



**CIB BANK KENYA LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED
31 MARCH 2024**



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Statement on corporate governance

Corporate Governance

CIB Kenya Ltd. has been keen on entrenching a sound corporate governance culture across the bank and within its business to ensure transparency and accountability with all stakeholders. CIB Kenya Ltd. has a robust corporate governance framework that ensures all applicable laws and regulations are adhered to, in line with CBK-requirements and international best practices. Corporate Governance-Best Practices entail defining roles and responsibilities; appointing a qualified board of directors with Executive, Non-Executive, and independent members to ensure objective and fair decision-making, while evaluating their performance. The Bank Governance Framework adopts the international best practices of corporate governance, consisting of a one-tier Board, competent board committees, an experienced management team, and a set of internal policies and processes.

A strong governance framework is essential for a secure and controlled business environment, with a focus on the clear segregation of duties and responsibilities of the Board and senior management. The Bank's governance framework includes Board and Senior Management Oversight, adequate structure, clear lines of responsibility, accountability, effective communication channels between the Management and the Board of Directors, governance controls, and adequate Management Information System allows for open, challenging discussion and well-informed decisions making.

A vibrant and dynamic, independent Risk, Audit and Compliance management frameworks and assurance of the disclosure and transparency of material information regarding the bank, its ownership, board constitution, operations, and financial performance.

The Governance Framework includes Code of Corporate Governance, The Code of Conduct, The Conflict-of-Interest Policy, and the Whistle-Blowing Policy inter alia, that bind all its directors, employees and all its stakeholders to ensure the Bank's business is undertaken with utmost integrity, transparency and in an ethical and fair manner, in keeping with the local and external regulations and global best practices. Adherence to well-defined corporate governance is ensured through training programs for new and existing staff members, encouraging proactive disclosure, resulting in effective internal control, and promoting trust with stakeholders.

The Code of Corporate Governance outlines the role and composition of the Board of Directors, relationships with shareholders and executive management, the role of the internal control departments, reporting transparency, and information disclosure, with an aim of protecting shareholder value and fostering a culture of integrity, accountability, and public trust.

CIB Kenya is committed to maintaining the highest standards of ethical and professional conduct. The bank's Code of Conduct: Providing staff, senior management, and the board of directors with a comprehensive frame of reference regarding their rights and duties. The Code sets out the standards of behavior, business practice, professional and personal conduct expected from all staff and articulates acceptable and unacceptable behaviors.

The Conflict-of-Interest-Policy addresses potential and actual conflicts of interest and governs circumstances in which board members, senior management, or staff may personally benefit from actions that are contrary to the bank's best interests. The policy outlines high-level organizational and control procedures to identify and manage conflicts of interest in the Bank as part of its corporate governance and business activities.

The Whistleblowing Policy encourages employees and other stakeholders to speak up without fear and report in good faith any suspected or actual improper, unethical behavior, breaches of confidentiality, laws, regulations, or policies. It also defines adequate communication channels for Whistleblowers and provides a framework for a transparent, confidential process for dealing with reported incidents.

These collectively shape the governance of a wide range of issues, such as objective setting, corporate values, ethical standards, aligned business objectives, effective risk management, appropriate remuneration, evaluation, and succession planning, resulting in promoting public trust and long-term visibility.

Bank Ownership

CIB Kenya Limited (formerly Mayfair-CIB) is an established commercial bank in the Republic of Kenya and was licensed by the Central Bank of Kenya in June 2017. In April 2020, CIB Egypt acquired 51 % stake in Mayfair Bank Limited. The Bank was rebranded to Mayfair-CIB Bank Limited after the acquisition. In January 2023, CIB Egypt anchored its regional presence with the acquisition of the remaining 49 % stake in Mayfair CIB Bank Limited, making it the first fully owned subsidiary of CIB Egypt.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of CIB Kenya Ltd strongly believe that a sound corporate governance framework sets the foundation for sustained growth and maximization of shareholder value. Consequently, a Board Charter guides the Board of Directors, in terms of Corporate Governance, and in line with the Central Bank of Kenya Prudential Guidelines, 2013. The Charter is also subject to the provisions of the Laws of Kenya, the Bank's Articles of Association, and any other applicable laws or regulatory provisions.

The competent and diverse Board of Directors is responsible for all bank activities. The Board effectively oversees the bank, guides its management team and committees, and receives reports from internal control departments and the unbiased assurance performed by its internal and external auditors. The Board liaises with and supports the Bank's internal control functions and constructively uses outcomes and reports received by these functions to take the necessary corrective actions. The Board ensures the clear segregation of the roles and responsibilities of these functions, so that each one can communicate directly and independently with the Board.

CIB Kenya Limited is governed by a Board of Directors, led by an Independent Non-Executive Chairman, and it consists of 7 members elected by the shareholders. The Board comprises 1 Chief Executive Officer, 1 Non-Executive Director and 5 Independent Non-Executive Directors.

The responsibility of the Board is to ensure strategic direction, management supervision and adequate control of the Bank, with the goal of increasing the long-term value of the Bank.

The Board and Senior Management have distinct duties and obligations, as does the Chairperson and CEO. The CIB Kenya Board maintains an adequate balance and independence. The directors are highly skilled and experienced to exercise good objective judgment. The board composition and independence level are consistent with Central Bank of Kenya guidelines.

The Board Committees

CIB Kenya Board committees assist the board in fulfilling board's responsibilities. Each Committee Chairperson is responsible for briefing the Board of Directors about the key issues and highlights raised in the respective committees. The terms of reference for each committee are an integral part of each committee's duties.

The Board Audit committee (BAC)

This is a Mandatory Committee of the Board. The BAC meets at least once every quarter, and its main responsibilities is providing oversight over the integrity of the Bank's financial reporting process, the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control systems, and its compliance with all statutory requirements among other duties.

The Board Risk Management committee (BRMC)

This is also a mandatory committee of the Board. The main responsibilities include overseeing and ensuring the effectiveness of the risk management framework, an effective process for identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks, and the adequacy of the risk management methodologies. Oversee senior management's activities in managing strategic, credit, market, liquidity, operational, cyber security, legal, reputational, and other risks facing or might be facing the bank; Concur on risk policies and make necessary recommendations to the board regarding all risk-related responsibilities, including the review of major risk management requirements.

The Board Credit Committee (BCC)

As a mandatory committee of the Board, BCC is responsible for overseeing and monitoring the lending policy of the bank, ensuring adequate provisions for bad and doubtful debts, minimizing credit losses, and maximizing recoveries; ensuring that credit function is professionally and effectively managed for business growth and in compliance with internal policy and external and statutory regulations; formulating the bank's broad credit risk parameters and limits for consideration and approval by the board; Assisting the Board in monitoring the quality of the credit portfolio, overseeing compliance with the regulatory requirements, reviewing credit risk appetite, ensuring it supports the bank's long-term strategy, and considering all issues that may materially impact the bank's credit risk management.

The Board Nomination & Human Resources Committee (BNHRC)

The major responsibilities of the board's Human Resources and Nomination Committee include reviewing the composition of the board to ensure a proper structure, mix of skills and experience, diversity, and making necessary recommendations; and overseeing the compensation system's design and operation on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Senior Management

The bank's senior management team effectively executes its governance obligations by implementing the board's strategy, policies and procedures, and ensuring clear goals and objectives for each line of business function are aligned with strategic direction. The senior management is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day activities and ensuring they are in line with the approved risk management framework and board strategy. The management is supported in carrying out its responsibilities through management committees, which provide the vital link between management and directors, serve as important channels of cascading board decisions to management-level staff, and communicate to directors the activities that management staff are engaged in as well as the risks involved. These committees include:

- Executive Committee (ExCo),
- Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO)
- Management Credit Committee (MCC),
- Executive Credit Committee (ECC),
- Non-Financial Risk and Compliance Committee (NFRCC)
- Information Technology Steering Committee (ITSC)

The management committees are governed by board-approved terms of reference and report to their respective board committees on a quarterly basis.

Enterprise Risk Management

The primary goal of risk management is to ensure that the outcomes of risk-taking activities are consistent with the bank's strategies and risk appetite and that there is an appropriate balance between risk and reward in order to maximize shareholder returns. The bank has a robust and dynamic risk management framework, which provides the foundation for achieving these goals. This framework is subject to constant evaluation to ensure that it meets the changing requirements of the market in which the bank operates, including regulatory, industry standards, and global best practices. Arising from our belief that integrating a strong risk management program into the daily management of business and strategic planning gives the bank a strategic competitive advantage, we have ensured that our integrated risk management framework is applied enterprise-wide across all our branches, departments, and activities. The bank's enterprise-wide risk management policies encompass strategic, credit, market, liquidity, operational, compliance, legal, regulatory, climate-related, model, ICT, retail, fraud, third-party, and reputational risks.

Risk Management Principles

The bank's risk management policies are intended to allow the bank to assess and enhance its approach to managing risks by articulating high-level risk management principles that are comprehensive, proven in practice to be effective, and likely to stand the test of time. These principles include:

- **Governance (Board and Senior Management Accountabilities and Responsibilities):** Overall risk management policies and risk appetite thresholds and tolerances are set on a comprehensive, bank-wide basis by senior management and reviewed with, and approved by, the board of directors.
- **Business Line/Unit Accountability:** Business lines and units are the bank's first line of defence and are accountable for managing the risks associated with their respective activities and operations within established tolerances, as well as for the results, both positive and negative, of taking those risks.
- **Framework for Risk Management:** The bank considers policies and procedures to be necessary for effectively managing and controlling risks. The risk and compliance departments, the bank's second line of defence, exist to implement and monitor the risk management framework established by the Board of Directors and monitor its execution.
- **Integration of Risk Management:** Ensures that interactions among risks are identified, understood, and managed as appropriate; risks are not evaluated in isolation.
- **Risk Evaluation and Measurement:** Risks are qualitatively evaluated on a recurring basis, and, wherever practical, the evaluation includes quantitative analysis. Risk assessments consider the effects of both likely and unlikely events based on risk profiling.

- Independent Audits: This third line of defence helps to validate and provide assurance on the effectiveness of the bank's risk management activities, with recommendations for improvements or remedial action being made where necessary.

Risk & Compliance Departments

The Risk and Compliance Departments are two distinct independent functions reporting to the Board Risk Management and the Board Audit Committees, respectively. They are a critical part of the bank's risk management framework and are responsible for assessing the risks that the bank is exposed to while continuously giving a report to the board and management on the bank's position in terms of risk exposure, as well as recommending remedial action to ensure adherence to internal and regulatory guidelines.

Effectively managing risks arising from the bank's daily business activities maximizes its opportunities in the market and enhances the bank's competitive position in the industry. Integrating a strong risk and compliance management program into the daily management of business and strategic planning gives the bank a strategic competitive advantage. It helps the bank to protect its reputation, lower the cost of capital, reduce costs, and minimize the risk of investigation, prosecution, and penalties.

Internal Audit Department (IAD)

The Internal Audit Department is a critical and integral part of the CIB Kenya internal control framework. It is an independent function within the bank that directly reports to the Board Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Through its reviews and audits, IAD gives independent assurance that the risk management framework and the inherent controls therein are effective and working as intended.

External Audit

The bank has appointed an external auditor to ensure that it adheres to all the regulatory requirements. The external auditor has direct access to the Board Audit Committee and can provide them directly with the interim and annual financial positions and statements. The Board Audit Committee meets with the external auditors at least twice annually without the presence of senior management. The Board of Directors and Senior Management support the role of the external audit and monitor the integrity of the bank's financial statements to ensure that they reflect the bank's performance and reveal its bona fide financial position. The relationship between the bank and the external auditors is guided by CBK prudential guidelines.

Compensation Scheme

The bank's remuneration and reward system is designed to attract, motivate, and retain talent at all levels of the bank in a highly competitive market. Consideration is given to total reward and the appropriate balance between fixed pay and benefits for all employees, depending on their roles. The compensation structure caters for external competitiveness through industry benchmarking and internal equitability, with an emphasis on recognizing and rewarding individual performance.



Tom Gitogo

Chairman



MAGED SHAWKY
DIRECTOR



The Directors
Commercial International Bank (Kenya) Limited
Mezzanine Floor, KAM House
Mwanzi Road, Westlands
P.O Box 2051-00606
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Sirs,

Report on review of the quarterly financial information of Commercial International Bank (Kenya) Limited

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying statement of financial position of Commercial International Bank (Kenya) Limited (the "Bank") as at 31 March 2024 and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, cashflows and changes in equity for the 3 months period then ended and notes comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial information in accordance with IFRS Accounting standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this financial information based on our review.

Scope of our review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, 'Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity'. A review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying financial information does not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 March 2024 and its results for the 3 months period then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

**FCPA Kang'ale Saiti, Practicing Certificate Number 1652
Engagement partner responsible for the audit**

**For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Certified Public Accountants
Nairobi**

16 May 2024

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Partners: E Kerick B Kimani M Mugasa A Murage P Muriu P Ngaku B Ngunjiri R Njeroge S O Norbert's B Okundi K Saiti

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period ended
March 31, 2024**

	<i>Notes</i>	Mar. 31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Mar. 31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Interest and similar income		437,649	390,138
Interest and similar expense		<u>(289,026)</u>	<u>(177,160)</u>
Net interest income	6	<u>148,623</u>	<u>212,978</u>
Fees and commission income	7	6,885	3,870
Net trading income	8	(2,093)	26,317
Other operating income	10	<u>-</u>	<u>15</u>
Operating income		<u>153,415</u>	<u>243,180</u>
Administrative expenses	9	(350,001)	(254,303)
Impairment charge for credit losses	11	<u>(9,903)</u>	<u>11,622</u>
(Loss) / profit before income tax		<u>(206,489)</u>	<u>499</u>
Income tax credit	12	<u>75,618</u>	<u>46,711</u>
Net profit for the period		<u>(130,871)</u>	<u>47,210</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Net profit for the period		(130,871)	47,210
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		<u>9,019</u>	<u>(31,146)</u>
Total other comprehensive loss for the period	17	<u>9,019</u>	<u>(31,146)</u>
Total comprehensive profit for the period		<u>(121,852)</u>	<u>16,064</u>
Profit per share	13	(32.06)	11.57

Statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024

	<i>Notes</i>	Mar. 31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Dec. 31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	14	603,993	1,229,433
Due from banks, net	15	2,140,266	2,862,462
Loans and advances to customers, net	16	5,640,945	5,901,605
Derivative financial instruments	20	-	16,530
Financial investments securities			
At Fair value through OCI	17	3,014,180	3,056,662
At Amortized cost	17	2,350,576	2,510,204
Other assets	19	243,396	204,734
Property and equipment	21	271,823	270,140
Intangible assets	22	179,218	192,669
Deferred income tax	28	1,301,573	1,225,955
Right of use asset	31	72,126	73,059
Total assets		15,818,096	17,543,453
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	23	33,050	1,646,048
Customer deposits	24	11,464,071	11,494,870
Other liabilities	25	163,957	121,754
Lease liabilities	32	87,388	89,298
Total liabilities		11,748,466	13,351,970
Equity			
Issued and paid up share capital	26	4,081,633	4,081,633
Share premium	27	1,613,139	1,613,139
Statutory credit risk reserve		258,450	86,675
Fair value reserve		(370,569)	(379,587)
Accumulated deficit		(1,513,023)	(1,210,377)
Total equity		4,069,630	4,191,483
Total liabilities and equity		15,818,096	17,543,453

The financial statements on page 10 to 60 were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on 14 May 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



Tom Gitogo
Chairman



MAGED SHAWKKY
DIRECTOR

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2024
Ksh Thousands

Mar. 31, 2024	<u>Issued and paid up share capital</u>	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Fair value reserve</u>	<u>Accumulated deficit</u>	<u>Statutory credit risk reserve</u>	<u>Total Shareholders Equity</u>
At start of year	4,081,633	1,613,139	(379,587)	(1,210,377)	86,675	4,191,483
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	(130,871)	-	(130,871)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	9,018	-	-	9,018
Transfer to statutory credit risk reserve				(171,775)	171,775	-
At end of period	<u>4,081,633</u>	<u>1,613,139</u>	<u>(370,569)</u>	<u>(1,513,023)</u>	<u>258,450</u>	<u>4,069,630</u>

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2023
Ksh Thousands

Dec. 31, 2022	<u>Issued and paid up share capital</u>	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Fair value reserve</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Statutory credit risk reserve</u>	<u>Total Shareholders Equity</u>
At start of year	4,081,633	1,613,139	(147,031)	(1,124,321)	-	4,423,420
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	619	-	619
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(232,556)	-	-	(232,556)
Transfer to Statutory credit risk reserve				(86,675)	86,675	-
At end of year	<u>4,081,633</u>	<u>1,613,139</u>	<u>(379,587)</u>	<u>(1,210,377)</u>	<u>86,675</u>	<u>4,191,483</u>

Statement of Cash flow for the period ended March 31, 2024

	<i>Notes</i>	Mar. 31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Mar. 31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/Profit before Income tax		(206,489)	499
Adjustments for:			
Impairment charge/(write back) for credit losses	11	9,903	(11,622)
Depreciation of property and equipment	21	21,461	22,794
Intangible assets amortization	22	17,745	10,488
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	31	9,277	8,803
Interest on lease liabilities	32	2,447	3,251
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities		<u>(145,656)</u>	<u>34,213</u>
Working capital changes:			
Financial investment securities		208,778	(80,590)
Loans and advances to customers	16	267,108	545,855
Derivative financial instruments	20	-	(5,458)
Other assets	19	(38,662)	(57,921)
Due to banks	23	(1,612,998)	(122,686)
Customer deposits	24	(30,799)	3,943,145
Cash reserve ratio balances		156,806	(103,530)
Other liabilities	25	42,203	(6,900)
Net cash flow from operating activities		<u>(1,153,221)</u>	<u>4,146,128</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	21	(23,144)	(33,875)
Purchase of intangible assets	22	(4,295)	(10,580)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		-	-
Net cash flows used from investing activities		<u>(27,439)</u>	<u>(44,455)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	32	(12,700)	(12,318)
Net cash flow from financing activities		<u>(12,700)</u>	<u>(12,318)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period		(1,193,360)	4,089,356
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalents		3,529,874	584,641
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		<u>2,336,514</u>	<u>4,673,997</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash and balances with the CBK - available for use by the bank	14	188,783	134,213
Due from banks	15	2,147,730	4,539,783
Total cash and cash equivalents		<u>2,336,514</u>	<u>4,673,997</u>

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2024.

1. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards, and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015.

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

2. Incorporation

The Bank is incorporated and domiciled in Kenya under the Company's Act, 2015.

3. Summary of material accounting policies

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

3.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis of accounting as modified to include the revaluation of financial instruments that are measured at fair value or revalued amounts at the end of each reporting period. The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements remain unchanged from the previous period.

Going concern

The Bank recorded a (loss) before tax of Shs (206,489,000 for the period ended 31 March 2024 (2023: PBT of Shs 499,000) and had (negative)/positive cash generated from operations of Shs (1,153,221,000) for the period ended 31 March 2024 (2023: positive Shs 4,146,128,000). In addition, the Bank had a closing balance of cash and cash equivalents during the period of Shs 2,336,514,000 2024 (2023: positive Shs 4,673,997,000).

The Bank recorded a net loss after tax of (Shs 130,871,000) (2023: profit Shs 47,210,000). In addition, the Bank had net assets of Shs 4,069,630,000 at 31 March 2024 (2023: Shs 4,461,540,000). The Bank maintains sufficient capital and no capital adequacy ratios were breached during the period.

In view of the foregoing, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

3.1.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosure. New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the bank.

There were no new and amended standards, interpretation and amendments issued but not effected for the period.

3.2 Revenue recognition

3.2.1 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized within the profit or loss on accrual basis 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 instruments (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial instruments. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and points 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.

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

3.2.2 Fees and commissions

In the normal course of business, the Bank earns fees and commission income from a diverse range of services to its customers. Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

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

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

3.3 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis at the following annual rates estimated to write off the cost of property and equipment over its expected useful life as per below.

	Depreciation rates
Leasehold improvements	12.50%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Motor vehicle	20%
Computer equipment	33.33%
Office equipment	20%
Right of use asset	Dependent on lease period/Estimated useful life of asset.
Intangible assets (Core Banking Software)	10%
Intangible assets (Application Software)	33.33%

3.4 Foreign currency translation

3.4.1 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Ksh), which is also the Bank's functional currency.

3.4.2 Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Kenyan Shillings (Ksh), which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of profit or loss within net foreign exchange gain. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss within 'other income' or 'other expenses'

3.5 Employee entitlements

Entitlements to annual leave are recognized when they accrue to employees. Provision is made for the estimated liability in respect of annual leave accrued at the end of the reporting period.

3.6 Retirement benefits

The Bank operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for its employees. The assets of this scheme are held in a separate trustee administered fund. The scheme is funded by payments from both the employees and the employer. The Bank also contributes to a statutory defined contribution pension scheme, the National Social Security Fund (NSSF). Contributions are determined by local statute.

The Bank's contributions in respect of retirement benefit costs are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

3.7 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities

Measurement methods

Amortised cost and effective interest rate

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

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

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

Interest income

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

- a) Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset; and
- b) Financial assets that are not “POCI” but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e.net of the expected credit loss provision) in subsequent reporting periods.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

- a) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e., Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognized as a gain or loss; and
- b) In all other cases, the difference is deferred, and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument’s fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or recognized through settlement.

Financial assets

- i. Classification and subsequent measurement

The Bank applies IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Amortised cost.

Debt instruments

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

The Bank classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- **Amortised cost:** assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets are adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance. Interest income from financial assets is included in "interest and similar income" using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on instrument's amortised cost which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is recognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in "Net trading income" using the effective interest rate method; and
- **Fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented within "Net trading income" in the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not held for trading, in which case they are presented separately in "Net investment income".

Business model: The business model reflects how the Bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Bank's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model and measured at FVPL. Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model for a bank of assets include past experience on how cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported by key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. For example, the liquidity portfolio of assets is held by the Bank as part of liquidity management and is generally classified within the hold to collect and sell business model. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the "other" business model and measured at FVPL.

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

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

ii. Impairment

The Bank assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Bank recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

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

iii. Modification of loans

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

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in interest rate.
- Change in the currency of the loan.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancement that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

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

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

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

iv. Derecognition other than on a modification

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss such as derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in the trading book) and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair values of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability).
- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognized for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Bank recognizes any expense incurred on the financial liability; and
- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

ii) Derecognition

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

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

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

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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

3.8 Contingent liabilities

Letters of credit, acceptances, guarantees and performance bonds are generally written by the Bank to support performance by a customer to third parties. The Bank will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default. These obligations are accounted for as transactions off the statement of financial position and disclosed as contingent liabilities.

3.9 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current income tax and deferred income tax.

3.9.1 Current income tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other period and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Bank's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3.9.2 Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences are utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from good will or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset recognized, based on tax rates that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred Income tax for the period

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

3.10 Leases

The Bank assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. The Bank recognizes a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Bank recognizes the lease payments

as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which the economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises of fixed lease payments (including the substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Bank re-measures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The Bank did not make any such adjustments during the period presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Bank expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Bank applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

3.11 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash and non-restricted balances with central banks, treasury bills and other eligible bills, loans and advances to banks, amounts due from other banks and short-term government securities.

3.12 Derivatives

The Bank maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions (i.e., the difference between purchase and sale contracts), by both amount and term. At any one time, the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favorable to the Bank (i.e., assets with positive fair value), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except where the Bank requires margin deposits from counterparties.

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities, or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Bank market transactions on any single day.

3.13 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over their estimated useful economic lives, from the date that they are available for use. The amortization method, useful life and the residual value are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Changes in the expected useful life, residual value or amortization method are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognized as an expense as incurred. However, expenditure that enhances or extends the benefits of computer software programmes beyond their original specifications and

lives is recognized as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Computer software development costs recognized as assets are amortized using the straight-line method. There are no intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

3.14 Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the executive committee (being the chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

3.15 Share capital and reserve

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

3.16 Comparatives

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in the presentation of the current period where necessary.

3.17 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including experience of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Bank's policies.

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Measurement of expected credit loss allowance

The impairment requirements of IFRS 9 require management judgement, estimates and assumptions, particularly in the following areas:

- Determining the criteria for significant increase in credit risk
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL
- Establishing the number and relative weightings for a forward-looking scenarios for each type of product and associated ECL
- Establishing groups of similar assets for the purposes of measuring ECL

The expected credit loss allowance on loans and advances is disclosed in more detail in note 4.

4. Financial risk management

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance, and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and rewards and minimize potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance. The most important types of financial risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. Also, market risk includes exchange rate risk, rate of return risk and other prices risks.

The Board Risk and Compliance and the Board Audit Committees are responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. These Committees are assisted in these functions by the Risk and Compliance and Internal Audit units. The units undertake both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board Risk and Compliance and the Board Audit Committees.

All Board committees have both executive and non-executive members and report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities. The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

4.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Bank. The Bank's main income generating activity is lending to customers and therefore credit risk is a principal risk. Credit risk mainly arises from loans and advances to customers and other banks (including related commitments to lend such as loan or credit card facilities), investments in debt securities and derivatives that are in asset position. The Bank considers all elements of credit risk exposure such as counterparty default risk, geographical risk and sector risk for risk management purposes.

For risk management purposes, credit risk arising on trading securities is managed independently, but reported as a component of market risk exposure.

4.1.1 Credit risk measurement

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the management of credit risk to the Board Credit Committee. A separate Credit department, reporting to the Board Credit Committee, is responsible for oversight of the Bank's credit risk, including:

- Formulating credit policies in consultation with business units, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements.
- Establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorisation limits are allocated to business unit Credit Officers. Larger facilities require approval by Head of Credit, Executive Credit Committee or the Board of Directors as appropriate.
- Reviewing and assessing credit risk. Credit assesses all credit exposures in excess of designated limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers by the business unit concerned. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, geographies and industries (for loans and receivables), and by issuer, credit rating band, market liquidity and country (for investment securities).
- Categorising Bank's exposures according to the degree of risk of financial loss faced and to focus management on the attendant risks. The risk grading system is used in determining where impairment provisions may be required against specific credit exposures. The current risk grading framework consists of five grades reflecting varying degrees of risk of default and the availability of collateral or other credit risk mitigation. The responsibility for setting risk grades lies with the final approving executive committee as appropriate. Risk grades are subject to regular reviews by Board Credit Committee.
- Reviewing compliance of business units with agreed exposure limits, including those for selected industries, and product types. Regular reports are provided to Credit Committee on the credit quality of local portfolios and appropriate corrective action is taken.
- Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Bank in the management of credit risk.

The internal audit function performs regular audits making sure that the established controls and procedures are adequately designed and implemented.

4.1.2 Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank monitors all financial assets that are subject to impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Bank will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

4.1.3 Incorporation of forward-looking information.

The Bank uses forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort in its assessment of significant increase of credit risk as well as in its measurement of ECL. The Bank employs experts who use external and internal information to generate a 'base case' scenario of future forecast of relevant economic variables along with a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The external information used includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities.

The Bank applies probabilities to the forecast scenarios identified. The base case scenario is the single most-likely outcome and consists of information used by the Bank for strategic planning and budgeting. The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using a statistical analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. The Bank has not made changes in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

4.1.4 Measurement of ECL

The Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk and not a longer period, even if contract extension or renewal is common business practice. However, for financial instruments such as revolving credit facilities and overdraft facilities that include drawn and an undrawn commitment component, the Bank's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Bank's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. The Bank has ensured that the appropriate methodology is used when calculating ECL for both accounting and regulatory purposes.

The measurement of ECL is based on probability weighted average credit loss. As a result, the measurement of the loss allowance should be the same regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis (although measurement on a collective basis is more practical for large portfolios of items). In relation to the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk it can be necessary to perform the assessment on a collective basis.

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are:

- probability of default (PD).
- loss given default (LGD); and
- exposure at default (EAD).

Probability of default

PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon and is estimated as at a point in time. The calculation is based on statistical rating models and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures.

The 12-month PD is modelled at sector level in line with the sectors prescribed by CBK. The Bank collates internal historical data and determines the PDs using a transition matrix by modelling the monthly transition of loans from one risk rating to the next in the subsequent month. This historical time series will be analyzed over an extended period with a wide range of data points to factor in adequate economic cycles and smoothen irregular economic extremities. The transition modelling will be based on count of loans within the respective sectors.

The transition matrices are aggregated to form a basis of the first months' PD rate and a statistical analysis i.e *Markov process*, is applied to obtain the lifetime monthly PDs. Markov chain is a mathematical methodology that can model transitions to estimate future default probabilities using historical data. The marginal PDs are then derived from the cumulative PDs in the transitions and is used to represent the likelihood of a default occurring in a defined period with no experienced default experienced in a prior period.

As per IFRS9 guidelines [B5.5.4], the credit risk information must incorporate not only past due information but also all relevant credit information, including forward-looking macroeconomic information, to approximate the lifetime expected credit losses when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on an individual instrument level. Once the marginal PDs are modelled, the Vasicek methodology is applied to integrate the historical default probabilities and the forward-looking information as a basis for the macro-adjusted PDs. A regression is run across wide range of macroeconomic factors to model the variables that have a statistical significance to the bank's non-performing loans experience. The Vasicek framework is a commonly used framework based on a single risk factor model assumed by the Basel committee on banking supervisions to transform unconditional Point in Time (PiT) PDs into conditional PiT PDs.

The IFRS9 guidelines additionally requires the estimate of expected credit losses to reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. To achieve these scenarios and probability weighted PDs, the bank incorporates the CBK credit survey quarterly report which provides an estimated projection determined within the banking industry on whether the NPL ratio for different sectors will rise, fall, or remain unchanged.

The Bank's estimation of the PD has been reviewed and verified independently and subsequently found to be compliant with the IFRS9 standard.

Loss given default

Loss given default (LGD) is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. This is computed as the loss the Bank would experience after considering the discounted value of all possible cash flows that can be obtained from the borrower. The Bank considers various forms of collateral in making this determination. The LGD models for secured assets consider forecasts of future collateral valuation considering sale discounts and time to realisation of collateral. LGD models for unsecured assets consider time of recovery, recovery rates and seniority of claims. The calculation is on a discounted cash flow basis, where the cash flows are discounted by the original EIR of the loan.

Exposure at default

Exposure at default (EAD) is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, considering expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities.

The Bank's modelling approach for EAD reflects expected changes in the balance outstanding over the lifetime of the loan exposure that are permitted by the current contractual terms, such as amortisation profiles, early repayment or overpayment, changes in utilisation of undrawn commitments and credit mitigation actions taken before default. The Bank uses EAD models that reflect the characteristics of the portfolios. The ECL is computed on an annual basis, hence a rundown of the current outstanding balance to nil is calculated to determine the EAD at these annual points.

4.1.5 Internal credit risk ratings

In order to minimise credit risk, the Bank has tasked its credit management committee to develop and maintain the Bank's credit risk grading to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The Bank's credit risk grading framework comprises five categories. The credit rating information is based on a range of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. The nature of the exposure and type of borrower are taken into account in the analysis. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default.

The credit risk grades are designed and calibrated to reflect the risk of default as credit risk deteriorates. As the credit risk increases the difference in risk of default between grades changes. Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition, based on the available information about the counterparty. All exposures are monitored, and the credit risk grade is updated to reflect

current information. The monitoring procedures followed are both general and tailored to the type of exposure. The following data are typically used to monitor the Bank's exposures:

- Delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest.
- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower.
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions.
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings.
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position.
- Deterioration in the value of collateral

The Bank collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analysed by type of product and borrower. The table below provides a mapping of the Bank's internal credit grades.

Bank's credit risk grades	Description CBK	Description IFRS 9
Grade 1	Normal risk	Stage 1
Grade 2	Watch risk	Stage 2
Grade 3	Substandard risk	Stage 3
Grade 4	Doubtful risk	Stage 3
Grade 5	Loss	Stage 3

The Bank analyses all data collected using statistical models and estimates the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change over time. The factors taken into account in this process include macro-economic data such as GDP growth, unemployment, benchmark interest rates and house prices. The Bank generates a 'base case' scenario of the future direction of relevant economic variables for each region as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The Bank then uses these forecasts, which are probability-weighted, to adjust its estimates of PDs.

The Bank uses different criteria to determine whether credit risk has increased significantly per portfolio of assets. The criteria used are both quantitative changes in PDs as well as qualitative.

The Bank has monitoring procedures in place to make sure that the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit are effective, meaning that significant increase in credit risk is identified before the exposure is defaulted or when the asset becomes 30 days past due. The Bank performs periodic back-testing of its ratings to consider whether the drivers of credit risk that led to default were accurately reflected in the rating in a timely manner.

CBK Provisioning

Below is a statement of institutional worthiness according to internal ratings, compared to CBK ratings and rates of provisions needed for assets impairment related to credit risk:

CBK Rating	Category	CBK		Category
		Provision %	Internal rating	
Normal	Low risk	1%	Grade 1	Performing loans
Watch	Watch list	3%	Grade 2	Watch list
Substandard	Substandard	20%	Grade 3	Non performing loans
Doubtful	Doubtful	100%	Grade 4	Non performing loans
Loss	Bad debts	100%	Grade 5	Non performing loans

4.1.6. Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

The Bank is exposed to credit risk arising on other financial assets as included in the statement of financial position. As part of the credit risk management system, the Bank's management reviews information on significant amounts. The Bank's management assesses the credit quality of each counterparty, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. The credit risk on amounts due from banking institutions, corporate bonds, government securities and balances with Central Bank of Kenya is limited because the counterparties are banks, the governments and corporations with high credit ratings.

The amount that best represents the Bank's such exposure to credit risk, at the end of the period is made up as follows:

	Mar. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
On balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Cash and balances with central bank	603,993	1,229,433
Due from banks	2,147,730	2,872,456
Less: Impairment provision	(7,464)	(9,994)
Gross loans and advances to customers	6,196,261	6,463,369
Individual:		
- Overdraft	30,021	27,747
- Personal loans	202,537	221,784
- Mortgages	61,552	62,774
Corporate:		
- Overdraft	1,367,791	1,133,838
- Loans	4,534,360	5,017,226
Impairment provision	(555,316)	(561,764)
Derivative financial instruments	-	16,530
Financial investments:		
- Debt instruments	5,418,649	5,624,420
Impairment provision	(53,894)	(57,554)
Other assets	115,914	158,580
Total	13,865,873	15,735,476
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Other contingent liabilities	620,133	858,550
Letters of credit (import and export)	185,769	36,173
Letter of guarantee	942,763	207,395
Total	1,748,665	1,102,118

The above table represents the Bank's Maximum exposure to credit risk on March 31, 2024, before taking into account any held collateral. For assets recognized on balance sheet, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the balance sheet. As shown above, 44.69% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to customers, 15.49% due from banks while investments in debt instruments represent 39.08%.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk resulting from both the bank's loans and advances portfolio and debt instruments based on the following:

- 83.83% of the loans and advances are concentrated in the top two grades of the internal credit risk rating system.
- 79.20% of loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired.
- The Bank has implemented more prudent processes when granting loans and advances during the financial period ended on March.31, 2024.
- 100% of the investments in debt instruments are Kenyan sovereign instruments.

4.1.7. Classification of loans and other receivables

Stage 1 assets

The Bank classifies loans and receivables under this category if they are up to date and in line with their contractual agreements. Such loans would have demonstrated the meeting of their financial and non-financial conditions and the borrowers would have proven capacity to repay the loans. These exposures will normally be maintained largely within approved facility programs and with no depiction of impairment or distress signs. These exposures are categorised as normal accounts (category 1) in accordance with the Central Bank of Kenya Prudential Guidelines.

Stage 2 assets

Loans and securities where contractual interest or principal payments are past due but the Bank believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Bank. These loans are categorised as watch accounts (category 2) in accordance with the Central Bank of Kenya Prudential Guidelines.

Stage 3 assets

Impaired loans and securities are loans and securities for which the Bank determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan / securities agreement(s). These loans are graded substandard, doubtful and loss in accordance with the Central Bank of Kenya Prudential Guidelines.

Loans with renegotiated terms

Loans with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Bank has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Once the loan is restructured under these terms, it remains in this category for six months after which the category is reviewed.

Allowances for impairment

The Bank records an allowance for expected credit loss for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit losses or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit losses.

Write-off policy

The Bank writes off a loan / balance (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Credit Committee determines that the loans / securities are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower/issuer's financial position such that the borrower / issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. For smaller balance loans, write off decisions are generally based on specific past due status.

Collateral held

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets, and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of restructuring or downgrading of the account, and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired or where there is a market for the security. Collateral is generally not held over loans and advances to banks, except when securities are held as part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity. Collateral is usually not held against government securities, and no such collateral was held at March.31, 2024 (2023: nil).

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against financial assets is shown below:

Loans and advances to customers:

	Mar. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Stage 1 assets		
Property	7,270,231	7,411,660
Other	3,678,172	5,142,727
Stage 2 assets		
Property	544,720	637,420
Other	53,160	291,139
Stage 3 assets		
Property	1,229,704	1,148,004
Other	344,123	305,944
	13,120,110	14,936,894

The main types of collateral and the types of assets these are associated with are listed in the table below. The collateral presented relates to instruments that are measured at FVTOCI and amortised cost

	Percentage of Exposure that is subject to collateral		Type of Collateral held
	Mar. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Mortgage lending	100%	100%	Property
Personal lending	80%	80%	Property, equipment & insurance bonds, Guarantees, Cash ,Govt Securities, Shares
Corporate lending	92%	92%	Property, equipment, Stock, insurance bonds, Guarantees, Cash ,Govt Securities, Shares

The Bank holds collateral to mitigate against the credit risk of its financial instruments. Accordingly, where the forced sale value of the collateral is higher than the total credit risk exposure for any financial instrument, after the consideration of the time to realisation of the collateral, no loss allowance is recognised at March 31, 2024. There was no change in the Bank's collateral policy during the period.

4.1.8. Credit quality

Concentrations of risk

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector. Details of significant concentrations of the Bank's assets, liabilities and items off the statement of financial position by industry are as detailed below:

Advances to customers

	Mar. 31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Mar. 31, 2024 %	Dec. 31, 2023 Ksh Thousands	Dec. 31, 2023 %
Agriculture	55,327	1%	74,965	1%
Building and Construction	524,157	9%	550,150	9%
Business Services	893,310	5%	344,642	5%
Electricity and Water	-	0%	96	0%
Finance and Insurance	2,380,055	30%	1,908,702	30%
Manufacturing	643,192	18%	1,194,576	18%
Mining and Quarrying	69,426	1%	77,752	1%
Other Activities and Enterprises	408,105	3%	209,224	3%
Real Estate	58,020	1%	60,012	1%
Personal/Household	311,575	16%	1,052,482	16%
Transport & Communication	123,431	5%	322,382	5%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	729,663	10%	668,386	10%
Total	6,196,261	100%	6,463,369	100%

Customer deposits

	Mar. 31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Mar. 31, 2024 %	Dec. 31, 2023 Ksh Thousands	Dec. 31, 2023 %
Non-profit institutions and individuals	6,939,102	61%	6,288,955	55%
Private enterprises	4,060,738	35%	4,921,025	43%
Insurance companies	464,230	4%	284,890	2%
Total	11,464,070	100%	11,494,870	100%

Off balance sheet items

	Mar. 31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Mar. 31, 2024 %	Dec. 31, 2023 Ksh Thousands	Dec. 31, 2023 %
Building and Construction	871,087	50%	146,013	13%
Electricity and Water	-	0%	18,673	2%
Finance and Insurance	8,324	0%	8,324	1%
Manufacturing	185,769	11%	-	0%
Other Activities and Enterprises	13,359	1%	-	0%
Social, Community & Personal Services	-	0%	-	0%
Transport & Communication	-	0%	12,098	1%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	49,993	3%	58,460	5%
Other contingent liabilities	620,134	35%	858,550	78%
Total	1,748,666	100%	1,102,118	100%

4.1.9. Loans and advances

Loans and advances are summarized as follows:

	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
	<u>Loans and advances to customers</u>	<u>Loans and advances to customers</u>
Gross Loans and advances	6,196,261	6,463,369
Less:		
Impairment provision	(555,316)	(561,764)
Net	<u>5,640,945</u>	<u>5,901,605</u>

Total balances of loans and advances to customers divided by stages:
Mar.31, 2024

	<u>Stage 1:</u> <u>Expected credit</u> <u>losses over 12</u> <u>months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit</u> <u>losses</u> <u>Over a lifetime that is</u> <u>not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit</u> <u>losses</u> <u>Over a lifetime</u> <u>Credit default</u>	<u>Individually</u> <u>impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Individuals	227,315	19,698	47,096	-	294,109
Corporate and Business Banking	4,835,402	288,547	778,203	-	5,902,152
Total	<u>5,062,717</u>	<u>308,245</u>	<u>825,299</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,196,261</u>

Dec.31, 2023

	<u>Stage 1:</u> <u>Expected credit</u> <u>losses over 12</u> <u>months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit</u> <u>losses</u> <u>Over a lifetime that is not</u> <u>creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit</u> <u>losses</u> <u>Over a lifetime</u> <u>Credit default</u>	<u>Individually</u> <u>impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Individuals	241,939	14,828	55,538	-	312,305
Corporate and Business Banking	4,951,335	375,749	823,980	-	6,151,064
Total	<u>5,193,274</u>	<u>390,577</u>	<u>879,518</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,463,369</u>

Expected credit losses for loans and advances to customers divided by stages:
Mar.31, 2024

	<u>Stage 1:</u> <u>Expected credit</u> <u>losses over 12</u> <u>months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit</u> <u>losses</u> <u>Over a lifetime that is</u> <u>not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit</u> <u>losses</u> <u>Over a lifetime</u> <u>Credit default</u>	<u>Individually</u> <u>impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Individuals	18,137	1,050	43,793	-	62,980
Corporate and Business Banking	59,259	52,638	380,439	-	492,336
Total	<u>77,396</u>	<u>53,688</u>	<u>424,232</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>555,316</u>

Dec.31, 2023

	<u>Stage 1:</u> <u>Expected credit</u> <u>losses over 12</u> <u>months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit</u> <u>losses</u> <u>Over a lifetime that is not</u> <u>creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit</u> <u>losses</u> <u>Over a lifetime</u> <u>Credit default</u>	<u>Individually</u> <u>impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Individuals	16,356	1,828	47,050	-	65,234
Corporate and Business Banking	58,392	32,425	405,713	-	496,530
Total	<u>74,748</u>	<u>34,253</u>	<u>452,763</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>561,764</u>

Expected credit losses for government securities
Mar.31, 2024

	<u>Stage 1:</u> <u>Expected credit</u> <u>losses over 12</u> <u>months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit</u> <u>losses</u> <u>Over a lifetime that is</u> <u>not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit</u> <u>losses</u> <u>Over a lifetime</u> <u>Credit default</u>	<u>Individually</u> <u>impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Amortized cost	53,894	-	-	-	53,894
Total	<u>53,894</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,894</u>

Dec.31, 2023

	<u>Stage 1:</u> <u>Expected credit</u> <u>losses over 12</u> <u>months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit</u> <u>losses</u> <u>Over a lifetime that is not</u> <u>creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit</u> <u>losses</u> <u>Over a lifetime</u> <u>Credit default</u>	<u>Individually</u> <u>impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Amortized cost	57,554	-	-	-	57,554
Total	<u>57,554</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,554</u>

The total balances of loans and facilities divided according to the internal classification:

Corporate and Business Banking loans:

Mar.31, 2024	<u>Scope of probability of default (PD)</u>	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grade 1: Normal	1%-14%	4,835,402	-	-	-	4,835,402
Grade 2: Watch	14%-28%	-	288,547	-	-	288,547
Grade 3: Substandard	100%	-	-	97,303	-	97,303
Grade 4: Doubtful	100%	-	-	172,526	-	172,526
Grade 5: Loss	100%	-	-	508,374	-	508,374
		<u>4,835,402</u>	<u>288,547</u>	<u>778,203</u>	-	<u>5,902,152</u>

Individual Loans:

Mar.31, 2024	<u>Scope of probability of default (PD)</u>	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grade 1: Normal	1%-15%	227,315	-	-	-	227,315
Grade 2: Watch	15%-30%	-	19,698	-	-	19,698
Grade 3: Substandard	100%	-	-	2,999	-	2,999
Grade 4: Doubtful	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5: Loss	100%	-	-	44,097	-	44,097
		<u>227,315</u>	<u>19,698</u>	<u>47,096</u>	-	<u>294,109</u>

Corporate and Business Banking loans:

Dec.31, 2023	<u>Scope of probability of default (PD)</u>	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grade 1: Normal	1%-14%	4,951,335	-	-	-	4,951,335
Grade 2: Watch	14%-28%	-	375,749	-	-	375,749
Grade 3: Substandard	100%	-	-	234,282	-	234,282
Grade 4: Doubtful	100%	-	-	244,460	-	244,460
Grade 5: Loss	100%	-	-	345,238	-	345,238
		<u>4,951,335</u>	<u>375,749</u>	<u>823,980</u>	-	<u>6,151,064</u>

Individual Loans:

Dec.31, 2023	<u>Scope of probability of default (PD)</u>	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grade 1: Normal	1%-15%	241,939	-	-	-	241,939
Grade 2: Watch	15%-30%	-	14,828	-	-	14,828
Grade 3: Substandard	100%	-	-	1,051	-	1,051
Grade 4: Doubtful	100%	-	-	954	-	954
Grade 5: Loss	100%	-	-	53,533	-	53,533
		<u>241,939</u>	<u>14,828</u>	<u>55,538</u>	-	<u>312,305</u>

Expected credit losses divided by internal classification:

Corporate and Business Banking loans:

Mar.31, 2024	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Individually impaired	Total
Grade 1: Normal	1%-14%	59,259	-	-	-	59,259
Grade 2: Watch	14%-28%	-	52,638	-	-	52,638
Grade 3: Substandard	100%	-	-	41,559	-	41,559
Grade 4: Doubtful	100%	-	-	22,543	-	22,543
Grade 5: Loss	100%	-	-	316,337	-	316,337
		<u>59,259</u>	<u>52,638</u>	<u>380,439</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>492,336</u>

Individual Loans:

Mar.31, 2024	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Individually impaired	Total
Grade 1: Normal	1%-15%	18,137	-	-	-	18,137
Grade 2: Watch	15%-30%	-	1,050	-	-	1,050
Grade 3: Substandard	100%	-	-	1,790	-	1,790
Grade 4: Doubtful	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5: Loss	100%	-	-	42,003	-	42,003
		<u>18,137</u>	<u>1,050</u>	<u>43,793</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,980</u>

Corporate and Business Banking loans:

Dec.31, 2023	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Individually impaired	Total
Grade 1: Normal	1%-14%	58,392	-	-	-	58,392
Grade 2: Watch	14%-28%	-	32,425	-	-	32,425
Grade 3: Substandard	100%	-	-	83,943	-	83,943
Grade 4: Doubtful	100%	-	-	149,740	-	149,740
Grade 5: Loss	100%	-	-	172,030	-	172,030
		<u>58,392</u>	<u>32,425</u>	<u>405,713</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>496,530</u>

Individual Loans:

Dec.31, 2023	Scope of probability of default (PD)	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Individually impaired	Total
Grade 1: Normal	1%-15%	16,356	-	-	-	16,356
Grade 2: Watch	15%-30%	-	1,828	-	-	1,828
Grade 3: Substandard	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4: Doubtful	100%	-	-	954	-	954
Grade 5: Loss	100%	-	-	46,096	-	46,096
		<u>16,356</u>	<u>1,828</u>	<u>47,050</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,234</u>

The following table provides information on the quality of financial assets during the financial period:

Mar.31, 2024

Due from banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Credit rating				
Grade 1: Normal	2,147,730	-	-	2,147,730
Grade 2: Watch	-	-	-	-
Grade 3: Substandard	-	-	-	-
Grade 4: Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Grade 5: Loss	-	-	-	-
Total	2,147,730	-	-	2,147,730
Less: Impairment provision	(7,464)	-	-	(7,464)
Net	2,140,266	-	-	2,140,266

Individual Loans:	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Credit rating				
Grade 1: Normal	227,315	-	-	227,315
Grade 2: Watch	-	19,698	-	19,698
Grade 3: Substandard	-	-	2,999	2,999
Grade 4: Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Grade 5: Loss	-	-	44,097	44,097
Total	227,315	19,698	47,096	294,109
Less: Impairment provision	(18,137)	(1,050)	(43,793)	(62,980)
Net	209,178	18,648	3,303	231,129

Corporate and Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Banking loans:				
Credit rating				
Grade 1: Normal	4,835,402	-	-	4,835,402
Grade 2: Watch	-	288,547	-	288,547
Grade 3: Substandard	-	-	97,303	97,303
Grade 4: Doubtful	-	-	172,526	172,526
Grade 5: Loss	-	-	508,374	508,374
Total	4,835,402	288,547	778,203	5,902,152
Less: Impairment provision	(59,259)	(52,638)	(380,439)	(492,336)
Net	4,776,143	235,909	397,764	5,409,816

Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Credit rating				
Grade 1: Normal	3,014,180	-	-	3,014,180
Grade 2: Watch	-	-	-	-
Grade 3: Substandard	-	-	-	-
Grade 4: Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Grade 5: Loss	-	-	-	-
	3,014,180	-	-	3,014,180
Less: Impairment provision	-	-	-	-
Net	3,014,180	-	-	3,014,180

Financial Assets at Amortized cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Credit rating				
Grade 1: Normal	2,404,470	-	-	2,404,470
Grade 2: Watch	-	-	-	-
Grade 3: Substandard	-	-	-	-
Grade 4: Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Grade 5: Loss	-	-	-	-
	2,404,470	-	-	2,404,470
Less: Impairment provision	(53,894)	-	-	(53,894)
Net	2,350,576	-	-	2,350,576

The following table provides information on the quality of financial assets during the financial year:

Dec.31, 2023	Ksh Thousands			
<u>Due from banks</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Credit rating</u>	<u>12 months</u>	<u>Life time</u>	<u>Life time</u>	
Grade 1: Normal	2,872,456	-	-	2,872,456
Grade 2: Watch	-	-	-	-
Grade 3: Substandard	-	-	-	-
Grade 4: Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Grade 5: Loss	-	-	-	-
Total	2,872,456	-	-	2,872,456
Less:Impairment provision	(9,994)	-	-	(9,994)
Net	2,862,462	-	-	2,862,462

<u>Individual Loans:</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Credit rating</u>	<u>12 months</u>	<u>Life time</u>	<u>Life time</u>	
Grade 1: Normal	241,939	-	-	241,939
Grade 2: Watch	-	14,828	-	14,828
Grade 3: Substandard	-	-	1,051	1,051
Grade 4: Doubtful	-	-	954	954
Grade 5: Loss	-	-	53,533	53,533
Total	241,939	14,828	55,538	312,305
Less:Impairment provision	(16,356)	(1,828)	(47,050)	(65,234)
Net	225,583	13,000	8,488	247,071

<u>Corporate and Business Banking loans:</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Credit rating</u>	<u>12 months</u>	<u>Life time</u>	<u>Life time</u>	
Grade 1: Normal	4,951,335	-	-	4,951,335
Grade 2: Watch	-	375,749	-	375,749
Grade 3: Substandard	-	-	234,282	234,282
Grade 4: Doubtful	-	-	244,460	244,460
Grade 5: Loss	-	-	345,238	345,238
Total	4,951,335	375,749	823,980	6,151,064
Less:Impairment provision	(58,392)	(32,425)	(405,713)	(496,530)
Net	4,892,943	343,324	418,267	5,654,534

<u>Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Credit rating</u>	<u>12 months</u>	<u>Life time</u>	<u>Life time</u>	
Grade 1: Normal	3,056,662	-	-	3,056,662
Grade 2: Watch	-	-	-	-
Grade 3: Substandard	-	-	-	-
Grade 4: Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Grade 5: Loss	-	-	-	-
Total	3,056,662	-	-	3,056,662
Less:Impairment provision	-	-	-	-
Net	3,056,662	-	-	3,056,662

<u>Financial Assets at Amortized cost</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grade 1: Normal	2,567,758	-	-	2,567,758
Grade 2: Watch	-	-	-	-
Grade 3: Substandard	-	-	-	-
Grade 4: Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Grade 5: Loss	-	-	-	-
Total	2,567,758	-	-	2,567,758
Less:Impairment provision	(57,554)	-	-	(57,554)
Net	2,510,204	-	-	2,510,204

The following table shows changes in expected ECL losses between the beginning and end of the period as a result of these factors:

Mar.31, 2024

Ksh Thousands

Due from banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2024	9,994	-	-	9,994
New financial assets purchased or issued	7,464	-	-	7,464
Matured or disposed financial assets	(9,994)	-	-	(9,994)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	-	-	-	-
Changes to model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Write off during the period	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	7,464	-	-	7,464

Individual Loans:	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2024	16,356	1,828	47,050	65,234
Impairment during the period	1,781	(778)	(3,257)	(2,254)
Write off during the period	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	18,137	1,050	43,793	62,980

Corporate and Business Banking loans:	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2024	58,392	32,425	405,713	496,530
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	-	-	-
Matured or disposed financial assets	(3,028)	(2,451)	(156,134)	(161,613)
Transferred to stage 1	1,595	(1,595)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	10,722	(10,722)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(0)	(12,324)	12,324	-
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	-	-	-	-
Changes to model assumptions and methodology	2,300	26,138	131,392	159,830
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Write off during the period	-	(276)	(2,135)	(2,411)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	59,259	52,639	380,438	492,336

Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	-	-	-
Matured or disposed financial assets	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	-	-	-	-
Changes to model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Write off during the period	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	-	-	-	-

Financial Assets at Amortized cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
New financial assets purchased or issued	53,894	-	-	53,894
Matured or disposed financial assets	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	-	-	-	-
Changes to model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Write off during the period	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	53,894	-	-	53,894

The following table shows changes in expected ECL losses between the beginning and end of the year as a result of these factors:

Dec.31, 2023

Due from banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2023	785	-	-	785
New financial assets purchased or issued	9,994	-	-	9,994
Matured or disposed financial assets	(785)	-	-	(785)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	-	-	-	-
Changes to model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Write off during the year	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	9,994	-	-	9,994

Individual Loans:	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2023	5,837	473	52,345	58,655
Impairment during the year	10,519	1,355	(5,295)	6,579
Write off during the year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	16,356	1,828	47,050	65,234

Corporate and Business Banking loans:	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2023	126,589	44,828	439,760	611,177
New financial assets purchased or issued	52,005	12,231	88,956	153,192
Matured or disposed financial assets	(1,611)	(305)	(135,759)	(137,675)
Transferred to stage 1	3,414	(3,414)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(1,577)	1,577	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(88,775)	(2,814)	91,589	-
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	-	-	-	-
Changes to model assumptions and methodology	(31,653)	(19,402)	(76,698)	(127,753)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Write off during the year	-	(276)	(2,135)	(2,411)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	58,392	32,425	405,713	496,530

Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2023	-	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	-	-	-
Matured or disposed financial assets	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	-	-	-	-
Changes to model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Write off during the year	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	-	-	-	-

Financial Assets at Amortized cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2023	57,554	-	-	57,554
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	-	-	-
Matured or disposed financial assets	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	-	-	-	-
Changes to model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Write off during the year	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	57,554	-	-	57,554

As discussed in the significant increase in credit risk section, under the Bank's monitoring procedures a significant increase in credit risk is identified before the exposure has defaulted, and at the latest when the exposure becomes 30 days past due. The table below provides an analysis of the gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers by past due status.

Loans and advances to customers

	Ksh Thousands
	Gross
Mar.31, 2024	
IFRS 9 Stage 1 (0- 30 days)	5,062,718
IFRS 9 Stage 2 (31- 90 days)	308,245
IFRS 9 Stage 3(Over 90 days)	825,298
Total	6,196,261
Dec.31, 2023	
IFRS 9 Stage 1 (0- 30 days)	5,193,274
IFRS 9 Stage 2 (31- 90 days)	390,577
IFRS 9 Stage 3(Over 90 days)	879,518
Total	6,463,369

Restructured loans and advances

Restructuring activities include rescheduling arrangements, applying obligatory management programs, modifying and deferral of payments. The application of restructuring policies are based on indicators or criteria of credit performance of the borrower that is based on the personal judgment of the management, which indicate that payment will most likely continue. Restructured loans at the end of the period were as below:

	Mar.31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Dec.31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Loans and advances to customer		
Corporates	74,673	122,970
Individuals	-	-
Total	74,673	122,970

4.1.10. Financial investments:

The following table represents an analysis of financial investment balances by rating agencies at the end of the period based on Standard & Poor's valuation and its equivalent.

Mar.31, 2024

	Ksh Thousands				
<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
AAA	-	-	-	-	-
AA+ to -AA	-	-	-	-	-
A to -A+	-	-	-	-	-
Less than -A	2,350,576	-	-	-	2,350,576
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,350,576	-	-	-	2,350,576

Mar.31, 2024

	Ksh Thousands				
<u>Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
AAA	-	-	-	-	-
AA+ to -AA	-	-	-	-	-
A to -A+	-	-	-	-	-
Less than -A	3,014,180	-	-	-	3,014,180
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,014,180	-	-	-	3,014,180

The following table represents an analysis of financial investment balances by rating agencies at the end of the year based on Standard & Poor's valuation and its equivalent.

Dec.31, 2023

	<u>Amortized cost</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	
AAA	-	-	-	-	-
AA+ to -AA	-	-	-	-	-
A to -A+	-	-	-	-	-
Less than -A	2,510,204	-	-	-	2,510,204
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,510,204	-	-	-	2,510,204

Ksh Thousands

Dec.31, 2023

	<u>Fair value through OCI</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	
AAA	-	-	-	-	-
AA+ to -AA	-	-	-	-	-
A to -A+	-	-	-	-	-
Less than -A	3,056,662	-	-	-	3,056,662
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,056,662	-	-	-	3,056,662

Ksh Thousands

The following table shows the analysis of impairment on credit losses of financial investments by rating agencies at the period end based on Standard & Poor's valuation and its equivalent.

Mar.31, 2024

<u>Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
	AAA	-	-	-	-
AA+ to -AA	-	-	-	-	-
A to -A+	-	-	-	-	-
Less than -A	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Dec.31, 2023

<u>Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
	AAA	-	-	-	-
AA+ to -AA	-	-	-	-	-
A to -A+	-	-	-	-	-
Less than -A	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

4.1.11. Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure
4.1.11.1. Geographical sectors

Following is a breakdown of the Bank's main credit exposure at their book values categorized by geographical region at the end of the period.

The Bank has allocated exposures to regions based on the region of domicile of its counterparties.

Ksh Thousands

Mar.31, 2024	<u>Nairobi</u>	<u>Coast</u>	<u>Rift valley</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	582,748	11,308	9,937	603,993
Due from banks	2,147,730	-	-	2,147,730
Gross loans and advances to banks				-
Less: Impairment provision	(7,464)	-	-	(7,464)
Gross loans and advances to customers				
Individual:				
- Overdrafts	29,380	582	59	30,021
- Personal loans	170,163	19,877	12,497	202,537
- Mortgages	47,657	13,894	-	61,551
Corporate:				
- Overdrafts	1,196,160	18,844	152,788	1,367,792
- Other loans	3,232,762	934,811	366,787	4,534,360
Impairment provision	(390,356)	(55,681)	(109,279)	(555,316)
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Financial investments:				
- Debt instruments	5,418,649	-	-	5,418,649
Impairment provision	(53,894)	-	-	(53,894)
Total	12,373,535	943,635	432,789	13,749,959

Dec.31, 2023	<u>Nairobi</u>	<u>Coast</u>	<u>Rift valley</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	1,208,187	11,309	9,937	1,229,433
Due from banks	2,872,456	-	-	2,872,456
Less: Impairment provision	(9,994)	-	-	(9,994)
Gross loans and advances to customers				
Individual:				
- Overdrafts	27,113	575	59	27,747
- Personal loans	185,738	25,001	11,045	221,784
- Mortgages	48,479	14,295	-	62,774
Corporate:				
- Overdrafts	964,388	57,114	112,336	1,133,838
- Other loans	3,610,140	970,822	436,264	5,017,226
Impairment provision	(363,710)	(66,647)	(131,407)	(561,764)
Derivative financial instruments	16,530	-	-	16,530
Financial investments:				
- Debt instruments	5,624,420	-	-	5,624,420
Impairment provision	(57,554)	-	-	(57,554)
Total	14,126,193	1,012,469	438,234	15,576,896

4.1.11.2. Industry sectors

The following table analyses the Bank's main credit exposure at their book value categorized by the customers activities.

Ksh Thousands

Mar.31, 2024	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Building and Construction</u>	<u>Business Services</u>	<u>Electricity and Water</u>	<u>Finance and Insurance</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Government sector</u>	<u>Mining and Quarrying</u>	<u>Other Activities and</u>	<u>Real estate</u>	<u>Transport and Communication</u>	<u>Wholesale and retail trade</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	-	-	-	-	603,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603,993
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	2,147,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,147,730
Less: Impairment provision	-	-	-	-	(7,464)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,464)
Gross loans and advances to customers														
Individual:														
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	30,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,021
- Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	202,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202,537
- Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	61,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,552
Corporate:														
- Overdrafts	-	249,105	45,884	-	448,090	4,165	266,156	-	-	55,509	6,804	344	291,735	1,367,792
- Loans	55,327	275,052	847,425	-	1,931,965	13,301	377,036	-	69,426	352,597	51,216	123,087	437,928	4,534,360
Impairment provision	-	(15,699)	(1,570)	-	(51,386)	(72,745)	(55,894)	-	-	(126,146)	(19,273)	(41,079)	(171,524)	(555,316)
Net loans and advances to customers	55,327	508,458	891,739	-	2,328,6689	238,830	587,298	-	69,426	281,960	38,747	82,352	558,139	5,640,945
Financial investments:														
- Debt instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,418,649	-	-	-	-	-	5,418,649
Impairment provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,894)	-	-	-	-	-	(53,894)
Total	55,327	508,458	891,739	-	5,072,928	238,830	587,298	5,364,755	69,426	281,960	38,747	82,352	558,139	13,749,959
Dec.31, 2023														
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	-	-	-	-	1,229,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,229,433
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	2,872,456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,872,456
Less: Impairment provision	-	-	-	-	(9,994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,994)
Gross loans and advances to customers														
Individual:														
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	27,747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,747
- Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	221,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,784
- Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	62,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,774
Corporate:														
- Overdrafts	-	267,212	46,272	-	254,637	-	55,307	-	-	45,935	5,423	207,698	251,354	1,133,838
- Loans	74,965	282,938	298,370	96	1,654,065	740,175	1,139,270	-	77,752	163,289	54,589	114,684	417,033	5,017,226
Impairment provision	-	(16,409)	(114,154)	-	(28,545)	(65,395)	(50,523)	-	-	(23,925)	(17,853)	(96,061)	(148,899)	(561,764)
Net loans and advances to customers	74,965	533,741	230,488	96	1,880,157	987,085	1,144,054	-	77,752	185,299	42,159	226,321	519,488	5,901,605
Financial investments:														
- Debt instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,624,420	-	-	-	-	-	5,624,420
Impairment provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57,554)	-	-	-	-	-	(57,554)
Total	74,965	533,741	230,488	96	5,972,052	987,085	1,144,054	5,566,866	77,752	185,299	42,159	226,321	519,488	15,560,366

4.2. Market risk

The objective of market risk management process is to manage and control market risk exposures in order to optimise return on risk while maintaining a market profile as a provider of financial products and services. Market risk is the risk that movement in market factors, including interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates, will reduce income or value of portfolio.

The Bank's Risk and Compliance Department is responsible for the development of detailed market risk management policies and for the day to day implementation of those policies.

4.2.1. Market risk measurement techniques

As part of the management of market risk, the Bank undertakes various strategies and enters into interest rate swaps to match the interest rate risk associated with the fixed-rate long-term debt instrument and loans to which the fair value option has been applied .

4.2.2. Foreign exchange risk

The Bank operates in Kenya and its assets and liabilities are carried in Kenya shilling. The Bank maintains trade with correspondent banks and takes deposits and lends in foreign currencies.

The Bank's currency position and exposure are managed within the exposure guideline of 20% of the core capital as stipulated by the Central Bank of Kenya. This position is reviewed on a daily basis by the management. The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign exchange rate risk as at March.31, 2024. Included in the table are the Bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts categorised by currency.

Mar.31, 2024						Ksh Thousands
	<u>Ksh</u>	<u>USD</u>	<u>EUR</u>	<u>GBP</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central bank	494,628	98,859	8,074	2,432	-	603,993
Gross due from banks	673	2,137,038	7,177	2,650	192	2,147,730
Gross loans and advances to customers	5,505,925	690,336	-	-	-	6,196,261
Other assets	228,654	193	13,796	753	-	243,396
Financial investments						
Gross financial investment securities	4,441,258	977,391	-	-	-	5,418,649
Total financial assets	<u>10,671,138</u>	<u>3,903,817</u>	<u>29,047</u>	<u>5,835</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>14,610,029</u>
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	-	33,050	-	-	-	33,050
Due to customers	7,487,359	3,941,998	29,046	5,667	-	11,464,070
Other liabilities	163,400	388	169	-	-	163,957
Lease liabilities	87,388	-	-	-	-	87,388
Total financial liabilities	<u>7,738,147</u>	<u>3,975,436</u>	<u>29,215</u>	<u>5,667</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,748,465</u>
Net on-balance sheet financial position	<u>2,932,991</u>	<u>(71,619)</u>	<u>(168)</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>2,861,564</u>

Dec.31, 2023	Ksh	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	Total
Total financial assets	10,731,661	5,366,203	27,229	6,781	250	16,132,124
Total financial liabilities	<u>6,867,956</u>	<u>6,238,952</u>	<u>27,229</u>	<u>6,781</u>	-	<u>13,140,918</u>
Net on-balance sheet financial position	<u>3,863,705</u>	<u>(872,749)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>2,991,206</u>

Foreign exchange risk – Appreciation/Depreciation of KSh against other currencies by 10%.

The Foreign Exchange risks sensitivity analysis is based on the following assumptions;

- Foreign exchange exposures represent net currency positions of all currencies other than Kenya Shillings.
- The currency risk sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption that all net currency positions are highly effective.
- The base currency in which the Bank’s business is transacted is Kenya Shillings.

The table below sets out the impact on earnings of an incremental 10% parallel fall or rise in all foreign currencies at the beginning of each quarter during the period from 1 January 2024.

Assuming no management actions, a series of such rises and falls would impact the earnings and capital as illustrated in the table below;

Mar.31, 2024

	Amount	Scenario 1 10% appreciation	Scenario 2 10% depreciation
Core Capital	2,980,176	2,970,321	2,990,032
Total Capital	3,238,626	3,228,771	3,248,482
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	<u>13,611,683</u>	<u>13,611,683</u>	<u>13,611,683</u>
Adjusted Core Capital to RWA	<u>21.89%</u>	<u>21.82%</u>	<u>21.97%</u>
Adjusted Total Capital to RWA*	<u>23.79%</u>	<u>23.72%</u>	<u>23.87%</u>

*all variables are constant except for movement of the foreign exchange rate under each scenario

4.2.3. Interest rate risk

The Bank is exposed to the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The maturities of asset and liabilities and the ability to replace at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the Bank's exposure to changes in interest rates and liquidity. Interest rates on advances to customers and other risk assets are either pegged to the Bank's base lending or the treasury bill rate. The base rate is adjusted from time to time to reflect the cost of deposits.

The Risk and Compliance Committee closely monitors the interest rate trends to minimize the potential adverse impact of interest rate changes.

The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier of repricing or contractual maturity dates.

	Ksh Thousands						
	<u>Up to1 Month</u>	<u>1-3 Months</u>	<u>3-12 Months</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Non- Interest Bearing</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mar.31, 2024							
Financial assets							
Cash and balances with central bank	-	-	-	-	-	603,993	603,993
Gross due from banks	206,440	1,862,940	-	-	-	78,350	2,147,730
Gross loans and advances to customers	6,196,261	-	-	-	-	-	6,196,261
Financial investments							
Gross financial investment securities	-	-	357,781	444,692	4,562,283	-	5,364,756
Total financial assets	6,402,701	1,862,940	357,781	444,692	4,562,283	682,343	14,312,740
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	33,050	33,050
Due to customers	1,866,560	3,463,315	4,129,905	213,571	-	1,790,719	11,464,070
Total financial liabilities	1,866,560	3,463,315	4,129,905	213,571	-	1,823,769	11,497,120
Total interest re-pricing gap	4,536,141	(1,600,375)	(3,772,124)	231,121	4,562,283	(1,141,426)	2,815,620
Dec.31, 2023							
Total financial assets	7,898,478	1,335,725	-	918,234	4,648,632	1,331,055	16,132,124
Total financial liabilities	3,609,102	4,674,206	2,315,681	223,940	-	2,317,989	13,140,918
Total interest re-pricing gap	4,289,376	(3,338,481)	(2,315,681)	694,294	4,648,632	(986,934)	2,991,206

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Bank.

Interest rate risks – Increase/Decrease of 10% in Net Interest Margin

The interest rate risks sensitivity analysis is based on the following assumptions.

- Changes in the market interest rates affect the interest income or expenses of variable interest financial instruments.
- Changes in market interest rates only affect interest income or expenses in relation to financial instruments with fixed interest rates if these are recognized at their fair value.
- The interest rate changes will have a significant effect on interest sensitive assets and liabilities and hence simulation modelling is applied to net interest margins.
- The interest rates of all maturities move by the same amount and, therefore, do not reflect the potential impact on net interest income of some rates changing while others remain unchanged.
- The projections make other assumptions including that all positions run to maturity.

The table below sets out the impact on net interest income of an incremental 10% parallel fall or rise in all yield curves at the beginning of each quarter during the 12 months from 1 January 2024.

Mar.31, 2024

Ksh Thousands

Amount	<u>Scenario 1</u>	<u>Scenario 2</u>
	Increase net interest margin by 10%	Decrease net interest margin by 10%
Profit before tax	(206,489)	(221,271)
Core Capital	2,980,176	2,965,395
Total Capital	3,238,626	3,223,845
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	13,611,683	13,611,683
Adjusted Core Capital to RWA	<u>21.89%</u>	<u>21.79%</u>
Adjusted Total Capital to RWA	<u>23.79%</u>	<u>23.68%</u>

*all variables are constant except for movement of the interest rate under each scenario.

4.3. Liquidity risk

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

The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill commitments to lend.

Liquidity Risk Management Organization and Measurement Tools

Liquidity risk is governed by Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and Board Risk Committee (BRC) subject to provisions of Treasury Policy Guide (TPG).

Board Risk Committee (BRC): Provides oversight of risk management functions and assesses compliance to the set risk strategies and policies approved by the Board of Directors (BoD) through periodic reports submitted by the Risk Group. The committee makes recommendations to the BoD with regards to risk management strategies and policies (including those related to capital adequacy, liquidity management, various types of risks: credit, market, operation, compliance, reputation and any other risks the Bank may be exposed to).

Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO): Optimises the allocation of assets and liabilities, taking into consideration expectations of the potential impact of future interest rate fluctuations, liquidity constraints, and foreign exchange exposures. ALCO monitors the Bank's liquidity and market risks, economic developments, market fluctuations, and risk profile to ensure ongoing activities are compatible with the risk/ reward guidelines approved by the BoD.

4.3.1. Liquidity risk management process

The Bank's liquidity management process is carried by the Treasury Department and monitored independently by the Risk Management Department, and includes projecting cash flows by major currency under various stress scenarios and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto:

- Maintaining an active presence in global money markets to enable this to happen.
- Maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with back-up facilities
- Monitoring balance sheet liquidity and advances to core funding ratios against internal and CBK regulations.
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

Monitoring and reporting takes the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

4.3.2. Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers with the minimum ratio required by the regulator being 20%. For this purpose net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents and investment grade debt securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any deposits from Banks, debt securities issued, other borrowings and commitments maturing within the next month. Details of the reported Bank ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers at the reporting date and during the reporting period were as follows:

	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
At period end	69.8%	65.4%
Average for the period	73.9%	86.1%
Maximum for the period	77.9%	91.4%
Minimum for the period	69.8%	65.4%

4.3.3. Undiscounted cash flows

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities and the maturities assumption for non contractual products on the basis of their behaviour studies, at balance sheet date.

Mar.31, 2024	<u>Up to</u> <u>1 month</u>	<u>One to three</u> <u>months</u>	<u>Three months</u> <u>to one year</u>	<u>One year to</u> <u>five years</u>	<u>Over five</u> <u>years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	33,101	-	-	-	-	33,101
Due to customers	3,662,923	3,519,154	4,361,922	347,010	-	11,891,009
Lease liabilities	1,251	7,649	38,248	40,240	-	87,388
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	3,697,275	3,526,803	4,400,170	387,250	-	12,011,498
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	6,402,701	1,862,940	357,781	444,692	5,244,626	14,312,740
Net liquidity gap	2,705,426	(1,663,863)	(4,042,389)	57,442	5,244,626	2,301,242
Dec.31, 2023	<u>Up to</u> <u>1 month</u>	<u>One to three</u> <u>months</u>	<u>Three months</u> <u>to one year</u>	<u>One year to</u> <u>five years</u>	<u>Over five</u> <u>years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	1,649,091	-	-	-	-	1,649,091
Due to customers	4,293,668	4,732,135	2,472,341	363,268	-	11,861,412
Lease liabilities	2,089	6,999	32,760	47,450	-	89,298
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	5,944,848	4,739,134	2,505,101	410,718	-	13,599,801
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	7,898,478	1,335,725	-	918,234	5,979,687	16,132,124
Net liquidity gap	1,953,630	(3,403,409)	(2,505,101)	507,516	5,979,687	2,532,323

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include cash, due from CBK and due from banks, treasury bills, other government notes, loans and advances to banks and customers.

In the normal course of business, a proportion of customer loans contractually repayable within one period will be extended. In addition, debt instrument and treasury bills and other governmental notes have been pledged to secure liabilities. The Bank would also be able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources such as asset-backed markets.

Off balance sheet items

				Ksh Thousands
Mar.31, 2024	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Other contingent liabilities	620,133	-	-	620,133
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	336,137	792,395	-	1,128,532
Total	956,270	792,395	-	1,748,665

Off balance sheet items

				Ksh Thousands
Dec.31, 2023	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Other contingent liabilities	858,550	-	-	858,550
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	232,994	10,574	-	243,568
Total	1,091,544	10,574	-	1,102,118

4.4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
4.4.1. Financial instruments not measured at fair value
Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March.31, 2024:

instruments:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repacking);

Level 2 - Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

The table below summarizes the book value and fair value of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Bank's balance sheet at their fair value.

	Level	<u>Book value</u>		<u>Fair value</u>	
		Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
Financial assets					
Due from banks		2,140,266	2,862,462	2,140,266	2,862,462
Net loans and advances to customers		5,640,945	5,901,605	5,640,945	5,901,605
- Individual		231,129	247,071	231,129	247,071
- Corporate		5,409,816	5,654,534	5,409,816	5,654,534
Financial investments:					
Amortized cost	1	2,350,576	2,510,204	2,218,561	2,334,730
Total financial assets		10,131,787	11,274,271	9,999,772	11,098,797
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks		33,050	1,646,048	33,050	1,646,048
Due to customers		11,464,071	11,494,870	11,464,071	11,494,870
Total financial liabilities		11,497,121	13,140,918	11,497,121	13,140,918

The fair value is considered in the previous note from the second and third level in accordance with the fair value standard

Due from banks

The fair value of floating rate placements and overnight deposits is their carrying amount. The estimated fair value of floating interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and similar maturity date.

Fair values of financial instruments

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the assets and liabilities.

Date of Valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using			
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (level 2)	Valuation techniques (level 3)	
Mar.31, 2024					
Measured at fair value:					
Financial assets					
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	31-Mar-24	3,014,180	3,014,180	-	-
Total		3,014,180	3,014,180	-	-
Dec.31, 2023					
Measured at fair value:					
Financial assets					
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	31-Dec-23	3,347,073	3,347,073	-	-
Total		3,347,073	3,347,073	-	-

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
Loans and advances to banks

The expected fair value of the loans and advances represents the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected. Cash flows are discounted using the current market rate of interest to determine fair value.

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of provisions for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

Financial investments

Investment securities include only interest-bearing assets, financial assets at amortized cost, and fair value through OCI. Fair value for amortized cost assets is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations.

Due to other banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other borrowings not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar maturity date.

4.5 Capital management

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are:

- To safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide acceptable returns to the shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders while maintaining an optimal capital structure.
- To comply with capital requirements set by the Central Bank of Kenya.
- To maintain a strong capital base to support continued business development.
- To create an acceptable buffer catering for unexpected losses that the Bank may incur in adverse market scenarios during the course of its business

Regulatory capital

The Bank's objective when managing regulatory capital is broadly covered as follows:

Banking

In line with our industry, the broader concept of capital and its adequacy is based on guidelines developed by the Basel Committee's Accords and implemented for supervisory purposes by the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK).

CBK largely segregate the total regulatory capital into two tiers;

- Tier 1 Capital (Core Capital), means permanent shareholders equity in the form of issued and fully paid-up shares plus all disclosed reserves, less goodwill or any intangible assets. It includes ordinary share capital, share premium and retained earnings.
- Tier 2 Capital (Supplementary Capital) includes among others, property revaluation reserves (up to a certain level subject to regulatory approval) and collective impairment allowances.

Various limits are applied to elements of the capital base. The amount of innovative tier 1 securities cannot exceed 15 percent of total tier 1 capital; qualifying tier 2 capital cannot exceed tier 1 capital; and qualifying term subordinated loan capital may not exceed 50 percent of tier 1 capital. There also are restrictions on the amount of collective impairment allowances that may be included as part of tier 2 capital. Other deductions from capital include the carrying amounts of investments in subsidiaries that are not included in the regulatory consolidation, investments in the capital of Banks and certain other regulatory items.

Banking operations are categorised as either trading book or banking book, and risk-weighted assets are determined according to specified requirements that seek to reflect the varying levels of risk attached to assets and off-statement of financial position exposures.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Bank recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

In implementing current capital requirements, the Central Bank of Kenya requires each Bank to maintain;

- A minimum level of regulatory capital of Shs 1 billion.
- A ratio of core capital to the risk-weighted assets plus risk-weighted off-statement of financial position assets at or above the required minimum of 10.50%.
- Core capital of not less than 8% of total deposit liabilities.
- Total capital of not less than 14.50% of risk-weighted assets plus risk-weighted off-statement of financial position items.

The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period.

There have been no material changes in the Bank's management of capital during the period.

The Bank's regulatory capital position at 31 March was as follows as per Central Bank of Kenya:

1-The capital adequacy ratio	Mar.31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Dec.31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Tier 1 capital		
Ordinary share capital	4,081,633	4,081,633
Share premium	1,613,139	1,613,139
Accumulated deficit	(1,513,022)	(1,210,376)
Less: Deferred tax asset	(1,201,574)	(1,225,956)
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	2,980,176	3,258,440
Tier 2 capital		
Statutory Loan Loss Reserve	258,450	86,675
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	258,450	86,675
Total capital 1+2	3,238,626	3,345,115
Risk weighted assets		
On balance sheet items	7,770,047	7,703,794
Off balance sheet items	1,116,135	378,029
Market risk	3,008,411	3,245,360
Operational risk	1,717,090	1,493,470
Total Risk-weighted assets	13,611,683	12,820,653
Core capital to Total Risk Weighted assets ratio	21.89%	26.09%
Total capital to Total Risk Weighted Assets ratio	23.79%	26.09%

Total regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets (Minimum requirement 14.50%)

Total tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (Minimum requirement 10.50%)

The risk weighted assets are as follows:

	Mar.31, 2024			Dec.31, 2023		
	Amount	Weight	Risk Weighted	Amount	Weight	Risk Weighted
	Ksh Thousands	%	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands	%	Ksh Thousands
On balance sheet assets						
Cash (including foreign notes and coins)	100,212	0%	-	119,369	0%	-
Balances with Central Bank of Kenya	503,782	0%	-	1,110,064	0%	-
Kenya Government Treasury Bills	-	0%	-	-	0%	-
Kenya Government Treasury Bonds	5,364,755	0%	-	5,566,866	0%	-
Deposits and balances due from local institutions	1,896,239	20%	379,248	1,355,696	20%	271,139
Deposits and balances due from foreign institutions	244,026	20%	48,805	1,506,766	20%	301,353
Lending fully secured by cash	340,436	0%	-	727,684	0%	-
Loans and receivables Secured by residential property	41,003	35%	14,351	39,548	35%	13,842
Other Loans and advances (net of provisions)	5,259,506	100%	5,259,506	5,134,373	100%	5,134,373
Fixed Assets(net of depreciation)	523,167	100%	523,167	535,868	100%	535,868
Other assets	1,544,969	100%	1,544,969	1,447,218	100%	1,447,218
Total	15,818,096		7,770,047	17,543,453		7,703,794
Local Financial Institutions (Notional amount of swap deals)	594,450	20%	118,890	858,550	20%	171,710
Off balance sheet assets						
Transactions Secured by Cash	156,970	0%	-	37,249	0%	-
Others	997,245	100%	997,245	206,319	100%	206,319
Total	1,154,215		997,245	243,568		206,319

Capital allocation

The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimisation of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily upon the regulatory capital, but in some cases the regulatory requirements do not reflect fully the varying degree of risk associated with different activities. In such cases the capital requirements may be flexed to reflect differing risk profiles, subject to the overall level of capital to support a particular operation or activity not falling below the minimum required for regulatory purposes. The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is undertaken independently of those responsible for the operation, by Risk and Compliance and Credit.

Although maximisation of the return on risk-adjusted capital is the principal basis used in determining how capital is allocated within the Bank to particular operations or activities, it is not the sole basis used for decision making. Account also is taken of synergies with other operations and activities, the availability of management and other resources, and the fit of the activity with the Bank's longer term strategic objectives. The Bank's policies in respect of capital management and allocation are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors.

5. Segment analysis

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the executive committee (being the chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

5.1. Classification by business segment

The Bank is divided into three main business segments:

- Corporate banking – incorporating direct debit facilities, current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loan and other credit facilities, foreign currency and derivative products.
- deposits.

Transactions between the business segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Major Customers - The Bank does not have major customers contributing to 10% or more of the Bank's income.

	Ksh Thousands			
	<u>Corporate banking</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Retail banking</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mar.31, 2024				
Interest income	181,968	224,139	31,542	437,649
Interest expense	(152,461)	(108,832)	(27,733)	(289,026)
Net interest income	<u>29,507</u>	<u>115,307</u>	<u>3,809</u>	<u>148,623</u>
Net fees and commission income	12,908	(10,353)	2,237	4,792
Other income	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	(19,393)	(16,969)	(12,120)	(48,482)
Impairment	(5,369)	(1,811)	(2,723)	(9,903)
Operating expenses	(80,616)	(162,046)	(58,857)	(301,519)
Profit before tax	<u>(62,963)</u>	<u>(75,872)</u>	<u>(67,654)</u>	<u>(206,489)</u>
Tax expense	15,848	57,276	2,494	75,618
(Loss)/Profit for the period	<u>(47,115)</u>	<u>(18,596)</u>	<u>(65,160)</u>	<u>(130,871)</u>

	<u>Corporate banking</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Retail banking</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2023				
Interest income	492,507	879,463	190,176	1,562,146
Interest expense	(321,066)	(397,597)	(55,606)	(774,269)
Net interest income	<u>171,441</u>	<u>481,866</u>	<u>134,570</u>	<u>787,877</u>
Net fees and commission income	33,854	55,753	13,072	102,679
Other income	-	21,224	-	21,224
Depreciation and amortization	(78,043)	(68,288)	(48,776)	(195,107)
Impairment	41,717	14,073	21,160	76,950
Operating expenses	(550,067)	(247,522)	(275,918)	(1,073,507)
Profit before tax	<u>(381,098)</u>	<u>257,106</u>	<u>(155,892)</u>	<u>(279,884)</u>
Tax expense	28,136	247,938	4,429	280,503
(Loss)/Profit for the period	<u>(352,962)</u>	<u>505,044</u>	<u>(151,463)</u>	<u>619</u>

	Ksh Thousands			
	<u>Corporate banking</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Retail banking</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mar.31, 2024				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	8,008,803	100,212	8,109,015
Loans and advances	5,021,315	-	619,630	5,640,945
Other Assets	-	1,808,970	259,166	2,068,136
Funding Centre	(1,514,687)	(5,971,381)	7,486,068	-
Total assets	<u>3,506,628</u>	<u>3,846,392</u>	<u>8,465,076</u>	<u>15,818,096</u>
Customer deposits	3,506,628	-	7,957,442	11,464,070
Dues to banks	-	33,050	-	33,050
Other liabilities	-	(256,288)	507,634	251,346
Equity	-	4,069,630	-	4,069,630
Total liabilities and shareholders' funds	<u>3,506,628</u>	<u>3,846,392</u>	<u>8,465,076</u>	<u>15,818,096</u>

	<u>Corporate banking</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Retail banking</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2023				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	9,539,393	119,369	9,658,762
Loans and advances	5,127,101	-	774,504	5,901,605
Other Assets	-	1,607,012	376,074	1,983,086
Funding Centre	(1,018,612)	(5,643,604)	6,662,216	-
Total assets	<u>4,108,489</u>	<u>5,502,801</u>	<u>7,932,163</u>	<u>17,543,453</u>
Customer deposits	4,108,489	-	7,386,381	11,494,870
Dues to banks	-	1,646,048	-	1,646,048
Other liabilities	-	(334,730)	545,782	211,052
Equity	-	4,191,483	-	4,191,483
Total liabilities and shareholders' funds	<u>4,108,489</u>	<u>5,502,801</u>	<u>7,932,163</u>	<u>17,543,453</u>

5.2. Classification by geographical segment
Mar.31, 2024

	<u>Nairobi</u>	<u>Coast</u>	<u>Rift valley</u>	<u>Total</u>
Interest income	383,671	42,355	11,623	437,649
Interest expense	(223,633)	(42,165)	(23,228)	(289,026)
Net interest income	160,038	190	(11,605)	148,623
Net fees and commission income	3,666	878	248	4,792
Other income	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	(45,152)	(2,279)	(1,051)	(48,482)
Impairment	(29,217)	7,254	12,060	(9,903)
Operating expenses	(252,875)	(36,686)	(11,958)	(301,519)
Profit before tax	(163,540)	(30,643)	(12,306)	(206,489)
Tax expense	75,618	-	-	75,618
(Loss)/Profit for the period	(87,922)	(30,643)	(12,306)	(130,871)

	<u>Nairobi</u>	<u>Coast</u>	<u>Rift valley</u>	<u>Total</u>
31/12/2023				
Interest income	1,315,023	158,803	88,320	1,562,146
Interest expense	(625,060)	(108,900)	(40,309)	(774,269)
Net interest income	689,963	49,903	48,011	787,877
Net fees and commission income	95,574	6,057	1,048	102,679
Other income	21,224	-	-	21,224
Depreciation and amortization	(181,957)	(8,485)	(4,665)	(195,107)
Impairment	(48,523)	24,733	100,740	76,950
Operating expenses	(917,103)	(114,371)	(42,033)	(1,073,507)
Profit before tax	(340,822)	(42,163)	103,101	(279,884)
Tax expense	280,503	-	-	280,503
(Loss)/Profit for the period	(60,319)	(42,163)	103,101	619

Mar.31, 2024

	<u>Nairobi</u>	<u>Coast</u>	<u>Rift valley</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	8,075,392	19,861	13,762	8,109,015
Loans and advances	4,301,606	933,279	406,060	5,640,945
Other Assets	1,924,122	135,544	8,470	2,068,136
Net inter branch	(952,918)	745,910	207,008	-
	13,348,202	1,834,594	635,300	15,818,096
Customer deposits	8,753,276	1,967,684	743,110	11,464,070
Dues to banks	33,050	-	-	33,050
Other liabilities	215,631	15,502	20,213	251,346
Equity	4,346,245	(148,592)	(128,023)	4,069,630
Total liabilities and shareholders' funds	13,348,202	1,834,594	635,300	15,818,096

	<u>Nairobi</u>	<u>Coast</u>	<u>Rift valley</u>	<u>Total</u>
31/12/2023				
Cash and cash equivalents	9,640,991	19,746	14,554	9,675,291
Loans and advances	4,470,891	1,002,422	428,292	5,901,605
Other Assets	1,751,328	206,626	8,603	1,966,557
Net inter branch	(735,443)	631,689	103,754	-
Total assets	15,127,767	1,860,483	555,203	17,543,453
Customer deposits	8,893,745	1,986,859	614,266	11,494,870
Dues to banks	1,646,048	-	-	1,646,048
Other liabilities	153,761	14,146	43,145	211,052
Equity	4,434,213	(140,522)	(102,208)	4,191,483
Total liabilities and shareholders' funds	15,127,767	1,860,483	555,203	17,543,453

6 . Net interest income

	Mar.31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Mar.31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Interest and similar income		
- Banks	49,173	67,468
- Clients	213,510	171,677
Total	<u>262,683</u>	<u>239,145</u>
Government securities – treasury bills	-	-
Government securities – treasury bonds	174,966	150,993
Total	<u>174,966</u>	<u>150,993</u>
Total interest income	<u>437,649</u>	<u>390,138</u>
Interest and similar expense		
- Banks	(13,531)	(5,084)
- Clients	(273,048)	(168,825)
Lease liability interest expense	(2,447)	(3,251)
Total	<u>(289,026)</u>	<u>(177,160)</u>
Net interest income	<u>148,623</u>	<u>212,978</u>

7 . Net fees and commission income

	Mar.31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Mar.31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Fees and commission income		
Fees and commissions related to trade finance	3,089	806
Other fees	3,796	3,064
Total	<u>6,885</u>	<u>3,870</u>

8 . Net trading income

	Mar.31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Mar.31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
(Loss)/gain from foreign exchange	(2,093)	26,317
Gain from bond trading	-	-
Total	<u>(2,093)</u>	<u>26,317</u>

9 . Administrative expenses	Mar.31, 2024	Mar.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Employee benefits*	207,405	143,173
Depreciation - property and equipment (Note 21)	21,461	22,794
Depreciation - right of use assets (Note 31)	9,277	8,803
Amortization - intangible assets (Note 22)	17,745	10,488
Audit fees	2,655	4,608
Directors' emoluments - fees	4,998	1,643
Other operating expenses	86,460	62,794
Total	350,001	254,303
* Employee benefits	Mar.31, 2024	Mar.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Staff costs		
Salaries and allowances	187,085	131,276
Retirement benefits costs:		
Defined contribution benefits scheme	4,180	3,409
National social security fund	802	194
Housing levy	2,666	-
Staff insurance	9,622	7,354
Other staff expenses	3,050	940
Total	207,405	143,173
Average number of staff	139	119
10 . Other operating income	Mar.31, 2024	Mar.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Profits from selling property and equipment	-	-
Other income	-	15
Total	-	15
11 . Impairment charge for credit losses	Mar.31, 2024	Mar.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Write back/(charge) on loans	(6,448)	29,112
Write offs during the period	-	-
Charge on government securities	3,660	(2,051)
Charge/(write back) on due from banks	2,530	(15,391)
Charge/(write back) on off balance sheet items	(9,645)	(48)
Total	(9,903)	11,622
12 . Current income tax	Mar.31, 2024	Mar.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Income tax expense		
Charge to profit or loss for the period	-	573
Deferred income tax		
Deferred income tax credit	75,618	46,138
Total income tax credit for the period	75,618	46,711
13 . Profit per share	Mar.31, 2024	Mar.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Net profit for the period, available for distribution	(130,871)	47,210
Profit attributable to owners of the Bank	(130,871)	47,210
Weighted average number of shares	4,081,633	4,081,633
Basic profit per share	(32.06)	11.57

14. Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya

	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Cash	100,212	119,369
Cash reserve ratio*	415,210	572,016
Balances with the CBK - available for use by the Bank	88,571	538,048
Total	603,993	1,229,433
Fixed interest bearing balances	-	-
Non-interest bearing balances	603,993	1,229,433
Total	603,993	1,229,433

*The cash reserve ratio requirement is non-interest bearing and is based on the customer deposits held by the Bank as per the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) requirements. At March 31, 2024 the cash reserve ratio requirement for Kenya was 5.25% of all customer deposits (December.31, 2023 - 5.25%). These funds are not available for the day to day operations of the Bank.

15. Due from banks

	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Current accounts	85,814	111,616
Deposits	2,061,916	2,760,840
Expected credit losses	(7,464)	(9,994)
Total	2,140,266	2,862,462
Local banks	1,896,239	1,355,696
Foreign banks	244,027	1,506,766
Total	2,140,266	2,862,462
Non-interest bearing balances	85,814	111,616
Fixed interest bearing balances	2,054,452	2,750,846
Total	2,140,266	2,862,462
Current balances	2,140,266	2,862,462

Due from banks

	Stage 1	Stage 1
Gross due from banks	2,147,730	2,872,457
Expected credit losses	(7,464)	(9,994)
Net due from banks	2,140,266	2,862,463

The weighted average effective interest rate at March.31, 2024 for deposits due from Banking institutions was (LCY - 5.14%, FCY – 6.61%) (Dec.31, 2023 (LCY - 8.64%, FCY – 6.12%))

16 . Loans and advances to customers, net

	Mar.31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Dec.31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Individual		
- Overdraft	30,021	27,747
- Personal loans	202,537	221,784
- Mortgages	61,551	62,774
Total 1	<u>294,109</u>	<u>312,305</u>
Corporate		
- Overdraft	1,367,792	1,133,838
- Loans	4,534,360	5,017,226
Total 2	<u>5,902,152</u>	<u>6,151,064</u>
Total loans and advances to customers (1+2)	<u>6,196,261</u>	<u>6,463,369</u>
Less:		
Impairment provision	(555,316)	(561,764)
Net loans and advances to customers	<u>5,640,945</u>	<u>5,901,605</u>

The weighted average effective interest rate on LCY loans and advances to customers as at March.31, 2024 was 16.56% (2023 – 15.63%). The weighted average effective interest rate on FCY loans as at March.31, 2024 was 9.21% (2023 – 9.14%).

Analysis of gross advances by maturity:

	Mar.31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Dec.31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Maturing within one month	671,825	567,948
Maturing within 90 days	163,662	418,015
Maturing after 90 days and within one year	2,080,805	2,133,054
Maturing after one to five years	2,393,651	2,450,507
Maturing after 5 years	886,318	893,845
Total	<u>6,196,261</u>	<u>6,463,369</u>

Analysis of the expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers by type during the period was as follows:

	Mar.31, 2024			Ksh Thousands
Individual Loans:	<u>Overdrafts</u>	<u>Personal loans</u>	<u>Mortgages</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beginning balance	12,423	46,457	6,354	65,234
Impairment charge during the period	87	(1,101)	(1,240)	(2,254)
Ending balance	12,510	45,356	5,114	62,980

	Mar.31, 2024		
Corporate and Business Banking loans:	<u>Overdraft</u>	<u>Loans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beginning balance	107,511	389,019	496,530
Write back during the period	(76,219)	72,025	(4,194)
Ending balance	31,292	461,044	492,336

	Dec.31, 2023			Ksh Thousands
Individual Loans:	<u>Overdrafts</u>	<u>Personal loans</u>	<u>Mortgages</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beginning balance	24,939	28,927	4,789	58,655
Impairment charge/(write back) during the year	(12,516)	17,530	1,565	6,579
Ending balance	12,423	46,457	6,354	65,234

	Dec.31, 2023		
Corporate and Business Banking loans:	<u>Overdraft</u>	<u>Loans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beginning balance	88,960	522,218	611,178
Impairment charge during the year	18,551	(133,199)	(114,648)
Ending balance	107,511	389,019	496,530

17 . Financial investments securities

Ksh Thousands

Mar.31, 2024

	<u>Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Investments listed in the market			
Treasury bonds	3,014,180	2,350,576	5,364,756
Total	<u>3,014,180</u>	<u>2,350,576</u>	<u>5,364,756</u>

Ksh Thousands

Dec.31, 2023

	<u>Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Investments listed in the market			
Treasury bonds	3,056,662	2,510,204	5,566,866
Total	<u>3,056,662</u>	<u>2,510,204</u>	<u>5,566,866</u>

Mar.31, 2024

	<u>Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beginning balance	3,056,662	2,567,758	5,624,420
Additions during the period	-	-	-
Disposals/ maturities during the period	(24,000)	(162,000)	(186,000)
Movement in premium /discount during the period	2,951	25,665	28,616
Movement in interest receivable during the period	(30,452)	(26,953)	(57,405)
Movement in fair value loss during the period	9,019	-	9,019
Total	<u>3,014,180</u>	<u>2,404,470</u>	<u>5,418,650</u>
Expected credit losses	-	(53,894)	(53,894)
Ending Balance as of March 31, 2024	<u>3,014,180</u>	<u>2,350,576</u>	<u>5,364,756</u>

Dec.31, 2023

	<u>Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beginning balance	3,347,073	1,760,089	5,107,162
Additions during the year	94,400	868,575	962,975
Disposals/maturities during the year	(185,100)	-	(185,100)
Movement in premium /discount during the year	32,533	(65,445)	(32,912)
Movement in interest receivable during the year	313	4,539	4,852
Movement in fair value loss during the year	(232,557)	-	(232,557)
Total	<u>3,056,662</u>	<u>2,567,758</u>	<u>5,624,420</u>
Expected credit losses	-	(57,554)	(57,554)
Ending Balance as of Dec.31, 2023	<u>3,056,662</u>	<u>2,510,204</u>	<u>5,566,866</u>

18 Disclosure and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The following table shows the financial assets and the net financial commitments according to the business model classification:

Ksh Thousands

Mar.31, 2024	<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Debt financial Assets at Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Equity financial Assets at Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L</u>	<u>Total book value</u>
Cash and balances with central bank	603,993	-	-	-	603,993
Due from banks	2,140,266	-	-	-	2,140,266
Financial Assets at Amortized cost	2,350,576	-	-	-	2,350,576
Loans and advances to customers, net	5,640,945	-	-	-	5,640,945
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	3,014,180	-	-	3,014,180
Total 1	10,735,780	3,014,180	-	-	13,749,960
Due to banks	33,050	-	-	-	33,050
Due to customers	11,464,071	-	-	-	11,464,071
Total 2	11,497,121	-	-	-	11,497,121

19 Other assets

	Mar.31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Dec.31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Prepaid expenses	127,482	46,154
Prepaid staff benefit	8,212	8,212
Accounts receivables and other assets	107,702	150,368
Total	243,396	204,734

20.0 . Derivative financial instruments
20.1 . Derivatives

The Bank uses the following financial derivatives for non hedging purposes.

Forward contracts represent commitments to buy foreign and local currencies including unexecuted spot transactions, future contracts for foreign currencies and/or interest rates represent contractual commitments to receive or pay net on the basis of changes foreign exchange rates or interest rates, and/or to buy/sell foreign currencies or financial instruments in a future date with a fixed contractual price under active financial market.

Credit risk is considered low, and future interest rate contract represents future exchange rate contracts negotiated for case by case, These contracts require financial settlements of any differences in contractual interest rates and prevailing market interest rates on future interest rates on future dates based on contractual amount (nominal value) pre agreed upon.

Foreign exchange and/or interest rate swap represents commitments to exchange cash flows, resulting from these contracts are exchange of currencies or interest (fixed rate versus variable rate for example) or both (meaning foreign exchange and interest rate contracts). Contractual amounts are not exchanged except for some foreign exchange contracts.

Credit risk is represented in the expected cost of foreign exchange contracts that takes place if other parties default to fulfill their liabilities. This risk is monitored continuously through comparisons of fair value and contractual amount, and in order to control the outstanding credit risk, the Bank evaluates other parties using the same methods as in borrowing activities.

Options contracts in foreign currencies and/or interest rates represent contractual agreements for the buyer (issuer) to the seller (holders) a right not an obligation whether to buy (buy option) or sell (sell option) at a certain day or within certain year for a predetermined amount in foreign currency or interest rate. Options contracts are either traded in the market or negotiated between The Bank and one of its clients (Off balance sheet). The Bank is exposed to credit risk for purchased options contracts only and in the line of its book cost which represent its fair value.

The contractual value for some derivatives options is considered a base to analyze the realized financial instruments on the balance sheet, but it doesn't provide an indicator for the projected cash flows of the fair value for current instruments, and those amounts don't reflect credit risk or interest rate risk.

Derivatives in the Bank's benefit that are classified as (assets) are conversely considered (liabilities) as a result of the changes in foreign exchange prices or interest rates related to these derivatives. Contractual / expected total amounts of financial derivatives can fluctuate from time to time as well as the range through which the financial derivatives can be in benefit for the Bank or conversely against its benefit and the total fair value of the financial derivatives in assets and liabilities. Hereunder are the fair values of the booked financial derivatives:

20.1.1 . For trading derivatives

	Ksh Thousands			Ksh Thousands		
	<u>Mar.31, 2024</u>			Dec.31, 2023		
Foreign currencies derivatives	<u>Notional amount</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Notional amount</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Currency swap	594,450	-	-	858,550.00	16,530	-
- Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (1)	<u>594,450</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>858,550</u>	<u>16,530</u>	<u>-</u>

21 . Property and equipment

	<u>Mar.31, 2024</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Computer equipment</u>	<u>Motor vehicles</u>	<u>Leasehold Improvements</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Furniture, and fittings</u>	<u>Capital work in progress</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Ksh Thousands						
Beginning gross assets (1)	130,472	39,200	231,508	405,069	36,263	6,393	848,905
Additions during the period	332	-	279	3,033	699	18,801	23,144
Disposals during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending gross assets (2)	<u>130,804</u>	<u>39,200</u>	<u>231,787</u>	<u>408,102</u>	<u>36,962</u>	<u>25,194</u>	<u>872,049</u>
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the period (3)	91,928	21,496	138,093	301,301	25,947	-	578,765
Current period depreciation	3,712	1,800	7,155	7,893	901	-	21,461
Disposals during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at end of the period (4)	<u>95,640</u>	<u>23,296</u>	<u>145,248</u>	<u>309,194</u>	<u>26,848</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>600,226</u>
Ending net assets (2-4)	<u>35,164</u>	<u>15,904</u>	<u>86,539</u>	<u>98,908</u>	<u>10,114</u>	<u>25,194</u>	<u>271,823</u>
Beginning net assets (1-3)	<u>38,544</u>	<u>17,704</u>	<u>93,415</u>	<u>103,768</u>	<u>10,316</u>	<u>6,393</u>	<u>270,140</u>
Depreciation rates	33.33%	20.00%	12.50%	20.00%	20.00%		

* Capital work in progress relates to IT projects and Office fit out not yet complete as at the reporting date.

	<u>Dec.31, 2023</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Computer equipment</u>	<u>Motor vehicles</u>	<u>Leasehold Improvements</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Furniture, and fittings</u>	<u>Capital work in progress</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beginning gross assets (1)	118,902	39,200	183,183	366,953	26,707	48,336	783,281
Additions during the year	11,570	-	21,042	23,639	4,670	4,703	65,624
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from work in progress	-	-	27,283	14,477	4,886	(46,646)	0
Ending gross assets (2)	<u>130,472</u>	<u>39,200</u>	<u>231,508</u>	<u>405,069</u>	<u>36,263</u>	<u>6,393</u>	<u>848,905</u>
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year (3)	79,043	14,296	111,307	251,881	22,656	-	479,183
Current year depreciation	12,885	7,200	26,786	49,420	3,291	-	99,582
Disposals during the year*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at end of the year (4)	<u>91,928</u>	<u>21,496</u>	<u>138,093</u>	<u>301,301</u>	<u>25,947</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>578,765</u>
Ending net assets (2-4)	<u>38,544</u>	<u>17,704</u>	<u>93,415</u>	<u>103,768</u>	<u>10,316</u>	<u>6,393</u>	<u>270,140</u>
Beginning Net Assets	<u>39,859</u>	<u>24,904</u>	<u>71,876</u>	<u>115,071</u>	<u>4,051</u>	<u>48,336</u>	<u>304,097</u>
Depreciation rates	33.33%	20.00%	12.50%	20.00%	20.00%		

22 Intangible assets	Mar. 31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Computer software		
Cost		
At 1 January	450,574	337,630
Additions during the period	-	48,851
Transfer from Work in progress	-	64,093
Total 1	450,574	450,574
Work In Progress		
At 1 January	13,629	68,694
Additions during the period	4,295	9,029
Transfer from Work in progress	-	(64,093)
Total 2	17,924	13,630
Amortisation		
At 1 January	271,535	211,244
Current period amortization	17,745	60,291
Total 3	289,280	271,535
Net book value at period end (1+2-3)	179,218	192,669

23 Due to banks	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Current accounts	-	-
Deposits	33,050	1,646,048
Total	33,050	1,646,048
Local banks	-	552,350
Foreign banks	33,050	1,093,698
Total	33,050	1,646,048
Non-interest bearing balances	-	-
Floating interest bearing balances	-	-
Fixed interest bearing balances	33,050	1,646,048
Total	33,050	1,646,048
Current balances	33,050	1,646,048
Non-current balances	-	-
Total	33,050	1,646,048

The weighted average effective interest rate of LCY balances due to banks at March.31, 2024 was 15.14% (2023 - 6.93%) and the rate for FCY 5.83% (2023 – 5.21%).

24 Due to customers	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Demand deposits	935,223	725,055
Time deposits	9,759,030	9,227,963
Saving deposits	657,037	1,352,748
Other deposits (Call)	112,781	189,104
Total	11,464,071	11,494,870
Corporate deposits	4,819,103	5,476,003
Individual deposits	6,644,967	6,018,867
Total	11,464,070	11,494,870
Non-interest bearing balances	935,223	725,055
Floating interest bearing balances	657,037	1,352,748
Fixed interest bearing balances	9,871,811	9,417,067
Total	11,464,071	11,494,870
Current balances	11,464,071	11,494,870
Total	11,464,071	11,494,870

The weighted average effective interest rate on LCY customer deposits at March.31, 2024 was 12.19% (2022 - 9.00%) and the rate for FCY was 4.80% (2022 - 3.71%).

25 Other liabilities	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Accrued expenses	24,160	31,031
Accounts payable	59,201	18,650
Others	80,596	72,073
Total	163,957	121,754

26 . Share capital

	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Authorised:		
4,081,633 ordinary shares of Sh 1,000 each (2022:4,081,633)	4,081,633	4,081,633
Issued and fully paid:		
4,081,633 ordinary shares of Sh 1,000 each (2022:4,081,633)	4,081,633	4,081,633

27 . Share premium

	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Share Premium	1,613,139	1,613,139

28 . Deferred income tax assets/(liabilities)

Deferred income tax is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using the enacted rate of 30%. (2022:30%)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets (Liabilities)	Assets (Liabilities)
	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Fixed assets	27,683	29,304
Tax losses carried forward	1,027,636	946,453
Other deductible differences	190,669	193,260
Deferred tax on fair value gain on government securities through OCI	55,585	56,938
Deferred tax asset not recognised	-	-
Deferred tax asset	1,301,573	1,225,955

The deferred tax asset has been recognised in the financial statements on the basis that since the Bank has generated profit in the past and will be able to generate sufficient taxable profits in the subsequent period.

Movements in temporary differences during the period

Ksh Thousands	At start of period	Movement in the period	Other comprehensive income	At end of period
Mar.31, 2024				
Property and equipment	(29,304)	1,621	-	(27,683)
Unrealised exchange gains	16,950	(14,731)	-	2,219
ROU (negative)	21,918	12,318	-	34,236
Deferred tax on fair value gain on government securities through OCI	(56,938)	1,353	-	(55,585)
Provisions	(205,339)	4,431	-	(200,908)
Tax losses	(946,453)	(81,183)	-	(1,027,636)
Lease Liability	(26,789)	573	-	(26,216)
Net asset	(1,225,955)	(75,618)	-	(1,301,573)
Deferred tax asset recognised	(1,225,955)	(75,618)	-	(1,301,573)
Dec.31, 2023				
Property and equipment	(14,373)	(14,931)	-	(29,304)
Unrealised exchange gains	2,695	14,255	-	16,950
ROU (negative)	31,600	(9,682)	-	21,918
Deferred tax on fair value gain on government securities through OCI	(22,054)	(34,884)	-	(56,938)
Provisions	(220,014)	14,675	-	(205,339)
Tax losses	(686,791)	(259,662)	-	(946,453)
Lease Liability	(37,088)	10,299	-	(26,789)
Net asset	(946,025)	(279,930)	-	(1,225,955)
Deferred tax asset not recognised	-	(279,930)	-	(1,225,955)

29 . Contingent liabilities and commitments including off Balance Sheet items
29.1 . Legal claims

- There are no legal claims against the Bank as at March.31, 2024,(2023:Nil).

29.2 . Capital commitments

	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Authorised and contracted for	118,764	118,764

29.3 . Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Letters of credit (import and export)	185,769	36,173
Letters of guarantee	942,763	207,395
Other contingent liabilities	620,133	858,550
Total	1,748,665	1,102,118

29 . Transactions with related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya is a fully owned subsidiary of Commercial International Bank (CIB) Egypt. There are other entities related to the Bank through shareholding or directorship.

Placements at 31 March 2024 include placements made in the Bank by directors, their associates and companies associated to directors. Advances to customers and deposits at 31 March 2024 include loans and advances to companies associated to directors, employees of the Bank and, also deposits held with related parties respectively.

The table below outlines these balances as included in the loans and advances and deposits balances at period end:

	Directors' associated companies		Employees/staff	
	Mar.31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Dec.31, 2023 Ksh Thousands	Mar.31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Dec.31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Movement in related party balances was as follows:				
Loans and advances:				
At 1 January	-	1,504,184	145,233	77,928
Net movement during the period	-	(1,504,184)	12,723	67,305
At period end	-	-	157,956	145,233
Interest earned during the period	-	162,699	1,144	7,864
Letter of credit, guarantees	-	-	-	-
Deposits:				
At 1 January	-	3,356,485	59,245	56,648
Net movement during the period	-	(3,356,485)	5,017	2,597
At period end	-	-	64,262	59,245
Interest paid during the period	-	-	1,566	2,315

Key management compensation

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the period were as follows:

	Mar.31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Mar.31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Key management salaries and other benefits	61,092	63,256
Directors' emoluments - fees	4,998	1,643
	66,090	64,899

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the board of directors having regard to the performance of the individuals and market trends.

	Mar.31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Mar.31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
Other transactions with related parties		
Balances due from CIB Bank	230,994	81,827
Balances due to CIB Bank	-	10,124

30 . Main currencies positions

	Mar.31, 2024	Dec.31, 2023
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
US dollar	103,402	144,662
Sterling pound	753	971
Euro	943	189
Other	192	250

31 . Right of use asset

The Bank leases office space and IT equipment for its use. Information about the leases in which the Bank is a lessee is presented below:

	2024	
	Office space Ksh Thousands	Total Ksh Thousands
Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position		
Cost		
At 1 January	201,417	201,417
Additions/lease asset recognized during the period	8,343	8,343
Derecognition of lease	-	-
At 31 March	<u>209,760</u>	<u>209,760</u>
Accumulated Depreciation		
At 1 January	128,357	128,357
Derecognition of lease	-	-
Current period depreciation	9,277	9,277
At 31 March	<u>137,634</u>	<u>137,634</u>
Net book value at end of the period	<u>72,126</u>	<u>72,126</u>

Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	9,277	9,277
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2,447	2,447
Total	<u>11,724</u>	<u>11,724</u>

The Bank is not committed to any arrangements that are short term as at March.31,2024, (2023:nil)

The total cash outflow for leases amounted to Ksh 13 million for the period ended 31 March 2024 (2023: Ksh 46 million).

There are no restrictions or covenants imposed by lessors and the Bank did not enter into any sale and leaseback transactions during the period (2023 Nil)

	2023	
	Ksh Thousands Office space	Ksh Thousands Total
Amounts recognised in the Statement of financial position		
Cost		
At 1 January	198,455	198,455
Additions/lease asset recognized	2,962	2,962
Derecognition of lease	-	-
At 31 December	<u>201,417</u>	<u>201,417</u>
Accumulated Depreciation		
At 1 January	93,123	93,123
Derecognition of lease	-	-
Current year depreciation	35,234	35,234
At 31 December	<u>128,357</u>	<u>128,357</u>
Net book value at end of year	<u>73,060</u>	<u>73,060</u>

Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	35,235	35,235
Interest expense on lease liabilities	11,395	11,395
Total	<u>46,630</u>	<u>46,630</u>

32 . Lease liabilities

	Mar. 31, 2024 Ksh Thousands	Dec. 31, 2023 Ksh Thousands
The movement in the lease liabilities is as follows:		
Balance at 1 January	89,298	123,628
Payment of lease liabilities	(12,700)	(48,687)
Interest on lease liabilities	2,447	11,395
Additions/lease asset recognized	8,343	2,962
Derecognition of lease	-	-
At period end	87,388	89,298
Amounts due for settlement within 12 months	11,340	41,222
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	76,048	48,076
Total	87,388	89,298
Maturity Analysis of undiscounted cashflows		
	Ksh Thousands	Ksh Thousands
Year 1	55,855	50,134
Year 2	21,225	31,911
Year 3	13,433	10,724
Year 4	6,968	8,337
Year 5	1,809	280
Above 5 years	-	-
Total	99,290	101,386

The Bank does not face a significant liquidity risk with regards to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Bank's treasury function.

33 . Events after the reporting date

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements on 14 May 2024 and authorised that the financial statements be issued. On this date, the Directors were not aware of any other matters or circumstances arising since the end of the financial period, not otherwise dealt with in the financial statements, which would significantly affect the financial position of the Bank and results of its operations as laid out in these financial statements.

