Sterling Bank Plc

Unaudited IFRS Interim Financial Statements for the Period ended 30 June 2014

Directors' Report

For the period ended 30 June 2014

The Directors present their second quarter report on the affairs of Sterling Bank Plc, together with the unaudited financial statements for the period ended 30 June, 2014.

Principal activity and business review

Sterling Bank Plc, (formerly known as NAL Bank Plc) was the pioneer merchant bank in Nigeria, established on 25 November, 1960 as a private liability company and was converted to a public limited company in April, 1992.

Sterling Bank Plc is engaged in commercial banking with emphasis on retail and corporate banking, trade services, investment banking activities and non-interest banking. It also provides wholesale banking services including the granting of loans and advances; letter of credit transactions, equipment leasing, money market operations, electronic banking product and other banking activities.

Legal form

Following the consolidation reforms introduced and driven by the Central Bank of Nigeria in 2004, the Bank emerged from the consolidation of NAL Bank Plc, Indo-Nigerian Bank Limited, Magnum Trust Bank Plc, NBM Bank Limited and Trust Bank of Africa Limited. NAL Bank Plc as the surviving bank adopted a new name for the enlarged entity, 'Sterling Bank Plc'.

The enlarged Bank commenced post merger business operations on January 3, 2006 and the Bank's shares are currently quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE).

In October, 2011, the Bank had a business combination with Equitorial Trust Bank Limited to re-position itself to better compete in the market space. The enlarged entity as at the integration period had an expanded branch network of 186 branches.

In compliance with the new CBN guidelines on the review of the Universal Banking model, the Bank divested from its four subsidiaries and one associate company on 30 December, 2011.

Operating results

Highlights of the Bank's operating results for the period are as follows:

In thousands of Naira	June 2014	June 2013
Gross earnings	48,697,167	41,855,121
Profit before taxation Taxation	6,337,255 (809,731)	6,272,192 (350,151)
Profit after taxation	5,527,524	5,922,041
Transfer to statutory reserve Transfer to general reserve	1,658,257 3,869,267	1,776,612 4,145,429
	5,527,524	5,922,041
Earnings per share (kobo) - Basic	26k	38k
NPL Ratio	1.69%	2.66%

Directors who served during the period

The following Directors served during the period under review:

Name	Designation	Date appointed	Interest represented
		/resigned	
1 Alh.(DR).S.A Adegunwa,(OFR)	Chairman		Ess-ay Investments Limited
	Managing		
2 Mr. Yemi Adeola	Director/CEO		
3 Mr. Lanre Adesanya	Executive Director		
4 Mr. Devendra Nath Puri (Indian)	Executive Director		
		Appointed	
5 Mr. Kayode Lawal	Executive Director	28/04/2014	
		Appointed	
6 Mr. Abubakar Suleiman	Executive Director	28/04/2014	
	Non-Executive	Appointed	
7 Mr. Raghavan Karthikeyan (Indian)	Director	26/02/2014	State Bank of India
	Non-Executive		Eban Odan Industrial & Commercial
8 Mr. Yemi Idowu	Director		Company
			STB Building Society Limited
			Eltees Properties
			Rebounds Integrated Services Limited
			L.A Kings Limited
	Non-Executive		Dantata Investment & Securities
9 Alh Bashir Borodo (OON)	Director		Company Limited
	Non-Executive		
10 Mr. Yinka Adeola	Director		Concept Features Limited
			Alfanoma Nigeria Limited
			Plural Limited
			Reduvita Investment Limited
			Quaker Intergrated Services Limited
	Non-Executive		
11 Ms. Olufunmilola Osunsade	Director		Dr. Mike Adenuga
	Independent		
12 Mr. Rasheed Kolarinwa	Director		
	Independent	Appointed	
13 Ms. Tamarakare Yekwe (MON)	Director	26/02/2014	
	Independent	Appointed	
14 Dr. (Mrs.) Omolara Akanji	Director	26/02/2014	
	Non-Executive	Appointed	
15 Mr. Asue Ighodalo	Director	02/05/2014	

Directors interests in shares

Interest of directors in the issued share capital of the Bank as recorded in the Register of members and/or as notified by them for the purpose of section 275 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria were as follows:

Number of shares

	Number of shares			
Names	June 2014 Direct	June 2014 Indirect	December 2013 Direct	December 2013 Indirect
	-	1,364,179,440	-	1,356,679,440
Alh.(DR).S.A Adegunwa,(OFR)	_		_	
Mr. Raghavan Karthikeyan	-	2,549,505,026	-	2,549,505,026
Alh Bashir Borodo (OON)	61,841	2,631,578	61,841	79,388,653
Mr. Yinka Adeola	17,494,903	966,105,448	17,494,903	920,035,820
Mr. Yemi Idowu	-	1,383,753,953	-	1,575,038,742
Mr. Yemi Adeola	25,535,555	-	25,535,555	-
Mr. Lanre Adesanya	5,110,960	-	5,110,960	-
Mr. Devendra Nath Puri	-	-	-	-
Mr. Abubakar Suleiman	17,857,136	-	16,628,687	-
Mr. Rasheed Kolarinwa	-	-	-	-
Ms. Olufunmilola Osunsade	-	1,620,376,969	-	1,620,376,969
Mr. Kayode Lawal	3,180,642	-	3,180,642	-
Mr. Asue Ighodalo	-	3,437,500	-	-
Dr. (Mrs) Omolara Akanji	-		-	-
Ms. Tamarakare Yekwe (MON)	-		-	-

Analysis of shareholding

The range analysis of the distribution of the shares of the Bank as at 30 June 2014 is as follows:

Range of sha	res	Number	%	Number	%
		of holders		of units	
1 -	1,000	31,758	36.77%	14,420,020	0.07%
1001 -	5,000	26,689	30.90%	60,045,888	0.28%
5,000 -	10,000	9,248	10.71%	62,224,667	0.29%
10,001 -	20,000	7,299	8.45%	98,372,515	0.46%
20,001 -	50,000	5,004	5.79%	154,263,287	0.71%
50,001 -	100,000	2,612	3.02%	178,218,793	0.83%
100,001 -	200,000	1,498	1.73%	210,948,697	0.98%
200,001 -	500,000	1,087	1.26%	345,381,126	1.60%
500,001 -	10,000,000	1046	1.21%	1,747,091,923	8.09%
Above 10,000	0,001	130	0.15%	14,804,270,402	68.56%
oreign share	holding	5	0.01%	3,917,576,275	18.14%
		86,376	100%	21,592,813,593	100.00%

The following shareholders have shareholdings of 5% and above as at 30 June 2014:

	June 2014	December 2013
	% holding	% holding
State Bank of India	11.81	11.81
Dr. Mike Adenuga	7.5	7.5
SNNL/Asset Management Corporation of		
Nigeria - Main	7.52	7.37
Ess-ay Investments Ltd	6.32	6.28
STB Building Society Limited	5.02	5.02

Acquisition of own shares

The Bank did not acquire any of its shares during the period ended 30 June 2014 (31 December 2013: Nil).

Employment and employees

Employment of disabled persons

The Bank has a non-discriminatory policy on recruitment. Applications would always be welcomed from suitably qualified disabled persons and are reviewed strictly on qualification. The Bank's policy is that the highest qualified and most experienced persons are recruited for appropriate job levels irrespective of an applicant's state of origin, ethnicity, religion or physical condition.

Health, safety and welfare of employees

Health and safety regulations are in force within the Bank's premises and employees are aware of existing regulations. The Bank provides subsidies to all levels of employees for medical expenses, transportation, housing, lunch etc.

iii Employee training and Development

The Bank is committed to keeping employees fully informed as much as possible regarding the Bank's performance and progress and seeking their opinion where practicable on matters, which particularly affect them as employees. Training is carried out at various levels through both-in house and external courses. Incentive schemes designed to encourage the

involvement of employees in the Bank's performance are implemented whenever appropriate.

Events after reporting date

There were no events after reporting date which could have had a material effect on the state of affairs of the Bank as at 30 June 2014 or the profit for the period ended on that date which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:

Company Secretary

(FRC/2013/NBA/0000001255) 20 Marina, Lagos, Nigeria.

July 9, 2014

Corporate Governance

In line with corporate governance guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria in April 2006, the Board had constituted the following committees:

Board Composition and Committee

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors (the 'Board') is made up of the Non-executive Chairman, non-executive Directors and Executive Directors who oversee the corporate governance of the Bank. The members are as follows:

1 Alhaji (Dr.) S. A. Adegunwa, OFR	Chairman	Non executive
2 Alhaji Bashir M. Borodo, OON	Member	Non executive
3 Mr. Yinka Adeola	Member	Non executive
4 Mr. Yemi Idowu	Member	Non executive
5 Mr. Rasheed Kolarinwa	Member	Non executive
6 Ms. Olufumilola Osunsade	Member	Non executive
7 Ms. Tamarakare Yekwe MON	Member	Non executive
8 Dr. (Mrs) Omolara Akanji	Member	Non executive
9 Mr. Raghavan Karthikeyan	Member	Non executive
10 Mr. Asue Ighodalo	Member	Non executive
11 Mr. Yemi Adeola	Member	Executive
12 Mr. Lanre Adesanya	Member	Executive
13 Mr. Davendra Nath Puri	Member	Executive
14 Mr. Kayode Lawal	Member	Executive
15 Mr. Abubakar Suleiman	Member	Executive

Board Credit Committee

The Committee acts on behalf of the Board on credit matters and reports to the Board for approval/ratification. The members are as follows:

1 Mr Yemi Idowu	Chairman
2 Alhaji Bashir M. Borodo, OON	Member
3 Mr. Yinka Adeola	Member
4 Mr. Rasheed Kolarinwa	Member
5 Mr. Yemi Adeola	Member
6 Mr. Lanre Adesanya	Member
7 Mr. Davendra Nath Puri	Member
8 Dr. (Mrs) Omolara Akanji	Member
9 Mr. Kayode Lawal	Member

Board Finance and General Purpose Committee

The Committee acts on behalf of the Board on all matters relating to financial management and reports to the Board for approval/ratification. The members are as follows:

1 Mr. Rasheed Kolarinwa	Chairman
2 Alhaji Bashir M. Borodo, OON	Member
3 Mr. Yinka Adeola	Member
4 Ms. Olufumilola Osunsade	Member
5 Mr. Yemi Adeola	Member
6 Mr. Lanre Adesanya	Member
7 Dr. (Mrs) Omolara Akanji	Member
8 Mr. Abubakar Suleiman	Member

Board Establishment Committee

The Committee acts on behalf of the Board on all matters relating to the workforce. The members are as follows:

1 Alhaji Bashir M. Borodo, OON	Chairman
2 Mr. Rasheed Kolarinwa	Member
3 Mr Yemi Idowu	Member
4 Ms. Olufumilola Osunsade	Member
5 Mr. Yemi Adeola	Member
6 Mr. Devenrda Nath Puri	Member
7 Ms. Tamarakare Yekwe MON	Member
8 Mr. Abubakar Suleiman	Member

Board Risk Management Committee

The Committee is responsible for evaluating and handling issues relating to risk management in the Bank. The members are as follows:

1 Ms. Olufumilola Osunsade	Chairman
2 Mr. Yinka Adeola	Member
3 Mr. Rasheed Kolarinwa	Member
4 Mr Yemi Idowu	Member
5 Mr. Yemi Adeola	Member
6 Mr. Lanre Adesanya	Member
7 Mr. Devenrda Nath Puri	Member
8 Dr. (Mrs) Omolara Akanji	Member
9 Mr. Kayode Lawal	Member

Audit Committee

The Committee acts on behalf of the Board on all audit matters. Decisions and actions of the Committee are presented to the Board for approval/ratification. The members are as follows:

1 Mr. Idongesit E. Udoh	Chairman
2 Alhaji Mustapha Jinadu	Member
3 Miss Christie O. Vincent	Member
4 Mr Yemi Idowu	Member
5 Mr. Yinka Adeola	Member
6 Alhaji Bashir M. Borodo, OON	Member

Management Committees

1 Executive Committee (EXCO)

The Committee provides leadership to the management team and ensures the implementation of strategies approved by the Board. It deliberates and takes decisions on the effective and efficient management of the Bank.

2 Assets and Liability Committee (ALCO)

The Committee ensures adequate liquidity and the management of interest rate risk within acceptable parameters. It also reviews the economic outlook and its impact on the Bank strategies.

3 Management Credit Committee (MCC)

The Committee approves new credit products and initiatives, minimum/prime lending rate and reviews the credit policy manual. It approves exposures up to its maximum limit and the risk asset acceptance criteria.

4 Management Performance Review Committee (MPR)

The Committee reviews the Bank's monthly performance on set targets and monitors budget achievement. It also assesses the efficiency of resource deployment in the Bank and re-appraises cost management initiatives.

5 Criticised Assets Committee (CAC)

The Committee reviews the Bank's credit portfolio and collateral documentation. It reviews the non-performing loan stock and recovery strategies for bad loans.

6 Computer Steering Committee (CSC)

The Committee establishes the overall technology priorities by identifying projects that support the Bank's business plan. It provides guidance in effectively utilizing technology resources to meet business and operational needs of the Bank.

7 Management Risk Committee (MRC)

The Committee is responsible for planning, management and control of the Bank's overall risks. It includes setting the Bank's risk philosophy, risk appetite, risk limits and risk policies.

Succession Planning

Sterling Bank Plc has a Succession Planning Policy which was approved by the Board of Directors in 2009. Succession Planning is aligned to the Bank's overall organisational development strategy. In line with this policy, a new Unit was set-up in the Human Resource Management Group to implement, amongst others, a Succession Plan for the Bank.

Successors were nominated based on experience, skills and competencies through an automated process by current role holders in conjunction with the Human Resource Management Group. Development initiatives have also been put in place to accelerate successors' readiness.

Code of Ethics

Sterling Bank has a Code of Ethics that specifies acceptable behavior of its staff. It is a requirement that all staff should sign a confirmation that they have read and understood the document upon employment.

The Bank also has a Sanctions Manual which provides sample offences/violation and prescribes measures to be adopted in various cases. The Head of Human Resource Management is responsible for the implementation and compliance of the "Code of Ethics".

Whistle Blowing Process

The Bank is committed to the highest standards of openness, probity and accountability; hence the need for an effective and efficient whistle blowing process as a key element of good corporate governance and risk management.

Whistle blowing process is a mechanism by which suspected breaches of the Bank's internal policies, processes, procedures and unethical activities by any stakeholder (staff, customers, suppliers and applicants) are reported for necessary actions.

It ensures a high degree of integrity and transparency in order to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in our operations.

The reputation of the Bank is of utmost importance and every staff of the bank has a responsibility to protect the bank from any persons or act that might jeopardize its reputation. Staff are encouraged to speak up when faced with information that would help protect the Bank's reputation.

An essential attribute of the process is the guarantee of confidentiality and protection of the whistle blower's identity and rights. It should be noted that the ultimate aim of this policy is to ensure efficient service to the customer, good corporate image and business continuity in an atmosphere compliant to best industry practice.

The Bank has a Whistle Blowing channel via the Bank's website, dedicated telephone hotlines and email address in compliance with Section 6.1.12 of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Code of Corporate Governance for Banks in Nigeria Post Consolidation.

The Bank's Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for monitoring and reporting on whistle blowing.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 334 and 335 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, and Sections 24 and 28 of the Banks and Other Financial Institution Act, CAP B3 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank, and of the financial performance for the period. The responsibilities include ensuring that:

- (a) appropriate internal controls are established both to safeguard the assets of the Bank and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities;
- (b) the Bank keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position and performance of the Bank and which ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, CAP B3 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, Revised Prudential Guidelines, International Financial Reporting Standards and relevant Circulars issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria;
- (c) the Bank has used appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors accept responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, CAP B3 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, Revised Prudential Guidelines, and relevant Circulars issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements present fairly, in all material respect, the financial position and financial performance of the Bank as of and for the quarter ended 30 June 2014.

The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of the financial statements, as well as adequate systems of financial control.

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

Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the period ended 30 June 2014

In thousands of Naira	Notes	June 2014	June 2013
Interest income	3	37,435,273	31,080,358
Interest expense	4	(16,154,220)	(15,905,618)
Net interest income		21,281,053	15,174,740
Fees and commission income	5	6,706,703	6,697,835
Net fee and commission		6,706,703	6,697,835
Net Trading income	6	3,543,697	2,394,939
Other operating income	7	1,011,494	1,681,989
Operating income		32,542,947	25,949,503
Impairment charges	8	(2,394,345)	(1,149,674)
Net operating income after impairment		30,148,602	24,799,829
Personnel expenses Depreciation and amortisation Other operating expenses	9 19(b)&20 10	(5,640,155) (1,460,720) (16,710,472)	(4,608,035) (1,289,658) (12,629,944)
Total expenses		(23,811,347)	(18,527,637)
Profit before income tax Income tax expense	11/a)	6,337,255 (809,731)	6,272,192 (350,151)
	11(a)		
Profit for the period		5,527,524	5,922,041
Other comprehensive income Fair value gain/(loss) on available for sale			
investments		195,409	(426,221)
Reclassification adjustment for gain/(loss) included in the income statement		45,963	-
Other comprehensive income for the period; net of tax		241,372	(426,221)
Total comprehensive income		5,768,896	5,495,820
Earnings per share - basic (in kobo)	12	26k	38k
Earnings per share - diluted (in kobo)	12	26k	38k

Condensed Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2014

Executive Director, Finance & Strategy

FRC/2013/CIBN/0000001275

In thousands of Naira		Notes	June 2014	December 2013
Assets				
Cash and balances		13	126,754,562	96,900,562
Due from banks		14	68,600,636	85,601,022
Pledged financial assets		15	99,809,124	79,771,732
Loans and advances to Cus	stomers	16	321,806,013	321,743,748
Investment securities:				
- Held for trading		17(a)	5,257,058	2,200,994
- Available-for-sale		17(b)	46,771,372	19,496,194
- Held to maturity		17(c)	28,579,662	76,123,934
Other assets		18	15,106,160	9,317,091
Property, plant and equipm	ent	19	10,771,771	9,069,368
Intangible assets		20	668,681	601,391
Deferred tax assets		21	6,971,145	6,971,145
Total Assets			731,096,184	707,797,181
Liabilities				
		22	_	~
Deposits from Banks		23	556,279,575	570,511,097
Deposits from Customers Current income tax liabilitie	•	11(b)	1,260,244	1,112,289
	3	24	55,709,561	38,794,527
Other borrowed funds Debt securities issue		25	4,561,992	4,563,598
Other liabilities		26	49,456,221	29,357,774
Total Liabilities			667,267,595	644,339,285
F				
Equity		27	10,796,407	10,796,407
Share capital		27	27,871,589	27,871,589
Share premium		27(d)	6,256,816	7,785,753
Retained earnings Equity reserves		27©	18,903,777	17,004,147
Total equity			63,828,590	63,457,896
•				
Total liabilities and equity			731,096,184	707,797,181
Signed on behalf of the Boo	ard of Directors by:			
Signed on behalf of the Boo	um	/ /	/ ~~~	N.
		- (/	Yemi Adeola	
Abubakar Suleiman	01 1	X	CONTRACTOR OF THE SECURITY OF	Chief Executive Officer

11

Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer

FRC/2013/CIBN/00000001257

Condensed Statement of changes in equity

For the period ended 30 June 2014

	Share capital	Share premium	Other regulatory reserves	Fair value reserves	Regulatory risk reserves	Share capital reserve SA	MIEIS reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
In thousands of Naira										
Balance at 1 January 2014	10,796,407	27,871,589	10,845,468	(295,930)	943,684	5,276,423	234,503		7,785,753	63,457,897
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,527,524	5,527,524
Proceeds from issue	-	-								-
Other comprehensive income net of tax		-	-	241,372	-	-	-	-	-	241,372
Realised during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to other reserve	-	-	1,658,257	-	-	-	-	-	(1,658,257)	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,398,203)	(5,398,203)
-	10,796,407	27,871,589	12,503,725	(54,558)	943,684	5,276,423	234,503	-	6,256,816	63,828,590
In thousands of Naira	Share capital	Share premium	Other regulatory reserves	Fair value reserves	Regulatory risk reserves	Share capital reserve SM	MIEIS reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2013	7,851,931	18,689,788	7,877,009	148,935	58,727.00	5,276,423	234,503	486,000	6,019,078	46,642,394
Comprehensive income for the year Other comprehensive income net of tax		-	-	- (444,866)	-	-	-	-	8,274,864 -	8,274,864 (444,866)
Realised during the year	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	- (0.0.47.41.4)	-
Transfer to other reserve	-	-	2,482,459	-	884,957	-	-	-	(3,367,416)	-
Dividends to equity holders Reclassification	-	-	- 486,000	-	-	-	-	- (494,000)	(3,140,773)	(3,140,773)
Additional from right issue	2,944,476	9,181,801	400,000					(486,000)		- 12,126,277
Balance at 31 December 2013	10,796,407	27,871,589	10,845,468	(295,931)	943,684	5,276,423	234,503	•	7,785,753	63,457,896

Condensed Statements of Cash Flow

For the period ended 30 June 2014

In thousands of Naira	Notes	June 2014	June 2013
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		6,337,255	6,272,192
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	19(b)&20	1,460,720	1,289,658
Net impairment on investment securities		-	229,849
Impairment loss on other assets		15,656	13,425
Net impairment on loan		2,378,689	906,400
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		(7,740)	(10,735)
Loss on sale of investment		-	(486)
Dividend received		(36,219)	(31,877)
Foreign exchange gain		(1,370,810)	(738,073)
Net interest income Net gain on investment securities at fair value through		(21,281,053)	(15,174,740)
profit or loss		131,379	(779,964)
Net changes in other comprehensive income		241,372	(673,870)
Not changes in other completionsive income	_	(12,130,750)	(8,698,221)
Changes in			
Change in pledged assets		(20,037,392)	(15,366,756)
Change in loans and advances to customers		426,541	(44,247,335)
Change in due from Central Bank of Nigeria		3,000,000	-
Change in restricted balance with Central bank		(23,723,769)	(6,032,591)
Change in other assets		(5,823,559)	(3,544,201)
Change in deposits from banks		-	9,523,975
Change in deposits from customers		(14,231,522)	88,561,979
Change in other liabilities		19,377,205	3,722,339
	_	(53,143,246)	23,919,189
Interest received		35,967,058	29,352,502
Interest paid		(16,262,815)	(12,511,085)
Dividend received		36,219	31,877
	_	(33,402,783)	40,792,483
Income tax paid		(661,775)	(282,802)
Vat paid		(245,566)	(727,821)
Net cash flows from operating activities	_	<u> </u>	39,781,860
ner cash nows from operating activities	_	(34,310,125)	37,701,000
Investing activities			
Net sale/(purchase) of investment securities		17,403,030	(23,717,994)
Purchase of property and equipment		(3,153,728)	(1,970,699)
Redemption of investments		7,579	-
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment		78,656	78,451
Purchase of intangible assets		(147,602)	(318,123)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	_	14,187,935	(25,928,365)
Financina activities			
Financing activities Proceeds from borrowing		17,182,346	4 200 717
Repayment of long term borrowing		(267,389)	6,382,717
Proceeds of Right issue		(207,507)	_
Dividends paid to equity holders		(5,398,203)	(3,140,773)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	_		
real cash nows norm/(usea in) initalicing activities	_	11,516,754	3,241,944
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash e	quivalents	735,281	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(8,605,436)	17,095,439
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		97,305,134	49,193,566
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2014	28	89,434,979	66,289,004
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Notes to the Financial Statements For the period ended 30 June 2014

1 Corporate information

Sterling Bank Plc ('the Bank') is a public limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Nigeria. The Bank's shares are listed and traded on the floor of the Nigerian Stock Exchange. Its registered office is located at Sterling Towers, 20 Marina, Lagos, Nigeria.

The Bank is engaged in corporate, commercial, retail banking and also licenced to operate in the Non Interest banking window.

2 Accounting policies

2.1 (a) Basis of preparation

The condensed financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2014 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

(b) Seasonality of operations

The impact of seasonality or cyclicality on operation is not regarded as significant to the condensed interim financial statement. The operation of the Bank are expected to be even within the financial year.

(c) Unusual items

There were no unusual transactions or occurrences within the period.

(d) Changes in accounting estimates

There were no changes to the accounting estimates applied by the Bank.

(e) Issuance, repurchase and repayment of debts and equity securities

During the period under review, there were no issuance of debt or equity that resulted in an external inflow into the Bank.

(f) Dividends

The dividend declared on the audited results of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2013 was paid within the period however, the Directors did not recommend the payment of any dividend for the Bank's interim results to 30 June 2014.

(g) Significant events after the end of the reporting period

There were no significant events that occurred after 30 June 2014 that would necessitate a disclosure and/or adjustment to the quarterly returns presented herein.

(h) Litigation settlements

There was no litigation settlement during the period ended 30 June 2014 however, additional provision of N15.1million was made thus bringing the cumulative provision to N278.81million (31 December 2013: N263million).

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies applied by the Bank in these condensed interim financial statements are the same as those applied by the bank in its financial statements as at year ended 31 December 2013. Below are the significant accounting policies.

(a) Interest Income and Expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sales and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate takes into account contractual terms which includes prepayment options, claw-back, contractual fees and points paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the statement of comprehensive income include:

- interest on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest rate basis; and
- interest on available-for-sale investment securities calculated on an effective interest basis.

Interest income and expense on all trading assets and liabilities are considered to be incidental to the Bank's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net trading income.

(b) Fees and commission

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

Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management and other fiduciary activity fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognised as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the drawdown 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.

(c) Net trading income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all

realised and unrealised fair value changes, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

(d) Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Initial recognition

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

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention in acquiring them. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, financial instruments are measured either at fair value or amortised cost, depending on their classification:

(a) Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative assets with fixed determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. A sale or reclassification of a more than insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments would result in the reclassification of all held-to-maturity investments as available-for-sale, and would prevent the Bank from classifying investment securities as held-to-maturity for the current and the following two years. However, sales and reclassifications in any of the following circumstances would not trigger a reclassification:

- sales or reclassifications that are so close to maturity that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset's fair value;
- sales or reclassifications after the Bank has collected substantially all of the asset's original principal; and
- sales or reclassifications attributable to non-recurring isolated events beyond the Bank's control that could not have been reasonably anticipated.

(b) Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss

This category has two sub-categories; financial assets held for trading and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified as trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are also categorised as trading unless they are designated as hedges.

Financial assets may be designated at fair value through profit or loss when:

· the designation eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistency that

would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities on different basis; or

the group of financial assets is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values are re-measured at each reporting date. All gains and losses arising from changes therein are recognised in the profit or loss in 'net trading income' for trading assets and in 'net income from other financial instruments carried at fair value' for financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception.

Interest earned and dividends received while holding trading assets at fair value through profit or loss are included in net trading income. Trading assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

(c) Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative investments that were designated by the Bank as available-for-sale or are not classified as another category of financial assets, or strategic capital investments held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value cannot reliably be measured were carried at cost. All other available-for-sale investments were carried at fair value.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit or loss when the Bank becomes entitled to the dividend. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale debt security investments are recognised in profit or loss.

Other fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income until the investment is sold or impaired, whereupon the cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

A non-derivative financial asset may be reclassified from the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables category if it otherwise would have met the definition of loans and receivables and if the Bank has the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

(d) Loans and advances

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

(iv) Fair value measurement

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 best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration paid or received, unless the fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, without modification or repackaging, or based on discounted cash flow models and option pricing valuation techniques whose variables include only data from observable markets.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations for financial instruments traded in active markets. If the market for a financial asset is not active or the instrument is unlisted, the fair value is determined by using applicable valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analyses, pricing models and valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Where discounted cash flow analyses are used, estimated cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate is a market-related rate at the reporting date from a financial asset with similar terms and conditions. Where pricing models are used, inputs are based on observable market indicators at the balance sheet date and profits or losses are only recognised to the extent that they relate to changes in factors that market participants will consider in setting price.

Available for sale unquoted equity securities are measured at cost because their fair value could not be reliably measured.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group.

(i) Assets carried at amortised cost

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the assets (a 'loss event'), and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The following factors are considered in assessing objective evidence of impairment:

- whether the customer is more than 90 days past due;
- the Bank consents to a restructuring of the obligation, resulting in a diminished financial obligation, demonstrated material forgiveness of debt or postponement of scheduled payments; or
- there is an observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of a group of financial assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with specific individual financial assets.

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised, are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a loan and receivable or a held-to-maturity asset has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred), discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable. For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e. on the basis of the Bank's grading process which considers asset type, industry, geographic location, collateral type, past due status and other relevant factors). These characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

To the extent a loan is irrecoverable, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the allowance for loan impairment in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment, resulting from one or more loss events that occurred after initial recognition but before the reporting date, that have an impact on the future cash flows of the asset. In addition, an available-for-sale equity instrument is generally considered impaired if a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the instrument below its cost has occurred. Where an available-for-sale asset, which has been remeasured to fair value directly through equity, is impaired, the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If any loss on the financial asset was previously recognised directly in equity as a reduction in fair value, the cumulative net loss that had been recognised in equity is transferred to profit or loss and is recognised as part of the impairment loss. The amount of the loss recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any previously recognised impairment loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount relating to an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the income statement, where the instrument is a debt instrument, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. An impairment loss in respect of an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale is not reversed through profit or loss but accounted for directly in equity.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins in hand, unrestricted balances held with central banks, operating accounts with other banks, amount due from other banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

Standards and improvement that are issued but not yet effective up to the period ended 30 June 2014 are disclosed below. The Bank intends to adopt the standards and improvements below , if applicable when if become effective.

IFRS 9: Financial Instrument: Classification and Measurement

IFRS 9 as issued reflects the first phase of the IASB's work on the replacement of IAS 39 and applies to the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities as defined in IAS 39. The standard should have been effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2015, but the IABS at its July 2013 meeting tentatively decided to defer the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 until the issue date of the completed version of IFRS 9 is known. The impact of this IFRS will be in the area of classification and measurement of financial assets, reporting for entities that have designated liabilities using Fair Value Option. The other phase including impairment and hedge accounting are also expected to have significant accounting implications.

Improvement to IFRSs

Amendments resulting from improvements to IFRSs to the following standards did not have a material impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of Sterling Bank Plc during this financial period.

IFRS 10,12,& IAS 27 investment Entities

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

IAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Consequential amendments

IAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

IAS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

IFRS 21 Levies

2.4 Segment Information

Segment information is presented in respect of the Bank's strategic business units which represents the segment reporting format and is based on the Bank's management and reporting structure.

(a) All non-current assets are located in the country of domicile and revenues earned are within same country.

(b) Reportable segment

The Bank has four reportable segments; Retail Banking, Corporate Banking, Treasury and Non Interest Banking which are the Bank's strategic business units. The strategic business units offer different products and services and are managed separately based on the Bank's management and internal reporting structure. For each of the strategic business units, the Executive Management Committee reviews internal management reports on a monthly basis.

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

- Corporate Banking provides banking solutions to corporate and commercial enterprises.
- Retail Banking provides banking solutions to individuals, small businesses and partnerships among others.
- o Treasury conducts the Bank's financial advisory and securities trading activities.
- o Non Interest Banking provides specialised banking services that are sharia compliant.

All transactions between business segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments are reflected in the performance of each business.

The activity of the segments are centrally financed, thus the cash flow for the entity is presented in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Segment Information continued					
In thousands of Naira	Retail Banking	Corporate Bankina	Treasury	Non-Interest Bankina	Total
(i) For the period ended 30 June 2014		24		24	
Interest and similar income	22,807,607	7,954,786	6,651,054		37,413,447
Interest and similar expenses	(12,157,969)	(1,953,953)	(2,031,386)		(16,143,308)
Return on investment				21,826	21,826
Share of income				(10,912)	(10,912)
Net interest income	10,649,638	6,000,833	4,619,668	10,914	21,281,053
Net fees and Commission income	5,776,783	2,078,260	3,406,851	-	11,261,894
Depreciation of property & Equipment	(1,442,158)	(8,865)	(2,328)	(7,369)	(1,460,720)
Impairment	(1,549,496)	(529,704)	(315,145)	-	(2,394,345)
Segment Profit (loss)	1,303,287	3,041,282	2,109,008	(116,322)	6,337,255
For the period ended 30 June 2014 Assets:					
Capital expenditure					-
Property, plant and equipment	3,022,627	63,751	15,482	51,869	3,153,728
Total Assets	435,115,801	137,809,072	156,993,010	1,178,301	731,096,184
Total Liabilities	566,705,554	69,702,811	30,064,608	794,622	667,267,595
In thousands of Naira	Retail Banking	Corporate Banking	Treasury	Non-Interest Banking	Total
(ii) For the period ended 30 June 2013	_	Banking	,	Banking	
(ii) For the period ended 30 June 2013 Interest and similar income	18,824,796	Banking 7,282,359	4,973,203		31,080,358
(ii) For the period ended 30 June 2013 Interest and similar income Interest and similar expenses	18,824,796 (9,129,274)	7,282,359 (4,837,673)	4,973,203 (1,938,671)	Banking	31,080,358 (15,905,618)
(ii) For the period ended 30 June 2013 Interest and similar income	18,824,796	Banking 7,282,359	4,973,203	Banking	31,080,358
(ii) For the period ended 30 June 2013 Interest and similar income Interest and similar expenses	18,824,796 (9,129,274)	7,282,359 (4,837,673)	4,973,203 (1,938,671) 3,034,532 2,467,691	Banking	31,080,358 (15,905,618) 15,174,740 6,697,835
(ii) For the period ended 30 June 2013 Interest and similar income Interest and similar expenses Net interest income Net fees and Commission income Depreciation of property & Equipment	18,824,796 (9,129,274) 9,695,522	7,282,359 (4,837,673) 2,444,686	4,973,203 (1,938,671) 3,034,532	Banking	31,080,358 (15,905,618) 15,174,740
(ii) For the period ended 30 June 2013 Interest and similar income Interest and similar expenses Net interest income Net fees and Commission income	18,824,796 (9,129,274) 9,695,522 2,040,903	7,282,359 (4,837,673) 2,444,686	4,973,203 (1,938,671) 3,034,532 2,467,691	Banking	31,080,358 (15,905,618) 15,174,740 6,697,835
(ii) For the period ended 30 June 2013 Interest and similar income Interest and similar expenses Net interest income Net fees and Commission income Depreciation of property & Equipment Impairment	18,824,796 (9,129,274) 9,695,522 2,040,903 (1,277,216)	7,282,359 (4,837,673) 2,444,686 2,189,241 (10,439)	4,973,203 (1,938,671) 3,034,532 2,467,691 (2,002)	Banking - - -	31,080,358 (15,905,618) 15,174,740 6,697,835 (1,289,657)
(ii) For the period ended 30 June 2013 Interest and similar income Interest and similar expenses Net interest income Net fees and Commission income Depreciation of property & Equipment Impairment Segment Profit (loss) For the year ended 31 December 2013 Assets: Capital expenditure Property, plant and equipment	18,824,796 (9,129,274) 9,695,522 2,040,903 (1,277,216) 1,502,538	7,282,359 (4,837,673) 2,444,686 2,189,241 (10,439) 3,125,482	4,973,203 (1,938,671) 3,034,532 2,467,691 (2,002) 1,644,172	Banking - - -	31,080,358 (15,905,618) 15,174,740 6,697,835 (1,289,657) - - 6,272,192
(ii) For the period ended 30 June 2013 Interest and similar income Interest and similar expenses Net interest income Net fees and Commission income Depreciation of property & Equipment Impairment Segment Profit (loss) For the year ended 31 December 2013 Assets: Capital expenditure	18,824,796 (9,129,274) 9,695,522 2,040,903 (1,277,216) 1,502,538	7,282,359 (4,837,673) 2,444,686 2,189,241 (10,439) 3,125,482	4,973,203 (1,938,671) 3,034,532 2,467,691 (2,002) 1,644,172	Banking - - -	31,080,358 (15,905,618) 15,174,740 6,697,835 (1,289,657) - 6,272,192

June 2014

2,884,562

1,340,873

847,020

799,276

834,972

6,706,703

June 2013

2,342,024

1,827,482 1,387,937

832,976

307,416

6,697,835

3	Interest income		
	In thousands of Naira	June 2014	June 2013
	Cash and cash equivalent	1,659,899	657,050
	Loan and advances to customers	27,571,503	19,920,388
	Investment securities	8,171,048	10,020,363
	Interest on impaired loans	32,823	482,557
		37,435,273	31,080,358
	Interest from investment securities were derived from:		
	Avaliable-for-sale	1,778,725	1,254,953
	Held to maturity	6,392,323	8,765,410
		8,171,048	10,020,363
4	Interest expense		
	In thousands of Naira	June 2014	June 2013
	Deposits from banks	177,709	489,906
	Deposits from customers	14,987,921	14,343,125
	Debt issued and other borrowed funds	988,590	1,072,587
		16,154,220	15,905,618
5	Fees and commission income		

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

6 Net trading income

In thousands of Naira

Facility management fees

Balance Sheet transactions

Other fees and commission

Commissions and similar income

Commission on letter of credit and Off

Commission on turnover

In thousands of Naira	June 2014	June 2013
Foreign exchange trading Bonds	2,093,274 985,982	806,075 1,348,084
Treasury bills	464,441	240,780
	3,543,697	2,394,939

7	Other operating income		
	In thousands of Naira	June 2014	June 2013
	Rental income	223,808	82,354
	Other sundry income	608,375	380,671
	Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	12,817	(68,002)
	Revaluation on trading securties	(131,379)	779,964
	Dividends on available-for-sale equity securities	36,219	31,877
	Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	7,740	10,735
	Profit/loss on sale of investment	-	486
	Cash recoveries on previously written off accounts	253,914	463,904
		1,011,494	1,681,989
8	Net impairment		
	In thousands of Naira	June 2014	June 2013
	Credit losses		
	- Specific impairment allowance	2,310,477	1,184,289
	- Collective impairment	400,000	1,083,720
	Bad debt written off	40,268	258
	Allowances no longer required	(372,056)	(1,361,867)
		2,378,689	906,400
	Other financial asset impairment		
	- Impairment charge on investment securities	-	229,849
	- Impairment on other assets	15,656	13,425
		2,394,345	1,149,674
9	Personnel expenses		
	In thousands of Naira	June 2014	June 2013
	Wages and salaries	5,411,068	4,400,078
	Defined contribution plan	229,087	207,957
		5,640,155	4,608,035
10	Other operating expenses		
	In thousands of Naira	June 2014	June 2013
	Other premises and equipment costs	2,602,025	2,183,594
	Audit fees	99,250	94,643
	Other Professional Fees	265,644	150,668
	AMCON surcharge (see note below)	1,564,574	1,447,777
	Contract Services	984,728	790,614
	Insurance	1,918,077	1,371,169
	General and administrative expenses	9,276,174	6,591,479
		16,710,472	12,629,944

AMCON surcharge

This represents the Bank's contribution to a fund established by Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) for the period ended 30 June 2014. Effective 1 January 2013, the Bank was required to contribute an equivalent of 0.5% of both its total assets and 33.3% of contingents in Bankers Acceptance as at the preceding period end to AMCON's sinking fund in line with existing guidelines.

11 Income tax expense

	In thousands of Naira	June 2014	June 2013
(a)	Income tax	809,731	350,151
	Deferred tax expense:	-	-
	Origination of temporary differences		
	Total income tax expense	809,731	350,151

(b) Current income tax liabilities

The movement on this accunt during the period was as follows:

In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Balance, beginning of the year	1,112,289	803,422
Estimated charge for the period	809,731	942,232
payments/adjustment during the period	(661,775)	(633,365)
	1,260,244	1,112,289

12 Earning per share (basic and diluted)

The calculation of basic earnings per share as at 30 June 2014 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of N5,527,524,000 and number of ordinary shares outstanding of 21,592,814,000 calculated as follows:

In thousands of Unit	June 2014	June 2013
Number of ordinary shares	21,592,814	15,703,863
In thousands of Naira	June 2014	June 2013
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank	5,527,524	5,922,041
Basic earning per share Diluted earning per share	26k 26k	38k 38k

13 Cash and balances with Central Bank

In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Cash and foreign monies Unrestricted balances with Central Bank of	11,058,142	8,189,877
Nigeria	9,776,201	6,514,235
Deposits with the Central bank of Nigeria	105,920,219	82,196,450
	126,754,562	96,900,562

Deposits with the Central Bankof Nigeria represent mandatory reserve deposits and are not available for use in the bank's day-to-day operations.

14	Due from banks

	In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
	Balances held with local banks	1,762,366	2,131,951
	Balances held with banks outside Nigeria	16,124,042	42,455,064
	Due from Central Bank of Nigeria	-	3,000,000
	Money market placements	50,714,228	38,014,007
		68,600,636	85,601,022
15	Pledged Assets		
	In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
	Pledged Treasury bills	22,049,733	15,090,000
	Pledged Bonds	65,825,000	54,100,000
	Other pledged assets	11,934,391	10,581,732
		99,809,124	79,771,732

The Bank pledges assets that are on its statement of financial position in various day-to-day transactions that are conducted under the usual terms and conditions applying to such agreements.

- Pledged for clearing activities, as collection bank for government taxes and Interswitch electronic card transactions
- Pledged as security for long term loan from Citibank International, clearing activities with First Bank Plc and loan facility from Bank of Industry.
- Included in other pledged assets are cash collateral for letters of credit and visa card through Zenith Bank Plc. The deposit are not part of the fund used by the bank for day to day activities.

16 Loan and Advances to Customers

In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Loans to individuals Loans to corporate entities and other organizations	36,657,274 291,581,089	28,335,809 300,329,095
Less:	328,238,363	328,664,904
Specific impairment allowance	(3,503,220)	(4,392,026)
Collective impairment allowance	(2,929,130)	(2,529,130)
	321,806,013	321,743,748
Impairment allowance on loans and advances to customers Specific impairment		
In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Balance, beginning of year Impairment charge for the period Reversal for the period Write-offs/Reclass	4,392,026 2,310,477 (372,056) (2,827,227)	5,834,100 4,343,334 (1,479,271) (4,306,137)
Balance, end of period	3,503,220	4,392,026

Portfolio impairment		
In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Balance, beginning of year Impairment charge for the period	2,529,130 400,000	876,298 -
Reversal for the period	-	1,652,832
Balance, end of period	2,929,130	2,529,130
17 Investment securities:		
In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
(a) Held for Trading (HFT)		
- Bonds	441,150	230,440
- Treasury bills	4,815,908	1,970,554
	5,257,058	2,200,994
(b) Available for Sale (AFS)		
Government bond	4,516,623	3,002,924
Equity securities	2,037,911	1,895,190
Euro bond	7,654,006	1,069,074
Treasury bills	32,910,827	14,067,001
	47,119,367	20,034,189
Impairment on AFS instruments	(347,995)	(537,995)
-	46,771,372	19,496,194

Fair value of unquoted equity securities has not been disclosed, their fair value cannot be measured reliably. These are investments in small and medium scale enterprises with a carrying cost of N2.04billion (2013:N1.89billion). There is no similar investment that the price can be reliably benchmarked because there is no active market. These investments are recouped through redemption rather than disposal.

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Government bonds	23,897,082	40,999,806
Corporate bonds	1,833,913	2,012,675
Treasury bills	2,848,667	33,111,453
	28,579,662	76,123,934
Total Investment securities	80,608,092	97,821,122
Specific allowance for impairment on AFS		
In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Balance, beginning of year	537,995	854,935
Charge for the period	_	468,217
Amounts written off	(190,000)	(785,157)
Balance, end of period	347,995	537,995

18 Other Assets

Other assets comprise:		
In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Accounts receivable	6,517,184	7,400,345
Prepayments and other receivables	9,984,280	5,867,229
Stock of cheque books and admin	256,918	209,282
	19,300,415	13,476,856
Impairment on other assets	(4,194,255)	(4,159,765)
	15,106,160	9,317,091
Movement in impairment on other assets		
In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Balance, beginning of year	4,159,765	1,848,300
impairment on other assets (note 8)	15,656	3,162,590
Reclassification	-	(380,153)
Write-offs	18,834	(470,972)
Balance, end of period	4,194,255	4,159,765

19 Property, plant and equipment

The movement on these accounts during the period was as follows:

	In thousands of Naira	Leasehold Land and Building	Capital work-in- progress	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
(a)	Cost						
	Balance as at 1 January, 2013	6,474,898	373,674	9,406,986	6,618,643	4,197,138	27,071,339
	Additions for the period	145,830	723,689	841,058	1,213,139	1,013,873	3,937,589
	Disposals	(40,097)	-	(66,350)	(32,386)	(735,929)	(874,761)
	Reclassification	134,445	(274,550)	82,205	38,642	19,257	-
	Balance as at 31 December 2013	6,715,077	822,813	10,263,900	7,838,039	4,494,339	30,134,168
	Balance as at 1 January, 2014	6,715,077	822,813	10,263,900	7,838,039	4,494,339	30,134,168
	Additions for the period	137,245	868,974	1,279,456	325,544	542,509	3,153,728
	Disposals	(1,536,330)	-	(3,175,400)	(1,962,608)	(719,232)	(7,393,571)
	Reclassification	305,312	(362,661)	52,052	5,298	-	-
	Balance as at 30 June, 2014	5,621,304	1,329,126	8,420,007	6,206,272	4,317,616	25,894,326
(b)	Depreciation and impairment losses						
	Balance as at 1 January, 2013	3,330,499	-	6,945,368	5,892,304	3,109,853	19,278,023
	Charge for the period	367,023	-	1,058,746	608,253	531,825	2,565,846
	Impairment Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Disposals	(307)	-	(65,492)	(31,831)	(681,438)	(779,069)
	Balance as at 31 December 2013	3,697,214		7,938,622	6,468,725	2,960,240	21,064,800
	Balance as at 1 January, 2014	3,697,214	_	7,938,622	6,468,725	2,960,240	21,064,801
	Charge for the period	190,805	-	487,320	389,221	313,062	1,380,408
	Impairment Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Disposals	(1,485,876)	-	(3,165,292)	(1,962,514)	(708,972)	(7,322,654)
	Balance as at 30 June, 2014	2,402,143	-	5,260,649	4,895,432	2,564,330	15,122,555
	Carrying amounts						
	Balance as at 30 June, 2014	3,219,162	1,329,126	3,159,358	1,310,839	1,753,286	10,771,771
	Balance as at 31 December 2013	3,017,863	822,813	2,325,278	1,369,314	1,534,099	9,069,368
	Balance as at 1 January, 2013	3,144,399	373,674	2,461,618	726,339	1,087,285	7,793,315
				=			

The gross carrying amount of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use is N9.31 billion (2013: N15.78 billion).

20	Intangible asset				
	Purchased Software				
	In thousands of Naira Cost			June 2014	December 2013
	Beginning of year			1,971,653	1,445,084
	Additions			147,602	526,569
	Disposals			(483,295)	
	Balance end of period			1,635,960	1,971,653
	Amortisation and impairment losses				
	Beginning of year			1,370,262	1,241,620
	Amortisation for the period			80,312	128,642
	Impairment losses Disposals			- (483,294)	-
	Balance end of period			967,280	1,370,262
	balance on a or period			707,200	1,070,202
	Carrying amounts			668,681	601,391
21	Deferred tax assets and liabilities				
		Balance at 31 December 2013	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Balance at 30 June 2014
	Property, plant and equipment	3,380,319	_	_	3,380,319
	Tax loss carry forward	7,146,021	-	-	7,146,021
	Allowances for loan losses	800,078		-	800,078
	Unrecognised deferred tax	(4,355,273) 6,971,145			(4,355,273) 6,971,145
22	Deposits from Banks				
22	In thousands of Naira			June 2014	December 2013
				June 2014	December 2013
	Money Market			-	-
					-
23	Deposits from customers				
	In thousands of Naira			June 2014	December 2013
	Current accounts			349,843,228	355,849,731
	Savings accounts			27,207,624	25,405,414
	Term deposits			179,228,723	189,255,952
				556,279,575	570,511,097

24 Other borrowed Funds

In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Foreign Funds		
Due to Citibank (See (i) below)	15,491,977	14,756,696
Due to Standard Chartered Bank (See (ii) below)	4,926,267	4,694,698
Due to Foreign Banks-Deutsche Bank (See (iii) below)	7,951,520	-
Due to Goldman Sachs Int'l (See (iv) below)	8,263,645	-
	36,633,409	19,451,394
Local Funds		
Due to BOI (see (v) below)	6,390,154	6,605,496
Due to CBN-Agric-Fund (See (vi) & (vii) below)	12,277,469	12,329,516
Due to NEXIM (See (viii) below)	408,529	408,121
	19,076,152	19,343,133
	55,709,561	38,794,527

- (i) This represents the Naira equivalent of a USD95,000,000 facility granted to the Bank for general corporate purposes by Citibank International Plc payable in four years commencing October 2008 with interest due quarterly at LIBOR plus 475 basis points. The facility was renegotiated to mature in September 2017 at a fixed rate of 6.2% per annum. The loan is secured with pledged assets as indicated in Note 15.
- (ii) This is a short-term finance facility from Standard Chartered Bank London in a maximum principal amount of up to \$30million. The facility is for Dollar trade financing and funding of the Sub borrowers. The tenure of the facility is twelve months; the rate of interest on the loan is determined by the lender to be the aggregate of the applicable margin (3.35%) and LIBOR. Interest payable on the loan shall be calculated by reference to successive interest periods each of the three months' duration.
- (iii) This represents the Naira equivalent of a USD50million facility granted to the Bank for general lending purposes by Deutsche Bank. The facility has a tenor of one year commencing January 2014 and interest is payable quarterly at a fixed rate of 2.55% per annum. The loan is secured with government securities.
- (iv) This represents Naira equivalent of a USD50million facility from Goldman Sachs with two years tenor commencing April 2014 at the interest rate of 3% per annum.
- (v) This is a facility from Bank of Industry under Central Bank of Nigeria N200billion intervention fund for refinancing and restructuring of the Bank's existing loan portfolio to Nigeria SME/Manufacturing sector and N500billion Power and Aviation intervention fund for financing projects in the Power and Aviation sectors of the economy.

 The facility are administered at an all-in interest rate/charge of 7% per annum payable on quarterly basis. Specifically, the managing agent (BOI) is entitled to a 1% management fee and the Bank a 6% spread. Loans shall have a maximum tenor of 15 years and/or working capital facility of one year with provision for roll over.
- (vi) This represents a facility granted by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in Ref DFD/PMO/GEN/001/273. This was granted in collaboration with the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) represented by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (FMA &WR) by establishing a Commercial Agricultural Credit Scheme (CACS) to promote commercial agricultural enterprise in Nigeria. All facilities approved by the participating banks under the scheme are for a maximum period of seven years while overdraft facilities approved are for a period of one year. The loans are at all-in-interest rate of 9% per annum.

- (vii) Also included therein are facilities granted by the Bank, under The Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL) scheme. This is an initiative of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), the Bankers' Committee (BC) and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (FMA&RD). Facilities are approved by the participating banks at commercial rate, and the Customer enjoys an interest rebate of 35% - 50% on the rate depending on the category of the project. NIRSAL also sells Credit Risk Guarantee, at a cost of 3% of the facility amount, to give coverage of 40%-75% of the facility amount depending on the category of the project.
- (viii) This loan is a Stocking Facility granted by Nigerian Export Import (NEXIM) to the Bank for on-lending to an exporter. The facility is targeted towards encouraging participants in the non-oil export sector. It was granted to the Bank at the rate of 13% and the Bank is statutorily allowed a maximum spread of 3%. The tenor of this facility is 2-years.

25 Debt securities in issue

In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Debt securities carried at amortised cost	4,561,992	4,563,598
	4,561,992	4,563,598

This represents N4.56billion seven year 13% subordinated unsecured non-convertible debenture stock issued by the Bank and approved on 19 December 2011 and 30 December 2011 by the Central Bank of Nigeria and Securities Exchange Commission respectively. The Bank is obliged to pay the Trustee (Skye Bank Plc) interest semi-annually on the non convertible debenture stock due 2018 until all the entire stock have been redeemed.

26 Other liabilities

In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Creditors and accruals	19,024,698	4,781,267
Certified cheques	5,481,186	5,526,064
Defined contribution obligations	79,596	77,636
Customers' deposits for foreign trade	12,779,042	11,221,413
Provisions	1,096,222	1,326,774
Information Technology Levy	93,102	93,102
Deferred income	414,410	-
Other credit balances	10,487,965	6,331,518
	49,456,221	29,357,774

27 Capital and reserves

(a) Share capital

In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Authorised: 24,000,000,000 Ordinary shares of 50k each	12,000,000	12,000,000
Issued and fully-paid: 21.593 billion (2013: 21.593 billion) Ordinary shares of 50k each	10,796,407	10,796,407

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

(b) Share premium

In thousands of Naira June 2014 December 2013

Share premium 27,871,589 27,871,589

Other regulatory reserves

The other regulatory reserves includes movements in the statutory reserves. Nigerian banking regulations require the Bank to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve. As stipulated by \$.16(1) of the Banks and Other Financial Institution Act of Nigeria, an appropriation of 30% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than paid-up share capital and 15% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is greater than the paid up share capital.

(i) Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve includes the net cumulative change in the fair value of available-for-sale investments until the investment is derecognised or impaired.

(ii) Regulatory risk reserve

- (c) The Central Bank of Nigeria stipulates that provisions for loans recognised in the profit or loss account be determined based on the requirements of IFRS. The IFRS provision should be compared with provisions determined under prudential guidelines and the expected impact/changes in retained earnings should be treated as follows:
- (i) Prudential impairment allowance is greater than IFRS impairment allowance: transfer the difference from the retained earnings to a non-distributable regulatory risk reserve.
- (ii) Prudential impairment allowance is less than IFRS impairment allowance: the excess charges resulting should be transferred from the regulatory risk reserve account to the retained earnings to the extent of the non-distributable reserve previously recognised.

(iii) Other reserves

The SMEEIS reserve is maintained to comply with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) requirement that all licensed banks set aside a portion of the profit after tax in a fund to be used to finance equity investment in qualifying small and medium-scale enterprises. Under the terms of the guideline (amended by CBN letter dated 11 July 2006), the contributions will be 10% of profit after tax and shall continue after the first 5 years but banks' contributions shall thereafter reduce to 5% of profit after tax. However, this is no longer mandatory. In prior year, 10% of profit after taxation was transferred to SMEEIS reserves in accordance with Small and Medium Enterprise Equity Investment Scheme as revised in April 2005. The Bank has suspended further appropriation to SMEEIS (now known as Microcredit Fund) reserve account in line with the decision reached at the Banker's Committee meeting and approved by CBN.

(d) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the carried forward recognised income net of expenses plus current period profit attributable to shareholders.

(e) Dividends paid

On 30 April 2014 at the annual general meeting, shareholders of the Bank declared dividend amounting to N5,398,203,398.25 representing 25kobo per ordinary share based on the 2013 audited financial result. This was paid on same day.

28 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents include cash and foreign monies, unrestricted balances with Central Bank of Nigeria, balances held with local Banks, balances held with bank outside Nigeria and money market placements.

In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Cash and foreign monies	11,058,142	8,189,877
Unrestricted balances with Central Bank of Nigeria	9,776,201	6,514,235
Balances held with local banks	1,762,366	2,131,951
Balances held with banks outside Nigeria	16,124,042	42,455,064
Money market placements	50,714,228	38,014,007
	89,434,979	97,305,134

29 Contingent Liabilities and commitments

In the normal course of business, the Bank conducts business involving acceptances, performance bonds and indemnities. The majority of these facilities are offset by corresponding obligations of third parties. Contigent liabilities and commitments comprise performance bonds, acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit.

To meet the financial needs of customers, the Bank enters into various commitments and contigent liabilities. These consist of Financial guarantees and letters of credits. These obligations are not recognised on the statement of financial position because the risk has not crystallised.

Letters of credit and guarantees commit the Bank to make payment on behalf of customers in the event of a specific act, generally reralted to the import or export of goods. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry a similar credit risk to loans.

The following table summarises the nominal principal amount of contigent liabilities and commitments with offfinancial position risk:

In thousands of Naira	June 2014	December 2013
Bonds, guarantees and indemnities	100,616,908	124,900,867
Letters of credit	84,435,253	66,731,854
Others	5,615,257	9,996,500
	190,667,418	201,629,221

30 Movements in level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value

The level of the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments is determined at the beginning of each reporting period. The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing amounts of level 3 financial assets and liabilities which are recorded at fair value:

Financial Assets In thousands of Naira Investment Securities	At 1 January 2014 1,357,195	Total gains/(losses) recored in profit or loss 40,300		Purchases 300,000	Sales -	Settlement (7,579)	At 30 June 2014 1,689,916
Total Level 3 financial Assets	1,357,195	40,300	-	300,000	-	(7,579)	1,689,916
Financial Assets In thousands of Naira	At 1 January 2013	Total gains/(losses) recored in profit or loss	Total gains/(losses) recored in equity	Purchases	Sales	Settlement	At 31 December 2013
	1,101,039	313,976		18,810	(27,594)	(49,036)	1,357,195
Total Level 3 financial Assets	1,101,039	313,976	-	18,810	(27,594)	(49,036)	1,357,195
Loss/ Gain	Other Sundry Income	Net Impairment Charge					
Investment Securities	40,300	190,000	•				