



Guaranty Trust Holding Company Plc.

**Unaudited Condensed Consolidated and Separate Financial
Statements**

September 2026

Introduction

Guaranty Trust Holding Company Plc (“the Parent” or the “Company”) and its Subsidiaries (hereafter referred to as 'the Group') Consolidated Financial Statements complies with the applicable legal Requirements of the Nigerian Securities and Exchange Commission interim Financial Statements and comprises Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group for the period ended 30 September 2026. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 ‘Interim Financial Reporting’, its interpretation issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria. For better understanding, certain disclosures and some prior period figures have been presented in line with current period figures. Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

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Financial statements

Consolidated and separate statements of financial position

As at 30 September 2026

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	17	5,266,759,448	5,456,594,586	13,129,608	14,026,179
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	393,193,056	166,888,958	-	-
Derivative financial assets	19	1,368,808	203,746	-	-
Investment securities:					
– Fair value through profit or loss	20	605,547,522	13,608,086	-	-
– Fair value through other comprehensive income	20	2,650,449,012	3,375,161,201	-	-
– Held at amortised cost	20	2,685,647,056	2,151,946,206	-	-
Assets pledged as collateral	21	84,914,401	119,009,036	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	22	54,681	83,633	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	23	3,004,416,934	3,132,215,466	-	-
Restricted deposits and other assets	27	3,122,424,887	2,736,489,314	37,070,894	428,696,196
Investment in subsidiaries	24	-	-	528,806,964	528,806,964
Property and equipment, and Right of use assets	25	418,588,643	465,569,377	854,186	969,042
Intangible assets	26	120,357,748	110,696,376	-	-
Deferred tax assets		20,418,974	32,686,270	-	-
Total assets		18,374,141,170	17,761,152,255	579,861,652	972,498,381
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	28	249,649,000	327,034,891	-	-
Deposits from customers	29	13,726,788,078	12,547,005,784	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	30	70,827,510	81,103,659	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	19	1,187,841	495	-	-
Other liabilities	31	617,503,344	946,713,634	530,172	-
Current income tax liabilities	15	162,930,959	218,609,792	30,636	142,112
Other borrowed funds	33	14,841,689	82,235,607	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities		47,457,182	147,068,435	129,984	136,487
Total liabilities		14,891,185,603	14,349,772,297	690,792	278,599

Consolidated and separate statements of financial position (Continued)

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Capital and reserves	34				
Share capital		18,275,115	18,275,115	18,275,115	18,275,115
Share premium		500,604,865	500,604,865	500,604,865	500,604,865
Retained earnings		1,791,944,863	1,718,423,706	60,290,880	453,339,802
Regulatory risk reserves		84,733,558	74,875,478	-	-
Statutory reserves		857,673,498	764,887,001	-	-
Other components of equity		198,857,871	334,156,300	-	-
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the parent entity		3,452,089,770	3,377,643,788	579,170,860	972,219,782
Non-controlling interests in equity		30,865,797	33,736,170	-	-
Total equity		3,482,955,567	3,411,379,958	579,170,860	972,219,782
Total liabilities and equity		18,374,141,170	17,761,152,255	579,861,652	972,498,381

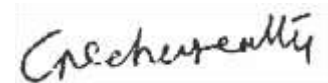
Approved by the Board of Directors on 27th October 2026:



Group Chief Financial Officer

Banji Adeniyi

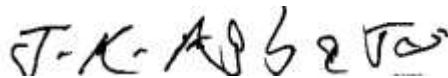
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000004318



Non Executive Director

Cathy Echeozo

FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001319



Group Chief Executive Officer

Segun Agbaje

FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001782

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated and separate income statements

For the Period ended 30 September 2026

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	4	1,250,573,006	1,208,409,253	65,093	-
Interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4	41,309,123	22,459,205	-	-
Interest expense	5	(355,998,872)	(278,727,978)	-	-
Net interest income		935,883,257	952,140,480	65,093	-
Loan impairment charges	6	(29,024,344)	(69,791,136)	-	-
Net interest income after loan impairment charges		906,858,913	882,349,344	65,093	-
Fee and commission income	7	213,548,188	210,496,158	5,147,856	2,615,415
Fee and commission expense	8	(31,129,568)	(27,271,441)	-	-
Net fee and commission income		182,418,620	183,224,717	5,147,856	2,615,415
Net trading gains on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	9	79,634,000	77,212,908	-	-
Other income	10	74,783,504	85,845,831	36,388,916	34,203,415
Net impairment charge on other financial assets	11	36,010,258	37,153,264	-	-
Personnel expenses	12	(88,514,434)	(91,610,780)	(1,345,055)	(1,182,866)
Depreciation and amortisation	13	(82,464,800)	(58,493,070)	(114,856)	(124,286)
Other operating expenses	14	(228,829,250)	(214,877,946)	(2,950,280)	(285,839)
Profit before income tax		879,896,811	900,804,268	37,191,674	35,225,839
Income tax expense	15	(265,324,834)	(201,162,734)	(409,897)	(1,469,973)
Profit for the period		614,571,977	699,641,534	36,781,777	33,755,866
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent entity		605,996,433	688,071,895	36,781,777	33,755,866
Non-controlling interests		8,575,544	11,569,639	-	-
		614,571,977	699,641,534	36,781,777	33,755,866

Earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the parent entity during 'the period (expressed in naira per share):

– Basic	16	16.58	20.71	1.01	0.97
– Diluted	16	16.58	20.71	1.01	0.97

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated and separate statements of other comprehensive income

For the Period ended 30 September 2026

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	<i>Notes</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Profit for the period		614,571,977	699,641,534	36,781,777	33,755,866
Other comprehensive income:					
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:					
Net change in fair value of equity investments FVOCI		62,436	-	-	-
		62,436	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent Periods:					
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		(167,604,746)	18,999,949	-	-
Income tax relating to foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	15	50,281,424	(5,699,985)	-	-
Net change in fair value of other financial assets FVOCI		(3,264,586)	53,480,567	-	-
Income tax relating to change in fair value of other financial assets FVOCI	15	979,376	(16,044,170)	-	-
		(119,608,532)	50,736,361	-	-
Other comprehensive profit for the period, net of tax		(119,546,096)	50,736,361	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		495,025,881	750,377,895	36,781,777	33,755,866
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent entity		470,698,004	739,301,687	36,781,777	33,755,866
Non-controlling interests		24,327,877	11,076,208	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		495,025,881	750,377,895	36,781,777	33,755,866

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Income statements

For 3 months ended 30 September 2026

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Interest income	418,491,642	418,508,186	-	-
Interest expense	(132,212,090)	(98,605,597)	-	-
Net interest income	286,279,552	319,902,589	-	-
Loan impairment charges	(10,300,322)	(14,819,838)	-	-
Net interest income after loan impairment charges	275,979,230	305,082,751	-	-
Fee and commission income	71,109,186	59,035,142	1,715,952	958,986
Fee and commission expense	(11,723,361)	(10,984,403)	-	-
Net fee and commission income	59,385,825	48,050,739	1,715,952	958,986
Net gains on financial instruments classified as held for trading	32,329,236	39,292,752	-	-
Other income	30,435,895	14,922,929	(58,930)	-
Net impairment loss on financial assets	1,155,168	(953,171)	-	-
Personnel expenses	(31,545,850)	(37,212,138)	(472,115)	(397,541)
Depreciation and amortization	(28,159,260)	(20,201,562)	(32,057)	(41,399)
Other operating expenses	(62,717,035)	(49,079,189)	(1,069,494)	(77,266)
Profit before income tax	276,863,209	299,903,111	83,356	442,780
Income tax expense	(76,477,114)	(49,272,599)	(25,840)	(18,477)
Profit for the period	200,386,095	250,630,512	57,516	424,303
Profit attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent entity	197,455,644	246,777,274	57,516	424,303
Non-controlling interests	2,930,451	3,853,238	-	-
	200,386,095	250,630,512	57,516	424,303

Earnings per share for the profit from continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the parent entity during the period (expressed in naira per share):

– Basic	5.48	7.54	0.00	0.01
– Diluted	5.48	7.54	0.00	0.01

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statements of other comprehensive income

For 3 months ended 30 September 2026

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
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Profit for the period	200,386,095	250,630,512	57,516	424,303
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Other comprehensive income:

Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:

Net change in fair value of equity investments FVOCI	60,105	(50,104)	-	-
	60,105	(50,104)	-	-

Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:

Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operation	(35,758,029)	(100,520,947)	-	-
Income tax relating to foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	10,727,409	30,156,284	-	-
Net change in fair value of financial assets FVOCI	20,076,447	42,582,687	-	-
Income tax relating to Net change in fair value of financial assets FVOCI	(6,022,934)	(12,774,806)	-	-
	(10,977,107)	(40,556,782)	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	(10,917,002)	(40,606,886)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	189,469,093	210,023,626	57,516	424,303

Profit attributable to:

Equity holders of the parent entity	166,881,589	213,130,089	57,516	424,302
Non-controlling interests	22,587,504	(3,106,463)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	189,469,093	210,023,626	57,516	424,302

Profit attributable to:

Equity holders of the parent entity	166,881,589	213,130,089	57,516	424,302
Non-controlling interests	22,587,504	(3,106,463)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	189,469,093	210,023,626	57,516	424,302

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Period ended 30 September 2026
Group

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Regulatory risk reserve	Statutory reserves	Other regulatory shares	Treasury shares	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2026	18,275,115	500,604,865	74,875,478	764,887,001	112,417,695	(33,578,677)	17,859,335	203,879,270	1,718,423,706	3,377,643,788	33,736,170	3,411,379,958
Total comprehensive income for the period:												
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605,996,433	605,996,433	8,575,544	614,571,977
Other comprehensive income, net of tax												
Foreign currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(112,914,888)	-	(112,914,888)	(4,408,434)	(117,323,322)
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,383,541)	-	-	(22,383,541)	20,160,767	(2,222,774)
Total other comprehensive Income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,383,541)	(112,914,888)	-	(135,298,429)	15,752,333	(119,546,096)
Total comprehensive Income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,383,541)	(112,914,888)	605,996,433	470,698,004	24,327,877	495,025,881
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:												
Transfers for the period ¹	-	-	9,858,080	92,786,497	-	-	-	-	(102,644,577)	-	-	-
Derecognition of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	33,578,677	-	-	-	33,578,677	-	33,578,677
Dividend to equity holders ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(429,830,699)	(429,830,699)	(27,198,250)	(457,028,949)
	-	-	9,858,080	92,786,497	-	33,578,677	-	-	(532,475,276)	(396,252,022)	(27,198,250)	(423,450,272)
Balance at 30 September 2026	18,275,115	500,604,865	84,733,558	857,673,498	112,417,695	-	(4,524,206)	90,964,382	1,791,944,863	3,452,089,770	30,865,797	3,482,955,567

¹ Please refer to Note 34

² Please refer to Note 35

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the period ended 30 September 2025
Group

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Regulatory risk reserve	Equity reserves	Statutory reserves	Other regulatory shares	Treasury shares	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2025	17,069,475	329,229,161	75,110,626	8,875,000	628,865,926	81,140,824	(11,289,600)	3,969,641	202,445,212	1,319,841,616	2,655,257,881	56,759,733	2,712,017,614
Total comprehensive income for the period:													
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	688,071,895	688,071,895	11,569,639	699,641,534
Other comprehensive income, net of tax													
Foreign currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,819,414	-	18,819,414	(5,519,450)	13,299,964
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,410,378	-	-	32,410,378	5,026,019	37,436,397
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,410,378	18,819,414	-	51,229,792	(493,431)	50,736,361
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,410,378	18,819,414	688,071,895	739,301,687	11,076,208	750,377,895
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:													
Transfers for the period	-	-	-	-	101,956,877	-	-	-	-	(101,956,877)	-	-	-
Issue of Share Capital	1,143,140	160,137,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,281,139	-	161,281,139
(Acquisition)/disposal of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,123,417)	-	-	-	(17,123,417)	-	(17,123,417)
Dividend to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(239,982,966)	(239,982,966)	(651,595)	(240,634,561)
	1,143,140	160,137,999	-	-	101,956,877	-	(17,123,417)	-	-	(341,939,843)	(95,825,244)	(651,595)	(96,476,839)
Balance at 30 September 2025	18,212,615	489,367,160	75,110,626	8,875,000	730,822,803	81,140,824	(28,413,017)	36,380,019	221,264,626	1,665,973,668	3,298,734,324	67,184,346	3,365,918,670

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Period ended 30 September 2026
Company

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Regulatory risk reserve	Statutory reserves	Other regulatory reserves	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2026	18,275,115	500,604,865	-	-	-	-	453,339,802	972,219,782
Total comprehensive income for the period:								
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,781,777	36,781,777
Other comprehensive income, net of tax								
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,781,777	36,781,777
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:								
Dividend to equity holders ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	(429,830,699)	(429,830,699)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	(429,830,699)	(429,830,699)
Balance at 30 September 2026	18,275,115	500,604,865	-	-	-	-	60,290,880	579,170,860

¹ Please refer to Note 34

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the period ended 30 September 2025
Company

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Equity Reserve	Regulatory risk reserve	Statutory reserves	Other regulatory reserves	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2025	17,069,475	329,229,161	8,875,000	-	-	-	-	255,978,288	611,151,924
Total comprehensive income for the period:									
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,755,866	33,755,866
Other comprehensive income, net of tax									
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,755,866	33,755,866
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:									
Issue of Share Capital	1,143,140	160,137,999		-	-	-	-	-	161,281,139
Dividend to equity holders	-	-		-	-	-	-	(239,982,966)	(239,982,966)
	1,143,140	160,137,999	-	-	-	-	-	(239,982,966)	(78,701,827)
Balance at 30 September 2025	18,212,615	489,367,160	8,875,000	-	-	-	-	49,751,188	566,205,963

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated and separate statements of cash flows

For the Period ended 30 September 2026

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	<i>Notes</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the period		614,571,977	699,641,534	36,781,777	33,755,866
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property and equipment	13	60,333,188	45,937,053	114,856	124,286
Amortisation of Intangible assets	13	22,131,612	12,556,017	-	-
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	10	(64,957)	(126,879)	-	-
Impairment on financial assets	6&11	(6,985,914)	32,637,872	-	-
Gains on FVPL Instruments	18	(52,884,174)	-	-	-
Net interest income	4&5	(935,883,257)	(952,140,480)	(65,093)	-
Unrealised Fair Value Gain on Financial Instrument	10	87,856,169	49,165,105	-	-
Unrealised Foreign exchange gains	10	(1,811,738)	(16,192,397)	96,905	-
Unrealised Gain on forward transactions	10	22,284	(49,037,758)	-	-
Fair value changes for assets at FVTPL	10	(10,738,015)	(10,015,621)	-	-
Dividend income	10	(719,795)	(687,869)	(36,425,231)	(34,136,980)
Income tax expense	15	265,324,834	201,162,734	409,897	1,469,973
		41,152,214	12,899,311	913,111	1,213,145
Net changes in:					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(218,131,661)	(29,459,858)	-	-
Assets pledged as collateral		27,874,513	34,530,049	-	-
Loans and advances to banks and placements with banks		(713,086,297)	(319,812,028)	-	-
Loans and advances to customers		(121,107,599)	(557,170,174)	-	-
Restricted deposits and other assets		(488,864,843)	(96,370,389)	391,625,302	216,101,521
Deposits from banks		(16,399,174)	(204,926,201)	-	-
Deposits from customers		1,990,702,970	1,746,809,929	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(10,276,149)	(47,073,054)	-	-
Other liabilities		(118,532,370)	(97,748,678)	530,172	(220,928,462)
		332,179,390	428,779,596	392,155,474	(4,826,941)
Interest received		1,296,915,872	1,268,662,099	65,093	-
Interest paid		(356,258,468)	(310,615,599)	-	-
		940,657,404	958,046,500	65,093	-
		1,313,989,008	1,399,725,407	393,133,678	(3,613,796)
Income tax paid	15(b)	(349,378,441)	(247,045,433)	(527,876)	(1,509,718)
Net cash flow (used in)/generated from operating activities		964,610,567	1,152,679,974	392,605,802	(5,123,514)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated and separate statements of cash flows

For the Period ended 30 September 2026

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	<i>Notes</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Cash flows from investing activities					
Redemption of investment securities		6,340,305,858	1,994,901,074	-	-
Purchase of investment securities		(7,077,280,816)	(2,643,133,894)	-	-
Dividends received	10	719,795	687,869	36,425,231	34,136,980
Purchase of property and equipment and Right of use assets	25	(43,295,946)	(131,667,578)	-	-
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment		271,981	1,319,022	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	26	(33,163,971)	(31,238,941)	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(157,738,471)
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(812,443,099)	(809,132,448)	36,425,231	(123,601,491)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Repayment of long term borrowings		(67,064,199)	(129,888,838)	-	-
Proceeds from share issue		-	161,281,139	-	161,281,139
Purchase of treasury shares		-	(17,123,417)	-	-
Lease liabilities		(2,640,820)	-	-	-
Dividends paid to owners	35	(429,830,699)	(239,982,966)	(429,830,699)	(239,982,966)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(27,198,250)	(651,595)	-	-
Net cash flow (used in) / from financing activities		(526,733,968)	(226,365,677)	(429,830,699)	(78,701,827)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(374,566,500)	117,181,849	(799,666)	(207,426,832)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		5,283,641,982	4,401,589,918	14,026,179	210,095,331
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(525,651,510)	(18,155,463)	(96,905)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	17(b)	4,383,423,972	4,500,616,304	13,129,608	2,668,499

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

Guaranty Trust Holding Company PLC (“the Parent” or the “the Company”) is a company incorporated in Nigeria. The address of the Company’s registered office is Plot 635, Akin Adesola Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. These separate and consolidated financial statements, for the period ended 30 September 2026, are prepared for the Company and the Group (Holding Company and its subsidiaries, separately referred to as “Group entities”) respectively. The Group is primarily involved in the provision of banking and other financial services to corporate and individual customers.

2. Basis of preparation

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2026 have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements comply with the Companies and Allied Matters Act, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act and other relevant Central Bank of Nigeria circulars.

IFRS does not explicitly specify the accounting treatment for a group restructuring / re-organisation but provides guidance on the choices available in accounting for such transactions. In accounting for this restructuring, the Group applied the pooling of interests method of accounting after taking the following into consideration:

- The assets and liabilities of the company and subsidiaries are reflected at their carrying amounts as no adjustments have been made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities, at the date of the combination. The accounting policies of the company and subsidiaries are well aligned upon the reorganization.
- No ‘new’ goodwill is recognised as a result of the reorganization.
- The consolidated income statements reflect the results of the company and its subsidiaries.

Although Guaranty Trust Holdings PLC commenced operations on August 1, 2021, the accounting information has been prepared as if the Group had always been in existence in its current form and prior period comparatives presented accordingly.

The Financial Statements were authorized for issue by the directors on **27th October 2026**.

3. (a) Material Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. All entities within the Group apply the same accounting policies.

• Functional and presentation currency

These Consolidated and Separate financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the Company’s functional currency. Except where indicated, financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

- **Basis of measurement**

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

- ✓ Derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value.
- ✓ Assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.
- ✓ Assets and Liabilities held to maturity are measured at amortised cost.
- ✓ Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) financial assets are measured at fair value.
- ✓ Liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements are measured at fair value.
- ✓ The Employee benefit asset is recognized as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets.
- ✓ The plan assets for defined benefit obligations are measured at fair value.

- **Use of Estimates and Judgements**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The 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.

- **Changes to accounting policies**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial period.

Standards and interpretations effective during the reporting period

Amendments to the following standard(s) became effective in the annual period starting from 1 January, 2026. 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 9 & IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments**

In May 2024, the Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- ✓ Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial

liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met

- ✓ Clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features
- ✓ Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments
- ✓ Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Group, as the Group's electronic settlement processes already satisfy the conditions required for the derecognition of qualifying financial liabilities before settlement date.

IFRS 9 & IFRS 7 – Contracts Referencing Nature – dependent Electricity

In December 2024, the Board issued *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity* (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). The amendments include:

- ✓ Clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements
- ✓ Permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments
- ✓ Adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

The clarifications regarding the 'own use' requirements must be applied retrospectively, but the guidance permitting hedge accounting have to be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application.

The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group

• **Annual Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards**

The IASB's annual improvements process deals with non-urgent, but necessary, clarifications and amendments to IFRS. In July 2024, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11

The following is the amendments from the Annual Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards—Volume 11:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter

- ✓ IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Gain or Loss on Derecognition

- ✓ Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price
- ✓ Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Credit Risk Disclosures
- ✓ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities
- ✓ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Transaction Price
- ✓ IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements - Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'
- ✓ IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows - Cost Method

Standards and interpretations issued/amended but not yet effective

The following standard has been issued by the IASB but is yet to become effective for annual reporting period beginning on 1 January 2026:

Standards/Amendments	Content	Effective Date
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	01-Jan-27
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	01-Jan-27
IAS 21	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	01-Jan-27
IFRS 20	Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities	01-Jan-29
IAS 28	Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	01-Jan-27

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

• IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the Board issued IFRS 18 to become effective on 1 January 2027. The objective of the Standard is to set out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses, with emphasis on the subject matter as shown below:

- ✓ **Aggregation** : The adding together of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses or cash flows that share characteristics and are included in the same classification.
- ✓ **Classification**: The sorting of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows based on shared characteristics.
- ✓ **Disaggregation**: The separation of an item into component parts that have characteristics that are not shared

The Group has performed an assessment of the potential impact of IFRS 18 on its financial statements and operational systems. Based on this assessment, management concluded that the Group's specified main business activities are providing financing to customers and investing in financial assets, given that its activities are predominantly conducted through banking and other financial services operations. Accordingly, the related income and expenses are expected to continue to be presented within the operating category. Limited presentation reclassifications have been identified, including the presentation of interest expense on lease liabilities within the financing category.

The main business activity of GTCO stand alone is investing in subsidiaries, as its principal activity is holding and managing investments in subsidiary entities. Consequently, income and expenses arising from these investments, including dividend income from subsidiaries, are expected to be presented within the operating category.

Based on the assessment performed, the adoption of IFRS 18 will not result in a material impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements. Management will continue to assess the detailed implementation requirements and disclosures ahead of the effective date.

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the Board issued IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19), which allows eligible to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards.

An entity applying IFRS 19 is required to disclose that fact as part of its general IFRS accounting standards compliance statement. IFRS 19 requires an entity whose financial statements comply with IFRS accounting standards including IFRS 19 to make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance.

Eligible entities

- ✓ It is a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10 Consolidation Financial Statement
- ✓ It does not have public accountability
- ✓ It has a parent (either ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

The standard does not have any Impact on the Group as the group has public accountability

- **IAS 21 – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendment to IAS 21**

In November 2025, the Board issued Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21. The amendments require translation from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency at the closing rate.

If an entity's functional currency is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, its results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency by translating all amounts (i.e., assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses) and all comparatives at the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position

An entity whose functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, restates the comparative amounts of a foreign operation, whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, by applying the general price index, in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29, to the foreign operation's comparative figures.

The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group

- **IFRS 20 – Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities**

On 27 May 2026, the Board issued IFRS 20 Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities. IFRS 20 sets out the requirements for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of regulatory assets, regulatory liabilities, regulatory income and regulatory expense.

IFRS 20 introduces requirements that will result in information that supplements the information an entity already provides by applying IFRS accounting standards, such as IFRS 15. Such information enables users of financial statements to understand the total allowed compensation for regulatory goods or services supplied in each reporting period and the related rights and obligations.

The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group

- **IAS 28 – Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

In June 2026, the IASB issued Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. The amendments clarify which entities can apply the fair value option in IAS 28 Investments in Associated and Joint Ventures. The amendments respond to stakeholder feedback highlighting diversity in practice in applying the fair value option and how this interacts with the classification requirements introduced by IFRS 18

IAS 28 permits certain entities, such as venture capital organisations, mutual funds, unit trusts and 'similar entities', to measure investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group

(b) Other Material Accounting Policies

Other accounting policies that have been applied are:

- (a) Consolidation**

The financial statements of the subsidiaries used to prepare the consolidated financial statements were prepared as at the Holding Company's reporting date. The consolidation

principles are unchanged as against the comparative period.

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has:

- ✓ power over the investee;
- ✓ exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- ✓ the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Acquisition of subsidiaries

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Company. The Group measures goodwill as the fair value of the consideration transferred including the recognised amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, less the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date. When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The Group elects on a transaction-by-transaction basis whether to measure at the acquisition date components of non-controlling interests in the acquiree at its fair value, or at its proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other components of non-controlling interests are measured at their acquisition-date fair values, unless another measurement basis is required by IFRS. Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

(ii) Structured entity

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. A structured entity is consolidated if the Group is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the Structured Entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Structured Entity. Power is the current ability to direct the activities that significantly influence returns.

(iii) Accounting method of consolidation

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The results of the subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the effective acquisition date and or up to the effective date on which control ceases, as appropriate. The integration of the subsidiaries into the consolidated financial statements is based on consistent accounting and valuation methods for similar transactions and other occurrences under similar circumstances.

(iv) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, income and expenses (except for foreign currency translation gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are also eliminated.

(v) Non-controlling interest

The Group applies IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (2011) in accounting for acquisitions of non-controlling interests. Under this accounting policy, acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill is recognised as a result of such transactions. The adjustments to non-controlling interests are based on the proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

(b) Foreign currency translation**(i) Functional and presentation currency**

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions, that is transactions denominated, or that require settlement in a foreign currency, are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated using the closing rate as at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the exchange rate as at the date of initial recognition; non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the year end translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Income statement, except when deferred in equity as gains or losses from qualifying cash flow hedging instruments or qualifying net investment hedging instruments.

All foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in the Income statement are presented net in the Income statement within the corresponding item. Foreign exchange gains and losses on other comprehensive income items are presented in other comprehensive income within the corresponding item.

In the case of changes in the fair value of monetary assets denominated in foreign currency classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, a distinction is made between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in the carrying amount, except impairment, are recognised in equity.

(iii) Group Entities

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- Income and expenses for each Income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions);
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Exchange differences arising from the above process are reported in shareholders' equity as 'Foreign currency translation reserve'.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to 'Other comprehensive income'. When a foreign operation is disposed of, or partially disposed of, such exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

(c) Interest

Interest income and expense for all interest-earning and interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised in the income statement within "interest income" and "interest expense" 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, the next re-pricing date) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows

considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes contractual fees paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the Income statement include:

- Interest on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest rate basis.
- Interest on financial assets measured at fair value through OCI calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

Whilst interest revenue is always required to be presented as a separate line item, it is calculated differently according to the status of the asset with regard to credit impairment.

For a financial asset that has not become credit impaired since initial recognition, interest revenue is calculated using a 'gross method' of applying the effective interest rate method to the gross carrying amount of the asset (i.e. its carrying amount excluding the loss allowance).

For a financial asset that subsequently has become credit-impaired, from the beginning of the next reporting period, interest revenue is calculated using a 'net method' of applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost balance (i.e. including the loss allowance).

(d) Revenue from contract with customers

IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. It applies to all contracts with customers except leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. The standard establishes a more systematic approach for revenue measurement and recognition by introducing a five-step model governing revenue recognition. The five step model requires the Group/Company to (i) identify the contract with the customer, (ii) identify each of the performance obligations included in the contract, (iii-) determine the amount of consideration in the contract, (iv) allocate the consideration to each of the identified performance obligations and (v) recognise revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Guaranty Trust Holding Company Plc earns fee Income from services provided to the subsidiaries under approved shared service arrangements covering Information Technology, Legal Services, Talent Management, Facilities Management, and Corporate Communications. The shared service arrangement is governed by a formal agreement approved by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), which defines the scope of services, pricing or cost-allocation methodology, and the rights and obligations of the parties.

Shared Service Fee Income is recognized over time as the services are rendered, as the recipient entity simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the services. Income is measured at the agreed transaction price and is recognized in proportion to the level of service performed. Shared service fee income is presented as fee and commission income and is not offset against related expenses. All intercompany shared service income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Guaranty Trust Pension Managers Limited

Revenue recognition by the Pension Manager subsidiary are under the following;

Asset Based Fees: These are fees earned on pension funds by the company and held by fund custodians as stipulated by Pension Reform Act 2014. It is earned over time and invoiced on a preceding month basis at the approved rates for the various funds under the multi-fund structure.

Fee Income earned from administrative services: These are fees earned over time from contributors to cover cost of administering each Retirement Savings Account. The Company does not recognize revenue from a contributor that has not made contribution for a particular month. The performance obligation is satisfied over the administration of each Retirement Savings Account.

Fee Income from providing management services: Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. That is, the fees are invoiced on a preceding month basis but accrued on a daily basis on the fund. These fees include the administration and supervision of Pension Fund Assets. Revenue recognized is based on a percentage of the opening Net Asset value of the Pension Fund investment at the beginning of the period of charge. The performance obligation is satisfied over the administration and supervision of Pension Fund Assets.

Guaranty Trust Fund Managers Limited

Guaranty Trust Fund Managers Limited provides funds management services to individuals and corporate organisations. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

The Company has applied IFRS 15 practical expedient to a portfolio of contracts (or performance obligations) with similar characteristics since the Company reasonably expects that the accounting result will not be materially different from the result of applying the standard to the individual contracts. The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided below.

Payments Company- HabariPay Limited

The Company's sources of revenue are derived from the following:

Net commission recognized on merchant service charged to transaction value processed on behalf of our merchants.

Sales margin recognized on bills payments i.e., airtime vending, and bulk SMS sent on behalf of our customers.

The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangement. The five-step model as suggested by IFRS-15 has been followed in recognizing revenue.

(e) Fees and commission

The Banking Fees and Commission that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate. These fees are management fees on non revolving credit facilities.

Other fees and commissions which relates mainly to transaction and service fees, including commitment fees which are charged on undisbursed portion of credit facilities, investment management and other fiduciary activity fees, sales commission, placement line fees, syndication fees and guarantee issuance fees are recognised at a point in time, or over time as the related services are provided / performed.

Payments Company- HabariPay Limited

The Payment Company's fees and commissions are derived from net commissions recognized on merchant services charged to transaction value processed on behalf of our merchants. Revenue related to the above transactions are recognized at the point in time when the transaction takes place.

Guaranty Trust Fund Managers Limited

Fees and commissions in the Fund Manager subsidiary are recognized on an accrual basis for the period under review at amortized cost. The management fees earned on funds being managed are as stipulated by the guiding of the respective individual trust deeds.

(f) Net gains on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss.

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

(g) 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 derivatives held for risk management purposes that do not form part of qualifying hedge relationships. Fair value changes on other derivatives held for risk management purposes, and other financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, are presented in Other Income – Mark to market gain/(loss) on trading investments in the Income statement.

(h) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Dividends on trading equities are reflected as a component of Net gains on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss. Dividend income on long term equity investments is recognised as a component of other income.

(l) Leases

Leases (right-of-use asset) are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 and are accounted for in line with the following based on whether the Group is the Lessor or the Lessee:

(i) The Group is the lessee

At the commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability, where applicable, at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date.

The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability, the right-of-use asset is included in Restricted deposit and other assets. The Group subsequently measures the lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

The corresponding lease liabilities, where applicable, are included in other liabilities. The interest element of the lease liabilities is charged to the Income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

(ii) The Group is the lessor

When assets are leased to a third party under finance lease terms, the present value of the lease income is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

(J) Income Tax**(i) Current income tax**

Income tax payable is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax law in the respective jurisdiction and it consists of Company Income Tax and Development levy in Nigeria, Financial Clean-up Levy and National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy in Ghana. Company Income tax is assessed at a statutory rate of 30% of the assessable profit or Dividend Declared, whichever is higher and Development levy is at the rate of 4.0% on the assessable profit. The Financial Sector Clean-up Levy and National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy are statutory levies imposed on GTBank Ghana at a rate of 5% of Profit Before Tax (PBT).

Current income tax is recognised as an expense for the period except to the extent that current tax is related to items that are charged or credited in other comprehensive income or directly to equity. In these circumstances, deferred tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income or to equity (for example, current tax on FVOCI).

Where the Group has tax losses that can be relieved only by carrying it forward against taxable profits of future periods, a deductible temporary difference arises. Those losses carried forward are set off against deferred tax liabilities carried in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group evaluates positions stated in tax returns; ensuring information disclosed are in agreement with the underlying tax liability, which has been adequately provided for in the financial statements. The Group had determined that interest and penalties relating to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore are accounted for under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

However, the deferred income tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these temporary differences can be utilised. The tax effects of carry-

forwards of unused losses or unused tax credits are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised. Deferred tax related to fair value re-measurement of FVOCI investments and cash flow hedges, which are recognised in other comprehensive income, is also recognised in the other comprehensive income and subsequently in the income statement together with the deferred gain or loss.

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

(k) Financial assets and liabilities

i. Recognition

The Group on the date of origination or purchase recognizes loans, debt and equity securities, deposits and subordinated debentures at the fair value of consideration paid. For non-revolving facilities, origination date is the date the facility is disbursed, origination date for revolving facilities is the date the line is availed, while origination date for credit card is the date the credit limit is availed on the card. Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date. All other financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives, are initially recognized on the trade date at which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

ii. Classification and Measurement

Initial measurement of a financial asset or liability is at fair value plus or minus 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 Group 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 groups 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group sells financial assets to reduce credit risk or losses because of an increase in the assets' credit risk. The Group 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) per cent.

- 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 Group 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 Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group'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.

(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 amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised 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. Amortisation is included in Interest income in the Consolidated and Separate Income

Statement. Impairment on financial assets measured at amortised cost is calculated using the expected credit loss approach.

Loans and debt securities measured at amortised 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. Upon derecognition, realized gains and losses are reclassified from OCI and recorded in Other Income in the Consolidated and Separate Income Statements. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to the amortised cost of the debt instrument are recognized in the Consolidated and Separate Income Statements. Premiums, discounts and related transaction costs are amortised over the expected life of the instrument to Interest income in the Consolidated and Separate of Income Statements using the effective interest rate method. Impairment on financial assets measured at FVOCI is calculated using the expected credit loss approach.

(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 and Separate Statement of Financial Position, with transaction costs recognized immediately in the Consolidated and Separate Income Statements as part of Other Income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized as part of Other Income in the Consolidated and Separate Income Statements.

(d) Equity Instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, any contract that evidences 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 Other Income in the Consolidated and Separate Income Statement. 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 and Separate Income Statement. Dividends received are recorded in other income in the Consolidated and Separate Income Statement. 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 and Separate Income Statement on sale of the security. Transaction cost on disposal of equity instruments is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

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 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 short-term 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 held at fair value through profit or loss'. 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 Other Income in the Consolidated and Separate 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 and Separate Income Statement upon derecognition/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.

Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with central banks, balances held with other banks and Money market placements which are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and Cash equivalents referred to in the statement of cash flow comprises cash in hand, non-restricted balance held with central banks and amount due from banks on demands with an original maturity of three months or less.

Cash and bank balances are carried at amortised cost in the Statements of financial position.

iii. Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets. A change in the Group's business model will occur only when the Group 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 Group'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 Group with different business models.

When reclassification occurs, the Group 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 Group decides to shut down the retail business segment on 31 January 2018, the reclassification date will be 1 April, 2019 (i.e. the first day of the entity's next reporting period), the Group shall not engage in activities consistent with its former business model after 31 January, 2018. Gains, losses or interest previously recognised are not restated when reclassification occurs.

iv. Modification of financial assets and liabilities

(a) Financial assets

The Group sometimes modifies the contractual cashflows of loans to customers. Where the terms of a financial asset are modified via amendments to the loan agreements, the

Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different from the original cashflows. 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 derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value. Any difference between the amortised cost of the original financial asset and the present value of the estimated future cashflows of the new asset is debited or credited to the customer's account.

Scenarios where modifications will lead to derecognition of existing loan and recognition of a new loan include but not limited to:

- 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.
- Extension of maturity dates will lead to modification and derecognition of existing loan and recognition of a new loan.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9, the Group shall recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and shall recognize a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For example, contractual cashflows of loan to customers may also be modified due to blanket payment holidays imposed by law and regulations and effective automatically without amendments being made to the loan agreements. In this scenario, the bank revises the expected gross carrying amount by discounting the rescheduled payments at original effective interest rate and the resulting loss is recognised immediately in Other income in Profit or loss as a cumulative catch-up adjustment.

Fees that are considered in determining the fair value of modified financial asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset and form part of the effective interest on the modified financial asset while other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

Impairment assessment is performed on modified financial assets before modification.

(b) Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. The Group derecognises 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 recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

De-recognition of financial instruments

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

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

On derecognition 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.

(v) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

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

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

Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model

The Group's allowance for credit loss calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. The expected credit loss impairment model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events either over the following twelve months or over the expected life of a financial instrument depending on credit deterioration from inception. The allowance for credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability-weighted outcome which considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.

The Group adopts a three-stage approach for impairment 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. The Bank obtains the constant and relevant coefficients for the various independent variables and computes the outcome by incorporating forward looking macroeconomic variables and computing the forward probability of default.
 - Lifetime PDs – This is the estimated probability of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is used to calculate lifetime ECLs for 'stage 2' and 'stage 3' exposures. PDs are limited to the maximum period of exposure required by IFRS 9. The Bank obtains 3 years forecast for the relevant macroeconomic variables and adopts exponentiation method to compute cumulative PD for future time periods for each obligor.
- 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.

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 that:

- The Group uses internal subject matter experts from Risk, Treasury and Business Divisions to consider a range of relevant forward looking data, including macro-economic forecasts and assumptions, for the determination of unbiased general economic adjustments in order to support the calculation of ECLs.
- Macro-economic variables taken into consideration include, but are not limited to, unemployment, interest rates, gross domestic product, inflation, crude-oil prices and exchange rate, and requires an evaluation of both the current and forecast direction of the macro-economic cycle.
- Macro-economic variables considered have strong statistical relationships with the risk parameters (LGD, EAD, CCF and PD) used in the estimation of the ECLs, and are capable of predicting future conditions that are not captured within the base ECL calculations.
- Forward looking adjustments for both general macro-economic adjustments and more targeted at portfolio / industry levels. The methodologies and assumptions, including any forecasts of future economic conditions, are reviewed regularly.

Macroeconomic factors

The Group 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. During the period there are no material overlays.

The macroeconomic variables and economic forecasts as well as other key inputs are reviewed and approved by management before incorporated in the ECL model. Any subsequent changes to the forward looking information are also approved before such are inputted in the ECL model.

The macro economic variables are obtained for 3 years in the future and are reassessed every 6 months to ensure that they reflect prevalent circumstances and are up to date.

Where there is a non-linear relationships, one forward-looking scenario is never sufficient as it may result in the estimation of a worst-case scenario or a best-case scenario. The Bank's ECL methodology considers weighted average of multiple economic scenarios for the risk parameters (basically the forecast macroeconomic variables) in arriving at impairment figure for a particular reporting period. The model is structured in a manner that the final outcome, which is a probability cannot be negative.

SICR is assessed once there is an objective indicator of a deterioration in credit risk of customer. In addition, the Bank as part of its routine credit processes perform an assessment on a quarterly basis to identify instances of SICR.

Multiple forward-looking scenarios

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

The Group 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 Group 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 30 days past due criteria for SICR and 90 days past due criteria for default is transferred to stage 2 or stage 3 as the case may be except there is 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 Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows 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 reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.
- The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.
- 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. In addition, loans that are more than 90 days past due are considered impaired.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Group 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:

- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised 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.
- 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 Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Group 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.

(vi) Write-off

The Group writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, where there is 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 derecognition event. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures

for recovery of amount due. Whenever amounts are recovered on previously written-off credit exposures, such amount recovered is recognised as income on a cash basis only.

(vii) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host—with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty, is not an embedded derivative, but a separate financial instrument. Where a hybrid contains a host that is a financial asset in the scope of IFRS 9, the entire hybrid contract, including the embedded features, is measured at FVTPL.

(viii) Offsetting financial instruments

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a currently legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

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

(l) Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus, in case of investment securities not at fair value through profit or loss, incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income. See description in accounting policy Note J (ii) above.

(m) Derivatives held for risk management purposes

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

simultaneously.

Derivatives held for risk management purposes include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as trading assets or liabilities. Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

(n) Repossessed Collateral

In certain circumstances, property is repossessed following the foreclosure on loans that are in default. Repossessed properties are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and reported within 'Other assets'.

(o) Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are reported at cost less any impairment (if any) in the separate financial statement of the Bank.

A subsidiary is not consolidated but classified as 'held for sale' if it is available for immediate sale in its present condition and its sale is highly probable. A sale is 'highly probable' where: there is evidence of management commitment; there is an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan; the asset is actively marketed for sale at a reasonable price compared to its fair value; the sale is expected to be completed within 12 months of the date of classification; and actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that there will be significant changes to the plan or that it will be withdrawn.

(p) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

The Group recognises items of property and equipment as assets when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably, items of property and equipment is recognised at the time the cost is incurred. These costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property and equipment as well as the costs of its dismantlement, removal or restoration, the obligation for which an entity incurs as a consequence of using the item during a particular period.

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. 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 assets' carrying values and useful lives are reviewed, and written down if appropriate, at each reporting date. Assets are impaired whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is less than the recoverable amount; see note (q) on impairment of non-financial assets.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset, to their residual values over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets under finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognised or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5. A non-current asset or disposal group is not depreciated while it is classified as held for sale.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Item of Property and Equipment	Estimated Useful Life
Leasehold improvements and buildings:	
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the useful life of the item or lease term
Buildings	50 years
Leasehold Land	Over the remaining life of the lease
Furniture and equipment:	
Furniture and fittings	5years
Machine and equipment	5years
Computer hardware	3years
Motor vehicles:	4years

Capital work in progress is not depreciated. Upon completion it is transferred to the relevant asset category. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date.

Cost of leasehold land is amortised over the remaining life of the lease as stated in the certificate of occupancy issued by Government.

(iv) De-recognition

An item of property and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain 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 derecognised.

(q) Intangible assets**(i) Goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiaries at the date of acquisition. When the excess is negative, it is recognised immediately in profit or loss; Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets.

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose identified in accordance with IFRS 8. Goodwill is tested annually as well as whenever a trigger event has been observed for impairment by comparing the present value of the expected future cash flows from a cash generating unit with the carrying value of its net assets, including attributable goodwill and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(ii) Software

Software acquired by the Group is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Expenditure on internally developed software is recognised as an asset when the Group 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. Development costs previously expensed cannot be capitalised. The capitalised costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software and capitalised borrowing costs, and are amortised over its useful life. Internally developed software is stated at capitalised cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

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

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

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

(r) Impairment of Non financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, inclusive of 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. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year.

An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a *pro rata* basis.

The recoverable amount 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.

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

(s) Deposits, debt securities issued

Deposits and debt securities issued are the Group's sources of debt funding. When the Group sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters into a "repo" or "stock lending" agreement to repurchase the asset (or a similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date, the arrangement is accounted for as a deposit, and the underlying asset continues to be recognised in the Group's financial statements.

The Group classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments.

Deposits and debt securities issued are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, except where the Group chooses to carry the liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(t) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group 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 recognised when the Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. The Group recognizes no provision for future operating losses.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

(u) Financial guarantees and loan commitments

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group 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 initially recognised at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. After initial recognition, guarantee contracts are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- a) The amount of the loss allowance, and
- b) The amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

Financial guarantees, principally consisting of letters of credit are included within other liabilities.

Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions. The Group recognises a provision in accordance with IAS 37 if the contract was considered to be onerous.

(v) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to a separate entity. The rate of contribution by the Bank and its employee is 10% and 8% respectively of basic salary, housing and transport allowance. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered Pension Fund Administrators (PFA) on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense in the Statements of Comprehensive Income when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

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

years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the Statements of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the date of the Statements of financial position less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the market yields on Government Bonds of medium duration as compiled by the Debt Management Organisation.

Remeasurements arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions in excess of the plan assets or of the defined benefit obligation are charged or credited to Other Comprehensive Income in the financial year in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Income statement.

(iii) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised if the Group has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

(iv) 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 recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(v) Share-based payment transactions

Guaranty Trust Bank operates a cash settled share based compensation scheme managed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) - Guaranty Trust Bank Staff Investment Trust. The scheme was introduced as a compensation plan for the bank's management personnel to enhance employee retention, by offering the shares acquired by the SPV by way of Share Appreciation Rights (SARs) and Stock Options (hybrid plan) to qualifying members of staff at prevailing net book value.

Acquisition of the bank's shares by the SPV was by means of an overdraft facility extended to the scheme. The hybrid nature (i.e. mix of SARs and Stock Options) entitles the scheme to cash dividend which it uses to defray its obligations on the facility, make dividend payments to members that furnished consideration and extinguish its liability to exiting members. Employees exiting the scheme are granted the right to redeem their holdings for cash at the prevailing market price on fulfilment of specified vesting conditions.

At each reporting period, the fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of

share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period in which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. Any change in the fair value of the liability is recognized as personnel expense in the bank's income statement.

(w) Share capital and reserves

(i) Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instrument.

(ii) Dividend on the Bank's ordinary shares

Dividends on the Bank's ordinary shares are recognised in equity when approved by the Bank's shareholders.

(iii) Treasury shares

Where the Bank or any member of the Group purchases the Bank's shares, the consideration paid is deducted from shareholders' equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders' equity.

(wi) Earnings per share

The Group presents Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) 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 that is attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding for effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(x) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it can earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Executive Management Committee to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. All costs directly traceable to the operating segments are allocated to the segment concerned, while indirect costs are allocated based on the benefits derived from such costs.

Habaripay Limited

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Payment Company's reportable segments:

Payment Gateway: payments processed via virtual accounts, USSD, card and bank transfer channels for merchants classified as tech stars, large corporates, small and medium enterprise, and micro merchants

Switching Vertical: payment processed through our payment Switch i.e., account to account bank transfers and card transactions.

Value Added Vertical: bill payments for airtime vending and distribution of bulk SMS processed through Value Added Service Aggregators licensed by Nigeria Communications Commission.

(y)

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); and
- Fines or other penalties that are imposed for breaches of the legislation

The Group recognises 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 recognise the expense for the period.

(z)

Stocks

Stocks include consumables and cards held for resale or subsequent issuance to customers. They are measured at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the items of stock to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated issuance price. When items of stocks are issued to customers, their carrying amount is recognized as an expense in the period in which the relevant revenue is recognized.

4

Interest income

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method				
Loans and advances to banks	1,223	1,082	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	434,514,056	450,775,607	-	-
	434,515,279	450,776,689	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	319,465,043	196,955,606	65,093	-
Investment securities:				
– Investment securities FVOCI	333,627,405	344,163,443	-	-
– Investment securities at amortised cost	150,611,598	203,611,571	-	-
Assets pledged as collateral	12,353,681	12,901,944	-	-
	1,250,573,006	1,208,409,253	65,093	-
Interest income on financial assets FVTPL				
Investment securities FVTPL	41,309,123	22,459,205	-	-
	41,309,123	22,459,205	-	-
Total interest income	1,291,882,129	1,230,868,458	65,093	-
Geographical location				
Interest income earned in Nigeria	902,327,653	766,783,255	65,093	-
Interest income earned outside Nigeria	389,554,476	464,085,203	-	-
	1,291,882,129	1,230,868,458	65,093	-

5

Interest expense

	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method				
Deposit from banks	15,147,999	13,011,051	-	-
Deposit from customers	325,248,322	228,180,889	-	-
	340,396,321	241,191,940	-	-
Other borrowed funds	3,004,603	34,892,823	-	-
	343,400,924	276,084,763	-	-
Interest expense on financial liabilities FVTPL				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	12,597,948	2,643,215	-	-
Total interest expense	355,998,872	278,727,978	-	-
Geographical location				
Interest expense paid in Nigeria	270,627,163	162,852,161	-	-
Interest expense paid outside Nigeria	85,371,709	115,875,817	-	-
	355,998,872	278,727,978	-	-

6

Loan impairment (reversal) / charges

	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Stage 1 & 2 Impairment Charge	5,828,856	73,926,204	-	-
Stage 3 Impairment Charge/ (reversal)	23,195,488	(4,135,068)	-	-
	29,024,344	69,791,136	-	-

7 Fee and commission income

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Credit related fees and commissions	31,067,733	28,905,052	-	-
Account maintenance charges	38,005,903	35,786,472	-	-
Corporate finance fees	5,770,438	7,794,246	-	-
Asset management fees	5,826,984	2,177,576	-	-
E-business Income	60,808,903	43,252,110	-	-
Commission on foreign exchange deals	23,782,785	24,411,861	-	-
Commission on touch points	74,286	92,599	-	-
Income from financial guarantee contracts issued	7,452,424	14,724,208	-	-
Account services, maintenance and ancillary banking charges	23,761,486	34,853,569	-	-
Shared service fees	-	-	5,147,856	2,615,415
Transfers related charges	16,997,246	18,498,465	-	-
	213,548,188	210,496,158	5,147,856	2,615,415

¹Credit related fees and commissions are loans and advances related fees that are not integral part of effective interest.

8 Fee and commission expense

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Bank charges	28,998,303	25,478,063	-	-
Loan recovery expenses	2,131,265	1,793,378	-	-
	31,129,568	27,271,441	-	-

9 Net trading gains on financial instruments held at FVPL

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Bonds FVPL	8,135,441	7,192,195	-	-
Treasury bills FVPL	7,506,705	7,990,673	-	-
Euro Bond	1,547,108	1,445,715	-	-
Net foreign exchange realized trading gain	62,444,746	60,584,325	-	-
Net trading income	79,634,000	77,212,908	-	-

10 Other income

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Mark to market gains on trading investments	10,738,015	10,015,621	-	-
Unrealised Fair value (loss)/gain on financial instrument ¹	(87,856,169)	(49,165,105)	-	-
Unrealised Foreign exchange revaluation gain ²	1,811,738	16,192,397	(96,905)	-
Unrealised (loss)/gain on forward transactions ³	(22,284)	49,037,758	-	-
Gains on FVPL Instruments	52,884,174	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	64,957	126,879	-	-
Discounts and recoverables (FX)	30,569,218	30,251,222	60,590	66,435
Loss on transfer of SIT Fund	(81,104)	-	-	-
Recoveries and others	65,955,164	28,699,190	-	-
Dividends income	719,795	687,869	36,425,231	34,136,980
	74,783,504	85,845,831	36,388,916	34,203,415

^{1&2&3} These gains / losses are strictly unrealised

11 Net impairment charge / (reversal) on other financial assets

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Impairment charges on investment securities	-	1,621,516	-	-
Impairment (reversal)/ charges on other assets	(24,212,159)	226,248	-	-
Impairment reversal on contingents	(11,798,099)	(39,001,028)	-	-
	(36,010,258)	(37,153,264)	-	-

12 Personnel expenses

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Wages and salaries	90,464,999	88,463,989	1,345,055	1,182,866
Contributions to defined contribution plans	3,516,933	3,146,791	-	-
Defined benefit costs	(5,467,498)	-	-	-
	88,514,434	91,610,780	1,345,055	1,182,866

13 Depreciation and amortisation

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Amortisation of intangible assets (see note 25)	22,131,612	12,556,017	-	-
Depreciation of property equipment (see note 26)	60,333,188	45,937,053	114,856	124,286
	82,464,800	58,493,070	114,856	124,286

14 Other operating expenses

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Deposit insurance premium	26,995,559	24,510,171	-	-
Other insurance premium	7,552,132	5,834,257	-	-
Auditors' remuneration	2,507,978	2,048,511	76,875	120,250
Professional fees and other consulting costs	5,038,729	4,941,995	774,171	23,807
AMCON expenses	55,859,393	50,852,795	-	-
Stationery and postage	2,801,962	2,857,321	7,031	2,568
Business travel expenses	3,837,602	3,283,204	-	-
Advert, promotion and corporate gifts	13,208,997	13,486,474	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	12,920,390	10,213,010	32,432	12,810
Occupancy costs	25,557,618	22,887,133	-	-
Directors' emoluments	4,453,292	2,588,572	853,499	47,665
Outsourcing services	29,090,099	29,534,799	-	-
Technological and service related expense	34,833,107	37,924,692	1,206,272	78,739
Shared Service Fees	386,090	196,156	-	-
Customer service related expenses	3,786,302	3,718,856	-	-
	228,829,250	214,877,946	2,950,280	285,839

**15 Income tax expense
recognised in the Income statement**

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
a) Current tax expense:				
Company income tax	283,096,731	201,118,672	416,400	1,467,862
	283,096,731	201,118,672	416,400	1,467,862
Prior year's under provision	18,300,812	10,102,855	-	-
Deferred tax expense:				
Origination of temporary differences	(36,072,709)	(10,058,793)	(6,503)	2,111
	265,324,834	201,162,734	409,897	1,469,973

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Income tax relating to Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(50,281,424)	5,699,985	-	-
Income tax relating to Net change in FVOCI financial assets	(979,376)	16,044,170	-	-
	(51,260,800)	21,744,155	-	-

(b) Current income tax payable

The movement on the current income tax payable account during the period was as follows:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Balance, beginning of the year	218,609,792	186,665,408	142,112	71,639
Exchange difference on translation	(7,697,935)	3,620,717	-	-
Charge for the period	283,096,731	317,975,363	416,400	142,112
Prior year's under provision	18,300,812	11,629,649	-	1,525,259
Payments during the period	(349,378,441)	(301,281,345)	(527,876)	(1,596,898)
Balance, end of the period	162,930,959	218,609,792	30,636	142,112

16 Basic and Diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

The calculation of basic earnings per share for the reporting period was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of N605,996,433,000 (Company: N36,781,777,000) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 36,550,230,000.

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	605,996,433	688,071,895	36,781,777	33,755,866
Net profit used to determine diluted earnings per share	605,996,433	688,071,895	36,781,777	33,755,866

Number of ordinary shares

In thousands of shares	Group Sep-2026	Group Sep-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Sep-2025
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	36,550,230	33,220,286	36,550,230	34,899,730
Basic earnings per share (expressed in naira per share)	16.58	20.71	1.01	0.97

The Group does not have any dilutive potential ordinary shares. Therefore, Basic EPS and Diluted EPS are the same for the Group.

17 Cash and bank balances

	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
(a) <i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Cash in hand	566,450,195	566,316,750	13,129,608	14,026,179
Balances held with other banks	324,407,963	507,868,170	-	-
Unrestricted balances with central banks	453,028,104	595,182,479	-	-
Money market placements	3,926,009,764	3,790,629,100	-	-
	5,269,896,026	5,459,996,499	13,129,608	14,026,179
Impairment on Placements	(3,136,578)	(3,401,913)	-	-
	5,266,759,448	5,456,594,586	13,129,608	14,026,179
(b) Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows includes:				
<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Cash and bank balances	5,269,896,027	5,459,996,499	13,129,608	14,026,179
Cash and bank balances above three months	(886,472,055)	(176,354,514)	-	-
	4,383,423,972	5,283,641,985	13,129,608	14,026,179
Movement in Impairment on Cash and bank balances				
<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Opening balance	3,401,913	3,648,943	-	-
Exchange difference	(265,335)	(247,030)	-	-
Closing balance	3,136,578	3,401,913	-	-

18 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
(a) <i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Financial assets Fair Value through Profit or Loss:				
Bonds	137,837,625	50,863,090	-	-
Treasury Bills	234,995,973	105,317,783	-	-
Trading Euro Bonds	20,359,458	10,708,085	-	-
	393,193,056	166,888,958	-	-

19 Derivative financial instruments

(a) Group Sep-2026				
<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>				
	Notional Contract Amount	Fair Value Assets	Fair Value Liability	
Foreign Exchange Derivatives:				
Foreign exchange forward	168,288,313	1,368,808	(1,187,841)	
Derivative assets/(liabilities)	168,288,313	1,368,808	(1,187,841)	
Group Dec-2025				
<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>				
	Notional Contract Amount	Fair Value Assets	Fair Value Liability	
Foreign Exchange Derivatives:				
Foreign exchange forward	7,900,111	203,746	(495)	
Derivative assets/(liabilities)	7,900,111	203,746	(495)	

All derivative assets/(liabilities) are current.

(b) All derivatives are settled in less than one year.

(c) **Foreign exchange contracts**

The Group enters into forward foreign exchange contracts which include currency swaps and normal trading forwards designated as held for trading. A forward foreign exchange contract is an agreement by two counterparties to exchange currencies at a pre-determined rate on some future date. No funds change hands when a typical forward foreign exchange contract originates; a funds flow occurs only at the contract's stated future delivery time. Additionally the Group offers its customers derivatives in connection with their risk management objectives to transfer or reduce market risk (commodity price) for their own trading purpose. The hedge transaction with the customer is backed by visible trade transaction. The foreign currency forward is subject to the same risk management policies. The Group's foreign exchange derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting; therefore all gains and losses from changes in their fair values are recognised immediately in the income statement and are reported in Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss'.

20

Investment securities

In thousands of Nigerian Naira

(a) (i)

	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Investment securities at fair value through OCI				
Debt securities - Treasury bills FVOCI	1,931,524,291	2,876,156,812	-	-
Debt securities - Bonds FVOCI	40,734,543	189,012,777	-	-
Eurobond	12,673,783	21,740,819	-	-
US Treasury Note	662,385,082	285,148,832	-	-
Investment securities - Equity (See note 20(a)(ii) below)	2,157,272	2,221,539	-	-
Investment in Mutual Funds	974,041	880,422	-	-
Total	2,650,449,012	3,375,161,201	-	-
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss				
FVPL Notes Instrument	580,528,744	-	-	-
Investment securities - Equity	25,018,778	13,608,086	-	-
	605,547,522	13,608,086	-	-
Investment securities at amortised cost:				
Bonds	617,640,881	1,061,204,617	-	-
Treasury bills	2,049,934,442	1,090,548,720	-	-
Eurobonds	30,609,633	16,409,268	-	-
Corporate bond	5,328,519	1,616,112	-	-
	2,703,513,475	2,169,778,717	-	-
ECL on Bonds - Amortised Cost	(14,040,581)	(14,006,673)	-	-
ECL on Treasury Bills - Amortised Cost	(3,567,816)	(3,567,816)	-	-
ECL on Corporate bond - Amortised Cost	(258,022)	(258,022)	-	-
Total Investment securities at amortised cost	2,685,647,056	2,151,946,206	-	-
Total investment securities	5,941,643,590	5,540,715,493	-	-

(a) (ii) Equity investment securities is analysed below:

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
FVOCI equity instrument				
- GIM UEMOA	34,434	38,597	-	-
- SANEF	50,000	50,000	-	-
- Unified Payment Services Limited ¹	912,468	938,926	-	-
- Nigeria Automated Clearing Systems	994,760	1,023,604	-	-
- Afrexim	165,610	170,412	-	-
	2,157,272	2,221,539	-	-
FVTPL equity instrument				
CRC Credit Bureau	184,423	184,423	-	-
Central Securities Clearing System	74,939	74,939	-	-
FMDQ	7,350,257	-	-	-
- Africa Finance Corporation	17,409,159	13,348,724	-	-
	25,018,778	13,608,086	-	-
	27,176,050	15,829,625	-	-

¹ Unified Payment Services Limited was formerly known as Valucard Nigeria Plc

(b) (i) Impairment on investment securities

ECL on Bonds-FVOCI	1,579,370	1,615,402	-	-
ECL on EuroBonds-FVOCI	7,575,273	8,182,801	-	-
ECL on Treasury Bills-FVOCI	5,829,277	5,827,153	-	-
ECL on Bonds - Amortised Cost	14,040,581	14,006,673	-	-
ECL on Treasury Bills - Amortised Cost	3,567,816	3,567,816	-	-
ECL on Corporate bond - Amortised Cost	258,022	258,022	-	-
	32,850,339	33,457,867	-	-

(b) (ii) Movement in Impairment on investment securities

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Opening balance	33,457,867	33,909,376	-	-
Exchange difference	(607,528)	(565,615)	-	-
Addition during the period	-	114,106	-	-
Closing balance	32,850,339	33,457,867	-	-

21 Assets pledged as collateral

(a)	Group	Group	Company	Company
<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Sep-2026	Dec-2025	Sep-2026	Dec-2025
Financial assets at FVOCI				
- Treasury bills	84,914,401	119,009,036	-	-
Total Assets Pledged as Collateral	84,914,401	119,009,036	-	-

22 Loans and advances to banks

	Group	Group	Company	Company
<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Sep-2026	Dec-2025	Sep-2026	Dec-2025
Loans and advances to banks	161,092	165,707	-	-
Less Impairment:				
Stage 1 Loans	-	-	-	-
Stage 2 Loans	-	(52)	-	-
Stage 3 Loans	(106,411)	(82,022)	-	-
	54,681	83,633	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

23 Loans and advances to Customers

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Loans	2,823,056,458	2,888,795,810	-	-
Overdraft	107,880,310	131,636,404	-	-
Others [‡]	26,538,686	48,081,826	-	-
Performing Loans	2,957,475,454	3,068,514,040	-	-
Non Performing Loans	123,155,878	160,301,147	-	-
Gross Loans	3,080,631,332	3,228,815,187	-	-
Impairment on Stage 1 Loans	(14,491,841)	(22,177,153)	-	-
Impairment on Stage 2 Loans	(14,345,907)	(831,739)	-	-
Impairment on Stage 3 Loans	(47,376,650)	(73,590,829)	-	-
Total Impairment	(76,214,398)	(96,599,721)	-	-
Net Loans	3,004,416,934	3,132,215,466	-	-

[‡] Others include Usance and Usance Settlements

24 Investment in subsidiaries

(a) (i) Investment in subsidiaries comprises:

	Company Sep-2026 % ownership	Company Dec-2025 % ownership	Company Sep-2026 ₦'000	Company Dec-2025 ₦'000
GTB Nigeria	100.00	100.00	504,037,107	504,037,107
Habari Pay (Payment Company)	100.00	100.00	3,100,000	3,100,000
GT Fund Managers	100.00	100.00	4,036,560	4,036,560
GT Pension Fund Administrator	100.00	100.00	17,633,297	17,633,297
			528,806,964	528,806,964

GTBank Nigeria Limited has investment in the following subsidiaries:

	Sep-2026 % ownership	Dec-2025 % ownership
GTB Gambia	77.81	77.81
GTB Sierra Leone	83.74	83.74
GTB Ghana	98.32	98.32
GTB UK Limited	100.00	100.00
GTB Liberia Limited	99.43	99.43
GTB Cote D'Ivoire Limited	100.00	100.00
GTB Kenya Limited	100.00	100.00
GTB Tanzania	77.54	76.20

(a) (ii) The movement in investment in subsidiaries during the year is as follows:

	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		
Balance, beginning of the period	528,806,964	371,068,493
Additions during the period	-	157,738,471
Balance, end of the period	528,806,964	528,806,964

(b) Loss of Control of Staff Investment Trust (SIT)

During the period, the Group appointed an independent trustee January 02, 2026 to administer and manage the Staff Investment Trust ("SIT") in accordance with the Trust Deed and applicable regulatory requirements. Following the appointment of the independent trustee, management reassessed the Group's involvement with the Trust and concluded that the Group no longer has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the Trust and, consequently, no longer controls the Trust in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 10. Accordingly, the Trust ceased to be consolidated from the date control was determined to have been lost.

As required by IFRS 10, the Group derecognised the assets and liabilities of the Trust from the consolidated financial statements from the date control was lost.

The carrying amount of the net assets derecognised from the consolidated statement of financial position on the date of control was a loss amounting to ₦81.104 million.

No consideration was received by the Group in connection with the deconsolidation of the Trust. The derecognition of the Trust's net assets resulted in the recognition of a loss in profit or loss as follows:

Description	₦'000
Consideration received	-
Less: Net assets derecognised	81,104
Loss on loss of control of SIT	81,104

The loss has been recognised within other incomes in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the period

Condensed results of consolidated entities

(b) Condensed results of the consolidated entities as at 30 September 2026, are as follows:

Full year profit and loss

Sep-2026	West Africa Subsidiaries						East Africa Subsidiaries		United Kingdom	Non-Banking Subsidiaries		
In thousands of Nigerian Naira	GT Bank Nigeria	GT Bank Ghana	GT Bank Sierra Leone	GT Bank Liberia	GT Bank Gambia	GT Bank Cote D'Ivoire	GT Bank Kenya Group	GT Bank Tanzania	GT Bank UK	Habari Pay Ltd	Asset Management	Pension Fund
Operating income	934,447,848	226,422,414	29,848,067	23,540,391	32,337,372	42,341,915	30,006,034	2,319,237	32,699,912	13,875,774	14,088,708	3,271,778
Operating expenses	(253,953,210)	(52,551,638)	(8,094,975)	(10,611,120)	(5,975,719)	(16,926,726)	(18,964,994)	(2,685,346)	(23,488,834)	(2,643,115)	(2,851,608)	(1,859,456)
Loan impairment charges	(27,829,197)	(159,948)	-	(724,408)	(156,680)	(128,914)	12,867	(38,061)	-	-	-	-
Profit before tax	652,665,441	173,710,828	21,753,092	12,204,863	26,204,973	25,286,275	11,053,907	(404,170)	9,211,078	11,232,659	11,237,100	1,412,322
Taxation	(171,775,555)	(60,798,651)	(6,525,941)	(3,051,086)	(7,075,345)	(1,215,574)	(3,420,423)	(30,015)	(3,455,295)	-	(1,496,166)	-
Profit after tax	480,889,886	112,912,177	15,227,151	9,153,777	19,129,628	24,070,701	7,633,484	(434,185)	5,755,783	11,232,659	9,740,934	1,412,322

Condensed financial position

Sep-2026

West Africa Subsidiaries

East Africa Subsidiaries

United Kingdom

Non-Banking Subsidiaries

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	GT Bank Nigeria	GT Bank Ghana	GT Bank Sierra Leone	GT Bank Liberia	GT Bank Gambia	GT Bank Cote D'Ivoire	GT Bank Kenya Group	GT Bank Tanzania	GT Bank UK	Habari Pay Ltd	Asset Management	Pension Fund
Assets												
Cash and bank balances	2,795,784,006	1,333,413,993	32,988,568	122,188,350	119,172,799	68,340,104	150,142,029	24,645,642	628,090,437	8,920,315	679,277,225	272,446
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	366,762,793	26,430,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	1,368,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities:												
– Fair Value through other comprehensive Income	2,762,117,998	-	-	-	126,355,034	34,434	115,922,671	1,546,862	234,569,729	-	974,041	14,475,765
– Held at amortised cost	193,905,927	591,561,655	182,168,860	115,021,519	53,268,835	543,846,704	148,556,201	25,799,880	-	15,416,121	816,101,354	-
Investment in subsidiaries	115,394,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets pledged as collateral	84,914,401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	54,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	1,797,212,684	727,142,914	2,421,598	124,776,493	21,984,468	63,401,635	75,023,794	8,987,471	183,465,877	-	-	-
Restricted deposits and other assets	2,654,910,156	208,773,729	18,529,045	144,421,991	18,380,591	39,682,294	25,716,245	1,119,716	3,221,226	2,143,457	5,238,417	1,027,836
Property and equipment	261,423,150	39,218,981	8,185,116	22,635,497	12,953,562	22,267,283	23,084,539	6,505,499	20,812,466	236,824	80,904	330,768
Intangible assets	88,476,157	3,334,955	1,322,960	358,320	1,369,227	2,772,281	2,304,253	184,926	-	38,113	480,506	681,979
Deferred tax assets	-	18,160,940	-	-	-	-	2,247,153	-	10,882	-	-	-
Total assets	11,122,324,850	2,948,037,430	245,616,147	529,402,170	353,484,516	740,344,735	542,996,885	68,789,996	1,070,170,617	26,754,830	1,502,152,448	16,788,794
Financed by:												
Deposits from banks	337,736,265	-	-	-	-	27,240	-	7,554,721	600,644,699	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	7,574,648,726	2,553,531,909	165,638,757	445,381,883	290,498,021	459,745,230	390,815,805	50,862,281	340,324,981	-	1,468,632,635	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	70,827,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	1,187,841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	348,447,207	15,652,908	4,425,030	24,075,075	20,393,933	155,586,701	10,778,770	1,551,953	27,524,031	1,128,154	7,986,628	808,400
Current income tax liabilities	148,693,016	91,015	6,602,222	2,899,179	1,512,553	-	1,631,086	-	-	-	1,467,714	3,540
Other borrowed funds	14,786,863	-	-	-	-	-	54,826	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	28,437,960	-	-	1,923,295	83,429	-	-	-	-	20,692	69,098	49,888
Total liabilities	8,524,765,388	2,569,275,832	176,666,009	474,279,432	312,487,936	615,359,171	403,280,487	59,968,955	968,493,711	1,148,846	1,478,156,075	861,828
Equity and reserve	2,597,559,462	378,761,598	68,950,138	55,122,738	40,996,580	124,985,564	139,716,398	8,821,041	101,676,906	25,605,984	23,996,373	15,926,966
	11,122,324,850	2,948,037,430	245,616,147	529,402,170	353,484,516	740,344,735	542,996,885	68,789,996	1,070,170,617	26,754,830	1,502,152,448	16,788,794

Condensed cash flow

Sep-2026	West Africa Subsidiaries						East Africa Subsidiaries		United Kingdom	Non-Banking Subsidiaries		
In thousands of Nigerian Naira	GT Bank Nigeria	GT Bank Ghana	GT Bank Sierra Leone	GT Bank Liberia	GT Bank Gambia	GT Bank Cote D'Ivoire	GT Bank Kenya Group	GT Bank Tanzania	GT Bank UK	Habari Pay Ltd	Asset Management	Pension Fund
Net cash flow:												
- from operating activities	322,341,797	191,821,479	26,005,017	(49,008,411)	28,716,324	127,793,759	(13,445,753)	28,270,015	30,475,449	7,880,628	620,965,380	15,023,900
- from investing activities	(146,957,694)	114,667,532	(27,789,929)	57,437,266	(6,307,832)	(54,608,827)	26,086,190	(20,154,313)	(3,736,996)	(3,672,072)	(720,668,690)	(14,887,024)
- from financing activities	(495,753,765)	(67,445,431)	-	-	(12,060,752)	(21,784,325)	(6,630)	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(320,369,662)	239,043,580	(1,784,912)	8,428,855	10,347,740	51,400,607	12,633,807	8,115,702	26,738,453	4,208,556	(99,703,310)	136,876
Cash balance, beginning of period	2,527,361,810	1,311,949,438	36,844,448	120,919,463	119,376,336	14,418,295	146,095,408	19,007,598	658,536,622	4,711,759	778,980,535	135,570
Effect of exchange difference	(141,237,462)	(218,136,147)	(2,070,969)	(7,159,968)	(10,551,278)	2,521,202	(8,587,186)	(2,477,658)	(57,184,639)	-	-	-
Cash balance, end of period	2,065,754,686	1,332,856,871	32,988,567	122,188,350	119,172,798	68,340,104	150,142,029	24,645,642	628,090,436	8,920,315	679,277,225	272,446

Condensed results of the consolidated entities as at 30 September 2025, are as follows:

Sep-2025	West Africa Subsidiaries						East Africa Subsidiaries		United Kingdom	Non-Banking Subsidiaries			Staff Investment Trust
In thousands of Nigerian Naira	GT Bank Nigeria	GT Bank Ghana	GT Bank Sierra Leone	GT Bank Liberia	GT Bank Gambia	GT Bank Cote D'Ivoire	GT Bank Kenya Group	GT Bank Tanzania	GT Bank UK	Habari Pay	Asset Management	Pension Fund	
Condensed profit and loss													
Operating income	914,474,496	198,303,126	39,569,155	41,507,252	32,449,753	51,997,513	34,891,497	2,998,361	37,071,017	9,428,578	7,965,027	2,989,810	1,359,817
Operating expenses	(235,091,594)	(43,897,119)	(10,494,646)	(9,995,958)	(6,692,864)	(7,499,769)	(21,009,477)	(2,878,724)	(22,202,548)	(2,894,047)	(1,798,438)	(1,615,471)	-
Loan impairment charges	(61,546,503)	(1,026,665)	-	(6,202,400)	(212,921)	(32,539)	(727,853)	(42,255)	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before tax	617,836,399	153,379,342	29,074,509	25,308,894	25,543,968	44,465,205	13,154,167	77,382	14,868,469	6,534,531	6,166,589	1,374,339	1,359,817
Taxation	(111,210,554)	(53,682,752)	(7,268,644)	(6,327,980)	(6,896,873)	-	(4,123,473)	(13,702)	(3,946,605)	-	(105,981)	-	-
Profit after tax	506,625,845	99,696,590	21,805,865	18,980,914	18,647,095	44,465,205	9,030,694	63,680	10,921,864	6,534,531	6,060,608	1,374,339	1,359,817

Condensed results of the consolidated entities as at 31 December 2025, are as follows:

Dec-2025	West Africa Subsidiaries						East Africa Subsidiaries		United Kingdom	Non-Banking Subsidiaries			Staff Investment
In thousands of Nigerian Naira	GT Bank Nigeria	GT Bank Ghana	GT Bank Sierra Leone	GT Bank Liberia	GT Bank Gambia	GT Bank Cote D'Ivoire	GT Bank Kenya Group	GT Bank Tanzania	GT Bank UK	Habari Pay	Asset Management	Pension Fund	Trust
Condensed financial position													
Assets													
Cash and bank balances	2,610,914,959	1,311,949,438	36,844,448	120,919,463	119,376,336	14,418,295	146,095,408	19,007,598	658,536,622	4,711,759	778,980,535	135,570	3,420,614
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	137,790,389	14,756,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,341,666	-
Derivative financial assets	203,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities:													
– Fair Value through other comprehensive Income	2,827,909,473	-	-	-	138,873,171	38,596	164,060,444	-	257,007,180	-	880,422	-	163,601,329
– Held at amortised cost	18,061,100	874,309,993	170,902,337	192,305,306	61,665,011	562,098,406	157,006,548	8,168,838	-	11,754,583	95,674,084	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	83,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	2,103,967,845	502,416,767	2,912,580	143,095,117	26,866,638	73,252,812	84,069,994	9,488,021	186,145,694	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	114,275,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets pledged as collateral	83,231,623	35,777,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted deposits and other assets	2,424,089,788	126,994,010	14,552,606	74,234,385	30,271,606	41,460,395	16,596,890	748,687	1,415,083	1,473,160	4,112,520	647,294	-
Property and equipment	273,276,907	48,587,813	10,191,198	21,648,877	14,640,417	37,513,276	25,778,252	7,523,152	24,680,963	294,216	42,219	423,175	-
Intangible assets	75,786,190	4,763,652	69,162	429,291	738,410	7,045,917	1,930,561	271,752	-	74,421	374,635	178,313	-
Deferred tax assets	-	27,426,121	39,095	-	-	-	5,203,654	-	17,401	-	-	-	-
Total assets	10,669,590,679	2,946,982,110	235,511,426	552,632,439	392,431,589	735,827,697	600,741,751	45,208,048	1,127,802,943	18,308,139	880,064,415	15,726,018	167,021,943
Financed by:													
Deposits from banks	23,203,006	-	-	-	-	24,407,056	16,040	-	644,525,595	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	7,037,039,510	2,513,262,897	152,236,082	488,906,879	299,482,933	394,016,210	435,377,868	34,462,770	351,606,586	-	858,239,881	-	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	81,103,659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	626,555,021	15,238,014	10,170,083	7,283,596	42,207,122	171,032,902	18,368,769	1,294,450	25,565,211	521,399	3,303,829	541,558	24,738,926
Current income tax liabilities	208,577,338	-	-	5,672,397	2,075,116	-	1,512,857	-	-	-	604,807	25,162	-
Other borrowed funds	82,168,888	-	-	-	-	-	66,719	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	45,588,915	-	-	944,728	96,401	-	-	-	485,281	44,221	1,616,351	11,452	-
Total liabilities	8,104,236,832	2,528,500,911	162,406,165	502,807,600	343,861,572	589,456,168	455,342,253	35,757,220	1,022,182,673	565,620	863,764,869	578,172	24,738,926
Equity and reserve	2,565,353,847	418,481,199	73,105,261	49,824,839	48,570,017	146,371,529	145,399,498	9,450,828	105,620,270	17,742,519	16,299,547	15,147,845	142,283,017
	10,669,590,679	2,946,982,110	235,511,426	552,632,439	392,431,589	735,827,697	600,741,751	45,208,048	1,127,802,943	18,308,139	880,064,415	15,726,018	167,021,943

Sep-2025

	West Africa Subsidiaries						East Africa Subsidiaries		United Kingdom	Non-Banking Subsidiaries			Staff Investment Trust
In thousands of Nigerian Naira	GT Bank Nigeria	GT Bank Ghana	GT Bank Sierra Leone	GT Bank Liberia	GT Bank Gambia	GT Bank Cote D'Ivoire	GT Bank Kenya Group	GT Bank Tanzania	GT Bank UK	Habari Pay	Asset Management	Pension Fund	
Condensed cash flow													
Net cash flow:													
- from operating activities	671,493,289	395,577,916	15,870,614	56,111,138	44,715,508	128,234,219	30,633,020	12,494,144	(97,884,585)	4,187,015	131,330,931	14,221,636	51,768,905
- from investing activities	(130,775,749)	(245,816,946)	(20,008,532)	(65,262,560)	(32,137,698)	(129,663,940)	(45,623,575)	(1,061,930)	7,328,212	(3,223,064)	(94,358,075)	(14,153,215)	(52,870,718)
- from financing activities	(222,266,682)	(54,287,973)	-	-	-	-	(122,186)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	318,450,858	95,472,997	(4,137,918)	(9,151,422)	12,577,810	(1,429,721)	(15,112,741)	11,432,214	(90,556,373)	963,951	36,972,856	68,421	(1,101,813)
Cash balance, beginning of period	2,438,829,601	591,059,617	53,621,638	140,834,715	88,917,024	46,570,524	210,253,521	18,130,798	690,387,479	-	377,047,760	62,934	7,228,595
Effect of exchange difference	(81,284,874)	78,491,301	(1,766,007)	(4,658,841)	(3,025,236)	1,882,858	(5,750,040)	(704,594)	19,641,608	-	-	-	-
Cash balance, end of period	2,675,995,585	765,023,915	47,717,713	127,024,452	98,469,598	47,023,661	189,390,740	28,858,418	619,472,714	963,951	414,020,616	131,355	6,126,782

25 Property and equipment and Right of use assets
(a) Group

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Leasehold improvement and buildings	ROU Assets	Furniture & equipment	Motor vehicle	Capital work-in - progress	Total
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2026	222,422,596	128,824,160	287,482,500	39,089,046	84,097,259	761,915,561
Exchange difference	(8,985,104)	(4,967,744)	(11,174,756)	(2,246,978)	(7,777,744)	(35,152,326)
Additions	5,544,708	7,669,473	14,564,875	4,231,831	11,285,059	43,295,946
Disposals	(4,125,654)	-	(5,972,885)	(1,377,754)	-	(11,476,293)
Transfers	16,003,585	-	6,918,661	225,719	(23,147,965)	-
Reclassifications to other assets	-	-	-	-	(10,152,775)	(10,152,775)
Balance at 30 September 2026	230,860,131	131,525,889	291,818,395	39,921,864	54,303,834	748,430,113
Balance at 1 January 2025	196,708,085	66,103,542	219,973,066	31,279,462	58,779,955	572,844,110
Exchange difference	2,355,228	(2,202,950)	282,983	765,848	3,982,963	5,184,072
Additions	15,978,218	80,555,865	55,738,734	8,542,647	45,315,401	206,130,865
Disposals	(979,087)	(15,632,297)	(3,944,190)	(1,687,912)	-	(22,243,486)
Transfers	8,360,152	-	15,431,907	189,001	(23,981,060)	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	222,422,596	128,824,160	287,482,500	39,089,046	84,097,259	761,915,561

All Property and equipment are non-current.

Property and equipment and Right of use assets(continued)

Group	Leasehold				Capital	
Accumulated Depreciation	improvement	ROU Assets	Furniture &	Motor	work-in	Total
<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	and buildings		equipment	vehicle	- progress	
Balance at 1 January 2026	68,443,473	25,111,059	177,714,648	25,077,004	-	296,346,184
Exchange difference	(3,738,535)	(2,060,772)	(8,252,292)	(1,517,034)	-	(15,568,633)
Charge for the period	5,578,040	13,849,861	36,842,374	4,062,913	-	60,333,188
Disposal	(4,125,654)	-	(5,939,331)	(1,204,284)	-	(11,269,269)
Balance at 30 September 2026	66,157,324	36,900,148	200,365,399	26,418,599	-	329,841,470
Balance at 1 January 2025	57,843,512	25,764,108	138,553,591	20,450,850	-	242,612,061
Exchange difference	552,011	(1,387,504)	146,606	444,448	-	(244,439)
Charge for the period	10,049,186	11,115,545	42,759,221	5,721,760	-	69,645,712
Disposal	(1,236)	(10,381,090)	(3,744,770)	(1,540,054)	-	(15,667,150)
Balance at 31 December 2025	68,443,473	25,111,059	177,714,648	25,077,004	-	296,346,184
Carrying amounts:						
Balance at 30 September 2026	164,702,807	94,625,741	91,452,996	13,503,265	54,303,834	418,588,643
Balance at 31 December 2025	153,979,123	103,713,101	109,767,852	14,012,042	84,097,259	465,569,377

Property and equipment and Right of use assets(continued)**(b) Company**

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Leasehold improvement and buildings	ROU Assets	Furniture & equipment	Motor vehicle	Capital work-in - progress	Total
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2026	154,083	443,238	876,699	-	-	1,474,020
Balance at 30 September 2026	154,083	443,238	876,699	-	-	1,474,020
Balance at 1 January 2025	154,083	443,238	876,699	-	-	1,474,020
Balance at 31 December 2025	154,083	443,238	876,699	-	-	1,474,020

All Property and equipment are non-current.

¹ Capital work in progress refers to capital expenditure incurred on items of Property and Equipment which are however not ready for use and as such are not being depreciated.

Property and equipment and Right of use assets(continued)**Company****Accumulated Depreciation**

In thousands of Nigerian Naira

	Leasehold improvement and buildings	ROU Assets	Furniture & equipment	Motor vehicle	Capital work-in - progress	Total
Balance at 1 January 2026	20,089	21,876	463,013	-	-	504,978
Charge for the period	3,341	5,042	106,473	-	-	114,856
Balance at 30 September 2026	23,430	26,918	569,486	-	-	619,834
Balance at 1 January 2025	15,635	15,152	308,505	-	-	339,292
Charge for the period	4,454	6,724	154,508	-	-	165,686
Balance at 31 December 2025	20,089	21,876	463,013	-	-	504,978
Carrying amounts:						
Balance at 30 September 2026	130,653	416,320	307,213	-	-	854,186
Balance at 31 December 2025	133,994	421,362	413,686	-	-	969,042

26 Intangible assets

(a) Group

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Goodwill	Purchased Software	Total
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2026	19,276,932	156,992,855	176,269,787
Exchange translation differences	(19,159)	(3,545,546)	(3,564,705)
Additions	-	33,163,971	33,163,971
Balance at 30 September 2026	19,257,773	186,611,280	205,869,053
Balance at 1 January 2025	19,293,116	108,188,948	127,482,064
Exchange translation differences	(16,184)	(291,832)	(308,016)
Additions	-	49,095,739	49,095,739
Balance at 31 December 2025	19,276,932	156,992,855	176,269,787
Amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 January 2026	-	65,573,411	65,573,411
Exchange translation differences	-	(2,193,718)	(2,193,718)
Amortisation for the period	-	22,131,612	22,131,612
Balance at 30 September 2026	-	85,511,305	85,511,305
Balance at 1 January 2025	-	46,237,951	46,237,951
Exchange translation differences	-	(540,314)	(540,314)
Amortisation for the year	-	19,875,774	19,875,774
Balance at 31 December 2025	-	65,573,411	65,573,411
Carrying amounts:			
Balance at 30 September 2026	19,257,773	101,099,975	120,357,748
Balance at 31 December 2025	19,276,932	91,419,444	110,696,376

All intangible assets are non-current.

Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently when there are indications that impairment may have occurred. There was no impairment identified in the period ended September 2026 (December 2025: nil

27 Restricted deposits and other assets

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Prepayments	52,759,891	61,998,298	645,665	-
Accounts Receivable	148,631,480	103,754,060	36,425,229	428,696,196
Mobile Money Receivables Subs ex Nigeria	317,404,120	175,267,236	-	-
Stocks	2,595,099	2,088,567	-	-
Foreign Banks - cash collateral	119,311,853	181,109,604	-	-
Restricted deposits with central banks (See note 27(i) below)	2,329,239,391	2,121,733,326	-	-
Contribution to AGSMEIS (See note 27(ii) below)	95,143,589	76,908,346	-	-
Recognised assets for defined benefit obligations (See note 31)	61,639,591	42,142,163	-	-
	3,126,725,014	2,765,001,600	37,070,894	428,696,196
Impairment on other financial assets (See note 27(iii) below)	(4,300,127)	(28,512,286)	-	-
	3,122,424,887	2,736,489,314	37,070,894	428,696,196

- (i) Restricted deposits with central banks comprises of restricted deposits with central banks not available for use in the Group's day-to-day operations. The GTBank Nigeria had restricted balances of N2,329,239,391,000 with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) as at 30 September 2026 (December 2025: N2,121,733,326,000). This balance is CBN cash reserve requirement. The cash reserve ratio represents a mandatory total Naira deposits which should be held with the Central Bank of Nigeria as a regulatory requirement.
- (ii) This represents contribution to Agri-Business/Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Scheme aimed at supporting the Federal Government's effort at promoting agricultural businesses as well as Small and Medium Enterprises. It is an initiative of the Bankers' Committee in which Banks are required to set aside 5% of their Profit After Tax for investment in qualified players. The fund is domiciled with the Central Bank of Nigeria.

(iii) Movement in impairment of other financial assets:

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Opening Balance	28,512,286	26,176,629	-	-
(Reversal)/charge for the year	(24,212,159)	2,335,657	-	-
Closing Balance	4,300,127	28,512,286	-	-

28 Deposits from banks

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Money market deposits	7,581,961	105	-	-
Other deposits from banks	242,067,039	327,034,786	-	-
	249,649,000	327,034,891	-	-

29 Deposits from customers

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Term deposits	2,519,703,978	2,183,457,535	-	-
Current deposits	8,140,121,626	7,373,896,193	-	-
Savings	3,066,962,474	2,989,652,056	-	-
	13,726,788,078	12,547,005,784	-	-

30 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Bond short positions	32,547,242	79,739,226	-	-
Treasury bills short positions	38,280,268	1,364,433	-	-
	70,827,510	81,103,659	-	-

31 Other liabilities

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Cash settled share based payment liability	-	24,738,926	-	-
Lease liabilities	22,169,419	28,086,895	-	-
Liability for defined contribution obligations (Note 31(a))	1,101,234	2,267,447	-	-
Deferred income on financial guarantee contracts	17,207	949,130	-	-
Litigation claims provision (Note 31(c))	9,205,380	10,321,280	-	-
Certified cheques	27,884,810	10,645,518	-	-
Provision for restoration cost	435,778	435,778	-	-
Customers' deposit for foreign trade (Note 31(b))	123,490,127	193,025,649	-	-
Customers' escrow balances	31,995,954	196,429,885	-	-
Account payables	181,816,899	306,606,908	530,172	-
Creditors and agency services	149,530,520	141,761,867	-	-
Customers deposit for shares of other Corporates	56,203,168	4,482,144	-	-
Impairment on contingents	13,652,848	26,962,207	-	-
	617,503,344	946,713,634	530,172	-

- (a) The Group and its employees each contribute a minimum of 10% and 8% respectively of basic salary, housing and transport allowance to each employee's retirement savings account maintained with their nominated pension fund administrators.
- (b) This represents the Naira value of foreign currencies held on behalf of customers in various foreign accounts to cover letters of credit transactions. Of the sum of N123,490,127,000 reported, the sum of N119,311,853,000 represents customers cash collateral balances with the corresponding balance included in Foreign Banks - Cash Collateral in other assets. The balance of N4,178,274,000 represents customer's FEM balances.
- (C) Provision for litigation arose from the assessment carried out by the Solicitors of the Bank of all the pending litigations the Bank was involved in as at September 30, 2026.

Movement in provision for litigation claims during the period ended is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Opening Balance	10,321,280	10,910,317	-	-
Increase/(decrease) during the period	(1,115,900)	(589,037)	-	-
Closing Balance	9,205,380	10,321,280	-	-

This relates to provision on pending cases that the bank is currently involved in.

Timing of resulting outflows of economic resources with respect to the provision can not readily be determined.

32 Defined benefit obligations

The Group operates a non-contributory, funded lump sum defined benefit gratuity scheme. Employees are automatically admitted into the scheme after completing 10 consecutive years of service with the Bank. Employees' terminal benefits are calculated based on number of years of continuous service, limited to a maximum of 10 years. The defined benefit obligation valuation was carried out by Alexander Forbes Consulting Actuaries with FRC Number: FRC/2012/000000000504.

The report was sign by Management Partner Wayne van Jaarsveld with FRC Number: FRC/2021/002/00000024507.

(a) The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Present value of funded obligations	(5,237,896)	(5,237,896)	-	-
Total present value of defined benefit obligations	(5,237,896)	(5,237,896)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	66,877,487	47,380,059	-	-
Present value of net asset	61,639,591	42,142,163	-	-
Recognized asset/(liability) for defined benefit obligations	61,639,591	42,142,163	-	-

The Company has a right to the surplus on its plan assets. The defined benefit scheme is not open to asset ceiling, therefore, there is no need to determine any difference between net defined benefit asset and asset ceiling.

Recognised asset for defined benefit obligations is included within Restricted deposits and other assets in note 27.

(b) Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations:

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
surplus on defined benefit obligations, beginning of year	42,142,163	36,305,062	-	-
Net Income recognised in Profit and Loss	-	6,435,775	-	-
Re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	(3,098,674)	-	-
Contributions paid	19,497,428	2,500,000	-	-
Surplus for defined benefit obligations, end	61,639,591	42,142,163	-	-

(c) Plan assets consist of the following:

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Equity securities:				
- Quoted	31,251,665	11,754,238	-	-
Government securities				
- Quoted	7,302,455	7,302,455	-	-
Cash and bank balances				
- Unquoted	28,323,367	28,323,367	-	-
	66,877,487	47,380,060	-	-

Group				
<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Sep-2026		Dec-2025	
Equity securities	31,251,666	47%	11,754,238	25%
Government securities	7,302,455	11%	7,302,455	15%
Cash and bank balances	28,323,366	42%	28,323,367	60%
	66,877,487	100%	47,380,060	100%

(d) Movement in plan assets:

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of the year	47,380,059	40,513,848	-	-
Contributions paid into the plan	19,497,428	2,500,000	-	-
Benefits paid by the plan	-	(380,945)	-	-
Actuarial loss	-	(2,611,331)	-	-
Return on plan assets	-	7,358,487	-	-
Fair value of plan assets, end of the period	66,877,487	47,380,059	-	-

Actual return on plan asset is made up of expected return on plan assets and actuarial gains / losses.

(e) Movement in present value of obligations:

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Present value of obligation, beginning of the year	5,237,896	4,208,786	-	-
Interest cost	-	743,043	-	-
Current service cost	-	179,669	-	-
Benefits paid	-	(380,945)	-	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligation	-	487,343	-	-
Present value of obligation at end of the period	5,237,896	5,237,896	-	-

(f) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2026	2025
Discount rate	15.7%	17.7%
Salary increase rate	10.0%	10.0%
Inflation	15.1%	17.2%
Retirement age for both male and female	60 years	60 years
Withdrawal Rate: 18 – 29	4.5%	4.5%
Withdrawal Rate: 30 – 44	6.0%	6.0%
Withdrawal Rate: 45 – 50	5.0%	5.0%
Withdrawal Rate: 51	4.5%	4.5%
Withdrawal Rate: 52	4.0%	4.0%
Withdrawal Rate: 53	3.5%	3.5%
Withdrawal Rate: 54	3.0%	3.0%
Withdrawal Rate: 55	2.5%	2.5%
Withdrawal Rate: 56	2.0%	2.0%
Withdrawal Rate: 57	1.5%	1.5%
Withdrawal Rate: 58	1.0%	1.0%
Withdrawal Rate: 59	0.5%	0.5%
Withdrawal Rate: 60	100.0%	100.0%

Assumptions regarding future mortality before retirement are based on A1967/70 ultimate table published by the Institute of Actuaries of United Kingdom.

The overall expected long-term rate of return on assets is 15.7%. The expected long-term rate of return is based on the portfolio as a whole and not on the sum of the returns on individual asset categories. The return is based entirely on current market yields on Nigerian Government Bonds. The component of the rate of remuneration increase based on seniority and promotion is an average of 10% p.a. The inflation component has been worked out at 15.1% per annum.

For members in active service as at the valuation date, the projected unit credit method of valuation as required under the IFRS has been adopted.

(g) Defined Benefit Risk Management

The Group's exposure to risks through its defined benefit plan is mitigated through a number of strategies. Most important of them is the asset-liability matching strategy. Thus, fluctuations in macro-economic variables have minimal impact on its exposure to the plan.

Over the years, the Group not only ensures that it has sufficient plan assets to fund its defined benefit obligation but also adopts a robust strategy that ensures that the macro-economic variables affecting the obligations are similar to those of the plan assets.

The significant risks inherent in the Group's defined benefit plan are detailed below:

Asset volatility

Post employment benefit obligations are calculated using a discount rate determined with reference to market yields on high quality bonds. The Group ensures that the plan assets do not underperform this yield. This is achieved through maintaining an efficient portfolio of investments in plan assets significantly made up of high quality equities and government securities. Consequently, the yield on the Group's plan assets has consistently outperformed interest cost on plan obligations. The Group also ensures that as tenured investments in plan assets mature, they are replaced with top quality investments which better match the liabilities.

Overall, the Group's defined benefit investment strategy aims at reducing investment risks while maintaining the right mix of investments in high quality equities, debt and near cash instruments void of impairment threats. The choice of investment in equities stems from the long term nature of the Group's defined benefit plan and expected maturity of the plan's liabilities.

Changes in bond yields

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations is determined with reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on high quality corporate bonds. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market yields on government bonds are used. The Group is of the opinion that there is no deep market in Corporate Bonds in Nigeria and as such assumptions underlying the determination of discount rate are referenced to the yield on Nigerian Government bonds of medium duration, as compiled by the Debt Management Organisation. A decrease in Nigerian Government Bond yields will increase the plan's liabilities. However, this growth is offset by an increase in the value of the plan assets.

Inflation risk

We believe this is less a material risk given the accretion to the Group's plan assets arising from continuous contribution to the plan and improved yield. Growth in inflation, all other things being equal, should lead to increased basic salaries (which is an important determinant of the Group's defined benefit liability) and consequently higher plan liabilities. This growth in liabilities should be offset with increased plan assets.

33

Other borrowed funds

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Due to BOI	57,692	57,691	-	-
Due to CACS	162,524	162,525	-	-
MSME Development Fund	846	846	-	-
Excess Crude Account -Secured Loans Fund	12,261,362	13,009,894	-	-
RSSF on lending	1,854,695	4,141,804	-	-
SANEF Intervention Fund	432,381	557,126	-	-
NESF Fund	5,180	5,180	-	-
Economic Recovery Fund	54,826	66,719	-	-
Due To CBN	-	64,114,279	-	-
Due To P-Aads Loan	12,182	119,543	-	-
	14,841,688	82,235,607	-	-

34 Capital and reserves

Share capital

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to vote at meetings of the Group. All ordinary shares and DI shares rank pari-passu with the same rights and benefits at meetings of the Group.

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Issued and fully paid:				
36,550,229,514 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each (31 December 2025: 36,550,229,514 ordinary shares of 50k each)	18,275,115	18,275,115	18,275,115	18,275,115

The movement on the value of issued and fully paid-up share capital account during the period ended was as follows:

<i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Balance, beginning of period	18,275,115	17,069,475	18,275,115	17,069,475
Increase in the period	-	1,205,640	-	1,205,640
Balance, end of period	18,275,115	18,275,115	18,275,115	18,275,115

Share capital

Movement in the components of share capital for the Group is as shown below:

	Number of shares (thousands)	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Treasury Shares
At January 2025	34,138,950	17,069,475	329,229,161	(11,289,600)
Increase during the period	2,411,280	1,205,640	171,375,704	
Purchases of treasury shares	-	-	-	(22,289,077)
At 31 December 2025	36,550,230	18,275,115	500,604,865	(33,578,677)
De- recognition of treasury shares	-	-	-	33,578,677
At 30 September 2026	36,550,230	18,275,115	500,604,865	-

Share premium

Share premium is the excess paid by shareholders over the nominal value for their shares.

Other regulatory reserves

The other regulatory reserve includes movements in the statutory reserves, the small and medium enterprises equity investment reserve and Agri-Business/Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Scheme (AGSMEIS).

- (i) **Statutory Reserves:** Nigerian banking regulations require the Bank to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve. As stipulated by S.16(1) of the Banks and Other Financial Institution Act of 1991 (amended), an appropriation of 30% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than paid-up share capital and 15% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is greater than the paid up share capital. In the current year, the Company appropriated N92,786,497,000 representing 15% of its profit after tax to statutory reserves. Total statutory reserves was N857,673,498,000 at the end of the period.
- (ii) **Small and medium enterprises equity investment reserve (SMEEIS):** The SMEEIS reserve is maintained to comply with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) requirement that all licensed banks set aside a portion of the profit after tax in a fund to be used to finance equity investment in qualifying small and medium scale enterprises. Under the terms of the guideline (amended by CBN letter dated 11 July 2006), the contributions will be 10% of profit after tax and shall continue after the first 5 years but banks' contributions shall thereafter reduce to 5% of profit after tax. However, this requirement is no longer mandatory. The small and medium scale industries equity investment scheme reserves are non-distributable. Total SMEEIS reserves was N4,232,478,000 at the end of the period.
- (iii) **Fair value reserve:** The fair value reserve includes the net cumulative change in the fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income investments until the investment is derecognised or impaired.
- (iv) **Treasury shares:** Treasury shares in the sum of N33,578,677,000 was derecognised during the period
- (v) **Regulatory risk reserve:** The regulatory risk reserves warehouses the difference between the impairment balance on loans and advances as determined in accordance with the provisions of Prudential guidelines of Central Bank of Nigeria when compared with the assessment in line with the requirement of IFRS 9 Expected credit loss model. The key component of CBN Prudential Guidelines (PG) is the setting aside of additional 2% provision on all performing loans assessed under the PG. This 2% provision is not required under IFRS 9. Therefore it has been recognised in Regulatory Risk Reserve. The Group's total balance in Regulatory Risk Reserve is N84,733,558,000.
- (vi) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings are the carried forward recognised income net of expenses plus current year profit attributable to shareholders.

- (vii) Agri-Business/Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Scheme (AGSMEIS): The AGSMEIS is maintained to support the Federal Government's effort at promoting Agricultural businesses and Small and Medium Enterprises. Effective 2017 all Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) are required to set aside 5% of their Profit After Tax for equity investment in permissible activities as stipulated in the scheme guidelines. The fund is domiciled with CBN.

(viii) **Other regulatory reserves breakdown**

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	SMEEIS Reserves	Group Sep-2026 AGSMEIS Reserves	Total
Opening Balance	4,232,478	108,185,217	112,417,695
Total comprehensive income for the period:			
Transfers for the period ended	-	-	-
Total transactions with equity holders	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 September 2026	4,232,478	108,185,217	112,417,695

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	SMEEIS Reserves	Group Dec-2025 AGSMEIS Reserves	Total
Opening Balance	4,232,478	76,908,346	81,140,824
Total comprehensive income for the year:			
Transfers for the year	-	31,276,871	31,276,871
Total transactions with equity holders	-	31,276,871	31,276,871
Balance as at 31 December 2025	4,232,478	108,185,217	112,417,695

35 Dividends

The following dividends were declared and paid by the Group during the period :

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Balance, beginning of period	-	-	-	-
Final dividend declared	457,028,949	240,634,560	429,830,699	239,982,965
Interim dividend declared	-	34,136,980	-	34,136,980
Payment during the period	(457,028,949)	(274,771,540)	(429,830,699)	(274,119,945)
Balance, end of period	-	-	-	-

Contingent liabilities and commitments

In common with other banks, the Group conducts business involving transaction related bonds and indemnities. Contingent liabilities and Commitments comprise guarantees and letters of credit.

Nature of instruments

Guarantees and letters of credit are given as security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. As the Group will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default, the cash requirements of these instruments are expected to be considerably below their nominal amounts.

Other contingent liabilities include transaction related customs and performances bond and are, generally, commitments to third parties which are not directly dependent on the customer's creditworthiness. Documentary credits commit the Group to make payments to third parties on production of documents, which is usually reimbursed immediately by customers. The following tables summarise the nominal amount of contingent liabilities and commitments with off-financial position risk.

Acceptances, bonds, guarantees and other obligations for the account of customers:

a. These comprise:

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group Sep-2026	Group Dec-2025	Company Sep-2026	Company Dec-2025
Contingent liabilities:				
Transaction related bonds and guarantees	738,804,104	437,737,691	-	-
	738,804,104	437,737,691	-	-
Commitments:				
Clean line facilities and letters of credit	437,207,390	196,440,420	-	-
Other commitments	18,134,734	44,565,286	-	-
	455,342,124	241,005,706	-	-

36. Involvement with Unconsolidated Structured Entities

The table below describes the various investment funds which the Group does not consolidate but in which it holds interest. The funds are not consolidated because they are held in other entities which are considered as legally separate from the Group.

Type of Investment funds	Nature and purpose	Revenues
Mutual Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To generate fees arising from managing assets on behalf of third party investors. - These vehicles are financed through the issue of units to investors. 	Investments in units issued by the funds from which the Group earns Management Fees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retirement Savings Accounts (RSAs); - Approved Existing Schemes; - Closed Pension Fund Administrators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To generate fees arising from managing pension contributions and investing same in safe and high yield investment opportunities on behalf of Pension Contributors. - To seamlessly handle benefit payment to Retirees 	Administrative and Management Fees earned by the Group on the Net asset Value of the Funds under Management

The table below sets out an analysis of the Investment funds managed by the Group, their Assets Under Management, and the carrying amounts of interest held by the Group in the investment funds. The maximum exposure to loss is the carrying amount of the interest held by the Group.

Assets under Management (AuM)- Guaranty Trust Fund Managers Limited

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Asset under Management			Interest Held by the Company	
Investment funds	Sep-26	Dec-25		Sep-26	Dec-25
Guaranty Trust Money Market Fund	678,652,532	301,248,200		276,191	244,064
Guaranty Trust Investment Fund 724	7,389,955	957,980		207,382	186,090
Guaranty Trust Guaranteed Income Fund	16,196,782	13,492,303		145,370	139,225
Guaranty Trust Balanced Fund	14,061,150	6,334,209		-	-
Guaranty Trust Dollar Fund	164,793,141	123,891,092		202,858	211,479
Guaranty Trust Equity Income Fund	20,208,968	3,507,293		142,135	99,459
TOTAL	901,302,527	449,431,076		973,936	880,317

Funds under Management (FuM)- Guaranty Trust Pension Managers Limited

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Funds under Management	
	Sep-26	Dec-25
Retirement Savings Account Fund Classes:		
Fund I	6,147,591	3,520,748
Fund II	95,797,833	73,048,662
Fund III	27,119,843	20,442,724
Fund IV	4,486,368	3,388,093
Fund V	1,502,899	54,501
Fund VI	929,538	836,514
TCF¹ And Reconiliation	513,191	489,403
Privately Managed Funds:		
Approved Existing Schemes	62,473,258	49,280,393
TOTAL	198,970,521	151,061,037

¹ Transitional Contribution Fund- A Nominal Retirement Savings Account for any employee that has failed to open RSA within a period of six months, to enable the remittance of pension contributions by Employer.

37. Securities Trading Policy

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