost of debt/equity etc.

The inputs will be used to determine appropriate weighted cost of capital which subsequently will be used to discount the free cash flow of the company before arriving at the appropriate fair value of the share of the unquoted equity.

The unquoted equity not been sensitized as the Bank is of the opinion that no the sensitivity will not have any significant impact considering that Mortgage Warehouse funding Limited (our unquoted shareholding) has just commenced operations and there no data to do a proper valuation and sensitivity.

Sensitivity analysis on ECL Model

The following are the most significant assumptions affecting the ECL allowance:

1. Inflation, given its significant impact on collateral valuations.
2. GDP, given its impact on companies' performance and collateral valuations
3. Unemployment, given the impact it has on individual borrowers' ability to meet contractual payment.

In sensitizing the variables above to determine their impact on Expected Credit Losses (ECL), the Bank adjusted its Forward Looking Information forecast as follows:

1. 2% Increase / Decrease in GDP growth rate over forecasted GDP growth rate

2. 2% Decrease / Increase in inflation rate over Inflation rate forecast
3. 2 % Decrease/Increase in unemployment, given the impact it has on individual borrowers' ability to meet contractual payment.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND OTHER RISKS

Regulatory capital

Objectives

The primary objectives of the bank's capital management policy are to ensure that the bank complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholder value.

The bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the bank may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the board.

1. Regulatory capital

The bank maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business and meet the capital adequacy requirements of the local banking supervisor, Central Bank of Nigeria. The adequacy of the Bank's capital is monitored using among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Basel committee on Banking Supervision (BIS rules/ratios) and adopted by the Central Bank of Nigeria in supervising Banks. The Central Bank of Nigeria requires the Bank to maintain a prescribed ratio of total capital to total risk weighted assets.

The Bank's regulatory capital is analyzed into two tiers:

Tier 1 Capital: This includes ordinary share capital, share premium, retained earnings, deductions for intangibles and other regulatory adjustment relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital purposes.

Tier 2 Capital: This includes qualifying subordinated liabilities, preference share, revaluation reserves and the element of the fair value reserve relating to unrealized gains on equity instruments classified as available for sale.

Regulatory limits are applied to the capital base. The qualifying tier 2 cannot exceed tier 1 capital. There are also restrictions on the amount of collective impairment that may be included as part of tier 2 capital.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

This is the quotient of the capital base of the Bank and its risk weighted asset base. In compliance with the Central Bank of Nigeria regulations, a minimum ratio of 10% is to be maintained.

Regulatory capital risk is the risk that the Bank does not have sufficient capital to meet either minimum regulatory or internal amounts. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) sets and monitors capital requirement for the mortgage Banks in Nigeria. The Bank is required to maintain a prescribed minimum level of risk adjustment capital of N5billion (Five Billion Naira only) calculated in accordance with such requirements as CBN may from time to time prescribe.

Capital levels are determined either based on internal assessments or regulatory requirements. The Bank reviews its capital adequacy on a monthly basis, to ensure it meets regulatory requirements and standards of international best practices such as the Basel frameworks.

ITMB Plc has consistently met and surpassed the minimum capital adequacy requirements set by the CBN. The Bank throughout the review period, operated above its targeted capitalization range and well over the CBN mandated regulatory minimum of 10%.

The table below summarizes the minimum required capital and the regulatory capital held.

	Required Regulatory Capital	Capital held as at 31 December 2023	Surplus/(Gap)
	N'000	N'000	N'000
Capital	5,000,000	7,864,324,619	7,156,178,564

A fundamental part of the Bank's overall business strategy is its sound capital management practices. It adopts a capital planning process that ensures that regulatory capital remains within approved ranges or above target levels across economic and business cycles. The Bank is appropriately capitalized under normal and severe scenarios as well as a range of stress events.

Stress-testing models are used to gauge vulnerability of the bank to exceptional yet possible events. The result of stress-testing reveals the minimum capital requirements of the bank in the event that unforeseen negative events crystallize. The critical objective underpinning the stress-testing exercise is to identify as early as possible, any shortfall in capital requirements of the Bank and take corrective actions which may be direct or indirect. The table below captures the summary of the capital adequacy performance of the Bank for the period under review.

	2023	2022
	%	%
At the end of the period	41.2	44.9
Average for the period	42	52.5
Maximum for the period	43	56
Minimum for the period	41	44.9
Regulatory requirement	10	10

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the current and prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from inadequate and/or failed internal processes, staff or from external events. Operational risk exists in all products and business activities of the Bank and is considered by the Board as a critical risk faced by the Bank. The Bank identifies, assesses and manages all operational risks by aligning its people, technology and processes with best risk management practices. Operational risk objectives which are approved by the Board are to provide clear and consistent direction in all operations of the Bank, to provide a standardized framework and appropriate guidelines for creating and managing operational risk exposure and to enable the Bank to identify and analyze events (both internal and external) that impact its business. Key risk management tools employed by the Bank include:

- Risk and Control Self-Assessments
- Key Risk Indicators
- Loss and Loss Events Database
- Risk Review Workshops
- Scenario Sessions

The Bank's thrust for operational risk management includes:

Proactive management of risks to ensure these do not become catastrophic risk events;
Facilitate sound risk-based business decisions of the Bank;
Ensure the bank takes calculated risk at every decision point to increase the bottom line of the Bank on the medium and long run.

The following risks have been identified as operational risks in the Bank:

- Fraud by insiders
- Fraud by outsiders
- Relationships and products management risk

- Process errors and failure risk
- Business disruption and system failures risk
- Damage to physical assets

Management has set up appropriate measures and policies to control and manage these risks.

Strategic Risk

Strategic risk examines the impact of design and implementation of business models and decisions on earnings and capital as well as the responsiveness to industry changes. The Board has drawn up a medium-term development plan to ensure that the right models are employed and appropriately communicated to all decision makers in the Bank and detailed review of the development plan is ongoing.

Legal Risk

Legal risk is defined as the risk of loss due to defective contractual arrangements, legal liability (both criminal and civil) incurred during operations through the inability of the Bank to enforce its rights, or by failing to address identified concerns to the appropriate authorities where changes in the law are proposed. The Bank manages this risk by monitoring new legislation, creating awareness of legislation amongst employees through quarterly compliance and policy awareness programmes, identifying significant legal risks as well as assessing their potential impact. Legal risk management in the Bank is also enhanced by appropriate product risk review and management of contractual obligations via documented service level agreements and other contractual documents. The Bank has a team of in-house counsel and legal professionals who make up the legal unit and examine legal issues across the Bank.

Reputational Risk

The Bank's reputation may suffer adversely due to bad publicity and non-compliance with regulatory rules and legislation, which may lead to a significant drop in new business and/or a significant increase in the number of internal compliance lapses and/or withdrawals. The Bank promotes sound business ethics among its employees by implementing an ethics and code of conduct policy and strives to maintain quality customer service, procedures and business operations that enable compliance with regulatory rules and legislation in order to reduce the risk of the Bank's reputation being damaged. The Bank's corporate communication department is charged with the management of its reputational risk.

Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the risk of damage to the Bank's integrity as a result of failure, or perceived failure, to comply with relevant laws, regulations, internal policies and procedures or ethical standards. The Bank manages its compliance risk by monitoring new regulatory rules and applicable laws, and the identification of significant regulatory risks. The Bank strives to maintain appropriate procedures,

processes and policies that are monitored and reviewed by the Bank's Compliance department which liaises with regulatory authorities and files mandatory returns in addition to ad-hoc reports with the Bank's regulators. The strengthening of the Compliance function through training, increased staffing, management support, and by direct reporting to the Bank's executive management has further enhanced regulatory risk management processes across the Bank.

Accounting risk

Accounting risk is the risk that the company fails to explain the current events of the business in the financial statements. Accounting risk can arise from the failure of management to:

- Maintain proper books and records, accounting systems and to have proper accounting policies;
- Establish proper internal accounting controls;
- Prepare periodic financial statements that reflect an accurate financial position; and
- Be transparent and fully disclose all important and relevant matters.

Measures to control accounting risk are the use of proper accounting systems, books and records based on proper accounting policies as well as the establishment of proper internal accounting controls. Proposed accounting changes are researched by accounting resources, and if required external resources, to identify and advise on any material impact on the Bank.

Financial statements are prepared in a transparent manner that fully discloses all important and relevant matters as well as accurately reflecting the financial position results and cash flows of the company.

Systems Risk

Information technology and the impact of potential systems failure have become increasingly significant with the growth in the volume of transactions involving computers and telecommunications networks and the importance of on line management information systems. Accordingly, the Bank has devoted resources toward the development and reliability of its computer and related systems.

The Bank's IT system is segmented, with an external firewall, which prevents outsiders from accessing the Bank's IT system, and an internal firewall, which segments the servers into Database Activity Monitoring to send alerts when sensitive information has been accessed. The IT security unit, which is responsible for the Bank's IT security, carries out a regular vulnerability assessment of the Bank's IT infrastructure. The Bank's physical servers are located in strategic locations, to protect against damage.

The Bank has sound Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Plans for unexpected critical risk events.

4. Process Mapping

The Bank carries out process re-engineering periodically, at least on annual basis, through process mapping exercise. The objective of this exercise is to ensure that the Bank's processes and procedures are nimble and efficient and they are embedded with adequate controls within the Bank's risk appetite and risk tolerance limits. The following detailed objectives are achieved through this process:

- Efficiency
- Speed
- Control adequacy
- Customer/user friendliness
- Currency—in line with changes in the internal and external environment
- Alignment with strategy
- Alignment/consistency with main application and or other interfacing applications/policies
- This process is coordinated by Strategy and Risk Management Department.

Risk Mitigation

As part of its overall risk management, the Bank continuously uses various methods to control and manage its risk exposures. These include:

- i. Existence and use of well documented credit policies
- ii. Existence and use of credit risk analysis and documentation processes.
- iii. Existence and use of hierarchical credit process
- iv. Use of perfected collaterals
- v. Existence of efficient credit ratings, reviews, monitoring and reporting systems



OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc 2023 Annual Report and Accounts Notes to the financial statements

36 Contingent Liabilities, Commitments and Lease Arrangements

a Legal claims

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business undertaken. The bank has formal controls and policies for managing legal claims. Once professional advice has been obtained and the amount of loss reasonably estimated, the Bank makes adjustments to account for any adverse effects which the claims may have on its financial standing.

The Bank in the ordinary course of business is presently involved in 12 litigation suits: All cases are instituted by the Bank. Ten (10) of the cases are recovery instituted by the Bank on delinquent assets. One of such cases was instituted by the Bank for wrongful invasion by the FIRS while on the other one, the Bank has obtained favourable judgement but awaits an appeal filed by the FIRS.

The Directors are of the opinion that Bank stands a good chance of favourable judgement in the above cases.

The Bank is not aware of any other pending or threatened claims and litigations.

37 Lease arrangements

Operating lease commitments – Bank as lessee

The Bank did not enter into new commercial leases for premises and equipment during the financial year (31 December, 2022: NIL).

38 Related party disclosures

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions, or one other party controls both. The definition include directors and key management personnel among others.

a Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Bank

Key management personnel is defined to include Executive Directors and members of the Management Committee. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	31 December 2023 N	31 December 2022 N
Salaries and Other short-term benefits	58,857,000.00	66,500,000
	58,857,000	66,500,000

The bank enters into transactions, arrangements and agreements involving directors, and their related concerns in the ordinary course of business at commercial interest and commission rates.

b Directors Emoluments

Remuneration paid to directors was as follows:

	31 December 2023 N	31 December 2022 N
Fees	29,000,000	29,000,000
Sitting Allowances	15,650,000	13,350,000
Executive Compensation	18,000,000	18,000,000
Other director expenses	2,380,555	1,357,250
	65,030,555	61,707,250

Included in the fees above are amounts paid to:

Chairman	5,000,000	2,500,000
Highest paid director	18,000,000	18,000,000

The number of Directors who received fees and other emoluments in the following ranges was:

	31 December 2023 N	31 December 2022 N
N1,500,000 to N3,000,000	8	8
N3,000,001 to N10,000,000	1	1
N10,000,001 to above	1	1
	10	10

c The following table provides the total amount of transactions, which have been entered into with key Directors their related parties for the relevant financial years.

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Loans and advances	601,707,065	1,003,964,034
Due to related parties	628,996,966	918,023,393
Interests earned on loans & advances	119,998,130	128,136,063
Interests paid on Deposits	-	-

d Insider related credits outstanding as at 31 December 2023

- i) Included in loans and advances is an amount of N601.7million (2022 918.023million) representing credit facilities to directors, shareholders and companies in which directors and shareholders have interest. Further disclosure of related party's transactions is shown in note 38e in compliance with Central Bank of Nigeria circular BSD/1/2004.

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc **2023 Annual Report and Accounts** **Notes to the financial statements**

Note 38e

Insider Related Credits

31 December, 2023

Name of Borrower	Account Number	Relationship to reporting Institution	Date granted	Expiry Date	Authorised Credit	Nature of Credit	Outstanding Balance	Status	Interest Rate	Security Type	Security Value OMV	Security Value FSV
1 ADKAN SERVICES LIMITED	175213	Shareholder	08/12/2020	08/06/2037	1,000,000,000.00	Estate Construction Loan	570,354,770.80	Performing	14	Legal Mortgage	1,600,000,000.00	1,200,000,000.00
2 DADA ADEMOKOYA	212749	Director	19/10/2023	19/10/2027	11,607,952.50	Mortgage Individual	11,607,952.50	Performing	18	Legal Mortgage	249,000,000.00	166,000,000.00
3 MUHAMMAD ABUBAKAR	141850	Director	26/11/2018	26/11/2028	15,013,775.21	Mortgage Loan-Individual	10,542,661.39	Performing	18	Legal Mortgage	59,500,000.00	39,666,667.00
4 SUNDAY OLUMORIN	63752	Director	29/09/2011	25/09/2024	4,762,597.47	Mortgage Loan-Individual-NHF	386,636.46	Performing	6	Legal Mortgage	11,526,000.00	7,684,000.00
5 SUNDAY OLUMORIN	127786	Director	02/11/2017	25/10/2027	13,500,000.00	Mortgage Loan-Individual	8,815,044.13	Performing	8	Legal Mortgage	45,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
							601,707,065.28					
							1,965,026,000.00					
							1,443,350,667.00					

31 December, 2022

Name of Borrower	Account Number	Relationship to reporting Institution	Date granted	Expiry Date	Authorised Credit	Nature of Credit	Outstanding Balance	Status	Interest Rate	Security Type	Security Value OMV	Security Value FSV
1 Adkan Services Limited	0000175213	Shareholder	08/12/2020	08/12/2027	1,000,000,000.00	Estate Construction Loan	889,331,790.89	Performing	14	Legal Mortgage	1,600,000,000.00	1,200,000,000.00
2 Dada Ademokoya	0000200212	Director	14/10/2022	14/04/2024	11,000,000.00	Mortgage Loan-Individual	11,000,000.00	Performing	18	Legal Mortgage	249,000,000.00	166,000,000.00
3 Muhammad Abubakar	0000141850	Director	26/11/2018	26/11/2028	15,013,775.21	Mortgage Loan-Individual	11,766,513.25	Performing	18	Legal Mortgage	59,500,000.00	39,666,666.67
4 SUNDAY OLUMORIN	0000063752	Director	29/09/2011	25/09/2024	4,762,597.47	Mortgage Loan-Individual-NHF	875,882.71	Performing	6	Legal Mortgage	11,526,000.00	7,684,000.00
5 SUNDAY OLUMORIN	0000127786	Director	02/11/2017	02/11/2027	8,500,000.00	Mortgage Loan-Individual	5,047,206.03	Performing	8	Legal Mortgage	45,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
							918,023,392.88					
							1,965,026,000.00					
							1,443,350,666.67					

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc 2023 Annual Report and Accounts Notes to the financial statements

39 Events after the reporting date

There were no significant events after the reporting date which could have had a material effect on the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023 and profit attributable to shareholders on that date which have not been adequately adjusted or disclosed.

40 Capital Management

i Objectives

The primary objectives of the bank's capital management policy are to ensure that the bank complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

The Bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the bank may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the Board.

ii Regulatory Capital

The Bank maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business and meet the capital adequacy requirements of the local banking supervisor, Central Bank of Nigeria. The adequacy of the Bank's capital is monitored using among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BIS rules/ratios) and adopted by the Central Bank of Nigeria in supervising Banks. The Central Bank of Nigeria requires the Bank to maintain a prescribed ratio of total capital to total risk weighted assets.

The Bank's regulatory capital is analyzed into two tiers:

Tier 1 Capital: This includes ordinary share capital, share premium, retained earnings, deductions for intangibles and other regulatory adjustment relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital purposes

Tier 2 Capital: Which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities, preference shares, revaluation reserves and the element of the fair value reserve relating to unrealized gains on equity instruments classified as available for sale.

Regulatory limits are applied to the capital base. The qualifying tier 2 cannot exceed tier 1 capital. There are also restrictions on the amount of collective impairment that may be included as part of tier 2 capital

iii Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

This is the quotient of the capital base of the Bank and its risk weighted asset base. In compliance with the Central Bank of Nigeria regulations, a minimum ratio of 10% is to be maintained.

Regulatory capital	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	2,085,222,860	2,085,222,860
Share premium	1,227,369,465	1,227,369,465
Statutory Reserves	1,161,988,007	961,913,447
Retained earnings	2,264,659,319	1,793,440,878
Other Reserves	320,487,655	283,634,601
Less: Intangible assets	(18,965,807)	(25,409,738)
Less: Deferred Tax Assets	(15,000,000)	(30,000,000)
Total qualifying Tier 1 Capital	<u>7,025,761,499</u>	<u>6,296,171,513</u>
Tier 2 capital		
Preference Share	600,000,000	600,000,000
Revaluation Reserves	204,597,313	204,597,313
Total qualifying Tier 2 Capital	<u>804,597,313</u>	<u>804,597,313</u>
Total Qualifying Capital	<u>7,830,358,812</u>	<u>7,100,768,827</u>
Risk - weighted assets:		
On balance sheet	<u>19,006,164,169</u>	<u>15,831,773,998</u>
Ratio	<u>41.2</u>	<u>47.3</u>

During the year, the highest and lowest peaks of the Bank's computed CAR are shown below:

	2023 %	2022 %
Highest	43	56
Lowest	41	47
Average	42	52

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Notes to the financial statements

41 Employees

The average number of persons employed by the Bank during the year was as follows

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Number	Number	Number
Executive Directors	1	1
Executive Management	1	1
Management	18	17
Senior Staff	36	31
Junior Staff	46	43
		93

42 The table below shows the number of employees (excluding non executive directors) whose earnings during the year fell within the ranges shown below:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
N100,000 - N500,000	-	9
N500,001 - N1,000,000	19	11
N1,000,001 - N1,500,000	18	20
N1,500,501 - N2,000,000	9	7
N2,000,001 - N3,000,000	16	8
N3,000,001 - N4,000,000	4	5
N4,000,001 - N5,000,000	3	11
N5,000,001 - N10,000,000	31	20
Above N10,000,000	2	2
	102	93

43 Contraventions

During the year, the bank paid a penalty of 2,000,000 for contravention of CBN AML/CFT guideline

44 Customer Compliants

DESCRIPTION	NUMBER		AMOUNT CLAIMED		AMOUNT REFUNDED	
	2023 Nos	2022 Nos	2023 N	2022 N	2023 N	2022 N
Pending Complaints B/F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received Complaints	399	184	1,562,050	1,440,200	1,562,050	1,440,200
Resolved Complaints	399	184	1,562,050	1,440,200	1,562,050	1,440,200
Unresolved Complaints escalated to CBN for intervention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unresolved Complaints pending with the Bank C/F	-	-	-	-	-	-

Infinitus Trust Mortgage Bank Plc
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STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Gross Earnings	2,903,385,116		2,096,472,508	
Interest Expense	(663,188,654)		(385,385,524)	
	2,240,196,463		1,711,086,984	
Net Impairment	(66,446,005)		(18,093,143)	
Bought -in-materials and services-local	174,169,002		(5,005,466)	
Value Added	2,347,919,460	100	1,687,988,376	100
Applied to pay				
Providers of Capital				
Dividend	292,226,743	12	250,522,286	16
Providers of Finance				
Interest	540,143,713	23	315,987,663	14
Employees				
Employees as salaries, wages and pensions	240,860,710	10	199,851,522	16
Government				
Government taxes	187,934,492	8	198,634,776	7
Retained in Business				
-Depreciation and amortisation	86,381,005	4	89,514,336	6
-Profit for the year	1,000,372,798	43	633,477,793	41
	2,347,919,460	100	1,687,988,376	100

Value Added is the Wealth created by the efforts of the Bank and its Employees. The statement shows the allocation of the wealth amongst employees, government, capital providers and that retained in the business for expansion and future wealth creation.



CORPORATE INFORMATION

Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc
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Five Years Financial Summary
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Assets					
Cash and balances with Central Bank	107,297,286	134,698,431	143,539,661	100,684,849	79,365,405
Due from banks	1,668,775,406	651,209,367	2,185,708,254	1,571,153,885	1,052,819,688
Loans and advances to customers	15,357,898,363	12,256,381,609	9,912,951,997	7,118,049,692	5,338,457,241
Investment securities	548,140,210	606,597,483	909,808,513	1,203,231,243	1,226,181,953
Other assets	301,963,859	380,834,123	252,427,626	575,188,597	161,042,610
Property and equipment	2,637,046,868	2,679,951,395	2,721,278,389	2,672,487,381	2,669,206,553
Intangible assets	18,965,807	25,409,738	24,144,293	18,953,809	19,935,382
Deferred tax assets	15,000,000	30,000,000	45,000,000	60,000,000	65,640,453
Non current assets held for sale	-	8,865,000	23,031,000	23,031,000	31,896,000
TOTAL ASSETS	20,655,087,799	16,773,947,146	16,217,889,733	13,342,780,456	10,644,545,285
Liabilities and Equity					
Liabilities					
Due to customers	4,414,311,408	3,232,216,612	3,964,965,578	3,765,748,401	1,937,109,045
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	7,093,876,365	5,418,424,959	4,760,153,512	2,682,169,747	2,148,968,858
Current tax liabilities	129,383,712	130,778,082	72,753,800	48,308,695	42,244,447
Other liabilities	1,153,191,696	836,348,929	646,793,788	408,900,514	314,068,170
Total liabilities	12,790,763,181	9,617,768,583	9,444,666,678	6,905,127,358	4,442,390,521
Equity					
Issued share capital	2,085,222,860	2,085,222,860	2,085,222,860	2,085,222,860	2,085,222,860
Preference Shares	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000
Share premium	1,227,369,465	1,227,369,465	1,227,369,465	1,227,369,465	1,227,369,465
Statutory reserve	1,161,988,007	961,913,447	835,217,888	726,720,331	644,497,544
Retained earnings	2,264,659,319	1,793,440,878	1,587,503,897	1,448,166,161	1,346,457,271
Revaluation Reserve	204,597,313	204,597,313	204,597,313	204,597,313	204,597,313
Fair Value Reserve	70,499,998	70,499,998	70,499,998	68,599,998	56,249,998
Regulatory Risk Reserve	249,987,657	213,134,603	162,811,636	76,976,970	37,760,313
Total equity	7,864,324,619	7,156,178,564	6,773,223,057	6,437,653,098	6,202,154,764
Total liabilities and equity	20,655,087,799	16,773,947,146	16,217,889,733	13,342,780,456	10,644,545,285

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	31 December 2023 N	31 December 2022 N	31 December 2021 N	31 December 2020 N	31 December 2019 N
Gross Earnings	2,903,385,116	2,096,472,508	1,757,732,718	1,315,244,455	1,383,270,228
Total operating income	2,240,196,462	1,711,086,984	1,500,694,036	1,108,854,280	1,193,590,207
Operating expenses	(970,443,167)	(845,881,272)	(821,855,080)	(625,255,192)	(740,092,782)
Impairment losses	(66,446,005)	(18,093,143)	(21,912,875)	(18,536,007)	(9,115,700)
Profit before taxation	1,203,307,291	847,112,568	656,926,081	465,063,081	444,381,725
Taxation for the year	(202,934,492)	(213,634,776)	(99,438,294)	(48,308,695)	(44,244,447)
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	1,000,372,799	633,477,793	557,487,788	416,754,387	400,137,278
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	1,900,000	12,350,000	-
	1,000,372,799	633,477,793	559,387,788	429,104,387	400,137,278
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	%	%	%	%	%
ROA	4.84	3.69	3.40	3.16	3.76
ROE	12.72	8.40	7.97	6.43	6.45
ROE (STRESSED)	13.06	8.64	8.20	6.63	6.67
EPS	23.99	15.19	13.41	10.29	9.59

AWARDS

In recognition of its sterling performance in the financial and mortgage sub sector over the years, the Bank has won several national and international awards which has boosted its reputational capital. Some of the awards won in previous years include the following:

- 2015 - Distinctive Competency award by the Institute of Information and Strategy Management.
- 2016 - Service Excellence Award -Given to the bank by the Institute of Service Excellence and Good Governance,
- 2016- Mortgage Bank of the year Award - Given to the bank by Business Day and
- 2016- MBAN recognition Award - Given to the bank by the Mortgage Banking Association of Nigeria.
- 2017 - Award of Excellence - Given to the bank by the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria in recognition of the effective packaging and timely disbursement of NHF loans and minimal customer complaints.
- 2017 - Sectoral Leadership Award (Financial Services-Mortgage) - Given to the Bank by Nigeria Stock Exchange PEARL Awards
- 2017 - Mortgage Bank of the Year Award - Given to the bank by Business Day
- 2018 - Africa's Best Mortgage Bank of the Year which was given by the Developments in Africa Merit Awards (DAMA) under the corporate seal of the Delta Business School; and
- 2018 - Best Mortgage Banker in West Africa, Gold award for leadership excellence given by the West Africa Innovation Awards under the auspices of the Africa Canada-Trade Alliance.
- 2019 – Best Mortgage Bank - Award of recognition given by Inlaks.
- 2019 – Sectoral Leadership award - Given by the Nigeria Stock Exchange for leadership in the financial services sector (Pearls).
- 2019 – Africa Mortgage Bank of the year – Given by the Africa Finance Awards (Mortgage Development Category).
- Global Banking and Finance Awards Best - Mortgage Bank Nigeria 2020
- International Finance Awards - 2020 Most Innovative Mortgage Bank in Nigeria –
- Business Day Banking and other Financial Institution Awards - 2020 Mortgage Bank of the year

- Nigeria Housing Awards-2020 Award of Excellence in Mortgage Banking (NHF Friendly)
- Most Innovative Mortgage Bank of the Year 2021- International Business Magazine Awards.
- Africa's Leading Mortgage Institution of the Decade 2021 – Africa Banking and Finance Brands Awards.
- Most Effective Mortgage Bank in Nigeria 2021 – ABELA Awards.
- Independent Most Innovative Mortgage Bank of the Year” by Independent Newspaper.
- Independent Fastest Growing Mortgage Bank of the Year” by Independent Finance Awards 2022.
- Diamond Award for Customer Service Excellence” by Africa Finance Award 2022.
- In 2023, the Bank was nominated and won the following awards:
- Excellence Service Award 2023” by . Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers
- Most Supportive Mortgage Bank in Nigeria 2023” by Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers



PRODUCT INFORMATION

	PRODUCTS	FEATURES	BENEFITS
1	CURRENT ACCOUNT (Conventional)	<p>Flexible opening balance of N5000.00 for individuals and N10,000.00 for Corporate with minimum operating balance of N500.00.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash/cheque lodgements and payment • Clearing of banking and financial instruments • Unlimited Withdrawals on demand • Flexible third party transactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATM card • Internet banking access • Mobile Banking access. • SMS Alerts • Funds transfer • Personalized cheque booklet, • Attractive interest payment.
2	Infinity Current Plus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum account opening balance of N200,000 • Minimum balance of N500,000 to be maintained to enjoy all benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero account maintenance fees. • Free Cheque book • Interest yielding • POS Available
3	Infinity Premium Savings Account (IPSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum opening balance of N100,000 • Customer cannot withdraw more than once a quarter • Interest higher than regular savings • Minimum balance of N100,000 is required for 6 months to be eligible to enjoy all benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyalty rewards for account holders without withdrawals within the year. • Issuance of cheque book to third party
4	I-SCHOOL MORTGAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a mortgage loan for schools. • Loans must be secured. • Minimum opening balance of N20,000 (Corporate Account). • Access to loan after 6 months domiciliation of school proceeds with the bank. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to mortgage loan. • Access to overdraft. • Encourages customers to perfect their title document. • School will be able to upgrade their infrastructure. • School earnings will be increased. • Capacity to upgrade standard of educational services. • The Bank can partner with school in the area of meeting social corporate responsibilities.

5	Fixed Term Deposit	<p>It's a fixed deposit products Any amount can be fixed. Interest is at market rate Withdrawals are not allowed</p>	<p>Depositors earns high attractive interest rate of 10% pa</p>
6	Infinity Mortgage Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a commercial loan scheme • Obligor satisfactorily operates a current account. • Rate is in accordance with government cost regulation and the company cost of fund. • Minimum equity contribution is 40% on our property and 60% on other/outside properties • Maximum tenor is 5 years • Valid titles of the property to be purchased or constructed/renovated is used as collateral for the loan • Two guarantors are required • Repayment can be monthly, quarterly or annual • 2.25% of loan amount is charged as fees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access to house: through IMFS, the customer can acquire his/her dream house and become a Landlord. • Flexible repayment plan: Customer's repayment can be structured to suit his/her income plan. For example, a customer who earns quarterly income can choose to repay his loan quarterly and the one who earns a yearly income can also tie his principal to annual repayment while the interest is serviced monthly. • It creates investment opportunities for customers: customers can buy properties through IMFS for investment purposes. They can buy and rent, thereby earning rental income or buy to resell at higher amounts to make a profit.

7	National Housing Fund (NHF)	<p>This is a Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN) on-lending product. It is aimed at providing mortgage finance to Nigerians who are contributors to the National Housing fund Scheme at 6% p.a. Funds are disbursed by Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria through a PMI in this case, Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc for onward lending to the applicant. The loan may be accessed to develop, buy or renovate a property provided it has a valid title. Infinity homes can offer advisory services on how to become a contributor either as an individual or organisation.</p> <p>Features: The contributors can access loans up to N15, 000, 000.00 with an equity contribution depending on the loan amount as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N5M – 10% contribution • N10M – 20% contribution • N15M – 30% contribution • The tenure can be up to 30 years depending on the age and length of service of the customer. • Fixed interest rate is 6% p.a • Only contributors to the scheme can access the loan • Loan can only be accessed once in a life time • Savings mortgage account is initially opened for this product where customers are expected to save up their equity while a current account is opened at the point of disbursement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributors to the scheme can own a home • Interest rate is low currently 6% p.a • It has long tenure and therefore low repayment amount.
8	Infinity Bridging Mortgage Finance (IBMF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is packaged as a bridging mortgage loan pending the disbursement of the NHF loan. • The IMF will be liquidated with the proceeds of NHF when disbursed • Monthly obligations are expected to be met in line with IMF executed offer • Interest rate is currently 20% on our properties and 22% on other properties. • Tenure is available to a maximum of 5yrs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It gives customers opportunity to acquire the houses of their choice while waiting for disbursement of the NHF loan. • Customers will enjoy a low interest rate upon disbursement of the NHF.

9	Real Estate Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This product provides construction finance to individuals and small – medium real estate developers. We also offer sales facilitation and mortgage facilities to intending buyers under this platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to Estate Development Loan Effective project monitoring Free financial advisory services
10	Infinity NHF Equity Finance (I- NEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available for NHF contributors only 12 Months Tenor 6% Interest Rate 10% Equity Contribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No security/ collateral is required. Makes a customer eligible to access NHF at low interest rate. Makes equity contribution process easier.
11	Infinity High Yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One year lock in period Interest can be paid upfront Offers high interest rate above market benchmark Minimum of N1m Multiples of N500,000 It is not a mutual fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment is fully secured and guaranteed It can be used as collateral Enjoy upfront interest payment. Helps customer build savings which can be used as equity Guaranteed regular and predictable income stream
12	Infinity Premium Home Acquisition Loan (I-PHAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible to staff of premium organizations for purchase of land, houses, or renovation of existing property. As low as 20% Equity Contribution 10 years tenor Minimum loan amount of N5m Attractive interest rate Flexible payment plans Registrable title Minimum six months banking relationship with the bank. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy access to home ownership Minimal equity contribution Low interest rate Longer tenor Profitable investment opportunities for customers.
13	Infinity Save and Own a Home (I-SOH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening balance of N20,000 Minimum equity to be saved over a minimum of 12 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loan tenor up to 15 years Attractive rates on deposits Attractive rates on mortgage loan Easy and flexible payment plans

LOCATION INFORMATION

S/N	Branch Name	Branch Address
1	Head Office Branch, Abuja	11, Kaura Namoda Street, Off Faskari Street, Area 3, Garki, FCT, Abuja
2	Mararaba Branch	86, Abuja Keffi Expressway, Karu LGA, Nasarawa State
3	Ilupeju Branch	28, Ilupeju Byepass, Ilupeju, Lagos State
4	Sun City Cash Center	3, Mainstreet, Sun City Estate, Galadimawa, FCT Abuja
5	Kaduna Representative Office	4, Aliyu Akilu Way, Kaduna, Kaduna State
CONTACT US		
Telephone		09087121716
Website		www.infinitytrustmortgagebank.com
Email		info@itmbplc.com



SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

PROXY FORM

I/We.....

Address

Number of Share Helds

Being member/members of Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc
hereby appoint

.....or failing him.....

.....as my/our proxy to act and vote for
me/us and on my/our behalf at the 18th Annual General Meeting
of the Bank to be held o 14th May, 2024 at 10.00 a.m. and at any
adjournment thereof.

As witness my/our hand this.....day of ...2024.

Shareholder Signature:.....

Proxy Signature:.....

NOTE:

A member to attend and vote at the General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy in his stead. All proxy forms should be deposited at the Office of the Registrar, Africa Prudential Registrars, 220B, Ikroodu Road, Palmgrove, Lagos not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

In the case of joint shareholders, any one of them may complete the form but the name of all joint shareholders must be stated.

It is required by law under the Stamp Duties Act, Cap 41 Law of the Federation of Nigeria 1990, that any adjustment of proxy to be used for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders must bear Stamp Duty at the appropriate rate, not adhesive postage stamps.

If the shareholder is a corporation, this form must be under its common seal or under the hand of some officers or attorney duly authorised in that behalf.

I/We desire this proxy to be used in favour of/or against the resolution as indicated alongside (strike out which ever is not desired).		ORDINARY /SPECIAL BUSINESS	FOR	AGAINST
1	To adopt the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 2023 together with the Reports of the Directors, Auditors and the Audit Committee thereon.			
2	To approve dividend			
3	To appoint the new external Auditors and authorize the Directors to fix their remuneration			
4	To take the appointment of the three new Directors together.			
5	To elect new Directors			
6	To re-appoint Directors			
7	To elect members of the Audit Committee.			
8	To approve the remuneration of Directors			
Please indicate with "X" in the appropriate box how you wish your vote to be cast on the resolution set out above. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy votes or abstains from voting at his/her discretion.				

Before depositing the above card, tear off this part and retain it.

