ASO SAVINGS AND LOANS PLC.
Plot 266, FMBN Building, Cadastral Zone AO,
Central Business District, Abuja - Nigeria.
Tel: +234-9-461 1587, Fax: +234-9-461 1589

2023 ANNUAL REPORT

of the Directors and
Audit Committee and Financial
Statements with Independent
Auditors' Report

ASO
SAVINGS & LOANS PLC.
RC No. 283162

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CORPORATE HISTORY

ASO Savings & Loans PLC is a Primary Mortgage Institution (PMI) incorporated in Nigeria as a limited liability company on November 9, 1995.

We formally commenced business on January 2, 1997 and converted to a public limited company (PLC) on September 22, 2005.

We are regulated by the Central Bank of Nigeria under the Mortgage Institution Decree No. 53 of 1989 to carry out the business of mortgage banking in Nigeria.

Between November 2006 and January 2007, we transited from a majority government owned company to a majority privately owned company with government holding less than 16% of the company's equity and in the process acquired over 3,000 new shareholders.

We are listed on the floor of the Nigeria Stock Exchange on April 25, 2008. As at December 2013, ASO had shareholders funds in excess of ₦5.3bn.

CORPORATE PROFILE

OUR VISION
To be the Mortgage Bank of Choice.

OUR MISSION
To build mutually profitable relationships anchored on a passion for excellence.

Corporate Head Office
Plot 266 FMBN Building, Cadastral Zone AO, Central Business District, Abuja.

Other branches
Please visit our website www.asoplc.com for the list and addresses of our various branches nationwide.

NOTICE OF 18TH-27TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 18th - 27th Annual General Meetings of ASO SAVINGS AND LOANS PLC (the Bank) will be held virtually on Monday, 30th June 2025 at 11:00am. The link for the live streaming will be made available on the Bank's Website, www.asoplc.com to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive and consider the Audited Financial Statements for the years ended 31st December 2015 – 2024 together with the Reports of the Directors, Auditors and Audit Committee thereon.
2. To re-elect Directors retiring by rotation.
3. To ratify the appointment of Directors.
4. To ratify the appointment of Sola Oyetayo & Co as the External Auditor of the Bank, successively for the years ended 31st December 2016 to 31st December, 2024 and to re-appoint Sola Oyetayo & Co as the External Auditor of the Bank for the financial year ending 31st December, 2025.
5. To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the External Auditors.
6. Disclosure of the remuneration of Managers of the Bank.
7. To elect/re-elect Shareholders Representatives of the Statutory Audit Committee.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

8. To approve the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors.
9. To authorize the Directors of the Bank, pursuant to Article 48 of the Bank's Article of Association, to raise additional capital for the Bank whether by way of rights issue, private placement, public offer, book building process or other methods, the issuance of corporate bonds in such size or volume, tranches, series or proportions, at such coupon or interest rates, within such maturity periods, and on such other terms and conditions including the provision of security for repayment as the Directors may deem fit or determine, subject to obtaining the approvals of the relevant regulatory authorities.
10. To authorize the Directors to enter into or execute any agreement, deeds, notices and any other documents as well as appoint and determine fees of such professional parties or advisers necessary for and/or incidental to effecting resolution 9 above and such further resolutions deemed necessary in furtherance thereof.
11. To authorize the Directors to increase the share capital by such size and in such manner as well as make such allotments necessary, consequent and/or incidental to effecting resolution

9 above and make any further necessary or incidental modification to the memorandum and articles of association or any other necessary document or platform in this regard.

12. To consider and if deemed necessary, in furtherance of resolution 9 above, pass the following as special resolutions:

a. "That the 14,741,733,802 (Fourteen Billion, Seven Hundred and Forty One Million, Seven Hundred and Thirty Three Thousand, Eight Hundred and Two Naira) ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each in the share capital of the Bank be consolidated at a ratio of three (3) existing shares into one (1) new share, resulting in 4,913,911,267 (Four Billion, Nine Hundred and Thirteen Million, Nine Hundred and Eleven Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty Seven) ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each with same rights and restrictions as the existing shares prior to the consolidation".

b. "That the reduced share capital of N4,913,911,267 (Four Billion, Nine Hundred and Thirteen Million, Nine Hundred and Eleven Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty-Seven Naira) divided into 9,827,822,535 (Nine Billion, Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven Million, Eight Hundred and Twenty-Two Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty-Five) ordinary shares of 50 kobo each pursuant to the resolution above be credited to the Bank's share reconstruction reserve account".

c. "That the Board of Directors be and are hereby authorized to take or direct as it may deem fit, all actions and steps that are considered necessary to give effect to the above resolutions 9 – 12 herein, including but not limited to engagement of necessary professional advisers, rounding adjustments to fractional shares, necessary alteration of the Memorandum and Articles of Association as well as all other steps and actions with the relevant regulatory bodies, courts or however required in furtherance of resolutions 9 – 12 herein".

Dated this 23rd Day of May, 2025
By Order of the Board

Akachukwu Okechukwu
Company Secretary/Legal Adviser
Plot 266 FMBN Building, Cadastral Zone AO, Central Business District, Abuja.

NOTES:

1. **Attendance and Voting by Proxy:**
   A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Bank. A proxy form is enclosed. For the appointment to be valid, the proxy form must be duly completed and deposited at the Office of the Registrar, First Registrars & Investor Services Ltd, Plot 2 Abebe Village Road, Iganmu, Lagos not later than 48 hours prior to the date of the meeting.

2. **Online Accreditation/Attendance of Shareholders:**
   Provision has been made for online attendance by Shareholders. The link will be available on the Bank's website via www.asoplc.com. In addition, a message containing a unique link to be utilized in attending the meeting will, not less than 48

hours prior to the meeting, be sent through SMS and E-mail addresses to all Shareholders who have supplied valid phone numbers and E-mail Shareholders in their records with the Registrars.

3. **Electronic version of the Annual Reports:**
Electronic versions of the Annual Reports are available and can be downloaded at www.asoplc.com. Shareholders who have provided valid email addresses to the Registrar will receive the electronic version of the Annual Report via email.

4. **Closure of Register**
The register of Members will be closed on Friday, 13th June, 2025.

5. **Re-election of Directors:**
In accordance with the provisions of the Bank's Articles of Association, the specific Directors to retire by rotation at the Meetings have been disclosed in the Annual Reports of the respective financial years in which the Directors were due to retire by rotation. The retiring Directors, being eligible, have offered themselves for re-election. Their respective profiles are available on the Bank's website.

6. **Ratification of the appointment of Directors:**
Since the last Annual General Meeting of the Bank, the following person has been appointed as Directors by the Board of Directors and will be presented at the Meeting for Shareholders ratification of her appointment:

a. Amb. Dr. Mrs. Maureen Tamuno – Non-Executive Director
The profile of the aforementioned Board appointee is contained in the Bank's website and Annual Report.

7. **Statutory Audit Committee:**
In line with S. 404 (6) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020, any Shareholder may nominate a Shareholder for appointment to the Statutory Audit Committee. Such nomination should be in writing and should reach the Company Secretary at least 21 (Twenty-One) days before the Annual General Meeting.

All members of the Statutory Audit Committee should be financially literate and at least one of them must be a member of a professional body in Nigeria established by an Act of the National Assembly and also be knowledgeable in Internal Control processes.

Thus, nominations to the Statutory Audit Committee should be accompanied by Curriculum Vitae (CV) of all the nominees.

8. **Questions from Shareholders:**
Shareholders reserve the right to ask questions prior to, and at the Annual General Meeting. Such questions should be in writing and addressed to the Company Secretary and reach the Bank at its Head Office by electronic mail at corporatesecretariat@asoplc.com not later than Monday, 23rd June 2025.

9. **Profile of Directors:**
The Profile of Directors are available on the Bank's website www.asoplc.com and Annual Reports.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT 2023

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure to present to you, the Annual Reports of our Bank for the financial year ended 31st December, 2023.

May I start by apologizing for the delay in the presentation of the 2023 Financial Year Annual Reports to the Shareholders. This was mainly due to challenges encountered in the preparation and audit of the account as well as securing the approval of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). We recognize the essence of timely presentation of our Accounts and I assure you that necessary measures have been put in place to forestall such delays going forward.

GLOBAL ECONOMY

Global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was around 2.9% and advanced economies slowed down due to higher interest rates and weak consumer demand. Inflation remained high but declined from 2022 levels due to interest rate hikes. Also, the war in Ukraine continued to disrupt energy and food markets and oil and gas prices remained volatile, influenced by OPEC cuts and geopolitical risks. Oil prices started the year around \$80–\$85 per barrel (Brent crude) and ended the year around \$75–\$85 per barrel. Lastly, many developing countries struggled with high debt repayments due to rising interest rates and calls for global debt restructuring and financial aid increased.

NIGERIAN ECONOMY

Nigeria's GDP grew by approximately 2.8%–3.1% [based on International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank projections] and this was driven by non-oil sectors, especially telecommunications, agriculture, and fintech. Inflation surged to over 27% by the end of 2023, the highest in two decades, with food inflation exceeding 30%, which was driven by rising costs of fuel, transportation, and forex volatility. Also, the government removed the fuel subsidy, causing fuel prices to triple and causing petrol prices to jump from 185 to over 600 per liter, thereby increasing transportation and food costs. Furthermore, the government floated the Naira in mid-2023, ending multiple exchange rates and the Naira depreciated sharply, moving from 460/USD in May to 900– 1,200/USD by December. Nigeria's oil production remained below OPEC targets, averaging 1.3 million barrels per day (mbpd).

THE BANKING INDUSTRY

In June 2023, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) introduced foreign exchange unification, moving to a market-driven exchange rate and the Naira depreciated significantly, fluctuating between 700 – 1,200 per USD, impacting banks with high foreign currency exposure. The CBN also raised the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) multiple times, reaching 18.75% by mid-2023, to curb inflation and Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) remained a concern, especially in sectors affected by economic instability. Some mid-sized banks struggled with liquidity, leading to concerns about financial stability, causing the CBN to consider new capital requirements and urging banks to raise fresh capital to remain competitive.

ASO'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

ASO posted an after tax profit of N89.13 million representing a 4.8% increase from the previous year position of N85.07 million and sustaining the successive profit position recorded by the present Management since 2021. This was due to our effective leadership, financial prudence, customer centric business approach, viable strategic partnerships and optimized workforce performance.

The total assets decreased to N28.4 billion compared to N34.8 billion recorded in the previous year, 2022 due to the Bank's divestiture of its non-core assets in line with the regulatory guidelines to free up capital, improve liquidity and enable investment in higher return opportunities.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

2023 marked a year of results in terms of our previous years regulatory engagement and efforts towards strengthening our corporate governance framework.

On 31st October, 2023, the CBN approved our pending approval request for the following Board Appointees:

	NAME	STATUS
1	Abdul Kofarsauri;	Non-Executive
2	Henry Sementari	Non-Executive (Independent)
3	Daniel Dayo Kunle	Non-Executive (Independent)
4	Isiyaku Ismaila	Non-Executive
5	Enesi Makoju	Executive

The appointment of Umar Iliya Damagum was declined based on his position as the Ag. National Chairman of a Political Party at that time, in line with the CBN's Circular titled 'Appointment of Public Officers to the Board of Banks and Other Financial Institutions" issued on December 21, 2000. The Board was further required to review the appointment taking into cognizance the intent of the Circular. The appointment of Richard Femi Bello was still undergoing review by the CBN as at 31st December, 2023.

This CBN approval enhanced our board composition as well as its oversight functionality. At the subsequent Board Meeting of 5th December, 2023, my humble self, Mr. Abdul Kofarsauri, was duly appointed as the Board Chairman. 2 Board representatives (Henry Sementari and Daniel Dayo Kunle) were in line with the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 duly appointed on the Statutory Audit Committee while our Board Committees as follows were duly reconstituted and revitalized: Board Credit Committee; Board Risk Management & Investment Committee and Board Corporate Governance & Nomination Committee.

With the reconstitution of the Board and Board Committees, the Statutory Audit Committee ceased the advisory oversight function which assumed in August 2022 in response to the oversight gap occasioned by the delayed regulatory approval of our Board appointees and consequent gap in our Board composition. Such oversight functions reverted to the Board, which assumed same with utmost commitment, charting the course for long term sustainability and growth.

OUTLOOK

For 2024, the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth is expected to stabilize at 3.2%, slightly below the pre-pandemic average of 3.6% observed from 2000 to 2019 based on International Monetary Fund's (IMF) projections. Also, inflation rates are expected to continue their downward trajectory, with projections indicating a decline from 9.4% in 2022 to 3.5% by the end of 2025. Locally, Nigeria's GDP is projected to grow by 3.40% in 2024, an increase from 2.74% in 2023, which growth is expected to be primarily driven by the services sector. Moreover, the Federal Government is expected to approve a N250 billion real estate investment fund designed to provide affordable, long-term mortgages to Nigerians and it is equally projected that the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria will set ambitious goals to deliver 5,000 new homes annually, primarily through the Renewed Hope Cities and Estates Programme, and disburse 20,000 mortgage loans each year.

In response to these economic opportunities, we will continue to engage the regulators for the lifting of the holding action restriction on the Bank to enable us maximize these business opportunities and optimize the prospects of our core business operations. Our strategies will focus on collaboration with relevant stakeholders, operational efficiency, cost optimization, regulatory/stakeholder engagement and staff motivation for maximum output. While doing these, our risk management will be continually strengthened to mitigate the emerging risks in our operations.

We thank our shareholders, customers and partners for their continuous support and still crave their backing as we navigate year 2024 which we hope will be a year of sustainable growth and value addition.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, 2023 was a year of sustained profitability and strategic growth for our bank. Through disciplined execution, strengthened governance, and customer-focused innovation, we have solidified our financial position and set the stage for sustained success. While the operating environment remains dynamic, we are confident in our ability to navigate challenges and seize emerging opportunities.

On behalf of the Board, I sincerely appreciate our shareholders, customers, regulators, and employees for their unwavering trust and support. Together, we will continue to build a resilient, forward-thinking institution that delivers long-term value to all stakeholders.
Thank you.

Abdul Kofarsauri
Chairman, Board of Directors

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S STATEMENT 2023

1. INTRODUCTION

I am delighted to present to you, the Annual Reports and Financial Statements of ASO Savings and Loans Plc for the Financial Year ended 31st December, 2023.

The significant progress and growth recorded by our Bank within this Financial Year is a testament to the commitment of our Board, Management and Staff as well as the support and guidance of our Regulators, amongst other priceless contributions from our customers and other stakeholders.

2. Economic and Industry Overview

The Nigerian economy grew by 2.9% in 2023, a slight decline from 3.3% in 2022. This slowdown was due to high inflation and global economic challenges. Inflation rose from 18.8% in 2022 to 24.5% in 2023, largely driven by increased fuel costs and a domestic currency which depreciated by 95.6% following the adoption of a floating exchange rate in June 2023.

The impact of these economic indices on the mortgage and real estate sector was significantly visible in increased construction costs, hike in property prices and increase in borrowing costs further heightened by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)'s implementation of a tight monetary policy.

3. Financial Performance

Notwithstanding the challenging economic terrain, our Bank recorded a profit before tax of N89.13 million representing a 4.8% increase from the previous year position of N85.07 million and sustaining the successive profit position recorded by the present Management since 2021.

Our total assets closed at N28.4 billion, a reduction from the 2023 position of N34.77 billion, largely occasioned by the Bank's divestiture of its non-core assets in line with the regulatory guidelines to free up capital, improve liquidity and enable investment in higher return opportunities.

4. Strategic Initiatives and Innovations

Within the 2023 Financial Year, Management deployed viable strategic initiatives to navigate the challenging economic terrain, generate liquidity and sustain visible growth in the business and operations of the Bank. Such initiatives include effective debt recovery drive, cost optimization, profitable partnerships on housing projects, strategic asset recovery and employee motivation.

Through these initiatives, Management was able to significantly reduce the Bank's legacy credit obligations, grow profitability and sustain the business of the Bank.

5. Regulatory Compliance and Corporate Governance

Within the year, our corporate governance framework received a significant boost with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)'s approval of our Board Appointees (4 Non-Executives and 1 Executive Director). Our existing Board Committees were further renewed with this composition boost, thus bridging the gaps in composition and proceedings of the Board and Board Committees witnessed in the preceding couple of years.

Throughout 2023, we strengthened our risk management framework, ensuring that our operations align with the guidelines set by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and other regulatory bodies. We consistently engaged with our Regulators and achieved significant milestones in regulatory compliance.

6. Outlook for 2024

As the Nigerian economy continue to navigate inflationary pressures, foreign exchange volatility and regulatory changes, the housing deficit remains a major challenge presenting opportunities for mortgage expansion.

Our strategic focus for the coming year will thus be on expansion of mortgage access and loan growth through creation of innovative and affordable mortgage products as well as strengthening our credit risk assessment to minimize non-performing loans. We will further leverage on technology for operational efficiency, improve our capital adequacy and liquidity optimization, as well as entrench a robust system of compliance and risk management in our Bank.

The foregoing strategic outlook requires that the Holding Action restriction placed on our Bank by the CBN be lifted to allow our unrestricted business and operations within the lines of regulatory permissibility. To this end, we are optimistic that with our improved corporate governance framework and regulatory compliance within the year, as well as our sustained engagements with the Regulators, such regulatory restriction will be lifted within the 1st quarter of 2024, and our access to the unlimited opportunities of the coming year will be without hindrance.

Conclusion

I extend my sincere gratitude to our Board of Directors for their invaluable guidance, our employees for their unwavering dedication, and our customers for their trust in us. Together, we will continue to build an ASO Savings and Loans Plc that will against all odds, become and remain the Mortgage Bank of choice in Nigeria.

Risikati Ladi Ahmed
Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer

ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Corporate Information

Nature of business and principal activities	Primary Mortgage Institute (PMI)	
Date of Incorporation	9 November 1995	
Mortgage License Number	000310	
Directors	Abdul Kofarsauri	Chairman, Board of Directos
	Henry Semenitari	Non-Executive (Independent)
	Daniel Dayo Kunle	Non-Executive (Independent)
	Isiyaku Ismaila	Non-Executive
	Risikatu Ladi Ahmed	Managing Director/ CEO
	Enesi Makoju	Executive
Registered office	Plot 266 FMBN Building Cadastral Zone AO, Central Business District, Abuja.	
Country of incorporation and domicile	Nigeria	
Business address	Same as registered office	
Postal address	Same as registered office	
Auditors	Sola Oyetayo & Co. (Chartered Accountants) 33 Ogunlowo Street Off Obafemi Awolowo Way Ikeja, Lagos Nigeria	
Bank registration number	283162	
Tax reference number	01249250-0001	

ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Corporate Governance Report

1. BACKGROUND

This Corporate Governance Report highlights the structures, systems and practices maintained by our Bank within the 2023 Financial Year guided by statutory and regulatory guidelines as well as best industry Corporate Governance practices. These are reviewed from the aspects of our decision-making hierarchies (i.e. Shareholders, Board and Management), our Relationship with Shareholders and other Stakeholders, Risk management Structures and Processes, Financial Reporting, Accountability & Audit as well as Ethics & Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

2. THE SHAREHOLDERS

These are the owners of our Bank and critical stakeholders to our business and operations. The role of our Shareholders in Corporate Governance is in the appointment of Directors, ultimately responsible for ensuring that our Bank is operated in line with the best systems and practices of Corporate Governance. The Shareholders further approve the appointment of External Auditors who provide assurance on the reliability of our financial reporting, thus promoting transparency and accountability, the veritable pillars upon which good corporate governance is built.

Our Shareholders also influence our strategic direction by deciding on major corporate actions such as business combinations, issuance of securities and modifications to the provisions of our Articles of Association as they may deem expedient. The Shareholders also approve the remuneration of our Directors, holds our Board accountable and demands for transparency and accountability through the various platforms of engagement with the Board and Management.

Our Bank maintains an Investors Relations help desk manned by dedicated and well-trained relationship managers for an effective resolution of shareholders enquiries and issues. We have also maintained an effective dissemination of information through Press Releases, Uploads on our Corporate Website and Social Media handles, Engagements with Institutional Shareholders as well as leadership of various Shareholders Associations amongst other means.

In the preceding year, an Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on 13th July 2022, where various resolutions were reached by our Shareholders. Our inability to convene an Annual General Meeting (AGM) within this Financial Year was due to the delay in securing the necessary regulatory approval for our 2015 – 2022 Financial Years Audited Accounts as approved by our Board and Audit Committee. Nonetheless, we recognise the constructive use of Annual General Meetings (AGM) to communicate with the Shareholders and ensure their participation in decision making and we have intensified efforts to ensure such Meeting is convened within the earliest possible time in the succeeding year.

3. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

3.1. Overview:

We operate a one-tier Board structure comprised of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors. At the helm of the Board structure is the Board Chairman, a non-Executive Director, responsible for providing overall leadership and direction for the Board and the Bank. To this end, the Chairman oversees the Board proceedings and safeguards its alignment with the Bank's vision and goals. He further ensures active engagement by the Board members as well as an effective communication between the Board and Shareholders. The day-to-day business operations of the Bank is delegated to the Executive Management headed by the Managing Director/CEO, who is distinct from the Chairman. The Non-Executive Directors act as a counterbalance to the influence of the Chairman or CEO on board decision making as well as provide a wide range of skills, independent judgment and experience to the Board.

Our Board is diverse in composition with a balance of expertise, skills, perspectives and experiences drawn from various fields including Banking, Law, Accounting, Business Administration, Economics, Management Sciences, Public Sector and Finance. This composition promotes a robust and effective board interaction and effectively checks the possibility of dominance by an individual member. Sufficient care is also taken to ensure that potential Board members commit the necessary time and effort towards discharging their obligations. Appointment to the Board is based on merit and plans are in place for an orderly succession of members.

3.2. Developments within the 2023 Financial Year:

As a Financial Institution regulated by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), the approval of the CBN is, in line with the extant regulations, required for the composition of our Board by Appointees approved by the Directors and Shareholders. Prior to 31 October 2023, the approval requests for the following Board Appointees were pending with CBN:

	NAME	STATUS
1	Abdul Kofarsauri;	Non-Executive
2	Henry Semenitari	Non-Executive (Independent)
3	Umar Iliya Damagum	Non-Executive
4	Daniel Dayo Kunle	Non-Executive (Independent)
5	Isiyaku Ismaila	Non-Executive
6	Enesi Makoju	Executive

The foregoing pending approval requests were without prejudice to the appointment of Risikatu Ladi Ahmed as an Executive Director and subsequently as the Managing Director/CEO, which the CBN had duly approved effectively 23rd March, 2016 and 1st May, 2021 respectively.

Vide its letter dated 31st October 2023, the CBN eventually communicated its approval of the appointment of the following persons as Directors of our Bank:

The appointment of Umar Iliya Damagum was declined based on his position as the Ag. National Chairman of a Political Party at that time, in line with the CBN's Circular titled 'Appointment of Public Officers to the Board of Banks and Other Financial Institutions" issued on December 21, 2000. The Board was further required to review the appointment taking into cognisance the intent of the Circular.

The foregoing CBN's approval marked the end of a gap in our Board composition which was occasioned by the tenure expiration and exits of several Board members as well as the delay in securing CBN's approval of new Board Appointees made prior to such gap. It further marked the end of the Advisory Oversight functions on Management, which the Shareholders Representatives of the Audit Committee had assumed at its meeting of 18th August, 2022 in response to the protracted regulatory approval of the Board appointees and pending such approval as well as due composition of the Board.

On 5th December, 2023, the new Board held its meeting in which amongst other businesses, Abdul S. Kofarsauri was unanimously elected as the Board Chairman, while the membership of the various Board Committees were duly composed.

3.3. Board Composition:

As at 31st December, 2023, the composition of our Board was as follows:

	NAME	**STATUS**
1	Abdul Kofarsauri;	Board Chairman
2	Henry Semenitari	Non-Executive (Independent)
3	Daniel Dayo Kunle	Non-Executive (Independent)
4	Isiyaku Ismaila	Non-Executive
5	Risikatu Ladi Ahmed	Managing Director/CEO
6	Enesi Makoju	Executive

1. <u>Abdul S. Kofarsauri – Board Chairman</u>:

   Abdul Kofarsauri holds an MBA from the University of Dundee UK. He has extensive experience in Banking and Finance in several Financial Institutions in Nigeria, Ghana and the United Kingdom

   Abdul Kofarsauri attended several training courses and seminars in various banking and finance related courses: Insurance brokerage, Micro Credit & Public Finance, Energy/Economic Re-engineering, Interpersonal skills, Poverty Alleviation in Africa, Senior Management, Communication and Presentation, International Business Transactions, Window Suite and Lotus. He attended Harvard Business School Leadership for Senior Executives. He has also attended various management courses in Belgium, UK and South Africa.

He was a former board member of the Federal College of Agriculture Ondo State, Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, First Bank Trustee Limited and currently a board member of First Bank plc, Ghana.

2. Henry Semenitari – Non-Executive (Independent):
   Henry James Semenitari obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Lagos in 1987 and a Master's in Business Administration (MBA) from International Graduate School of Management, University of Navara, Barcelona, Spain. He is an Alumnus of the Harvard Business School, Advance Management Programme (AMP173) in Boston, USA and Cambridge Judge Business School, Advanced Leadership Programme (ALP 1) Cambridge University, UK.

   Mr Semenitari has over 28 years' work experience in various financial institutions including Unity Bank plc (Managing Director/CEO), First City Monument Bank plc (Executive Director), Afribank Nigeria plc, Continental Trust Bank Limited, ACB International Bank plc and United Bank for Africa plc, where he served in various senior managerial capacities. He is experienced in the development and implementation of major Banking Applications such as Micro Banker/Flexcube, Phoenix, Bank Master, Systems Application and Product, Globus and Finacle Banking Application with specialization in Integration of Business Process with Technology.

   Mr Semenitari is a fully registered Engineer (R.29,331) and a member of the Council for the Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria (COREN). He is also a member of the Nigerian Society of Engineers (NSE). He is a fellow of The Institute of Credit Administration (FICA) of Nigeria. Currently, he serves as Group Chief Operating Officer at Ancestral Holdings Limited.

3. Daniel D. Kunle - Non-Executive (Independent):
   Daniel Dayo Kunle was a Director on the Board of Yola Electricity Distribution Company. He was a Board Member of FCT Ministerial Land Allocation Review and Reform Committee, Committee of Inspection (Appointed by Court) for the Liquidation of Nigeria Airways Limited, National Truck Manufacturing Company Limited, Nigeria Hotels Limited, Federal Superphosphate Fertilizer Company Limited, Sheraton Hotel &Towers (Capital Hotel Plc). He was a member of the Presidential Implementation Committee of the White Paper of the Commission of Inquiry on the Alienation of the Federal Government Landed Properties Nationwide. He served as a Special Assistant to the Director General of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. He served as Senior Technical Assistant (STA) to the Honorable Minister of State for Energy (Gas) between 2007-2009 when the Nigeria Gas Master Plan was developed and approved for implementation to harness the natural gas resources of Nigeria. He was a team member of NITEL/MTEL Privatization Program and Nigeria Security Printing and Minting Company Privatization Program. He was Personal Aide to the Honorable Minister of Police Affairs

   Daniel Dayo Kunle has vast consultancy experiences in project facilitation, organization and management with the Kogi State Government, Federal Government of Nigeria and ECOWAS.

He is a graduate of the Federal Polytechnic Bida with an Upper Credit in Business and Management and is currently a Director on Board of Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company.

4. Isiyaku Ismaila – Non-Executive:
Isiyaku Ismalia is a Chartered Accountant and is currently a Principal Partner Hairuji and Associates. He had a distinguished and meritorious career at the Federal Capital Territory Administration and FCT Internal Revenue Services from where he retired as Director of Treasury. Over the years, he has built up his managerial capacity in Halal Fountain Hotel Limited, TRI System Nigeria Limited and Habib Nigeria Bank Limited.

He has attended several courses, workshops and seminars in Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Malta, Rwanda, Malaysia, USA, UK, Switzerland and Singapore.

Isiyaku Ismalia is a Fellow of the Forensic and Investigative Auditor, African Business School, Association of National Accountants of Nigeria, Institute of Fraud Examiners, and Institute of Treasury Management, He is a senior member of Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria, a member of Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, Joint Tax Board of the Federation, Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply Management of Nigeria and a fellow, Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria.

As part of his accomplishment, he was given several awards and commendations- Presidential Civil Service Merit Award, Distinguished Membership Award at the Nigeria College of Accountancy Alumni Association, Distinguished Membership Award (ANAN), Certificate of Honour by National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS), Commendation by HNBL for Achieving Deposit/ Profit Debt Recovery Target, Merit Award by CBN Clearing House Committee, Commendation for Recovery of Non-Performing Credit by HNBL, Commendation from HNBL for Foiling Fraud Attempt and Commendation from HNBL for Achieving Target.

He obtained a bachelor's degree in business administration and master's in international Affairs and Diplomacy at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. He further obtained Master of Public Policy and Administration at Bayero University and an Accounting Certification from the Nigeria College of Accountancy.

5. Risikatu Ladi Ahmed – Managing Director/CEO:
Risikatu Ladi Ahmed is an experienced result-oriented Bank Executive with a consistent track record of exceeding goals and expectations in the banking business for almost 3 decades. She is a chartered director from the Insead Business School, Fontainebleau, and has a Certificate in Corporate Governance from the same Insead Business School. She was appointed MD/CEO of ASO Savings and Loans Plc on the 1st of May 2021 with a mandate to reposition the bank as a front liner in the Mortgage Banking Business. Being the first Female to be appointed as the Managing Director and Chief

Executive Officer of ASO Savings and Loans Plc and one of those Nigerian Bank Female MDs breaking the ceiling as recognized by Women in Management, Business and Public Service (WIMBIZ). Risikatu has continued to provide strategic direction and market position for the Bank.

She holds a law degree (LLB) from the University of Maiduguri and was called to the Nigerian Bar Association in 1990. She also holds a Masters' degree in Law (LLM) from the University of Jos and a Post Graduate Diploma in Management from Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi. She is a graduate of the Advanced Management Program (AMP) from Wharton Business School, University of Pennsylvania, USA, and undertook Executive level education at Harvard Business School of Boston, USA an Alumna of Lagos Business School and Insead Business School, Fontainebleau

Risikatu is a change enabler of excellence and has demonstrated transformational leadership via her multiple high-level roles on different reputable platforms. She sits as a member of Governing Council of the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (CIBN) from 2020 to date, and also serving on many Committees of the Institute. Risi is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (FCIB), Fellow Institute of Credit Administration of Nigeria (FICA), Member Institute of Directors Nigeria (IoD), Member Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), Member International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), and Member Association of Professional Women Bankers and Women in Management, Business and Public service (WIMBIZ)

Risikatu has been a keynote speaker in many banking related programs, she was one of the speakers in the CIBN-USA branch conference 2018, and 2nd Cate-Series program organized by the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (CIBN) USA in November 2021

With her diligently acquired achievements, Risikatu Ahmed has continued to pave the way for young Female and Male bankers alike and will continue to do so.

6. Enesi Makoju – Executive Director:

   He is a highly experienced Finance expert with over 20 years banking experience with an emphasis on Real Estate and Mortgage Finance. He held several leadership positions in the following organizations, Citi Bank, FBN Merchant Bank and Family Homes Funds. Enesi obtained a BSc in Economics from the University of Ilorin in 1995, an MBA from the University of Nottingham in 2002 and an MSc in Major Program Management from the University of Oxford in 2011.

3.4. Duties of the Board:

The Board provides strategic direction to the Bank, oversees effective performance of its Management and is primarily responsible for ensuring good Corporate Governance systems and practices. In discharge of these duties, the Board meets regularly per an annual calendar of Board Meetings agreed upon at the beginning of the year.

Crucial to an effective discharge of the Board duties is the Bank Secretary who amongst other duties avails secretarial duties to the Board as well as assists the Board and Management in developing and implementing good Corporate Governance practices and culture. The Board majorly undertakes these responsibilities through various Board Committees but nevertheless retains ultimate responsibility notwithstanding delegation to the Committees.

The Board has, within the year, effectively discharged its primary duties as follows.

- Overall strategic direction of the Bank;
- Effective oversight on the general activities of the Management team;
- Institutionalization of sound Corporate Governance practices;
- Effective management of the Bank's risk management framework;
- Oversight functions per effectiveness and adequacy of the Bank's internal control system;
- Ensuring the integrity of the financial reports and reporting system;
- Ensuring legal, regulatory and ethical compliance;
- Sound Investment and financing decisions, amongst others.

3.5. Board Remuneration:

Our Board remuneration system is designed as a key component of the governance and incentive structure through which the Bank promotes good performance and reinforces the Bank's operating and risk culture. Care was taken in ensuring that the remuneration level is sufficient to attract, retain and motivate individuals of a suitable calibre without paying more than is necessary for this purpose..

Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of sitting allowances and quarterly fees without prejudice to travel reimbursables provided to cover official travel expenses in deserving circumstances. The Bank pays remuneration to its Managing Director and Executive Directors by way of salaries and perquisites. This remuneration package of the Executives also includes a variable performance related element.

Within the year there was no materially significant transaction between the Bank and Directors that may have potential conflict with the interests of the Bank. The details of Directors' remuneration are always disclosed in the Annual Report and approval of the Shareholders is always sought before any review of same. There is also a formal and transparent procedure for fixing the remuneration packages of Directors and no Director is involved in deciding his or her own remuneration.

3.6. Performance Evaluation:

The Board acknowledges the importance of a formal and rigorous annual evaluation of its own performance as well as that of its Committees, Chairman and individual Directors. To ensure objectivity, the Board further recognises that the evaluation should be based on set key criteria and conducted by an independent external consulting firm.

3.7. Induction, Training and Continuing Education:

The Board has established an orientation programme to familiarize new Directors with the Bank's operations, strategic plan, senior management and business environment, as well as to induct them in their fiduciary duties and responsibilities

Within the Financial Year, the Bank developed a customized Board Orientation Handbook which was availed to the newly approved Directors at their inaugural sitting of 5th December 2023. This formed part of a Board Orientation Pack consisting of tailored reading materials as well as an induction process to assist a most effective discharge of their mandates

The Directors are also exposed to relevant, professional continuing education programmes in order to update their skills and knowledge and keep them abreast of developments in the Bank's business and operating environment. These programmes are undertaken at the expense of the Bank.

Furthermore, the Bank has ensured that the Directors, especially Non-Executive Directors, have access to independent professional advice at the Bank's expense, where they deem it necessary for an effective discharge of their responsibilities.

3.8. Committees of the Board:

The Board is assisted in the discharge of its functions by Four (4) Committees as follows: Statutory Audit Committee, Board Risk Management and Investment Committee, Board Credit Committee and Board Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee. These Committees are guided by their respective charters which define their mandate, composition and working procedure. Membership is carefully drawn to provide the relevant skills and competencies required per each Committee's mandate. Although basically constituted by Board Members, attendance of relevant Senior Management staff may be required to assist with the deliberations. Independent external professional advice is also sought in deserving circumstances. The Bank Secretary acts as secretary to the Committees and is in attendance in all their meetings.

Statutory Audit Committee:

The Audit Committee is composed of representatives from the Board and Shareholders. The Executive Directors and relevant Management staff are usually in attendance to provide further details or explanations as may be required by the Committee. The Committee was chaired by a representative appointed by the Shareholders. The members generally possess the requisite financial expertise for an effective discharge of their duties.

In line with the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Audit Committee was composed of 5 (Five) members as follows:

a) Ibrahim Oruma – Chairman/Shareholders Representative.
b) El-Amin Bello - Shareholders Representative.
c) Asiya Umar - Shareholders Representative.
d) Henry Semenitari - Board Representative.
e) Daniel D. Kunle - Board Representative

The Committee's mandate is contained in their charter and includes the following responsibilities:

- Assessing and ensuring the effectiveness of the internal and external audit process;
- Reviewing the scope and planning of audit requirements for the year's audit as well as ensuring the effective co-ordination of audit exercises;
- Reviewing the findings on Management letters in conjunction with the External Auditors and the responses to audit queries from Management;
- Reviewing and maintaining the effectiveness of the Bank's system of accounting and internal control;
- Assisting in the oversight of the integrity of the Bank's financial statements;
- Making recommendations to the Board with regard to the retention and remuneration of the Bank's Joint External Auditors, as well as reviewing and monitoring their independence and objectivity;
- Ensuring compliance of the accounting and reporting policies of the Bank with the legal requirements and ethical practices;
- Reviewing the draft half year and annual financial statements prior to submission to the Board;
- Reviewing and maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of the Bank's whistleblowing system and processes.

The Management had ensured that the Committee was kept properly informed through quarterly Internal Audit reports as well as various other reports and engagements as issues arise or at the request of the Committee. Although formal meetings are the heart of the Committee's work, the Committee Chairman and to a lesser extent, the other members have kept in touch on a continuing basis with the key people involved in relevant aspects of the Bank's governance.

Board Risk Management and Investment Committee:
This Committee was set up to assist the Board in its determination and oversight of the risk profile, risk management framework and risk-reward strategy of the Bank. Its mandate includes:

⇒ Reviewing periodic relevant reports to ensure the on-going effectiveness of the Bank's risk management framework;
⇒ Overseeing the effective management of all risks faced by the Bank except credit risk;
⇒ Ensuring that the risk management framework is integrated into the day-to-day operations of the Bank while providing guidelines and standards for administering the acceptance and on-going management of key risks in the Bank;
⇒ Reviewing the processes for assessing and improving controls for the management of risk in the Bank;
⇒ Ensuring the Bank's information security policies, business continuity management and disaster recovery plans are comprehensive and adequate;
⇒ Monitoring compliance with established policies through periodic review of reports provided by management, statutory auditors and the supervisory authorities;
⇒ Overseeing the activities of Management regarding investment of the Bank's funds.

Board Credit Committee:
As a leading player in the Mortgage Banking industry, the Board Credit Committee plays a critical role in the Corporate Governance structure of the Bank. Its mandate includes:

⇒ Supervision of the effective management of credit risk in the Bank;
⇒ Approval of credit risk management policies, underwriting guidelines and standard proposals on the recommendation of the Management Committee;
⇒ Approval of credit risk appetite/tolerance, credit risk management strategy and target credit portfolio plan for the Bank;
⇒ Approval of the new credit products/processes designed within the year;
⇒ Approval of reassignment of credit approval authority on the recommendation of the Management Committee;
⇒ Approval of changes to the credit policy guidelines on the recommendation of the Management Committee;
⇒ Review of credit facility requests and recommendation of same to the Board for approval;
⇒ Review of credit risk reports submitted for its consideration.

Board Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee:
The Committee's terms of reference includes the following:

⇒ Continuous development, review and assessment of the system of Corporate Governance in the Bank as well as making appropriate recommendations to the Board in this regard;

- ⇒ Oversight function on recruitment of senior management staff within Assistant General Manager to General Manager Grade;
- ⇒ Advisory role to the Board on optimal Board size and structure, proposals and nominations for Board appointment, as well as screening of candidates recommended, or head hunted for appointment to the Board;
- ⇒ Ensuring that the principle of competitiveness, transparency, fairness and openness is adhered to in the Bank's procurement process above Management Committee approval limits as well as monthly review of procurement reports;
- ⇒ Ensuring that the Bank complies with all laws and regulations in respect of Directors or Director-related party transactions;
- ⇒ Recommending the approval of all employment contracts with Executive Directors;
- ⇒ Reviewing and recommending on succession plan for Senior Management staff and any proposed amendments for approval by the Board;
- ⇒ Review of the Bank's compensation structure to maximize its effectiveness while ensuring competitiveness;
- ⇒ Review and approval of the Management succession plan policy;
- ⇒ Performing any other duties or responsibilities expressly delegated to the Committee by the Board from time to time;
- ⇒ Such general operations of ASO that are not covered by other Board Committees.

3.9. Relationship with Management:
The Board exercises oversight functions on the Management while recognising that a healthy synergy anchored on respect, trust, mutual understanding of roles and effective management of expectations are key to optimal performance of the Bank.

The Bank recognises codified regulations and best practices guiding this relationship and further maintains a Global Approval Limits policy document which clearly defines the fiscal responsibilities of the various Management authorities as well as the Board and its Committees

The Managing Director presents a comprehensive formal report on the overall activities of the Board at every sitting and further engages with the Board as a unit and individually on material issues as they arise, and upon request. Such engagements are also complemented by briefings from the Management Executive Committee members as well as the Bank Secretary

The directives of the Board to the Management at formal meetings and other engagements are carefully tracked and accounted while a cohesive approach towards critical issues affecting the Bank has been sustained as a time-tested culture.

3.10. Board Meetings and Attendances:
As earlier reported, the Board had within the years 2021 and 2022, witnessed exits which created a significant shortfall in the overall Board composition. In addition to the subsisting appointment of the Managing Director/CEO as earlier approved by the CBN, the Board had appointed, and the Shareholders subsequently ratified the appointment of 7 (Seven) Directors (5 Non-Executives and 2 Executives) to boost the Board composition and ensure continuity. The approval of the Central Bank of

Nigeria (CBN) was only secured on 31st October, 2023 for 5 (Five) Directors (4 Non-Executives and 1 Executive). This had constrained the Board from forming a quorum as well as holding formal meetings within the Year prior to such approval.

To fill the oversight gap and ensure checks and accountability on the part of the Management, the Shareholders representatives on the Audit Committee had within the Financial Year continued with the advisory oversight functions on Management, which it commenced at its meeting of 18th August, 2022. Such function had persisted till the requisite regulatory approval of the Board Appointees on 31st October, 2023 and consequent constitution of the Board.

Within such period of Board composition gap, Management had presented reports to the Audit Committee, which sat periodically to review and guide the activities of the Management in the interim. This was without prejudice to the existing direct line of access between the Internal Audit and the Audit Committee Chairman. Management had also, within such period, presented reports of its activities to the CBN on a monthly basis, at a minimum.

A Schedule of the Meetings held within the year with the respective attendances are as follows:

S/N	NAMES OF BOARD MEMBERS	5TH DEC 2023	TOTAL ATTENDANCES
1	Abdul Kofarsauri	Present	1/1
2	Henry Sementari	Present	1/1
3	Daniel D. Kunle	Absent	0/1
4*	Isiyaku Ismaila	Absent	0/1
5**	Risikatu Ladi Ahmed	Present	1/1
6	Enesi Makoju	Present	1/1

3.11. Audit Committees Meetings Attendances:

Asides its statutory mandate, the Audit Committee, in the interim absence of an appropriately constituted Board had within the year, up until the requisite regulatory approval of the Board Appointees on 31st October, 2023 and consequent constitution of the Board, exercised oversight functions on the Management.

A Schedule of the Meetings held within the year with the respective attendances are as follows

S/N	NAMES OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS	24TH JAN 2023	24TH MAY 2023	19TH JULY 2023	21ST SEPT 2023	4TH DEC 2023	TOTAL ATTENDANCES
1	Ibrahim Oruma	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	5/5
2	El-Amin Bello	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	5/5
3	Asiya Umar	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	4/5
4*	Henry Semenitari	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5*	Daniel D. Kunle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Henry Semenitari and Daniel D. Kunle were appointed as Board Representatives of the Audit Committee at the Board Meeting of 5th December, 2023. Thus, although these two Board Representatives were part of Audit Committee as at 31st December, 2023, they were not in a position to attend the Committee Meetings held within the Financial Year as same preceded their membership on the Committee

3.12. Other Board Committees Meeting Attendances:
The other Board Committees are as follows: Board Risk Management and Investment Committee, Board Credit Committee and Board Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee.

In view of the shortfall in Board composition within the Financial Year, these Board Committees could not be adequately composed and thus could not hold formal meetings within the Year. Although the Committees were eventually constituted by the Board at its meeting of 5th December 2023, it was impracticable to convene meetings of the Committee before the Financial Year end

4. THE MANAGEMENT
The Management Team manages the day-to-day business operations of the Bank. To this end, the Management has set up the following Management Committees with defined mandate on specific aspects of the Bank's business and operations

1. Executive Committee (EXCO): This is the highest decision-making organ of Management and is composed of the Executive Directors (Managing Director inclusive). The Bank Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee. At the Management level, it sets the overall strategic direction of the Bank and is the highest Management organ for deliberation, review and approval of critical decisions affecting the Bank.

2. The Management Committee (MC): The Committee meets every fortnight and is composed of senior executives manning various Groups and Divisions of the Bank. The Committee sets bank wide deliverables for the respective business units, reviews updates on same at each sitting as well as take necessary strategic decisions as required for the achievement of the corporate objectives

3. The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO): This Committee reviews the Assets and Liabilities of the Bank and maps out strategies and action points for optimisation of same in line with the corporate objectives. The Committee sits on a weekly basis, monitors global and local developments affecting the Bank's business, identifies the threats and opportunities and adapts he Bank's strategies accordingly.

4. Criticised Assets Committee (CAC): This Committee sits on a weekly basis to review the non-performing loans of the Bank and devise strategies on recovery.

5. Management Risk & Investment Committee (MRIC): The Committee reviews and approves prospective investments before the Bank undertakes same. It guides the overall investment decisions of the Bank as well as monitors and sets the Bank's risk management framework.

6. Management Credit Committee (MCC): The Committee amongst other functions, supervises the effective management of credit risk in the Bank, reviews credits facility requests as well as credit risk reports submitted for its consideration.

7. IT Steering Committee: The Committee assists Management with the implementation of the Bank's IT strategy. To this end, it reviews and approves the Bank's IT Plan and budget, recommends strategy for new technology and system, reviews and advises on IT risk and security issues, amongst various functions.

5. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS:

The Bank acknowledges the interests of its diverse stakeholder groups other than Shareholders. These are identifiable group of individuals or organizations with vested interest in the Bank and include the employees, customers, suppliers, general public and the Government.

The Bank observes fair employment practices, encourages employee participation and actively promotes continuous education and personal development of employees. The conditions of service are highly competitive, and the Bank has also strived to keep staff motivation at the peak through various reward policies.

Our products and services have been designed to enhance customer satisfaction. Acknowledging excellent service delivery as a critical approach to systematic improvement, the Bank implements a service culture plan anchored on customer centrism. The use of mystery shopping further motivates staff to deliver optimum services at all times and to all customers. The Bank also holds a customer forum to further appreciate customer expectations and concerns as well as avail customers with the opportunity to participate in the corporate decision-making process.

The Bank has maintained a mutually beneficially relationship with its suppliers, discharged its legal and regulatory obligations in a timely and efficient manner as well as carried out its business in line with the best ethical standards and tenets of sound Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

6. RISK MANAGEMENT:

6.1. Overview

Risk is inherent in ASO's business and influences every aspect of decisions taken within the Bank. A thorough understanding of the risks the Bank faces and managing them appropriately would enhance the Bank's ability to make better decisions, deliver on objectives, and improve performance. The Bank's stakeholders make investments in the Bank with the expectation of various objectives including earning good returns, capital appreciation and long-term investment opportunities. To satisfactorily manage stakeholder expectations, the Bank must understand its risks, dimension them and manage them effectively. Risks associated with the Bank's activities can be stratified into credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, construction risk, reputational risk and market risk. Some identified risks cut across one or more of these risk categories

ASO therefore recognizes and appreciates the role of effective risk-management practices as fundamental to its business activities and growth prospects as well as the need for an integrated, enterprise-wide approach to manage these risks to an optimal level. The overall tone of risk management in ASO is set by the Bank's Board of Directors in a manner that aims to be value-adding to shareholders as well as keeping the reputation of the Bank intact. The objectives of the Bank's risk management function include ensuring that risk-taking activities are consistent with the Bank's risk appetite, reducing volatility of the Bank's earnings, managing unexpected losses, maximizing opportunities and earnings potential. A robust risk management framework continues to thrive within ASO to enable the Bank to make informed decisions with respect to exploiting opportunities and mitigating possible threats and vulnerabilities. The framework which is supported by an experienced risk management team is aligned with recent developments in the market, regulatory guidelines as well as the Basel II and III requirements.

6.2. Risk Management Appetite and Culture:

Risk appetite is an articulation and allocation of the risk capacity or substantial amount of risk the Bank is willing to accept in meeting its strategic objectives. ASO's risk appetite is expressed in terms of the level of variability of return it is ready to accept to achieve its desired level of result, bearing in mind the relationship between risk and return.

Risk culture is a representation and unified understanding of an organisation and its business purpose. It is typified by the system of values and behaviours present in an organization that shapes risk decisions of management and employees.

The Bank maintains a risk management philosophy that embraces a cautious but calculated and responsible approach towards taking risks. This is done by constantly evaluating the risks and rewards inherent in business transactions and targeting viable trade-offs. The Bank only takes on risk within its risk appetite and the Bank's board and management remain closely involved with risk initiatives above specified thresholds, with a focus on improving the Bank's capital.

The Bank's risk culture empowers staff at all levels in understanding and managing risks. The risk culture characterizes how the Bank considers its business objectives and enables risk managers to perform their duties professionally and independently without interference. This ensures that:

- ⇒ The Bank's management makes informed decisions by identifying and assessing the risks involved in our business.
- ⇒ Risk management is a shared responsibility and risk managers strive to achieve best practice in enterprise risk management.
- ⇒ The Bank does not indulge in products and businesses where associated risks cannot be assessed or managed.

6.3. Enterprise Risk Management in ASO:

The Board of Directors maintains overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management policies via its specialized risk committees. These committees are responsible for monitoring risk policies, reviewing the Bank's activities and transactions in their specified areas and reporting regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities. At the board level, these include the Board Risk Management and Investment Committee and the Board Credit Committee. At management level, these include the Management Risk and Investment Committee and Management Credit Committee.

The ownership for risk management thus resides with the Board of Directors who devolve their expectations down to front line managers and staff via board and management committees as well as senior management. The risk management functions within the Enterprise Risk Management Group also act as a principal conduit for the transfer of risk management information both ways.

The risk governance structure comprises of three distinct lines of defense with board oversight delineated in the governance structure clearly cutting across all lines. These lines include:

1. Risk Management and Ownership – This group includes Senior Management who take responsibility for risks generated within their processes and market-facing functions who take responsibility for risks generated by their activities and transactions. They have primary responsibilities for risk management.
2. Risk Oversight – This group undertakes continuous risk assessment over the Bank's activities and processes, providing an independent monitoring and advisory function to ensure any key risks that have not been addressed by the first line of defense, are managed.

3. Assurance Functions – This group is responsible for providing an independent assurance of the Bank's activities and transactions and provides an independent assurance function to the Board of Directors through the Board Audit Committee on the adequacy, appropriateness and effectiveness of the Bank's overall risk management framework, policy and risk plan implementation.

Dedicated functions within the Enterprise Risk Management function as highlighted above are tasked with implementing the Bank's risk management and internal control at a strategic and tactical level using an integrated approach to risk management. Risk assessments are integrated with business planning and development at the strategic level and process and transaction reviews at the tactical level. This is to ensure that the myriads of risks faced by the Bank are approached at an enterprise-wide level improving the efficiency of the risk management function and leading to resource savings. These functions lie within the second level of defence and include:

⇒ Credit Risk Management;
⇒ Operational Risk Management;
⇒ Regulatory Compliance;
⇒ Real Estate Risk Management;
⇒ Remedial Management;
⇒ Internal Control and Compliance

Credit Risk Management:
Credit risk refers to the risk the Bank faces due to the failure of an obligor to repay principal or interest or both at a stipulated time or as agreed. Credit risk is compounded when collateral partly covers the Bank's exposure to the borrower or when the valuation of collateral is exposed to changes in market conditions. ASO recognizes that its main asset and major source of revenue is its loan portfolio and by extension, it becomes the greatest source of risk to the safety and soundness of the Bank. The Credit Risk Management function is responsible for monitoring the quality and performance of the credit portfolio as well as managing credit risks in the Bank's loan portfolio. The function is domiciled in the Credit Risk Management departments. Key responsibilities of the department include portfolio planning and monitoring, continuous review of the Bank's credit policies, credit analysis, administration and processing and mortgage insurance analysis and processing.

Regulatory Compliance:
The Bank's Compliance function is responsible for ensuring that the Bank complies with regulations applicable to its business and operations. These include anti-money laundering, conduct of business and countering terrorist financing. ASO's Compliance function is currently overseen by the Head of Operational Risk and Compliance who reports to the Group Head, Enterprise Risk Management with policy drive at the Board level driven by the Chief Compliance Officer. The function aims to continue promoting a culture of awareness to ensure that Bank staff understand key regulatory issues and updates with respect to know-your-customer requirements, money laundering and identifying suspicious transactions.

Real Estate Risk Management:

The Real Estate Risk Management Department is tasked with the responsibility of ensuring that the Bank's risk assets are adequately collateralized. The Department oversees construction projects to ensure that both cost and quality of these projects meets the Bank's specific standards. Project monitoring is instituted from initiation to completion stages to manage construction risks with respect to budget overrun, construction delays and quality issues. The Department also carries out assessments and commissions valuation reports that form a basis for the consideration of collaterals and the disbursement of loans.

Remedial Management:
The ability of any financial institution to recover non-performing loans can impact profitability and liquidity. The Remedial Management Department has the responsibility of managing identified delinquent accounts and instituting effective and practical approaches to recover these facilities. The Department maintains an excellent working relationship with law enforcement agencies and agents in its recovery processes and retains significant Management support in ensuring it surpasses its target year on year

Internal Control and Compliance:
Internal controls are fundamental to ensure proper recording of transactions, without which financial data may become unreliable and mislead decision making. The Bank has an internal control system that identifies control weaknesses and provides measures to overcome the weaknesses identified. Internal Control and Compliance is the department tasked with implementing the Bank's control framework in line with the COSO framework; the fundamental philosophy guiding the Bank's internal control mechanism.

This framework has been used over the years to review the adequacy of the Bank's internal control platform. It also forms the basis for future amendments and changes to the internal control posture of the Bank. During the financial year, the Department further reviewed its guidelines, policies and procedures and revised its control system across the Bank's branches for improved efficiency in monitoring. The implementation of the automated internal control system (AICS) is proceeding according to plan and is aimed at better control efficiencies and cost reductions in running a successful policy oversight function. Optimised risk assessment and management is a further benefit of this automation.

Capital Management:
The Bank's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern – safety, soundness and stability - in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal structure to reduce the cost of capital (through objective capital allocation, monitoring of capital utilization and monitoring of prudential ratios).

Capital management planning enables Management to make informed judgments about the appropriate amount and composition of capital needed to support the bank's business strategies across a range of potential scenarios and outcomes.

Irrespective of how the Bank's capital planning process is oriented, it should aim at the sound practice of producing an internally consistent and coherent view of the Bank's current and future capital needs

Every bank must hold adequate capital to ensure that it remains solvent even if it experiences an unusually large loss or other adverse outcomes from its business transactions and activities. The amount of capital that a bank must hold is therefore directly proportional to the level of risk that it faces. In keeping with the capital management objectives, the Bank ensures.

⇒ Adequacy of processes put in place for capital planning;
⇒ Prudent portfolio management;
⇒ Risk-return profiling of all business decisions tied to risk taking;
⇒ Objective capital assessment and risk appetite

Aside serving as a buffer against insolvency, the Bank's capital levels determine to a large extent, the degree of confidence that stakeholders (customers, investors, depositors and counterparties) would have in the Bank. Specifically, the Bank maintains a capital buffer to:

- Absorb large unexpected losses;
- Protect customers and other investors;
- Support satisfactory credit rating.

To sustain a high level of confidence in its operations, the Bank has in place Board defined governing structures that ensure Management adheres to risk appetite and exposure levels defined in pursuing business objectives. It is important that a capital planning process reflects the input of different experts from across the Bank, including but not limited to staff from business, risk, finance and treasury departments. This ensures strong links between the capital planning, budgeting and strategic planning processes within the Bank. Collectively, these departments provide a view of the Bank's current strategy, the risks associated with that strategy and an assessment of how those risks contribute to capital needs as measured by internal and regulatory standards.

In achieving the objectives for which they were setup, the entities saddled with capital management co-ordinate to oversee and develop the capital plan, working to formulate a response to factors that might necessitate capital additions, such as:

⇒ Changes in regulatory requirements;
⇒ Growth in assets and liabilities (both on and off-balance sheet);
⇒ Changes in the Bank's risk profile;
⇒ Amount of operating or investment losses suffered; and
⇒ Bank's dividend payout policy

In conformance with Central Bank of Nigeria imposed capital requirements and in keeping with industry best practice, the Bank maintains the following variants of capital:

1. Tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, share premium, retained earnings, translation reserve and minority interests after deductions for goodwill and intangible assets, and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes.
2. Tier 2 capital, which includes revaluation reserves for property, plant & equipment, general provisions, fair value reserves for available for sale securities, preference shares and subordinated term debt.

As a general matter, the credibility of a bank's capital planning can be questioned if the process does not adequately reflect material risks, some of which may be difficult to quantify. Banks, including ours, routinely quantify and hold capital against those risks that are specified in the minimum requirements or Pillar 1 of the Basel II/III regimes.

Banks with better practices have a comprehensive process in place to regularly and systematically identify, and understand the limitations of their risk quantification and measurement methods. In addition, banks seek to capture in their capital plans those risks for which an explicit regulatory capital treatment is not present, such as, but not limited to, positions that result in concentrated exposures to a type of counterparty or industry, reputational risk and strategic risk. This level of sophistication is the ultimate goal.

Above all, the Bank's strategy during the year, which was unchanged, continued with efforts to keep a strong capital base and to sustain future development of the business. The Bank recognizes the impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return and sought to maintain a balance between demands for higher returns for level of risk invested in and fiscal implications of requirements of a sound capital position brought about by regulations.

7. FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

7.1. Accountability and Reporting:

We acknowledge that the Bank's financial statements are the principal way in which the Directors make themselves accountable to the shareholders. To this end, emphasis is laid on the integrity of the reports and full disclosures are made in line with the legal and regulatory requirements.

Within this Financial Year, efforts were intensified to ensure that our financial reporting is updated in line with the regulatory requirements and stakeholders' expectations. To this end, our 2015 – 2022 Financial Years Audited Accounts were duly concluded, approved by our Audit Committee and Board, and submitted to the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) for approval. We expect, at the earliest possible time within the succeeding year, to secure CBN's approval and convene an Annual General Meeting (AGM) in which these Accounts will be presented to the Shareholders amongst other businesses.

8. AUDIT:

Critical to the integrity of our financial reporting is the assurance provided by Audit. The Bank's Audit structure basically revolves around the Internal Auditors, External Auditors and Audit Committee.

8.1. Internal Audit:

We operate an effective risk based Internal Audit function focused on a disciplined approach to evaluation of risk management, control and governance. The Internal Audit unit reports directly to the Board through the Statutory Audit Committee but nevertheless maintains a direct line of communication with the MD/CEO, with an unrestricted access to the Board and Audit Committee Chairmen. Its purpose, authority and responsibilities are guided by an Audit Charter.

8.2. External Audit:

The External Auditors provide an independent opinion on the true and fair view of the financial statements of the Bank to give assurance to the Shareholders and other Stakeholders on the reliability of the Financial Statements.

Sufficient care has been taken to ensure that the External Audit Firm hold no direct or indirect interests in the Bank as could affect its independence and objectivity. To this end, the Firm and its partners hold no business interest or any relationship with the Bank other than an auditor-client relationship.

9. ETHICS AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR):

We continuously strive to operate an ethically driven business process that enhances maximisation of Stakeholders business. Establishment of professional business and ethical standards further underscores our values for the protection and enhancement of the reputation of the Bank while promoting good conduct and investor confidence.

The Bank is aware of its responsibilities towards all stakeholders and the society as a whole. To this end, we have within the year demonstrated a high level of corporate social responsibility. As part of our CSR activities within the year, we had partnered with Maiduname Sickle Cell Foundation, FCT Abuja in a Sickle Cell awareness campaign as well as provided financial support to the Foundation. We had also provided sponsorship to the FCT Paralympics team in the maiden edition of the FCT Paralympics Games held within the year.

We will continue to conduct our business as a socially responsible citizen mindful that this would boost our brand recognition and consistently improve our stakeholders' satisfaction.

10. CONCLUSION:

We are incentivized on multiple fronts to consistently enshrine good corporate governance in our systems, structures, policies and practices. Asides our obligation to comply with the various corporate governance codes, we acknowledge that maintaining the highest standards of accountability, transparency and ethical practices in our dealings is critical to our sustainable growth and quest to maintain our position as the Mortgage Bank of choice in Nigeria.

23rd October 2024

Akachukwu Okechukwu
Company Secretary
FRC/2022/PRO/NBA/312604

ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Relation to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2023

The directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the Financial Statements that gives a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, (BOFIA), 2020 relevant Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Guidelines and Circulars.

The directors further accept responsibility for maintaining adequate accounting records as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and for such internal control as the directors determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error.

The directors have assessed the Banks ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the Bank will not remain a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. .

23rd October 2024

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors By:

Risikatu Ladi Ahmed	Abdul Kofarsauri
Managing Director/CEO	Chairman
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/425244	FRC/2023/PRO/DIR/003/128626

ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the financial statements

In line with the provision of S. 405 of CAMA 2020, we have reviewed the audited financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2023 and based on our knowledge confirm as follows:

i. The audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading.

ii. The audited financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the bank as of and for the year ended 31 December 2023.

iii. The bank's internal controls has been designed to ensure that all material information relating to the bank is received and provided to the Auditors in the course of the audit

iv. The bank's internal controls were evaluated within 90 days of the financial reporting date and are effective as of 31 December 2023

v. That we have disclosed to the bank's Auditors and the Audit Committee the following information:

   a. there are no significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the bank's internal controls which could adversely affect the bank's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data, and have discussed with the auditors any weaknesses in internal controls observed in the cause of the Audit

   b. there is no fraud involving management or other employees which could have any significant role in the bank's internal control

vi. There are no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of this audit, including any corrective actions with regard to any observed deficiencies and material weaknesses.

23rd October 2024

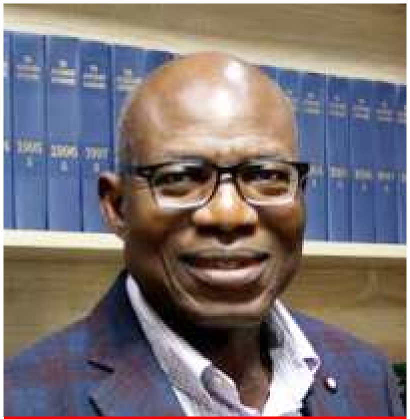
Risikatu Ladi Ahmed	Olugbenga Olaleru
Managing Director/CEO	Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/425244	FRC/2019/CAN/00000019592

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

Directors as at 31st December, 2023

Abdul Kofarsauri
Board Chairman

Henry Sementari
Independent Non-Executive



Daniel Dayo Kunle
Independent Non-Executive

Isiyaku Ismaila
Non-Executive

Risikatu Ladi Ahmed
Managing Director/CEO

Enesi Makoju
Executive

ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of ASO Savings & Loan Plc for the year ended December 31, 2023.

1. Legal Form

The company is domiciled in Nigeria where it is incorporated as a private company limited by shares under the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and obtained Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) approval to operate as a primary mortgage institution in 1995. The address of the registered office is set out on page 1.

2. Nature of business

ASO Savings & Loan Plc was incorporated in Nigeria with interests in the Primary Mortgage industry. The Bank operates in Nigeria..

There have been no material changes to the nature of the Bank's business from the prior year.

3. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, Bank and Other Financial Iinstitution Act 2020, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Bank are set out in these financial statements.

4. Directorate

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Abdul Kofarsauri	Chairman, Board of Directors
Henry Semenitari	Non-Executive (Independent)
Daniel Dayo Kunle	Non-Executive (Independent)
Isiyaku Ismaila	Non-Executive
Risikatu Ladi Ahmed	Managing Director/CEO
Enesi Makoju	Executive

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES

The direct and indirect interests of directors in the issued share capital of the Bank as recorded in the register of directors' shareholding and/or as notified by the directors for the purposes of sections 301 and 302 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA 2020) and the listing requirements of the Nigerian Stock Exchange is as follows:

	31 December 2023 Indirect	31 December 2023 Direct	31 December 2022 Indirect	31 December 2022 Direct
Olatunde Ayeni	3,068,181,817	589,818,181	3,068,181,817	589,818,181
Joshua Audu Maikori	4,283,227	Nil	4,283,227	Nil
Dr. Musa Ahmed Musa		1,972,533,790		1,972,533,790
Hassan Usman	21,266,000	Nil	21,266,000	Nil

The range analysis of the distribution of the shares of the Bank as at 31 December 2023 is as follows

RANGE	No. of Holders	Holders %	Units	Units %
1 - 1,000	463	5.46	300,852	-
1,001 - 5,000	1,194	14.09	4,418,409	0.03
5,001 - 10,000	1,037	12.23	8,782,446	0.06
10,001 - 50,000	2,758	32.54	90,436,185	0.61
50,001 - 100,000	1,227	14.48	105,263,775	0.71
100,001 - 500,000	1,219	14.38	299,994,399	2.04
500,001 - 1,000,000	246	2.9	199,093,844	1.35
1,000,001 - 5,000,000	225	2.65	535,743,526	3.63
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	25	0.29	203,208,988	1.38

RANGE	No. of Holders	Holders %	Units	Units %
10,000,001 - 50,000,000	53	0.63	1,426,846,812	9.68
50,000,001 - 100,000,000	9	0.11	729,671,100	4.95
100,000,001 - 500,000,000	13	0.15	2,486,611,142	16.87
50,000,0001 - 1,000,000,000	4	0.05	3,214,807,726	21.81
1,000,000,001 - 14,741,247,750	3	0.04	5,436,554,598	36.88
	8,476	100	14,741,733,802	100

5. Directors' interests in contracts

During the financial year, no contracts were entered into which directors or officers of the Bank had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the Bank.

6. Property, plant and equipment

There was no change in the nature of the property, plant and equipment of the Bank or in the policy regarding their use.

7. Employment and Employees

i) Employment of Disabled Persons

It is the policy of the Bank that there should be no discrimination in considering application for employment including those from disabled persons. All employees are given equal opportunities for self-development. As at 31 December 2023, there was no disabled person in the employment of the Bank.

ii) Health, Safety at Work and Welfare of Employees

The Bank enforces strict health and safety rules and practices at the work environment, which are reviewed and tested regularly. The Bank has retained Hospitals used by staff and immediate family members.

Fire prevention and fire-fighting equipment are installed in strategic locations within the Bank's premises, while occasional fire drills are conducted to create awareness amongst staff.

The Bank operates both a Bank Personal Accident and the Workmen's Compensation Insurance covers for the benefit of its employees. It also operates a contributory pension plan in line with the Pension Reform Act. Health and safety regulations are in force within the Bank's premises.

iii) Employee Involvement and Training

The Bank is committed to keeping employees fully informed as much as possible regarding the Bank's performance, progress and seeking.

8. Donation and Charitable Gifts

The Bank did not make contributions to charitable and non-political organisations during the year ended 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: N0.1bn).

9. Dividend

The board of directors did not recommend the declaration of a dividend for the year.

10. Acquisition of Own Shares

The Bank did not acquire any of its shares during the year.

11. Events after the reporting period

The Directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

12. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The Directors believe that the Bank has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have satisfied themselves that the Bank is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The Directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the Bank. The Directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the Bank.

We draw attention to the fact that at December 31, 2023, the Bank had accumulated losses of N. 93.57 billion and that the Bank's total liabilities exceed its assets by N. 51.06 billion

13. Auditors

Messrs. Sola Oyetayo & Co. (Chartered Accountants) have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 401 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020.

Approval of financial statements

23rd October 2024

Akachukwu Okechukwu
Company Secretary
FRC/2022/PRO/NBA/312604

SOLA OYETAYO & CO.

33, Ogunlowo Street
Off Obafemi Awolowo Way, Ikeja
P. O. Box 70159 Victoria Island
Lagos.
T +234 903 338 3028
e info@solaoyetayo.com
https://solaoyetayo.com
RC: KN-003392

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ASO Savings & Loan Plc as at December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, Bank and Other Financial Institutions Act 2020, and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023

We have audited the Financial Statements of Aso Savings & Loans Plc comprising:

- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023,
- Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023
- Statement of change in equity
- Statements of cash flows
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). i.e. the IESBA Code issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 26 to the financial statements, which indicates that the Bank incurred a net profit of N.89.13 million during the year ended December 31, 2023 and, as of that date, the Bank's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by N.(51.06) billion. The note states that these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 26 to the financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Independent Auditor's Report

Key audit matter | **How our audit addressed the key audit matter**

Key audit matter | **How our audit addressed the key audit matter**

Key audit matter

Impairment of loans and advances – N6.61billion (2022:N6.88billion)

The expected credit loss (ECL) on loans and advances to customers is considered a key audit matter due to the fact that the amount is material to the financial statements.

The IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' impairment methodology requires significant judgement in measuring expected credit loss (ECL). Therefore, significant judgement was exercised in the following areas:

• the definition of default adopted by the company and determination of criteria used in assessing significant increase in credit risk (SICR);

• determination of the key inputs used in determining the exposure at default (EAD); the 12 month probability of default (PD) and the Loss Given Default (LGD) which are key parameters used in the model; and

• incorporation of macro-economic inputs and forward looking information into the ECL model.

This is considered a key audit matter in the financial statements

The gross total balance of loans and advances for the year ended December 31, 2023 was N15.80billion 2022:N23.71bllion) while the impairment allowance was N6.61billion (2022:N6.88billion)

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

We adopted a substantive approach in assessing the allowance for impairment made by the Bank.

The following procedures were performed:

• We checked that the company applied a default definition that is consistent with IFRS 9 qualitative default criteria and days past due indicator.

• We evaluated the reasonableness of the Company's determination of significant increase in credit risk by checking that a lifetime ECL is recognised when credit risk has increased significantly (Stage 2), a lifetime ECL is recognised on impaired facilities (Stage 3) and a 12-month ECL (Stage 1) is recognised for facilities in Stage 1;

• We reviewed the appropriateness of the exposure at default by checking whether relevant facility specific information have been incorporated in determining the EAD.;

• We reviewed the reasonableness of the methodology used in modelling PD to assess its consistency with acceptable modelling techniques and, also testing the historical data inputs into the model for accuracy and completeness.

• We evaluated the reasonableness of the Loss Given Default (LGD) by reviewing cash recoveries, collateral values along with assumptions and recovery rates; and

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	• We evaluated that the Company factored business cycle dependencies into ECL estimates by incorporating forward-looking information into the ECL parameters and checked the reasonableness of forward-looking information and multiple economic scenarios considered. We also checked the reasonableness of the scenario probability weight by performing independent computation and benchmarking scenario weights. We reviewed the IFRS 9 disclosures for reasonableness

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprise Corporate Information, Directors' Report, Statement of Corporate Responsibilities to the Financial Statements, Corporate Governance Report, Statement of Directors Responsibilities in relation to the Financial Statements, Report of the Audit Committee, Value Added Statement and Five-Year Financial Summary, but does not include the Financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the other sections of the Bank's Annual Report which are expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, Financial Reporting Council (Amendment) Act 2023, Bank and Other Financial Institutions Act 2020 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

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

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and the Banks and Other Financial institutions Act 2020 require that in carrying out our audit we consider audit report of you on the following matters. We confirm that:

i. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

ii. The Bank has kept proper book of accounts, so far as appears from examination of those books and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches not visited by us.

iii. The bank's statements of financial position and comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of accounts and returns.

iv. No penalty was paid in contravention of relevant circular issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria and the requirements of the Nigeria Stock Exchange is as disclosed in Note 28 to the financial statements

The information required by Central Bank of Nigeria Circular BSD/1/2004 on insider related credits is disclosed in note to the financial statements

Sola Oyetayo, FCA
FRC/2013//PRO/ICAN/004/00000000642
For: Sola Oyetayo & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)

28th October, 2024

Lagos, Nigeria

ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000
Interest income	2	1,156,139	1,271,828
Interest expense	3	(1,010,428)	(437,029)
Net interest Income		**145,711**	**834,799**
Net fee and commission income	4	38,437	21,613
Other income	5	215,884	796,849
Operating Income		400,032	1,653,261
Movement in credit loss allowances	6	(131,625)	(74,190)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	(32,099)	(30,155)
Personnel expenses	7	(932,722)	(937,707)
Gain on disposal of non-current asset held for sale	8	2,152,090	797,937
Other operating expenses	9	(1,343,157)	(1,304,692)
		(287,513)	(1,548,807)
Profit before taxation		**112,519**	**104,454**
Taxation	10	(23,387)	(19,389)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**89,132**	**85,065**

The notes to the financial statements on pages 33 to 56 form an integral part of the financial statements.

ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2023

	Note(s)	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	250,551	811,204
Loans and advances	12	9,190,676	16,826,402
Other asset	14	8,375,881	3,807,491
Property, plant and equipment	15	2,046,583	2,075,494
Intangible assets	16	2,715	2,715
		19,866,406	23,523,306
Non-current assets held for sale	17	8,531,870	11,248,165
Total Assets		**28,398,276**	**34,771,471**
Equity and Liabilities			
Liabilities			
Balance with Banks	18	13,170	13,170
Customers deposits	19	25,537,472	26,488,584
Borrowings	20	16,845,312	16,097,895
Current tax payable	21	34,375	190,087
Other liabilities	22	37,029,511	30,582,816
Bank overdraft	11	-	1,610
Total Liabilities		**79,459,840**	**73,374,162**
Equity			
Share capital	23	7,370,867	7,370,867
Reserves		35,140,446	27,871,351
Accumulated loss		(93,572,877)	(73,844,909)
		(51,061,564)	**(38,602,691)**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**28,398,276**	**34,771,471**

The financial statements and the notes on pages 20 to 59, were approved by the board of directors on the 23rd October 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

Risikatu Ladi Ahmed
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/425244

Akachukwu Okechukwu
Company Secretary
FRC/2022/PRO/NBA/312604

Additionally certified by:

Olugbenga Olaleru
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2019/CAN/00000019592

The notes to the financial statements on pages 33 to 56 form an integral part of the financial statements.

ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital N. '000	Regulatory Risk Reserve N. '000	Statutory reserve N. '000	Total reserves N. '000	Accumulated loss N. '000	Total equity N. '000
Balance at January 1, 2022	**7,370,867**	**14,177,418**	**460,177**	**14,637,595**	**(60,988,399)**	**(38,979,937)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**85,065**	**85,065**
Transfer between reserves	-	13,220,996	12,760	13,233,756	(13,233,756)	-
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	292,181	292,181
Balance at January 1, 2023	**7,370,867**	**27,398,414**	**472,937**	**27,871,351**	**(73,844,909)**	**(38,602,691)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**89,132**	**89,132**
Transfer between reserves	-	7,257,712	11,383	7,269,095	(7,269,095)	-
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	(12,548,005)	(12,548,005)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**7,370,867**	**34,656,126**	**484,320**	**35,140,446**	**(93,572,877)**	**(51,061,564)**

The notes to the financial statements on pages 33 to 56 form an integral part of the financial statements.

ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit / (Loss) before taxation		112,519	104,454
Adjustments for:			
Impairment (losses) / reversals		131,625	74,190
Depreciation and amortisation		32,099	30,155
Loss on sale of property and equipment		-	29,853
Gain on disposal of Investment property		(2,152,090)	(797,937)
Interest income		(1,156,139)	(1,271,828)
Interest expenses		1,010,428	437,029
Prior year adjustments		(12,548,005)	292,181
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
Net decrease in loan and advances		6,345,703	1,548,180
Other asset		(4,568,390)	(1,975,282)
Net decrease in customer deposit		(956,064)	(1,343,844)
Other liabilities		6,446,695	200,216
Cash used in operations		**(7,301,619)**	**(2,672,633)**
Interest received	24	2,718,704	1,289,448
interest paid	25	(1,010,034)	(573,464)
Net cash from operating activities		**(5,592,949)**	**(1,956,649)**

Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	15	(3,191)	(417,503)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	15	-	5,231
Purchase of investment property		(908,243)	(2,303,753)
Sale of investment property		5,776,628	797,937
Purchase of other intangible assets	16	-	(2,715)
(Purchase of) / Proceed from HTM Financial Assets		(205)	1,208,599
Net cash from investing activities		**4,864,989**	**(712,204)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Repayment of) / Cash inflow from borrowings		168,917	790,807
Net cash from financing activities		**168,917**	**790,807**
Total cash movement for the year		**(559,043)**	**(1,878,046)**
Cash at the beginning of the year		809,594	2,687,640
Total cash at end of the year	11	**250,551**	**809,594**

The notes to the financial statements on pages 33 to 56 form an integral part of the financial statements.

ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements

Corporate information

ASO Savings & Loan Plc (“the Mortgage Bank”) is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in Nigeria.

The address of the mortgage bank’s registered office is Plot 266, FMBN Building, Cadastral Zone AO, Central Business District, Abuja. The Mortgage Bank was licensed to operate as a Mortgage institution in December 1996 and commenced operations in January 2007. It was converted to a Public Limited Bank on 22 September 2005 and its shares were listed in the Nigerian Stock Exchange on 25 April 2008.

The mortgage bank is principally engaged in mortgage banking. The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors. .

1. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the mortgage bank have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these financial statements, the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act 2020, Regulatory and Supervisory Guidelines for Primary Mortgage Institutions in Nigeria, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023 and relevant Central Bank of Nigeria circulars.

The financial position have been prepared based on the order of liquidity.

a) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the Mortgage Bank’s functional currency. Except where indicated, financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand. (N' 000)

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for Non-current assets held for sale which is measured at the lower of cost and fair value less cost to sell.

c) Use of estimates and judgements

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

d) Fair value measurements

Financial assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed are listed below:

- Loans and advances
- Borrowings

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Bank.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable input.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Bank has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. The fair values determined closely approximate the carrying value.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Nairas, which is the Bank's functional currency.

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

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The critical judgements made by management in applying accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, are outlined as follows:

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the Bank holds for its own use which are expected to be used for more than one year.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

i) Recognition and measurement

The items of Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Initial measurement at cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the capitalisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets and adjustments in respect of hedge accounting, where appropriate. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the entity depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives

ii) Subsequent costs

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Bank and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the Bank. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Buildings	Straight line	20years
Plant and machinery	Straight line	5 years
Furniture and office equipment	Straight line	5 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	4 years
Computer equipment	Straight line	3 years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

iv) Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is not depreciated. Upon completion it is transferred to the relevant asset category

v) De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

1.4 Intangible assets

Software

Software that is not integral to the related hardware acquired by the Bank is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses:

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised expenses as they are incurred. :

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed every period-end.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result, the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer software	Straight line	3 years

1.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the Bank are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the Bank, as applicable, are as follows:

Loans and advances at amortised cost

Classification

They have been classified in this manner because the contractual terms of these loans give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the Bank's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on these loans.

Recognition and measurement

Loans and advances are recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the loan. The loans are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the loan initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Impairment

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a loan has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the loan as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring as at the date of initial recognition.

The Bank considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the counterparties operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the credit risk on a loan is always presumed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if the contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Bank has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

By contrast, if a loan is assessed to have a low credit risk at the reporting date, then it is assumed that the credit risk on the loan has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Bank regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default

For purposes of internal credit risk management purposes, the Bank considers that a default event has occurred if there is either a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty, or if internal or external information indicates that the counterparty is unlikely to pay its creditors in full (without taking collateral into account).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Bank considers that default has occurred when a loan instalment is more than 90 days past due unless there is reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Write off policy

The Bank writes off a loan when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Loans written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Bank recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default, taking the time value of money into consideration.

The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. The exposure at default is the gross carrying amount of the loan at the reporting date.

Lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis in cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk are not yet available at the individual instrument level. Loans are then grouped in such a manner that they share similar credit risk characteristics, such as nature of the loan, external credit ratings (if available), industry of counterparty etc.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

If the Bank has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Bank measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, and visa versa.

An impairment gain or loss is recognised for all loans in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account. The impairment loss is included in other operating expenses in profit or loss as a movement in credit loss allowance (note 6).

Derecognition

Any gains or losses arising on the derecognition of a loan receivable is included in profit or loss in derecognition gains (losses) on financial assets at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value.

Derecognition

Financial assets

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

Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Reclassification

Financial assets

The Bank only reclassifies affected financial assets if there is a change in the business model for managing financial assets. If a reclassification is necessary, it is applied prospectively from the reclassification date. Any previously stated gains, losses or interest are not restated.

The reclassification date is the beginning of the first reporting period following the change in business model which necessitates a reclassification.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

1.6 Tax

Income tax payable is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax law in the respective jurisdiction and it consists of Company Income Tax, Education tax, NITDEF tax and Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy. Company Income tax is assessed at a statutory rate of 30% of taxable profit. Education tax is computed as 2.5% of assessable profit, NITDEF tax is a 1% levy on Profit before tax of the Bank, and Nigeria Police Trust Fund Levy is 0.005% of Net profit.

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

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

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

1.7 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for distribution to owners when the entity is committed to distribute the asset or disposal group to the owners. This condition is regarded as met only when the distribution is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate distribution in its present condition, provided the distribution is expected to be completed within one year from the classification date.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale (distribution to owners) are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell (distribute).

A non-current asset is not depreciated (or amortised) while it is classified as held for sale (held for distribution to owners), or while it is part of a disposal group classified as such.

Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale (distribution to owners) are recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Impairment of assets

The Bank assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the Bank also:

- tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period.
- tests goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.9 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability in the Bank in which they are declared.

1.10 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

Defined contribution plans

The Bank operates a defined contribution plan.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Bank pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Bank has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. For defined contribution plans, the Bank makes contributions on behalf of qualifying employees to a mandatory scheme under the provisions of the Pension Reform Act.

The Bank has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available. For entities operating in Nigeria, the contribution by employees and the employing entities are 8% and 10% respectively of the employees' basic salary, housing and transport allowances. Entities operating outside Nigeria contribute in line with the relevant pension laws in their jurisdictions.

1.11 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty

The following are specific accounting policy on revenue recognition for the Bank.

Interest income

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, are recognised within 'interest income 'and 'interest expense' in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is calculated on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently.

Fees and commission

Fees and commission income (such as processing and management fees charged for assessing the financial position of the borrower, evaluating and reviewing guarantee, collateral and other security, negotiation of instruments' terms, preparing and processing documentation and finalising the transaction) and fees and commission 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 of financial assets or liabilities.. Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, placement fees, sales commission and syndication fees, are recognised 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 recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

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

	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000
2. Interest income		
Interest on loans and advances	1,155,132	1,097,994
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	1,007	20,384
Income from real estate	-	153,450
	1,156,139	**1,271,828**
3. Interest expense		
Interest on deposit from customers	275,164	(343,509)
Interest on borrowings	735,264	780,538
	1,010,428	**437,029**
Interest on deposit from customers		
Interest expense - Corporate	228,024	(416,468)
Interest expense - Individual	47,140	72,959
	275,164	**(343,509)**
Interest on borrowings		
Interest to CBN- Financial accomodation	724,864	768,863
Interest to National Housing Fund	10,400	11,675
	735,264	**780,538**
4. Net fee and commission income		
Commission on turnover	1,035	2,783
Administrative and processing fees	866	5,531
Other fees and commissions	36,536	13,299
	38,437	**21,613**

	Note	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000
5. Other income			
Gains (losses) on disposals, scrappings and settlements			
(Loss)/Gain on disposal of PPE		-	5,231
Other asset		15,745	491,618
Recoveries		200,139	300,000
		215,884	**796,849**
6. Operating profit			
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others:			
Depreciation and amortisation			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		32,099	30,155
Movement in credit loss allowances/(reversals)			
Trade and other receivables- write off		402,168	(265,792)
Loans and advances at amortised cost	12	(270,543)	339,982
		131,625	**74,190**
7. Personnel expenses			
Employee costs			
Salaries, wages and other benefits		911,606	914,411
Retirement benefit plans		21,116	23,296
		932,722	**937,707**
Average number of persons employed during the year			
Administration		398	398

	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000
The table shows the number of employees (excluding directors) whose earnings during the year fell within the ranges shown below:		
N.0 - N.150,000	165	165
N.150,001 - N.235,000	83	83
N.235,001 - N.325,000	61	61
N.325,001 - N.455,000	68	68
N.455,001 - N.580,000	9	9
N.580,001 and above	5	5
N.3,500,001 - N.4,500,000	2	2
Above N.4,500,000	5	5
	398	**398**

8. Gain on disposal of non-current asset held for sale

Gain on sale of investment	2,152,090	797,937

9. Operating expenses

Auditors' remuneration - external auditors	15,000	10,000
Bank charges	13,026	6,196
Consulting and professional fees	292,021	250,847
Debt recovery expense	22,215	25,355
Director's remuneration	10,127	10,642
Electricity & water	29,275	32,038
Entertainment	12,813	58,406
Fraud & Forgeries	-	1,350
Insurance	150,854	178,772
IT expenses	65,782	68,665
Licencing	2,941	5,165
Magazines, books and periodicals	191	269
Marketing & advertising	253,718	205,206

	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000
Other expenses	-	5,500
Petrol and oil	90,463	59,951
Postage	926	840
Printing and stationery	4,975	2,980
Rent and rates	159,525	144,464
Repairs and maintenance	60,822	70,557
Security	72,649	68,940
Staff welfare	7,401	21,918
Subscriptions	7,269	7,112
Telephone and fax	7,460	7,073
Training	15,294	4,343
Industrial training fund	-	9,525
Travel - local	48,410	48,578
	1,343,157	**1,304,692**

10. Taxation

Major components of the tax expense

Current		
Local income tax - current period	23,387	19,389

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	551	18,938
Balances with local banks	-	540,314
Short-term deposits	250,000	250,342
	250,551	**809,594**

	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000
11. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)		
Current assets	250,551	811,204
Current liabilities	-	(1,610)
	250,551	**809,594**

12. Loans and advances

Loans and advances are presented at amortised cost, which is net of loss allowance, as follows:

	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000
Loan to corporate & other entities	15,291,451	21,434,021
Loan to individuals	1,384,183	1,585,316
Interest receivable	6,726,714	6,171,775
Interest in suspense	(7,602,779)	(5,485,275)
	15,799,569	23,705,837
Specific impairment	(6,604,238)	(6,871,369)
Collective impairment	(4,655)	(8,066)
	9,190,676	**16,826,402**

Classification of loans and advances by maturity profile

	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000
Within 12 months	1,390,682	13,457,850
Above 12 months	14,408,887	10,247,987
	15,799,569	**23,705,837**

Classification of loans and advances by category

	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000
Mortgage loans	1,692,803	12,431,142
Commercial real estate financing	3,748,768	6,759,889
Others	10,357,998	4,514,806
	15,799,569	**23,705,837**

	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000
Classification of loans and advances by Performance		
Performing loan	247,458	229,096
Non-performing loan	15,552,111	23,476,741
	15,799,569	**23,705,837**
Classification of Loans and Advances by Sector		
~~Real estate construction~~	~~5,441,571~~	~~12,667,462~~ 47
Education	13,019	25,949
Healthcare	10,722	8,925
Others	10,334,257	11,003,501
	15,799,569	**23,705,837**
Classification of Loans and Advances by product line		
Commercial Mortgage Equity Line of Credit	8,368,520	8,862,261
Commercial Mortgage	416,435	1,398,216
Commercial Real Estate	3,748,767	6,759,889
Consumer loans	10,363	37,326
Harps Mortgage	-	341
Margin Loan	8,101	10,222
NHF Loans	395,981	808,133
Residential Line of Credit	1,911,235	3,329,815
Rental Advance	952	3,725
Retail Mortgage	586,802	2,355,323
Staff Loan	352,413	140,586
	15,799,569	**23,705,837**

	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000

Movement in impairment allowances

2023	**2023**	**2022**	**Charge/(credit)**
Stage 1	3,925	8,066	(4,141)
Stage 2	730	1,154	(424)
Stage 3	6,604,238	6,870,216	(265,978)
	6,608,893	**6,879,436**	**(270,543)**

2022	**2022**	**2021**	**Charge/(credit)**
Stage 1	8,066	7,879	187
Stage 2	1,154	4,061	(2,907)
Stage 3	6,870,216	6,527,514	342,702
	6,879,436	**6,539,454**	**339,982**

13. Statement of prudential adjustment

When CBN Prudential Provisions is greater than IFRS provisions; the excess provision should be transferred from the general reserve account to a "regulatory risk reserve". Where CBN Prudential Provisions is less than IFRS provisions, the excess provision should be transferred to the general reserve account from the non-distributable regulatory reserve to the extent of regulatory reserve previously recognized

As of December 31, 2023, the mandatory regulatory reserves decreased from N39.66 billion in 2022 to N46.92 billion in 2023. Consequently, an amount of N7.26 billion was transferred to the regulatory reserve from the general reserve.

Figures in Naira		
Impairment Allowance as per IFRS 9 - Stage 2&3	(6,604,238)	(6,871,370)
Impairment Allowance as per IFRS 9 - Stage 1	(4,655)	(8,066)
	(6,608,893)	(6,879,436)
Loan Loss Provision as per CBN Guideline – Specific	53,526,180	45,742,180
Loan Loss Provision as per CBN Guideline – Collective	2,412	797,243
Required regulatory risk reserve at 31 December	**46,919,699**	**39,659,987**

Movement in regulatory risk reserve	**2023**	**2022**
At January 1	39,659,987	26,438,992
Transfer (to)/from Unappropriated Profit	7,259,712	13,220,995
At 31 December	**46,919,699**	**39,659,987**

14. Other asset

Restricted balances with FMBN	1,119	1,119
Account receivables	(88,750)	(71,938)
Prepayments	286	26,088
Estate development progress cost	9,254,106	5,631,801
Other receivables	(790,880)	(1,779,579)
Other non performing assets	12,261,573	12,261,573
	20,637,454	16,069,064
Specific impairment on other assets	(12,261,573)	(12,261,573)
	8,375,881	**3,807,491**

15. Property, plant and equipment

	2023			2022		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Buildings	2,205,685	(202,661)	2,003,024	2,205,685	(194,128)	2,011,557
Plant and machinery	85,511	(76,608)	8,903	85,511	(73,023)	12,488
Furniture and fixtures	553,444	(536,791)	16,653	550,253	(532,135)	18,118
Motor vehicles	318,375	(318,037)	338	321,998	(321,659)	339
IT equipment	718,120	(700,455)	17,665	719,992	(687,000)	32,992
Total	**3,881,135**	**(1,834,552)**	**2,046,583**	**3,883,439**	**(1,807,945)**	**2,075,494**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Bank

	Land & Building	Plant and machinery	Furniture & Office equipment	Motor vehicles	IT equipment	Total
Cost						
At January 1, 2022	1,825,685	81,507	534,752	351,851	716,011	3,509,806
Additions	380,000	12,044	17,264	-	8,195	417,503
Disposals	-	(8,040)	(1,763)	(29,853)	(4,214)	(43,870)
At December 31, 2022	**2,205,685**	**85,511**	**550,253**	**321,998**	**719,992**	**3,883,439**
Additions	-	-	3,191	-	-	3,191
Disposals	-	-	-	(3,623)	(1,872)	(5,495)
At December 31, 2023	**2,205,685**	**85,511**	**553,444**	**318,375**	**718,120**	**3,881,135**
Depreciation						
At January 1, 2022	185,224	79,512	530,583	351,512	674,829	1,821,660
Disposals	-	(8,040)	(1,763)	(29,853)	(4,214)	(43,870)
Depreciation	8,904	1,551	3,315	-	16,385	30,155
At December 31, 2022	**194,128**	**73,023**	**532,135**	**321,659**	**687,000**	**1,807,945**
Disposals	-	-	-	(3,622)	(1,872)	(5,494)
Depreciation	8,533	3,585	4,655	-	15,326	32,099
At December 31, 2023	**202,661**	**76,608**	**536,790**	**318,036**	**702,326**	**1,834,552**

16. Intangible assets

	2023			2022		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Computer software	493,619	(490,904)	2,715	493,619	(490,904)	2,715

17. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
Collaterised assets (properties)	8,531,870	11,248,165

Balance, beginning of year	11,248,165	9,115,588
Additions	908,243	2,132,577
Disposals	(3,624,538)	-
Balance, end of the year	**8,531,870**	**11,248,165**

18. Balance with Banks

Current account with banks	13,170	13,170

19. Customers deposits

Individual customers		
Term deposits	4,121,725	4,920,801
Demand deposits	18,695,043	18,687,611
Savings	809,956	851,296
Corporate customers		
Term deposits	693,923	745,120
Current deposits	1,159,178	1,231,061
	25,479,825	26,435,889
Interest payable	57,647	52,695
	25,537,472	**26,488,584**

20. Borrowings

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
Held at amortised cost		
Financial accomodation from CBN	15,209,047	14,479,734
Interest payable to CBN	31,470	35,919
Loan from National Housing Fund	1,875,986	1,853,324
Interest payable to NHF	228,952	229,061
Loan from other banks	(500,143)	(500,143)
	16,845,312	**16,097,895**

21. Current tax

Opening balance	190,087	166,710
Provision for the year	23,387	19,389
(Over)/Under provision	(179,099)	3,988
	34,375	190,087
	34,375	**190,087**

22. Other liabilities

Financial instruments:		
Trade payables	16,646,754	17,045,983
Sale of Federal Government Houses	6,175,301	5,712,149
Deposit for shares	4,914,789	4,914,789
Accruals	1,587,951	1,700,868
Liability for defined contribution scheme	37,406	26,064
Liability for defined benefits plans	140,314	140,314
Sundry liabilities	7,251,868	767,521
Non-financial instruments:		
Deposit for properties by off-takers	275,128	275,128
	37,029,511	**30,582,816**

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000

Financial instrument and non-financial instrument components of trade and other payables

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
At amortised cost	36,754,383	29,816,783
Non-financial instruments	275,128	275,128
	37,029,511	**30,091,911**

23. Share capital

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
Issued		
Ordinary shares (14,741,733,802units @ 50k per share)	7,370,867	7,370,867

24. Interest received

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
Interest receivable brought forward	6,171,775	5,403,433
Interest in suspense brought forward	(5,485,275)	(4,699,313)
Interest income for the year	1,156,139	1,271,828
Interest receivable carried forward	(6,726,714)	(6,171,775)
Interest in suspense carried forward	7,602,779	5,485,275
	2,718,704	**1,289,448**

25. Interest paid

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
Interest payable brought forward	(317,675)	(454,110)
Interest expense for the year	(1,010,428)	(437,029)
Interest payable brought forward	318,069	317,675
	(1,010,034)	**(573,464)**

26. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The Director believe that the Bank has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Director have satisfied themselves that the Bank is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The Director are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the Bank. The Director are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the Bank.

We draw attention to the fact that at December 31, 2023, the Bank had accumulated losses of N. 93.57 billion and that the Bank's total liabilities exceed its assets by N. 51.06 billion.

The ability of the Bank to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the Director continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the Bank and that the subordination agreement referred to in note of these financial statements will remain in force for so long as it takes to restore the solvency of the Bank.

27. Financial instruments and risk management

Financial risk management

Overview

The Bank is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk (interest rate risk).

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The board has established the risk committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Bank's risk management policies. The committee reports quarterly to the board of directors on its 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 and the Bank's activities.

The Bank audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee and the risk committee.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Bank is exposed to credit risk on loans and advances, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net decrease in loan and advances, contract receivables, lease receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loan commitments and financial guarantees.

Credit risk for exposures other than those arising on cash and cash equivalents, are managed by making use of credit approvals, limits and monitoring. The Bank only deals with reputable counterparties with consistent payment histories. Sufficient collateral or guarantees are also obtained when necessary. Each counterparty is analysed individually for creditworthiness before terms and conditions are offered. The analysis involves making use of information submitted by the counterparties as well as external bureau data (where available). Counterparty credit limits are in place and are reviewed and approved by credit management committees. The exposure to credit risk and the creditworthiness of counterparties is continuously monitored.

Credit risk exposure arising on cash and cash equivalents is managed by the group through dealing with well-established financial institutions with high credit ratings.

Credit loss allowances for expected credit losses are recognised for all debt instruments, but excluding those measured at fair value through profit or loss. Credit loss allowances are also recognised for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

In order to calculate credit loss allowances, management determine whether the loss allowances should be calculated on a 12 month or on a lifetime expected credit loss basis. This determination depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, then the loss allowance is calculated based on lifetime expected credit losses. If not, then the loss allowance is based on 12 month expected credit losses. This determination is made at the end of each financial period. Thus, the basis of the loss allowance for a specific financial asset could change year on year.

Management applies the principle that if a financial asset's credit risk is low at year end, then, by implication, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. In all such cases the loss allowance is based on 12 month expected credit losses. Credit risk is assessed as low if there is a low risk of default (where default is defined as occurring when amounts are 90 days past due). When determining the risk of default, management consider information such as payment history to date, industry in which the customer is employed, period for which the customer has been employed, external credit references etc. In any event, if amounts are 30 days past due, then the credit risk is assumed to have increased significantly since initial recognition. Credit risk is not assessed to be low simply because of the value of collateral associated with a financial instrument. If the instrument would not have a low credit risk in the absence of collateral, then the credit risk is not considered low when taking the collateral into account. Trade receivable and contract assets which do not contain a significant financing component are the exceptions and are discussed below.

Where necessary, the assessment for a significant increase in credit risk is made on a collective basis. Management typically adopt this approach when information relevant to the determination of credit risk is not available on an individual instrument level. Often, the only information available on individual instruments which could indicate an increase in credit risk, is "past due" information. It is typical that more forward-looking information is generally more readily available on a collective basis. Therefore, making the determination on a collective basis, helps to ensure that credit loss allowances are determined on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses before they reach the point of being past due. Forward looking, macro-economic information is applied on a collective basis when it is readily available without undue cost or effort. When loss allowances are determined on a collective basis, management determines the loss allowances by grouping financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics.

For trade receivables and contract assets which do not contain a significant financing component, the loss allowance is determined as the lifetime expected credit losses of the instruments. For all other trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables, IFRS 9 permits the determination of the credit loss allowance by either determining whether there was a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or by always making use of lifetime expected credit losses. Management have chosen as an accounting policy, to make use of lifetime expected credit losses. Management does therefore not make the annual assessment of whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition for trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables.

Liquidity risk

The Bank is exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations as they become due.

The Bank manages its liquidity risk by effectively managing its working capital, capital expenditure and cash flows. The financing requirements are met through a mixture of cash generated from operations and long and short-term borrowings. Committed borrowing facilities are available for meeting liquidity requirements and deposits are held at central banking institutions.

2023

		Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	20	16,845,312
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables		36,754,383
		(53,599,695)

2022

		Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	20	16,097,895
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	22	30,307,687
		(46,405,582)

Interest rate risk

Fluctuations in interest rates impact on the value of investments and financing activities, giving rise to interest rate risk.

The debt of the Bank is comprised of different instruments, which bear interest at fixed interest rates.

28. Contraventions

During the year, the Bank contravened certain provisions of the Revised Guidelines for Primary Mortgage Banks in Nigeria, certain Central Bank of Nigeria circular and the requirements of Nigeria Stock Exchange as follows:

S/No	Ratio	Regulatory Maximum Limit	Regulatory Minimum Limit	Disclosed Penalties for Non-Compliance
1	Regulatory Capital	N/A	N5bn	Revocation of license
2	Liquidity Ratio	N/A	20%	Not expressly stated
3	Cash Reserve Ratio	N/A	2%	Not expressly stated
4	Capital Adequacy Ratio [CAR]	N/A	10%	Not expressly stated
5	Mortgage Assets to Total Assets Ratio	N/A	50%	Not expressly stated
6	Mortgage Assets to Loanable Funds Ratio	N/A	60%	Not expressly stated
7	Mortgage Assets in Residential Mortgages	N/A	75%	Not expressly stated
8	Real Estate Construction Finance to Total Assets	25%	N/A	Not expressly stated
9	Late submission of audited annual accounts			A fine of N300,000 for each month during which default occurs
10	Failure to publish annual accounts			A fine of N500,000 for non-publication and thereafter publish in a newspaper

29. Related parties

Relationships

Members of key management	Risikatu Ladi Ahmed Enesi Makoju Richard Femi Bello

Key management personnel is defined as the Bank's executive and non-executive directors, including their family members and any entity over which they exercise control. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with the Bank.

Compensation to directors and other key management		
Short-term employee benefits	-	161,875
Post-employment benefits - Pension - Defined contribution plan	-	7,729
	-	**169,604**

Other National Disclosure

ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Value Added Statement

	2023 N. '000	2023 %	2022 N. '000	2022 %
Value Added				
Value added by operating activities				
Revenue	1,156,139		1,271,828	
Bought - in materials and services	533,771		(163,246)	
Net fee & commission	38,437		21,613	
Other income	215,884		796,849	
Value Added	**1,944,231**	**100**	**1,927,044**	**100**
Value Distributed				
To Pay Employees				
Salaries, wages, medical and other benefits	932,722		937,707	
	932,722	**48**	**937,707**	**49**
To Pay Providers of Capital				
Finance costs	735,264		780,538	
	735,264	**38**	**780,538**	**41**
To Pay Government				
Taxation	23,387		19,389	
	23,387	**1**	**19,389**	**1**
To be retained in the business for expansion and future wealth creation:				
Value reinvested				
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	163,724		104,345	
	163,724	**8**	**104,345**	**5**
Value retained				
Profit for the year	89,134		85,065	
	89,134	**5**	**85,065**	**4**
Total Value Distributed	**1,944,231**	**100**	**1,927,044**	**100**

ASO Savings & Loans Plc

Five Year Financial Summary

	2023 N. '000	2022 N. '000	2021 N. '000	2020 N. '000	2019 N. '000
Statement of Financial Position					
Assets					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	250,551	809,594	2,687,640	263,880	382,766
Loan and advances	9,190,676	16,826,402	15,635,823	15,181,280	15,901,134
Other assets	8,375,881	3,807,491	5,782,773	6,706,880	7,411,813
Property, plant and equipment	2,046,583	2,075,494	1,688,146	1,689,661	1,291,584
Intangible assets	2,715	2,715	-	-	1
	19,866,406	23,521,696	25,794,382	23,841,701	24,987,298
Non current Assets held for sale	8,531,870	11,248,165	8,944,412	9,115,588	13,794,923
Total assets	**28,398,276**	**34,769,861**	**34,738,794**	**32,957,289**	**38,782,221**
Liabilities					
Balance with Banks	13,170	13,170	13,170	13,241	13,241
Customers' deposits	25,537,472	26,488,584	27,840,623	26,608,414	27,656,282
Borrowings	16,845,312	16,097,895	15,311,641	20,825,034	19,841,858
Current tax	34,375	190,087	170,698	169,623	165,635
Other liabilities	37,029,511	30,582,815	30,382,598	28,536,549	26,436,322
Total liabilities	**79,459,840**	**73,372,551**	**73,718,730**	**76,152,861**	**74,113,338**
Equity					
Share capital	7,370,867	7,370,867	7,370,867	7,370,867	7,370,867
Reserves	35,140,446	27,871,351	14,637,595	15,624,774	15,545,469
Accumulated loss	(93,572,877)	(73,844,908)	(60,988,398)	(66,191,213)	(58,247,453)
Total equity	**(51,061,564)**	**(38,602,690)**	**(38,979,936)**	**(43,195,572)**	**(35,331,117)**
Total equity and liabilities	**28,398,276**	**34,769,861**	**34,738,794**	**32,957,289**	**38,782,221**

ASO SAVINGS AND LOANS PLC
SHARE CAPITAL HISTORY

	Authorized Share Capital		Issued/Paid Up Share Capital		
Date	Increase	Cumulative	Increase	Cumulative	Remarks
09/11/95	-	40,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	Cash
21/08/96	-	40,000,000	4,125,000	20,125,000	Cash
27/10/98	-	40,000,000	10,000,000	30,125,000	Cash
31/03/99	110,000,000	150,000,000	6,139,000	36,264,000	Cash
31/03/00	-	150,000,000	11,092,000	47,356,000	Cash
31/03/01	-	150,000,000	6,958,661	54,314,661	Cash
04/02/02	-	150,000,000	52,924,969	107,239,630	Bonus
31/03/06	350,000,000	500,000,000	-	107,239,630	-
29/06/06	-	500,000,000	-	107,239,630	-
03/08/06	200,000,000	700,000,000	-	107,239,630	-
27/09/06	2,000,000,000	2,700,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,107,239,630	Cash/Private Placement
27/09/06	2,300,000,000	5,000,000,000	2,232,334,708	4,339,574,338	Cash/Private Placement
12/02/08	5,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	-	8,679,148,676	Stock Split to 50k par value
14/12/11	10,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	-	8,679,148,676	-
04/09/13	-	20,000,000,000	6,062,585,126	14,741,733,802	Cash/Rights Issue

As at 31st December, 2023, the Authorized Share Capital of the Company is **N10,000,000,000** comprising of **N20,000,000,000** ordinary shares of **50 Kobo** each while the fully paid-up Share Capital is **N7,370,866,901** made up of **14,741,733,802** ordinary shares of **50 Kobo** each.

PROXY FORM

18^{th} – 27^{th} Annual General Meeting of ASO Savings and Loans Plc to be held virtually on Monday, 30^{th} June, 2025 at 11:00am

Please indicate with X in the appropriate Space how you wish your vote to be cast on the resolutions set out below

I/We……………………………..…….

……………………………………..

………………………………….…

……………………………………..…

Being a member (s) of ASO SAVINGS AND LOANS PLC hereby appoint

………….…………………….

……………………………………

…………………………..……….

or failing him/her, the Chairman of the meeting

as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Monday, 30^{th} June, 2025 and at any adjournment or reschedule thereof

Dated this … …………day

of……….............................2025

……………………………………

Shareholder’s Signature

	RESOLUTIONS	FOR	AGAINST
1	To receive and consider the Audited Financial Statements for the Financial Years ended 31^{st} December 2015 – 31^{st} December 2024		
2	To re-elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation from 2015 - 2024: a. Abdul S. Kofarsauri.		
	b. Henry Semenitari		
	c. Isiyaku Ismaila		
	d. Risikatu Ahmed		
	e. Maureen Tamuno		
3	To ratify the appointment of Director -. Maureen Tamuno		
4	To ratify the appointment of Sola Oyetayo & Co as the External Auditor of the Company, successively for the years ended 31^{st} December 2016 to 31^{st} December, 2024 and to re-appoint Sola Oyetayo & Co as the External Auditor of the Company for the financial year ending 31^{st} December, 2025		
5	To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the External Auditor		
6	To disclose the remuneration of Managers of the Company.		
7	To elect Shareholders Representatives of the Statutory Audit Committee		
8	To consider and if deemed fit, pass the following as an ordinary resolution: To approve the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors.		
9	To consider and if deemed fit, pass the following as ordinary resolutions: a. To authorize the Directors of the Company, pursuant to Article 48 of the Company’s Article of Association, to raise additional capital for the Company whether by way of rights issue, private placement, public offer, book building process or other methods, the issuance of corporate bonds in such size or volume, tranches, series or proportions, at such coupon or interest rates, within such maturity periods, and on such other terms and conditions including the provision of security for repayment as the Directors may deem fit or determine, subject to obtaining the approvals of the relevant regulatory authorities.		
	b. To authorize the Directors to enter into or execute any agreement, deeds, notices and any other documents as well as appoint such professional parties or advisers necessary for and/or incidental to effecting resolution 9(a) above.		
	c. To authorize the Directors to increase the share capital by such size and in such manner as well as make such allotments necessary, consequent and/or incidental to effecting resolution 9(a) above and make any further necessary or incidental modification to the memorandum and articles of association or any other necessary document or platform in this regard.		
10	To consider and if deemed fit, pass the following as special resolutions: a. That the 14,741,733,802 (Fourteen Billion, Seven Hundred and Forty One Million, Seven Hundred and Thirty Three Thousand, Eight Hundred and Two Naira) ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each in the share capital of the Company be consolidated at a ratio of three (3) existing shares into one (1) new share, resulting in 4,913,911,267 (Four Billion, Nine Hundred and Thirteen Million, Nine Hundred and Eleven Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty Seven) ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each with same rights and restrictions as the existing shares prior to the consolidation.		
	b. That the reduced share capital of ₦4,913,911,267 (Four Billion, Nine Hundred and Thirteen Million, Nine Hundred and Eleven Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty-Seven Naira) divided into 9,827,822,535 (Nine Billion, Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven Million, Eight Hundred and Twenty-Two Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty-Five) ordinary shares of 50 kobo each pursuant to the resolution above be credited to the Company’s share reconstruction reserve account.		
	c. That the Board of Directors be and are hereby authorized to take or direct as it may deem fit, all actions and steps that are considered necessary to give effect to the above resolutions 9 & 10 herein, including but not limited to engagement of necessary professional advisers, rounding adjustments to fractional shares, necessary alteration of the Memorandum and Articles of Association as well as all other steps and actions with the relevant regulatory bodies, courts or however required in furtherance of resolutions 9 & 10 herein		

NOTE:

1. This Form has been prepared to enable you to exercise your right to vote at the meeting. The proceedings will be accessible to all members virtually through the Link sent to the Shareholders’ e-mail and made available on our website, www.asoplc.com.
2. Provision has been made on this form for the Chairman of the meeting to act as your proxy, but if you wish you may insert in the blank space on the form (marked) the name of any person whether a member of the Company or not who will attend the meeting and vote on your behalf instead of the Chairman of the meeting.
3. Please sign the proxy form and have it delivered at our registered office at Plot 266 FMBN Building, Central Business District, Abuja or with our Registrars, First Registrars & Investor Services Ltd at Plot 2, Abebe Village road, Iganmu, Lagos not less than 3 working days before the time of holding the Annual General Meeting.
4. If the shareholder is a corporate body, the proxy form should be signed by any duly authorized official and sealed with a common seal. In the case of joint holders, the signature of any one of them suffices but the names of all joint holders must be indicated.

SHAREHOLDERS INFORMATION UPDATE FORM

Please complete this form and send to First Registrars & Investor Services Limited, Plot 2 Abebe Village Road Iqanmu, Lagos No 3 Jos Street. Opposite Sharon Ultimate Hotel, Area 3, Garki, Abuja or **ASO SAVINGS ANO LOANS PLC.** Plot 266. Cadastral Zone AO. Central Business District, Abuja.

Name:

RC number (Corporate Organizations Only):

Number of shares held at 50k each:

Email Address:

Telephone No(s):

Address:

Mailing Address (If different from the above):

Next of kin:

Bankers:

Account Number:

Shareholders signature 1. (Single Shareholder)

2 (Joint Corporate Account)

Note: if the shareholder is a corporate one, kindly impress company's seal or stamp

Affix Current Passport

(To be stamped by Bankers)

Write your name at the back of your passport photograph

FirstRegistrars & INVESTOR SERVICES

E-DIVIDEND ACTIVATION FORM

Only Clearing Banks are acceptable

Instruction

Please complete all section of this form to make it eligible for processing and return to the address below.

This service costs N150.00 per approved mandate per company

The Registrar,
First Registrars & Investor Services Ltd.
2,Abebe Village Road,Iganmu
P. M. B. 12692 Lagos. Nigeria
Tel: 234-1-2799880, 2701078, 2701079.

I\We hereby request that henceforth, all my\our dividend Payment(s) due to me\us from my\our holdings in all the companies ticked at the right hand column be credited directly to my \ our bank detailed below:

Bank Verification Number

Bank Name

Bank Branch

Bank Address

Bank Account Number

Account Opening Date

Account Type (Tick) Current Savings

Shareholder Account Information

Surname First Name Other Names

Address :

City State Country

Previous Address (If any)

CHN (If any)

Mobile Telephone 1 Mobile Telephone 2

Email Address

Signature(s) Company's Seal

Joint\Company's Signatories

First Registrars & Investor Services Limited
...connecting you to your wealth.
website:www.firstregistrarsnigeria.com; E-mail: info@firstregistrarsnigeria.com

TICK	NAMES OF COMPANY	ACCOUNT NUMBER
	ABC TRANSPORT PLC	
	ACAP CANARY GROWTH FUND	
	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK BOND	
	AFRICAN PAINTS PLC	
	ARM DISCOVERY FUND	
	ARM AGGRESSIVE GROWTH FUND	
	ARM ETHICAL FUND	
	ASO-SAVINGS AND LOANS PLC	
	AUSTIN LAZ AND COMPANY PLC	
	BAYELSA STATE GOVERNMENT BOND	
	BANK PHB (KEYSTONE BANK LIMITED)	
	BOC GASES NIGERIA PLC	
	CADBURY NIGERIA PLC	
	CHAMS PLC	
	CORE INVESTMENT SCHEME (COINS)	
	CORE VALUE ACCOUNT (COVA)	
	CR SERVICES (CREDIT BUREAU) PLC	
	CROSS RIVERS STATE GOVT BOND	
	DAAR COMMUNICATIONS PLC	
	DEAP CAPITAL MANAGEMENT & TRUST PLC	
	DELTA STATE GOVT BOND	
	DUFIL PRIMA FOODS BOND	
	DV BALANCED FUND	
	FAMAD NIGERIA PLC	
	FBN FIXED INCOME FUND	
	FBN HERITAGE FUND	
	FBN MONEY MARKET FUND	
	FBN NIGERIA EUROBOND (USD) FUND	
	FBN NIGERIA SMART BETA FUND	
	FIDELITY BANK PLC	
	FIDELITY BANK PLC BOND	
	FORTIS MICROFINANCE BANK PLC	
	FRIESLANDCAMPINA WAMCO NIGERIA PLC	
	ELEME PETROCHEMICALS COMPANY COOPERATIVE INVESTMENT AND CREDIT SOCIETY LTD	
	JULI PHARMACY NIGERIA PLC	
	LAGOS STATE BOND 167.5 BILLION 2ND DEBT ISSUANCE PROGRAMME N80 BILLION 14.5% (SERIES 1 BOND)	
	LAGOS STATE GOVT BOND 167.5 BILLION 2ND DEBT ISSUANCE PROGRAMME N87.5 BILLION 13.5% (SERIES 2 BOND)	
	LAGOS STATE GOVT BOND (3RD) SERIES 2 TRANCHE 1 N46.37 BILLION	
	LAGOS STATE GOVT BOND (3RD) SERIES 2 TRANCHE 2 N38.77 BILLION	
	LAGOS STATE GOVT BOND (3RD) SERIES 2 TRANCHE 3 N6.91 BILLION	
	LAGOS STATE GOVT BOND (3RD) SERIES 2 TRANCHE 4 N5.336 BILLION	
	LEARN AFRICA PLC	
	LOTUS HALAL EQUITY EXCHANGE TRADED FUND	
	MRS OIL NIGERIA PLC	
	NIGERIA POLICE MORTGAGE BANK PLC	
	NIGERIAN BREWERIES PLC	
	OANDO PLC	
	ONDO STATE GOVT BOND	
	OYO STATE GOVT BOND	
	PARTNERSHIP INVESTMENT CO.PLC	
	PRESCO PLC	
	PRESTIGE ASSURANCE PLC	
	PZ-CUSSONS NIGERIA PLC	
	RAK UNITY PETROLEUM PLC	
	REDEEMED GLOBAL MEDIA COMPANY	
	STANBIC IBTC BANK PLC FLOATING RATE& FIXED RATE SUBORDINATED UNSECURED NOTES BOND TRANCHE A & B	
	STANBIC IBTC BOND FUND	
	STANBIC IBTC ETF 30 FUND	
	STANBIC IBTC ETF 40 FUND	
	STANBIC IBTC BALANCED FUND	
	STANBIC IBTC DOLLAR FUND	
	STANBIC IBTC ETHICAL FUND	
	STANBIC IBTC GUARANTEED INVESTMENT FUND	
	STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC	
	STANBIC IBTC IMAN FUND	
	STANBIC IBTC MONEY MARKET FUND	
	STANBIC IBTC NIGERIAN EQUITY FUND	
	STANDARD ALLIANCE INSURANCE PLC	
	UBA FIXED RATE SUBORDINATED UNSECURED NOTES BOND	
	UNION DIAGNOSTIC AND CLINICAL SERVICES PLC	
	UPDC REITS	
	VANTAGE BALANCED FUND (ACCUMULATED)	
	VANTAGE BALANCED FUND (INCOME)	
	VANTAGE GUARANTEED INCOME FUND	
	VALUEALLIANCE FUND	
	VETIVA FUND BOND	
	VETIVA GRIFFIN FUND	
	VETIVA S & P NIGERIAN SOVEREIGN BOND ETF	
	WEST AFRICAN ALUMINIUM PRODUCTS (WAAP)	
	ZAMFARA STATE BOND	