



STANBIC BANK KENYA LIMITED

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2021

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Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
Annual Report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

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Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
Corporate information
For the year ended 31 December 2021

Chairman:	Kitili Mbathi
Chief Executive:	Charles Mudiwa*
Chief Executive of Stanbic Holdings Plc:	Patrick Mweheire**
Non-Executive Directors:	Rose Kimotho (Retired on 20 May 2021) Ruth T. Ngobi Peter N. Gethi Rose B. Osoro Dorcas Kombo Samuel N. Gikandi Peter L. Schlebusch*** (Appointed on 3 August 2021) Wambui K. Mbesa (Appointed on 8 September 2021) Joe Muganda (Appointed on 12 October 2021)
	* Zimbabwean ** Ugandan *** South African
Ag. Company Secretary:	Janet Kabiru P.O. Box 72833 00200 Nairobi
Auditor:	KPMG Kenya 8th Floor, ABC Towers Waiyaki Way P.O. Box 40612 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Registered Office:	Stanbic Bank Centre Chiromo Road, Westlands P.O. Box 72833 00200 Nairobi

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, which disclose the state of affairs of Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited (the “Bank” or the “Company”).

Principal activities

The Bank is a licensed financial institution under the Banking Act (Cap 488) and is a member of the Kenya Bankers Association.

The Bank is engaged in the business of banking and the provision of related banking services.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Bank has exposure to various risks from its operations. These are -:

- a) Credit risk
- b) Liquidity risk
- c) Market risk
- d) Operational risk

These are explained in more detail on Note 4 of the financial statements.

Business review and financial performance

In 2021, Kenya experienced three waves of COVID-19. The first wave (March) saw the government imposing strict restrictions. However less stringent measures were imposed during the second wave (August) after which the government started lifting the public health restrictions which culminated in the removal of the last significant public health restriction, the 10pm to 4am curfew in late October. As at the end of the year, about 15.3% of the adult population had been vaccinated.

GDP growth over the first three quarters of 2021 was on the upside averaging 7.9% year on year. Cumulative growth over the first three quarters of 2021 was 6.5%. This is evidence that the post-pandemic recovery was much stronger than anticipated. The fastest growing sectors were the ones that were most impacted by the pandemic i.e., transport, trade, manufacturing, education and tourism. Agriculture witnessed subdued growth due to adverse base effects and lower than average rainfall.

Inflation averaged 6.2% in 2021 from 5.4% in 2020. The higher inflation was on account of base effects from lapping a low inflationary period in 2020, higher energy prices driven by rising global oil prices, rising food prices due to adverse weather and global supply chain issues which affected local firms.

Despite the challenges presented by COVID-19 to the operating environment, banks continued to demonstrate resilience with increase in profitability, strong liquidity and capital adequacy ratios. Gross non performing loans (NPLs) were on a downward trend with the banking sector NPL ratio having declined to 13.6% in October from 13.9% in August and 14.2% in April. As at Q4 2021, listed banks interest income grew at a higher rate compared to the growth recorded in Q4 2020 while average loan growth was lower than the growth recorded in Q4 2020. Notably, the loan growth outpaced the growth in government securities, an indication that banks increased their lending to the private sector due to decrease in credit risk on the back of economic recovery.

Banks commenced integration of climate-related risks into their strategy, governance, risk management and disclosure frameworks. This follows the issuance of guidance on climate-related risk management in October by the Central Bank of Kenya. The guidance is intended to enhance the consideration of climate-related risks by banks while leveraging on the business opportunities in the transition to a low-carbon, climate resilient economy. Banks also begun raising additional capital with the intention of supporting lending in 2022, and financing emerging opportunities in Kenya and the region.

Business review and financial performance (continued)

The Bank reported strong results in 2021 despite a challenging operating environment. The Bank reported a profit after tax of KES 7Bn. This represents 35% increase from the year ended 31 December 2020. The economic recovery was gradual characterized by interruptions relating to re-introduction of COVID-19 restrictions. The interest rates benchmark rate was maintained at 7% throughout the year. Inflation rate also remained within the government target range of between 2.5% and 7.5% despite increase in fuel prices.

The Bank's performance has been supported by an improved credit risk portfolio and double digit growth in net interest income. Balance sheet efficiency improved, and key performance drivers demonstrated decent growth. Lending book expanded by 17% bolstered by rebound of economic activities. Net interest margins continue to recover albeit a low interest rate environment. Deposits from customers grew by 11% from last year providing the much needed liquidity to cost effectively fund balance sheet growth. The increased book quality has led to a 48% reduction in impairment charges. Total operating expenses grew by a single digit despite efforts to enhance the technology infrastructure, improve client experience and onboard skilled personnel.

Summary results for the year is as follows:

	2021	2020	Change
	Kshs. Billion	Kshs. Billion	%
Total income	24.5	22.8	7.6
Credit impairment charges	2.5	4.9	-48.2
Total operating expenses	12.4	11.6	6.5
Profit for the year	7.1	5.2	35.3
Loans and advances to customers	185.3	158.2	17.2
Non-performing Loans	22.5	25.0	-10.0
Total assets	319.2	318.9	0.1
Deposits from customers	243.0	217.9	11.5
Total shareholders' equity	46.5	41.9	11.0
Cost to income ratio	50.6%	51.2%	(0.5)

Dividends

During the year, interim dividend of Kshs. 4.10 per share amounting to KShs 700,000,000 was paid (2020: nil).

Subject to the approval of the shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting, the Directors recommend payment of a final dividend of KShs. 16.41 (2020: KShs 8.21) per ordinary share equivalent to a total sum of KShs 2,800,000,000 (2020: KShs 1,400,000,000). The total dividend for the year, therefore, will be KShs 20.52 (2020: KShs 8.21) for every one ordinary share amounting to KShs 3,500,000,000 (2020: KShs 1,400,000,000).

The total number of issued shares at year end was 170,577,426 (2020: 170,577,426).

The results for the year are set out fully on pages 9 to 142 in the attached financial statements.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report are set out on page 1.

Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period

There is no material event that has occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date of this report.

Management by third parties

There is no aspect of the business of the Bank that has been managed by a third person or a company in which a director has had an interest during the year.

Auditor

Disclosures to auditor

The Directors confirm that with respect to each director at the time of approval of this report:

- a) there was, as far as each Director is aware, no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- b) each Director had taken all steps that ought to have been taken as a director so as to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Terms of Appointment of Auditor

The term of audit engagement of KPMG Kenya began in the current financial year's audit work following their appointment by the Shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 20th May 2021 as the Bank's auditor in accordance with the provisions of Section 721 of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015.

The Directors monitor the effectiveness, objectivity and independence of the auditor. This responsibility includes the approval of the audit engagement contract and the associated fees on behalf of the shareholders.

Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 2 March 2022.

By Order of the Board,


Janet Kabiru
Ag. Company Secretary
Date: 02 March 2022

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
Statement of Directors' responsibilities
For the year ended 31 December 2021

The Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at the end of the financial year and of their profit or loss for that year. It also requires the directors to ensure that the Company keeps proper accounting records that: (a) show and explain the transactions of the Company; (b) disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Company; and (c) enable the Directors to ensure that every financial statement required to be prepared complies with the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015.

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. They also accept responsibility for:

- i) designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as they determine necessary to enable the presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- ii) selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them consistently; and
- iii) making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Having made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, the Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors acknowledge that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibilities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 02 March 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



Kitili Mbathi
Chairman



Charles Mudiwa
Chief Executive



Dorcas Kombo
Director

Date: 02 March 2022



KPMG Kenya
Certified Public Accountants
8th Floor, ABC Towers
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PO Box 40612 00100 GPO
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT **TO THE MEMBERS OF STANBIC BANK KENYA LIMITED**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited (the "Bank") set out on pages 9 to 142, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015.

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 are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)*, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kenya, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter

The financial statements of the Bank as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 4 March 2021.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprise information included in the *Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021*, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, other than that prescribed by the Kenya Companies Act, 2015, as set out below.

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

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF STANBIC BANK KENYA LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Report on the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs and in the manner required by the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 and for such internal controls as Directors determine are 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.

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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, 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.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF STANBIC BANK KENYA LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Report on the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the business activities within the Bank to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Bank audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 we report to you, based on our audit, that in our opinion, the information given in the report of the Directors on pages 2 to 4 is consistent with the financial statements.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jacob Gathecha, Practicing Certificate No P/1610.

For and on behalf of:

**KPMG Kenya
Certified Public Accountants
PO Box 40612 - 00100
Nairobi**

Date: 02 March 2022.

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

Statement of profit or loss	Notes	Year ended 31 December	
		2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Interest income	7	20,557	20,277
Interest expense	7	(6,233)	(7,542)
Net interest income		14,324	12,735
Fees and commission income	8	4,402	4,214
Fees and commission expense	9	(704)	(570)
Net fees and commission income		3,698	3,644
Trading revenue	10	5,988	6,234
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	11(a)	592	93
Other gains and losses on financial instruments	11(b)	(143)	17
Other operating income	12	23	27
Trading and other income		6,460	6,371
Total income		24,482	22,750
Credit impairment losses	26.3	(2,524)	(4,876)
Net income before operating expenses		21,958	17,874
Employee benefits expense	13	(6,272)	(5,757)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	30 (a)	(498)	(472)
Depreciation on right-of use assets - land	30 (b)	(3)	(3)
Depreciation on right-of use assets	32	(352)	(458)
Amortisation of intangible assets	31	(264)	(277)
Finance costs	15	(7)	(47)
Other operating expenses	14	(4,995)	(4,624)
Total operating expenses		(12,391)	(11,638)
Profit before income tax		9,567	6,236
Income tax expense	16	(2,501)	(1,012)
Profit for the year		7,066	5,224
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted (KShs per share)	17	41.43	30.63

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
 Financial Statements
 For the year ended 31 December 2021

Statement of other comprehensive income	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Profit for the year		7,066	5,224
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss when specific conditions are met:			
- Net gain in debt financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*	22.1	13	1
- Net loss on financial assets reclassified to statement of profit or loss	22.1	(1)	(34)
- Currency translation differences for foreign operations		(324)	(176)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax		(312)	(209)
Total comprehensive income for the year		6,754	5,015

* Income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income is disclosed in note 34

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
Financial Statements
As at 31 December 2021

Statement of financial position		As at 31 December	
		2021	2020
	Note	KShs. million	KShs. million
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	20	15,403	18,077
Financial assets – (FVTPL)	21 (a)	18,535	33,729
Financial assets – (FVOCI)	22	19,227	30,664
Financial assets – (amortised cost)	23	21,773	23,191
Derivative assets	24	1,881	2,956
Loans and advances to other banks	25	43,954	38,109
Loans and advances to customers	26	185,314	158,181
Other assets and prepayments	27	3,508	4,678
Other equity investments	29	18	18
Property and equipment	30 (a)	1,915	2,241
Right-of use assets - land	30 (b)	39	42
Intangible assets	31	940	752
Right-of use assets	32	1,037	1,480
Deferred tax asset	34	5,654	4,864
Total assets		319,198	318,982
Equity and liabilities			
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	36	242,963	217,911
Amounts due to other banks	37	12,333	42,905
Lease liabilities	33	1,131	1,386
Current tax liability	35	1,761	392
Derivative liabilities	24	1,743	2,601
Financial liabilities - (held for trading/FVTPL)	21 (b)	357	418
Deferred tax liability	34	-	1
Other liabilities and accruals	38	6,700	6,008
Borrowings	39	5,700	5,504
Total liabilities		272,688	277,126
Equity			
Ordinary share capital	40	3,412	3,412
Ordinary share premium	41	3,445	3,445
Proposed dividend	18	2,800	1,400
Reserves			
- Translation	42	(1,650)	(1,326)
- Retained earnings		38,391	34,817
- FVOCI	42	13	1
- Revaluation	42	99	107
Total equity		46,510	41,856
Total equity and liabilities		319,198	318,982

The financial statements on pages 9 to 142 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 02 March 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Chairman Kitili Mbathi
 Kitili Mbathi

Director Dorcas Kombo
 Dorcas Kombo

Chief Executive Charles Mudiwa
 Charles Mudiwa

Ag. Company Secretary Janet Kabiru
 Janet Kabiru

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 31 December 2021	Note	Ordinary share capital	Ordinary share premium	Regulatory credit risk reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Revaluation of financial assets-Fair value through OCI	Revaluation reserve on buildings	Share-based payment reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total equity
		KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million
At 1 January 2021		3,412	3,445	-	(1,326)	1	107	-	34,817	1,400	41,856
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,066	-	7,066
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-	(324)	12	-	-	-	-	(312)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(324)	12	-	-	7,066	-	6,754
Transfer of excess depreciation		-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	8	-	-
Transfer from regulatory credit risk reserve	42.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity											
2021 interim and 2020 final dividend paid	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(700)	(1,400)	(2,100)
2021 final dividend proposed	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,800)	2,800	-
Total transactions with owners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,500)	1,400	(2,100)
At 31 December 2021		3,412	3,445	-	(1,650)	13	99	-	38,391	2,800	46,510

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

Statement of changes in equity (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020	Note	Ordinary share capital	Ordinary share premium	Regulatory credit risk reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Revaluation of financial assets-Fair value through OCI	Revaluation reserve on buildings	Share-based payment reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total equity
		KShs. Million	KShs. Million	KShs. Million	KShs. Million	KShs. Million	KShs. Million	KShs. Million	KShs. Million	KShs. Million	KShs. Million
At 1 January 2020		3,412	3,445	938	(1,150)	34	115	36	30,011	2,100	38,941
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,224	-	5,224
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-	(176)	(33)	-	-	-	-	(209)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(176)	(33)	-	-	5,224	-	5,015
Transfer to retained earnings		-	-	-	-	-	-	(36)	36	-	-
Transfer of excess depreciation		-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	8	-	-
Transfer from regulatory credit risk reserve		-	-	(938)	-	-	-	-	938	-	-
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity											
2020 final dividend paid	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,100)	(2,100)
2021 Final dividend proposed	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,400)	1,400	-
Total transactions with owners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,400)	(700)	(2,100)
At 31 December 2020		3,412	3,445	-	(1,326)	1	107	-	34,817	1,400	41,856

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

Statement of cash flows	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Cash flows from operating activities	46.1	11,143	6,336
Interest paid on borrowings	39	(243)	(558)
Income tax paid	35	(1,941)	(1,337)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		8,959	4,441
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Loans and advances to customers		(27,133)	(5,364)
Loans and advances to other banks		1,240	(1,055)
Financial assets—held for trading		(1,224)	3,657
Financial assets – (FVOCI)		(10,540)	(749)
Deposits held for regulatory purposes (restricted cash)		(769)	921
Other assets and prepayments		1,170	(974)
Amounts due to other banks		(28,708)	10,070
Other liabilities and accruals		742	(6,741)
Customer deposits		25,052	22,476
Financial liabilities - (held for trading/FVTPL)		(61)	(1,069)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities		(31,272)	25,613
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of financial investments – (amortised cost)		1,418	(8,301)
Purchase of property and equipment	30	(264)	(405)
Purchase of intangible assets - software	31	(457)	(166)
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		697	(8,872)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Dividends paid	18	(2,100)	(2,100)
Repayment of borrowings	39	-	(3,998)
Payments of principal portion of the lease liabilities	33	(378)	(325)
Net cash used in financing activities		(2,478)	(6,423)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(33,053)	10,318
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	46.2	95,426	85,185
Effect of exchange rate changes		172	(77)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	46.2	62,545	95,426

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Notes

1 General information

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited is incorporated in Kenya under the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 as a limited liability company, and is domiciled in Kenya. The address of its registered office is:

Stanbic Bank Centre
Chiromo Road, Westlands
P.O. Box 72833
00200 Nairobi GPO

The Bank provides personal and business banking; corporate and investment banking services.

For Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 reporting purposes, the balance sheet is represented by the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account by the statement of profit or loss in these financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

a) Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements (AFS) are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), its interpretations adopted by the IASB, and the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position which are measured at fair value:

- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) financial assets, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and liabilities for cash-settled and equity-settled share-based payment arrangements (accounting policy 2.5).

The following principal accounting policy elections in terms of IFRS have been made, with reference to the detailed accounting policies shown in brackets:

- purchases and sales of financial assets under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting (accounting policy 2.5);
- property and equipment and intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model except for revaluation of buildings that arose from the merger between the former CfC Bank and Stanbic Bank in 2008 (accounting policy 2.7 and 2.8);
- the portfolio exception to measure the fair value of certain groups of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis (accounting policy 2.6); and
- hyperinflation - the South Sudan economy has been considered to be hyperinflationary. Accordingly, the results, cash flows and financial position of the South Sudan Branch, have been expressed in terms of the measuring unit prevailing at the reporting date (accounting policy 2.21).

The Bank has not prepared the consolidated financial statements incorporating the Stanbic Nominees Limited and Stanbic Foundation accounts which it controls in line with the exemption allowed under IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements.

The exemption conditions have been satisfied as follows:

- i) The ultimate parent of the Bank, Stanbic Holding Plc, incorporated in Kenya, produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with International Financial Reporting Standards;
- ii) the financial statements of Stanbic Holding Plc for the year ended 31 December 2021 are available for public use and can be obtained at the company's place of business shown above;

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

- iii) the Bank did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market;
- iv) The entities are immaterial hence no reference to separate financial statements
- iv) the Bank had no publicly traded equity or debt instruments; and
- v) the Bank is a subsidiary of Stanbic Holding Plc whose owners, including those not otherwise entitled to vote, have been informed about, and do not object to, the Bank not presenting consolidated financial statements.

The Bank has significant control over Stanbic Nominees Limited and Stanbic Foundation

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies. These judgements and estimates used to prepare these financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The annual financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (KShs) which is the functional and presentation currency of the Bank. All amounts are stated in millions of shillings (KShs' million), unless indicated otherwise. Items included in the financial statements of each of the Bank's operations are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, which is South Sudan Pound (SSP) for South Sudan Branch and Kenya Shillings (KShs) for Kenya operations.

c) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(i) Adoption of new and amended standards effective for the current period

The bank applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4), IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (IFRS 7), IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9), IFRS 16 Leases (IFRS 16), IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (IAS 39) (amendments). - The second phase of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (IBOR) resulted in amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 requirements to enable companies to deal with its effect on financial instruments and to continue providing useful information to investors. The amendments require entities to update the effective interest rate to reflect the change to the alternative risk-free rates (ARRs), instead of derecognising or adjusting the carrying amount of financial instruments, for changes required by the reform if the transition from the IBOR rate to the ARR is as a direct consequence of the reform and on an economically equivalent basis. The amendment also provides specific hedge accounting relief, including that an entity will not have to discontinue hedge accounting solely because it makes changes required by the reform to hedge designations and hedge documentation, if the hedge meets the other hedge accounting criteria. The amendments also require companies to provide additional information about new risks arising from the reform and how it manages the transition to ARRs. There was no impact for phase 2 hedge accounting relief. The bank will transition to ARRs as each interest rate benchmark is replaced.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

(i) Adoption of new and amended standards effective for the current period (continued)

The practical expedient to update the effective interest rate to reflect the change to the ARR was applied to loans and advances. Any other changes to the conceptual cash flows that are as a result of the interest rate benchmark reform are accounted for in terms of the bank's modifications policy (refer to note 2.6 for further information relating to the modification policy).

IFRS 16 (amendment) (issued on 28 May 2020) - In light of the recent Covid-19 pandemic and resultant rent concessions to be granted by lessors, the amendment permits lessees, as a practical expedient, not to assess whether particular Covid-19 related rent concessions are lease modifications and instead account for those rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications. The amendment permits lessees to apply the practical expedient as an accounting policy choice to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021. The bank elected not to apply this practical expedient.

Interest rate benchmarks and reference interest rate reform

The Financial Stability Board has initiated a fundamental review and reform of the major interest rate benchmarks used globally by financial market participants. This review seeks to replace existing interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative risk-free rates (ARRs) to improve market efficiency and mitigate systemic risk across financial markets.

During the 2021 financial year, the LIBOR's administrator, the Intercontinental Exchange Benchmark Administration Limited, announced it would no longer publish EUR, CHF, JPY and GBP related LIBOR rates for all tenors after 31 December 2021. The ICE Benchmark Administrator (IBA) has adopted a two-stage approach for the cessation of the USD LIBOR rates with the 1 week and 2 month USD LIBOR rates no longer being published after 31 December 2021 and the remaining being the overnight, 1 month, 3 month, 6 month and 12 month rates no longer being published after 30 June 2023. The LIBOR rates which the bank is exposed to will be replaced by Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA), Euro Short Term Rate (ESTR), Tokyo Overnight Average (TONA) and Swiss Average Rate Overnight (SARON). Whilst there are plans to replace Johannesburg Interbank Average Rate (JIBAR), there is currently no indication of when the designated successor rate will be made available.

Given that the LIBOR rates and ARR's are calculated on a different basis, adjustments may be made to contracts that that are transitioned from LIBOR to ARR's, to ensure economic equivalence.

The Bank has several LIBOR linked contracts that extend beyond 2021. The Bank ceased booking new LIBOR linked exposures from 1 October 2021, apart from in limited circumstances to align with industry guidance and best practice. From this date, new exposure will be booked using the ARR's being SOFR, SONIA, ESTR, TONA and SARON. In certain instances, other suitable rates may be used, such as Central Bank Policy Rates.

The Bank has established a steering committee and working group within Treasury and Capital management (TCM) to manage the transition to ARR's. The objectives of the committee and working group include evaluating the extent to which loans advanced and liabilities reference IBOR cash flows, whether such contracts need to be amended as a result of IBOR reform and how to manage communication about IBOR reform with counterparties. The committee and working group are working closely with business teams across the bank to establish pricing for new lending products indexed to the ARR in impacted jurisdictions.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Interest rate benchmarks and reference interest rate reform (continued)

The 5 March 2021 Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) statement around the timing for the cessation or loss of representativeness of all LIBOR settings represented an index cessation event under the IBOR Fallbacks Supplement and protocol, triggering a fixing of the fallback spread adjustment at the point of the announcement. This spread adjustment is an important part of the overall fallback rate, and reflects a portion of the structural differences between IBORs and the ARRs used as a basis for the fallbacks – IBORs incorporate a credit risk premium and other factors, while ARRs are risk free or nearly risk free. Following multiple industry consultations by ISDA, it was determined that the fallback for each IBOR setting will be based on the relevant ARR compounded in arrears to address differences in tenor, plus a spread adjustment to account for the credit risk premium and other factors, calculated using a historical median approach over a five-year lookback period from the announcement date.

This spread has now been fixed for all euro, sterling, Swiss franc, US dollar and yen LIBOR tenors, giving firms more information about the exact fallback rate that will be used in the event they do not complete their transition efforts before cessation or non-representativeness occurs.

The above introduces a number of risks to the bank including, but not limited to:

- market risk – risk of not aligning to market regulations such as the ISDA, not meeting the market transition timelines and liquidity risk associated with the ARR.
- model risk – risk of the valuation models used within the bank not being able to cater for the changes in the intended manner.
- legal risk – risk of being non-compliant to the agreements previously agreed with clients.
- operational risk – risk of the bank's systems not being able to accommodate for the changes to the interest rates as agreed with the clients.
- financial risk – risk of not appropriately pricing the deals which will result in a transfer of value between the bank and clients.
- compliance/regulatory risk – risk that the bank is exposed regulatory sanctions due to failing to meet the regulatory expectations in relation to the transition.
- reputational risk – the risk to the bank's reputation from failing to adequately prepare for the transition.
- conduct risk – risk that arises when transitioning existing contracts linked to IBORs as value-transfer may occur, or clients may be transitioned to inferior rates or on unfair contractual terms, or in circumstances where they do not fully appreciate the impact of the transition or the alternatives available to them.

The steering committee has set up a risk management transition plan which details the transition process for each product in the relevant Business Units (BUs). Pricing is being managed centrally by TCM using the recommendations from the main industry bodies, namely ISDA for derivatives, Loan Markets Association for Loans and ICMA for Bonds Markets. We are also tracking updates and incorporating best practice recommendations emanating from official sector working groups established to catalyse transition in the relevant jurisdiction.

By way of policy, all new contracts or exposures referencing IBORs include robust fallback language, and work is underway in some areas to actively transition legacy exposures away from LIBOR. Changes in impacted systems are being implemented and ready to book at new rates. Communications to clients are underway via multiple platforms along with one-to-one conversations. The bank is also ensuring that the staff have attended educational webinars and received the required updates and communication.

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
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Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Interest rate benchmarks and reference interest rate reform (continued)

Financial instruments impacted by the reform which are yet to transition

	USD LIBOR
	2021
	KShs Million
Total assets recognized on the balance sheet subject to	37,767
Derivative Assets ¹	559
Financial Investments	-
Loans and Advances	37,208
Trading Assets	-
Total liabilities recognized on the balance sheet subject	(12,922)
Derivative Liabilities ¹	(559)
Deposits and debt funding	(6,663)
Trading Liabilities	(5,700)
Total off balance sheet exposures subject to IBOR	-
Off balance sheet items	-

¹ These balances represent the notional amount directly impacted by the IBOR reform.

(ii) Standards and interpretations that have been published but are not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following standards and interpretations, which have not been applied in these financial statements, were in issue but not yet effective for the year presented:

Standards and amendments	Key requirements	Effective date
Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8 (issued in February 2021)	The amendments introduce the definition of accounting estimates and include amendments to assist entities to distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the bank.	01 January 2023
IFRS 17 (issued in May 2017)	IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. The objective is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those contracts. The bank does not issue insurance contracts.	01 January 2023

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
Financial Statements
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Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

(ii) Standards and interpretations that have been published but are not yet effective (continued)

Standards and amendments	Key requirements	Effective date
IAS 1 (issued in January 2020)	Amendments to IAS 1 'Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current, clarify a criterion for classifying a liability as non-current: the requirement for an entity to have the right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date.	Effective date deferred and to be decided after exposure draft is finalised, but no earlier than 1 January 2024.
IFRS 3 (issued in May 2020)	Amendments to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' - Reference to the Conceptual Framework are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The amendments also clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.	01 January 2022
IAS 16 (issued in May 2020)	Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use' prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.	01 January 2022
IAS 37 (issued in May 2020)	Amendments to IAS 37 'Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract' specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.	01 January 2022
IFRS 1 (issued in May 2020)	Amendment to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards 'Subsidiary as a first-time adopter' permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1.	01 January 2022

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

(ii) Standards and interpretations that have been published but are not yet effective (continued)

Amendment to IFRS 9 (issued in May 2020)	Amendment to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments 'Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities' clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.	01 January 2022
Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 (Issued in February 2021)	In response to the IASB's Disclosure Initiative – Principles of Disclosure, the amendments introduce a requirement on entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than significant accounting policies. To support this amendment the IASB also amended its IFRS Materiality Practice Statement to explain and demonstrate the application of the materiality process to accounting policy disclosures. The bank is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on the bank's accounting policy disclosures.	01 January 2023

The bank does not expect that adoption of these standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the financial statements in future periods.

The bank has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

2.1 Translation of foreign currencies

(i) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the respective Functional Currencies of bank's entities at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates, are recognised in profit or loss (except when recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) as part of qualifying cash flow hedges and net investment hedges).

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date, and those measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Exchange rate differences on non-monetary items are accounted for based on the classification of the underlying items. Foreign exchange gains and losses on equities (debt) classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in the fair value reserve through OCI (profit or loss) whereas the exchange differences on equities and debt that are classified as held at fair value through profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss in profit or loss.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Translation of foreign currencies (continued)

(ii) Foreign operations

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Kenya Shillings at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI.

On the partial disposal of a foreign operation, a proportionate share of the balance of the foreign currency translation reserve is transferred to the non-controlling interests. For all other partial disposals of a foreign operation, the proportionate share of the balance of the foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On disposal (where a change in ownership occurs and control is lost) of a foreign operation, the relevant amount in the foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss at the time at which the gain or loss on disposal of the foreign operation is recognised.

These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss either on disposal of a foreign operation or partial disposal (a reduction in ownership interest in a foreign operation other than a disposal) of an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation are translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences are recognised in OCI.

2.2 Net interest income

Interest income and expense (with the exception of those borrowing costs that are capitalised – refer to accounting policy 2.9 – Capitalisation of borrowing costs) are recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis using the effective interest method for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified at fair value through profit or loss which are included under trading income and:

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

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Translation of foreign currencies (continued)

2.2 Net interest income (continued)

Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial assets or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Direct incremental transaction costs incurred and origination fees received, including loan commitment fees, as a result of bringing margin-yielding assets or liabilities into the statement of financial position, are capitalised to the carrying amount of financial instruments that are not at fair value through profit or loss and amortised as interest income or expense over the life of the asset or liability as part of the effective interest rate.

Where the estimates of payments or receipts on financial assets or financial liabilities are subsequently revised, the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted to reflect actual and revised estimated cash flows. The carrying amount is calculated by computing the present value of the present value of the adjusted cash flows at the financial asset or financial liability's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment to the carrying value is recognised in net interest income

Dividends received on preference share investments classified as debt which form part of the Bank's lending activities, are included in interest income.

2.3 Non-interest revenue

a) Net fee and commission revenue

Fee and commission revenue, including transaction fees, account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commissions and placement fees are recognised as the related services are performed. Loan commitment fees for loans that are not expected to be drawn down are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period. Loan syndication fees, where the Bank does not participate in the syndication or participates at the same effective interest rate for comparable risk as other participants, are recognised as revenue when the syndication has been completed. Syndication fees that do not meet these criteria are capitalised as origination fees and amortised as interest income.

The fair value of issued financial guarantee contracts on initial recognition is amortised as income over the term of the contract.

Fee and commission expense included in net fee and commission revenue are mainly transaction and service fees relating to financial instruments, which are expensed as the services are received. Expenditure is recognised as fee and commission expenses where the expenditure is linked to the production of fee and commission revenue.

b) Trading revenue

Trading revenue comprises all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities, together with related interest income, expense and dividends.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Non-interest revenue (continued)

c) Other operating income

Other income includes gains and losses on equity instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, dividends relating to those financial instruments, and remeasurement gains and losses from contingent consideration on disposals and purchases. Other income also includes proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment.

d) Revenue sharing agreements with related companies

Revenue sharing agreements with related companies includes the allocation of revenue from transfer pricing agreements between the banks's legal entities. The service payer makes payment to service sellers for services rendered. All agreements of a revenue sharing nature are presented in the statement of profit or loss as follows:

- The service payer of the agreement recognises, to the extent the charge is less than revenue from the agreement, the charge to the service sellers within the statement of profit or loss line item revenue sharing agreements with related companies. To the extent that the revenue allocation to service sellers within the Bank is greater than the available revenue from the agreement, the charge above the available revenue is recognised within other operating expenses.
- The service seller of the agreements recognises, to the extent the allocation is made out of available revenue of the service payer, the revenue from the service payer within the statement of profit or loss line item revenue sharing agreements with related companies. To the extent the revenue is not received from the service payer's available revenue, such revenue is recognised as a fee and commission revenue.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as referred to in the statement of cash flows comprise cash on hand, non-restricted balances with central banks, treasury and other eligible bills and amounts due from or to banks on demand or with an original maturity of three months or less, net of amounts due to other banks on demand or with an original maturity of three months or less. These are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

2.5 Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial instruments are measured initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and fees, except for those financial instruments that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss where such transaction costs and fees are immediately recognised in profit or loss. Financial instruments are recognised (derecognised) on the date the Bank commits to purchase (sell) the instruments (trade date accounting).

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified under each of the categories below and their carrying amounts are disclosed in Note 19.

Nature	
Amortised cost	<p>A debt instrument that meets both of the following conditions (other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • held within a business model whose objective is to hold the debt instrument (financial asset) in order to collect contractual cash flows; and • The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. <p>This assessment includes determining the objective of holding the asset and whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are not considered de minimis and are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss - default.</p>
Fair value through OCI (FVOCI)	<p>A debt instrument that meets both of the following conditions (other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held within a business model in which the debt instrument (financial asset) is managed to both collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets; and • The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. <p>This assessment includes determining the objective of holding the asset and whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are not considered de minimis and are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss - default.</p> <p>Equity financial assets which are not held for trading and are irrevocably elected (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to be presented at fair value through OCI.</p>
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	<p>Those financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term (including all derivative financial assets) and those that form part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking.</p>
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	<p>Financial assets are designated to be measured at fair value to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.</p>
Fair value through profit or loss - default	<p>Financial assets that are not classified into one of the above mentioned financial asset categories.</p>

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

Amortised cost	Amortised cost using the effective interest method with interest recognised in interest income, less any expected credit impairment losses which are recognised as part of credit impairment charges. Directly attributable transaction costs and fees received are capitalised and amortised through interest income as part of the effective interest rate.
Fair value through OCI (FVOCI)	Debt instrument: Fair value, with gains and losses recognised directly in the fair value through OCI reserve. When a debt financial asset is disposed of, the cumulative fair value adjustments, previously recognised in OCI, are reclassified to the other gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue. Expected credit impairments losses are recognised as part of credit impairment charges. However, for these FVOCI debt instruments the expected credit loss is recognised in OCI and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position. Interest income on a debt financial asset is recognised in interest income in terms of the effective interest rate method. Dividends received are recognised in interest income within profit or loss.
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value gains and losses (including interest and dividends) on the financial asset are recognised in the income statement as part of other gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue.
Fair value through profit or loss - default	Debt instruments – Fair value gains and losses (including interest and dividends) on the financial asset recognised in the income statement as part of other gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue. Equity instruments – Fair value gains and losses on the financial asset recognised in the income statement as part of other gains and losses on financial instruments. Dividends received on equity instruments are recognised in other revenue within non-interest revenue.
Fair value through profit or loss - default	Fair value gains and losses (including interest and dividends) on other financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as part of other gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue.

Impairment of financial assets

Expected credit losses (ECL) are recognised on debt financial assets classified as at either amortised cost or fair value through OCI, financial guarantee contracts that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss as well as loan commitments that are neither measured at fair value through profit or loss nor are used to provide a loan at a below market interest rate.

The measurement basis of the ECL of a financial asset includes assessing whether there has been a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) at the reporting date which includes forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The measurement basis of the ECL, is set out in the table below. ECL is measured as the unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and forward-looking information.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Stage 1	A 12-month ECL is calculated for financial assets which are neither credit-impaired on origination nor for which there has been a SICR.
Stage 2	A lifetime ECL allowance is calculated for financial assets that are assessed to have displayed a SICR since origination and are not considered low credit risk.
Stage 3 (credit impaired assets)	A lifetime ECL is calculated for financial assets that are assessed to be credit impaired. The following criteria are used in determining whether the financial asset is impaired: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • default (as defined below); • significant financial difficulty of borrower and/or modification; • probability of bankruptcy or financial reorganisation; and • disappearance of an active market due to financial difficulties.

The key components of the impairment methodology are described as follows:

Significant increase in credit risk	At each reporting date the Bank assesses whether the credit risk of its exposures has increased significantly since initial recognition by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. Credit risk of exposures which are overdue for more than 30 days are also considered to have increased significantly.
Low credit risk	Exposures are generally considered to have a low credit risk where there is a low risk of default, the exposure has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations and adverse changes in economic and business conditions may not necessarily reduce the exposure's ability to fulfil its contractual obligations.
Default	The Bank's definition of default has been aligned to its internal credit risk management definitions and approaches. A financial asset is considered to be in default when there is objective evidence of impairment. The following criteria are used in determining whether there is objective evidence of impairment for financial assets or groups of financial assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant financial difficulty of borrower and/or modification (i.e. known cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower); • a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest and/or principal payments; • disappearance of active market due to financial difficulties; • it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; • where the Bank, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, grants the borrower a concession that the Bank would not otherwise consider; • Exposures which are overdue for more than 90 days are also considered to be in default.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The key components of the impairment methodology are described as follows: (continued)

Forward-looking information	Forward-looking information is incorporated into the Bank's impairment methodology calculations and in the Bank's assessment of SICR. The Bank includes all forward looking information which is reasonable and available without undue cost or effort. The information will typically include expected macro-economic conditions and factors that are expected to impact portfolios or individual counterparty exposures.
Write-off	Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Financial assets which are written off may still be subject to enforcement activities.

ECLs are recognised within the statement of financial position as follows:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (including loan commitments)	Recognised as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the asset (group of assets). Where the impairment allowance exceeds the gross carrying amount of the asset (group of assets), the excess is recognised as a provision within other liabilities.
Off-balance sheet exposures (excluding loan commitments)	Recognised as a provision within other liabilities.
Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	Recognised in the fair value reserve within equity. The carrying amount of the financial asset is recognised in the statement of financial position at fair value.

Reclassification

Reclassifications of debt financial assets are permitted when, and only when, the Bank changes its business model or managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified. Reclassifications are accounted for prospectively from the date of reclassification as follows:

- Financial assets that are reclassified from amortised cost to fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value at the date of reclassification with any difference in measurement basis being recognised in other gains and losses on financial instruments;
- The fair value of a financial asset that is reclassified from fair value through profit or loss to amortised cost becomes the financial asset's new carrying amount;
- Financial assets that are reclassified from amortised cost to fair value through OCI are measured at fair value at the date of reclassification with any difference in measurement basis being recognised in OCI;

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

Reclassification (continued)

- The fair value of a financial asset that is reclassified from fair value through OCI to amortised cost becomes the financial asset's new carrying amount with the cumulative fair value adjustment recognised in OCI being recognised against the new carrying amount;
- The carrying amounts of financial assets that are reclassified from fair value through profit or loss to fair value through OCI remains at fair value;
- The carrying amount of financial assets that are reclassified from fair value through OCI to fair value through profit or loss remains at fair value, with the cumulative fair value adjustment in OCI being recognised in profit or loss at the date of reclassification.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities classified under each of the categories below are disclosed under Note 19.

Nature	
Held-for-trading	Those financial liabilities incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term (including all derivative financial liabilities) and those that form part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking.
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities are designated to be measured at fair value in the following instances to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise where; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the financial liabilities are managed and their performance evaluated and reported on a fair value basis; and • the financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the financial liability's cash flows.
Amortised cost	All other financial liabilities not included in the above categories.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, financial liabilities are classified in their respective categories and measured at either amortised cost or fair value as follows:

Held-for-trading	Fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value (including interest and dividends) recognised in trading revenue.
	Fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value (including interest and dividends but excluding fair value gains and losses attributable to own credit risk) are recognised in the other gains and losses on financial instruments as part of non-interest revenue. Fair value gains and losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised within OCI, unless this would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in which case the own credit risk changes are recognised within trading revenue.
Amortised cost	Amortised cost using the effective interest method recognised in interest expense.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition and modification of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are derecognised in the following instances:

	DERECOGNITION	MODIFICATION
Financial assets	Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired, or where the Bank has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows on the financial asset such that it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. Any interest in the transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Bank is recognised as a separate asset or liability.	Where an existing financial asset or liability is replaced by another with the same counterparty on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing financial asset or liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original asset or liability and the recognition of a new asset or liability at fair value, including calculating a new effective interest rate, with the difference in the respective carrying amounts being recognised in other gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue. The date of recognition of a new asset is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes. The terms of a financial asset are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.
	The Bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets, recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or a portion of the risks or rewards of the transferred assets. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised. Transfers of assets with the retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include securities lending and repurchase agreements.	
	When assets are sold to a third party with a concurrent total rate of return swap on the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a secured financing transaction, similar to repurchase transactions. In transactions where the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, the asset is derecognised if control over the asset is lost. The rights and obligations retained in the transfer are recognised separately as assets and liabilities as appropriate. In transfers where control over the asset is retained, the Bank continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.	If the terms are not substantially different for financial assets or financial liabilities, the Bank recalculates the new gross carrying amount by discounting the modified cash flows of the financial asset or financial liability using the original effective interest rate. The difference between the new gross carrying amount and the original gross carrying amount is recognised as a modification gain or loss within credit impairments (for distressed financial asset modifications) or in other gains and losses on financial instruments within non-interest revenue (for all other modifications).
Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities are derecognised when the financial liabilities' obligation is extinguished, that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.	See modification for financial assets in the previous page.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Bank (issuer) to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value, which is generally equal to the premium received, and then amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. Financial guarantee contracts (that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss) are subsequently measured at the higher of the:

- ECL calculated for the financial guarantee; or
- unamortised premium.

Derivative and embedded derivatives

A derivative is a financial instrument whose fair value changes in response to an underlying variable provided in the case if the underlying is not specific to a party to the contract, requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors and is settled at a future date.

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into a variety of derivative transactions for both trading and hedging purposes. Derivative financial instruments are entered into for trading purposes and for hedging foreign exchange, interest rate, inflation, credit, commodity and equity exposures. Derivative instruments used by the Bank in both trading and hedging activities include swaps, options, forwards, futures and other similar types of instruments based on foreign exchange rates, credit risk, inflation risk, interest rates and the prices of commodities and equities.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value. Derivatives that are not designated in a qualifying hedge accounting relationship are classified as held-for-trading with all changes in fair value being recognised within trading revenue. This includes forward contracts to purchase or sell commodities, where net settlement occurs or where physical delivery occurs and the commodities are held to settle another derivative contract. All derivative instruments are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

In terms of IFRS 9, embedded derivatives included in hybrid instruments, where the host is a financial asset, are assessed in terms of the accounting policy on financial assets. In all other instances (being non-financial host contracts and financial liabilities), the embedded derivatives are treated and disclosed as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, the terms of the embedded derivative are the same as those of a stand-alone derivative and the combined contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. The host contract is accounted for and measured applying the relevant Bank accounting policy. The method of recognising fair value gains and losses on derivatives designated as a hedging instrument depends on the nature of the hedging relationship.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial guarantee contracts (continued)

Sale and repurchase agreements and lending of securities

Securities sold subject to linked repurchase agreements (Repos) are reclassified in the statement of financial position as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral. The liability to the counterparty is included under deposit and current accounts or trading liabilities, as appropriate.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements), at either a fixed price or the purchase price plus a lender's rate of return, are recorded as loans and included under trading assets or loans and advances, as appropriate.

For repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements measured at amortised cost, the difference between the purchase and sales price is treated as interest and amortised over the expected life using the effective interest method.

Securities lent to counterparties are retained in the annual financial statements. Securities borrowed are not recognised in the annual financial statements unless sold to third parties. In these cases, the obligation to return the securities borrowed is recorded at fair value as a trading liability.

Income and expenses arising from the securities borrowing and lending business are recognised over the period of the transactions.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparties to the transaction.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

2.6 Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

When a price for an identical asset or liability is not observable, fair value is measured using another valuation technique that maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Fair value (continued)

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Bank takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at measurement date.

For financial instruments, where the fair value of the financial instrument differs from the transaction price, the difference is commonly referred to as day one profit or loss. Day one profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately where the fair value of the financial instrument is either evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, or is determined using valuation models with only observable market data as inputs.

Day one profit or loss is deferred where the fair value of the financial instrument cannot be evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, or determined using valuation models that utilise non-observable market data as inputs. The timing of the recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually depending on the nature of the instrument and availability of market observable inputs. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

Subsequent to initial recognition, fair value is measured based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations for the assets and liabilities that are traded in active markets and where those quoted prices represent fair value at the measurement date.

If the market for an asset or liability is not active or the instrument is unlisted, the fair value is determined using other applicable valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analyses, pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Where discounted cash flow analyses are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and a market related discount rate at the reporting date for an asset or liability with similar terms and conditions.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has both a bid and an ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value is used to measure fair value.

The Bank has elected the portfolio exception to measure the fair value of certain groups of financial assets and financial liabilities. This exception permits a group of financial assets and financial liabilities to be measured at fair value on a net basis. This election is applied where the Bank:

- manages the group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of the Bank's net exposure to a particular market risk (or risks) or to the credit risk of a particular counterparty in accordance with the Bank's documented risk management or investment strategy;
- provides information on that basis about the group of financial assets and financial liabilities to the bank's key management personnel; and
- is required to or has elected to measure those financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Fair value measurements are categorised into level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Property and equipment

Equipment and owner-occupied properties, furniture, vehicles and other tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Where significant parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. Costs that are subsequently incurred are included in the asset's related carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure, which does not meet these criteria, is recognised profit or loss as incurred.

Owner-occupied properties are held for use in the supply of services or for administrative purposes.

Property and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets to their residual values. Land is not depreciated. Leasehold buildings are depreciated over the shorter of the lease period or their useful lives. Depreciation starts when the asset is in location and condition as intended by management.

The revaluation reserve in equity arose from revaluation of the Stanbic Bank, Chiromo Road office at the point where CfC Bank and Stanbic Bank merged.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

The estimated useful lives of tangible assets are typically as follows;

Class	Depreciation period
Buildings	40 years
Motor vehicles	4-5 years
Computer equipment	3-5 years
Office equipment	5-10 years
Furniture and fittings	5-13 years

Work-in-progress is not depreciated

There has been no significant change to the estimated useful lives and depreciation methods from those applied in the previous financial year.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognising of the item is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method applied are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Intangible assets – computer software

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes and the acquisition of software licences are generally recognised as an expense as incurred. However, direct computer software development costs that are clearly associated with unique system, which will be controlled by the bank and have probable future economic benefits beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Capitalisation is further limited to development costs where the bank is able to demonstrate its intention and ability to complete and use the software, the technical feasibility of the development, and the availability of resources to complete the development, how the development will generate probable future economic benefits and the ability to reliably measure costs relating to the development. Direct costs include software development costs, employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Expenditure subsequently incurred on computer software is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in subsequent periods.

Direct computer software development costs recognised as intangible assets are amortised on the straight-line basis at rates appropriate to the expected useful lives of the assets (2 to 10 years) from the date that the assets are available for use, and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amount of capitalised computer software is reviewed annually and is written down when impaired.

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

2.9 Capitalisation of borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that relate to qualifying assets, that is, assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale and which are not measured at fair value, are capitalised. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date and tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Fair value less costs ascertaining the current market value of an asset and deducting any costs related to the realisation of the asset. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows from continuing use (CGUs). Impairment test can also be performed on a single asset when the fair value less costs of development or the value in use can be determined reliably. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Property and equipment see note 30, note 2.7
- Intangible assets see note 31, note 2.8
- Disclosure on significant assumptions see note 3

2.11 Accounting for leases

The bank assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The bank as lessee

On the commencement date of each lease (excluding leases with a term, on commencement, of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value) the bank recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid on that date. The lease payments include fixed payments, variable payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the bank is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the bank terminating the lease. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the bank's incremental borrowing rate is used.

For leases that contain non-lease components, the bank allocates the consideration payable to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone components.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Accounting for leases (continued)

The bank as lessee (continued)

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of the costs of restoring the underlying asset to the condition required under the terms of the lease.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost, subject to remeasurement to reflect any reassessment, lease modifications, or revised fixed lease payments.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. If ownership of the underlying asset is not expected to pass to the bank at the end of the lease term, the estimated useful life would not exceed the lease term.

For leases with a term, on commencement, of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, the total lease payments are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

Termination of leases

When the bank or lessor terminates or cancels a lease, the right of use asset and lease liability are derecognised. On derecognition of the right of use asset and lease liability, any difference is recognised as a derecognition gain or loss in profit or loss.

Reassessment and modification of leases

When the Bank reassesses the terms of any lease (i.e. it re-assesses the probability of exercising an extension or termination option) or modifies the terms of a lease without increasing the scope of the lease or where the increased scope is not commensurate with the stand-alone price, it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to be made over the revised term, which are discounted at the applicable rate at the date of reassessment or modification. The carrying amount of lease liability is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised.

For reassessments to the lease terms, an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset, with the revised carrying amount being depreciated over the revised lease term. However, if the carrying amount of the right of use asset is reduced to zero any further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability is recognised in profit or loss.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

The increase in provision due to passage of time is recognised as an expense.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the probability that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Although the likelihood of outflow for any one item may be small, it may well be probable that some outflow of resources will be needed to settle the class of obligations as a whole.

Provisions for legal claims are recognised on a prudent basis for the estimated cost for all legal claims that have not been settled or reached conclusion at the reporting date. In determining the provision management considers the probability and likely settlement (if any). Reimbursements of expenditure to settle the provision are recognised when and only when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

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

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities (continued)

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

Contingent assets are not recognised in the annual financial statements but are disclosed when, as a result of past events, it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Bank, but this will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events which are not wholly within the Bank's control.

Contingent liabilities include certain guarantees, other than financial guarantees, and letters of credit.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the annual financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements unless they are remote.

2.13 Taxation

(i) Direct tax

Current tax includes all domestic and foreign taxes based on taxable profits and capital gains tax. Current tax is determined for current period transactions and events and deferred tax is determined for future tax consequences. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination (relating to a measurement period adjustment where the carrying amount of the goodwill is greater than zero), or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax represents the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the asset or liability and is not discounted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. They are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Taxation (continued)

(i) Direct tax (continued)

Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences:

- the initial recognition of goodwill;
- the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination, which affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or losses; and
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled arrangements (excluding mutual funds) where the Bank controls the timing of the reversal of temporary differences and it is probable that these differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

(ii) Indirect tax

Indirect taxes, including non-recoverable VAT, skills development levies and other duties for banking activities, are recognised in profit or loss and included in administrative expenses.

2.14 Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

The Bank operates a number of defined contribution plans, based on a percentage of pensionable earnings funded by both employer and employees, the assets of which are generally held in separate trustee-administered funds.

Contributions to these plans are recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

The Bank and its employees also contribute to the National Social Security Fund, these contributions are determined by local statutes and the Bank's contributions are charged to profit or loss in the year which they relate to.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Employee benefits (continued)

(ii) Termination benefits

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

(ii) Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits consist of salaries, accumulated leave payments, profit share, bonuses and any non-monetary benefits such as medical aid contributions.

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus plans or accumulated leave if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.15 Dividends

Dividends are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared. Dividends declared after the reporting date are disclosed in the dividends note.

Proposed dividends are presented separately within equity until declared.

2.16 Equity

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

(i) Share issue costs

Incremental external costs directly attributable to a transaction that increases or decreases equity are deducted from equity, net of related tax. All other share issue costs are expensed.

2.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary share shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential shares, if any.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Equity-linked transactions

Equity compensation plans

The Bank operates both equity-settled and cash-settled share-based compensation plans.

The fair value of equity-settled share options is determined on the grant date and accounted for as staff costs over the vesting period of the share options, with a corresponding increase in the share-based payment reserve. Non-market vesting conditions, such as the resignation of employees and retrenchment of staff, are not considered in the valuation but are included in the estimate of the number of options expected to vest. At each reporting date, the estimate of the number of options expected to vest is reassessed and adjusted against profit or loss and equity over the remaining vesting period.

On vesting of share options, amounts previously credited to the share-based payment reserve are transferred to retained earnings through an equity transfer. On exercise of equity-settled share options, proceeds received are credited to share capital and premium.

Share-based payments settled in cash are accounted for as liabilities at fair value until settled. The liability is recognised over the vesting period and is revalued at every reporting date and on settlement. Any changes in the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

Cash based share settlement expense is recognised in staff costs.

2.19 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Bank engaged in business activities, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by management in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to segments and assessing segment performance. The Bank's identification of segments and the measurement of segment results is based on the Bank's internal reporting to the chief operating decision makers, comprising of the executive committee.

Transactions between segments are priced at market-related rates.

2.20 Fiduciary activities

The bank commonly engages in trust or other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, post-employment benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and the income arising directly thereon are excluded from these annual financial statements as they are not assets of the bank. However, fee income earned and fee expenses incurred by the bank relating to the bank's responsibilities from fiduciary activities are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Hyperinflation

The South Sudan economy was classified as hyperinflationary from 1 January 2016. Accordingly, the results, cash flows and financial position of Stanbic South Sudan Branch have been expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date. The results, cash flows and financial position have also been expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date.

As the presentation currency of the Bank is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, comparative amounts are not adjusted for changes in the price level or exchange rates in the current year. The prior period adjustments related to non-monetary items and differences arising on translation of comparative amounts are accounted for directly in retained earnings.

The carrying amounts of non-monetary assets and liabilities are adjusted to reflect the change in the general price index from the date of acquisition to the end of the reporting year. On initial application of hyperinflation, prior year gains and losses are recognised directly in equity. Gains or losses on the net monetary position are recognised in profit or loss. All items recognised in the income statement are restated by applying the change in the general price index from the dates when the items of income and expenses were initially earned or incurred.

At the beginning of the first year of application, the components of equity, except retained earnings, are restated by applying a general price index from the dates the components were contributed or otherwise arose. These restatements are recognised directly in equity as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Restated retained earnings are derived from all other amounts in the restated statement of financial position. At the end of the first year and in subsequent years, all components of equity are restated by applying a general price index from the beginning of the year or the date of contribution, if later. All items in the statement of cash flows are expressed in terms of the general price index at the end of the reporting year.

Gains or losses on the net monetary position are recognised in profit or loss within trading revenue (Note 10).

2.22 Letters of Credit Acceptances

Letters of credit acceptances arise in two ways:

(i) Issuing Bank

At initial recognition where the Bank is the issuing bank, it recognises a contingent liability for the amount that it may be required to pay out to the confirming bank or beneficiary should the terms and conditions underlying the contract be met.

On the date that all terms and conditions underlying the contract are met, the Bank records a financial asset (at fair value) on the statement of financial position as part of loans and advances for the contractual right to receive cash from the applicant. Concurrently, the Bank recognises a financial liability (at fair value) on the statement of financial position as part of deposits for the contractual obligation to deliver cash to the beneficiary or the confirming bank, depending on the structure of the arrangement.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.22 Letters of Credit Acceptances (continued)

(ii) Confirming Bank

At initial recognition where the Bank is the confirming bank, it recognises the amount that it may be required to pay out to the beneficiary should the terms and conditions underlying the contract be met. The Bank concurrently records a contingent asset for the amount that the issuing bank may be entitled to receive.

On the date that all terms and conditions underlying the contract are met the Bank recognises a financial asset (at fair value) on the statement of financial position as part of loans and advances for the contractual right to receive cash from the issuing bank and concurrently recognises a financial liability (at fair value) on balance sheet as part of deposits for the contractual obligation to deliver cash to the beneficiary.

2.23 Consolidation

Subsidiaries

The Bank applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Bank. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Bank recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to its fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform to the Group's accounting policies.

Notes (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.23 Consolidation (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Bank ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with any resulting gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Notes (continued)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

In preparing the financial statements, estimates and judgements are made that could materially affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on factors such as historical experience and current best estimates of uncertain future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Unless otherwise stated, no material changes to assumptions have occurred during the year.

3.1 Going concern

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

3.2 Impairment of financial assets carried at fair value through OCI (FVOCI)

The Bank reviews its debt securities classified as FVOCI at each reporting date to assess whether they are impaired. This requires similar judgments as applied to the individual assessment of loans and advances.

3.3 Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

The Bank reviews its debt securities classified as financial assets at amortised cost at each reporting date to assess whether they are impaired. This requires similar judgment as applied to the individual assessment of loans and advances.

3.4 Fair value of financial instruments

In terms of IFRS, the Bank is either required to or elects to measure a number of its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value, being the price that would, respectively, be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market between market participants at the measurement date. Regardless of the measurement basis, the fair value is required to be disclosed, with some exceptions, for all financial assets and financial liabilities. Fair value is a market-based measurement and uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability under current market conditions. When determining fair value it is presumed that the entity is a going concern and is not an amount that represents a forced transaction, involuntary liquidation or a distressed sale. Information obtained from the valuation of financial instruments is used to assess the performance of the group and, in particular, provides assurance that the risk and return measures that the group has taken are accurate and complete.

Notes (continued)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Valuation process

The Bank's valuation control framework governs internal control standards, methodologies and procedures over its valuation processes, which include:

Prices quoted in an active market: The existence of quoted prices in an active market represents the best evidence of fair value. Where such prices exist, they are used in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Valuation techniques: Where quoted market prices are unavailable, the Bank establishes fair value using valuation techniques that incorporate observable inputs, either directly, such as quoted prices, or indirectly, such as those derived from quoted prices, for such assets and liabilities. Parameter inputs are obtained directly from the market, consensus pricing services or recent transactions in active markets, whenever possible. Where such inputs are not available, the group makes use of theoretical inputs in establishing fair value (unobservable inputs). Such inputs are based on other relevant input sources of information and incorporate assumptions that include prices for similar transactions, historic data, economic fundamentals, and research information, with appropriate adjustments to reflect the terms of the actual instrument being valued and current market conditions. Changes in these assumptions would affect the reported fair values of these financial instruments. Valuation techniques used for financial instruments include the use of financial models that are populated using market parameters that are corroborated by reference to independent market data, where possible, or alternative sources, such as, third-party quotes, recent transaction prices or suitable proxies. The fair value of certain financial instruments is determined using industry standard models such as, discounted cash flow analysis and standard option pricing models. These models are generally used to estimate future cash flows and discount these back to the valuation date. For complex or unique instruments, more sophisticated modelling techniques may be required, which require assumptions or more complex parameters such as correlations, prepayment spreads, default rates and loss severity.

Valuation adjustments: Valuation adjustments are an integral part of the valuation process. Adjustments include, but are not limited to: credit spreads on illiquid issuers; implied volatilities on thinly traded instruments; correlation between risk factors; prepayment rates; other illiquid risk drivers.

In making appropriate valuation adjustments, the Bank applies methodologies that consider factors such as bid-offer spreads, liquidity, counterparty and own credit risk. Exposure to such illiquid risk drivers is typically managed by:

- using bid-offer spreads that are reflective of the relatively low liquidity of the underlying risk driver
- raising day one profit or loss provisions in accordance with IFRS
- quantifying and reporting the sensitivity to each risk driver
- limiting exposure to such risk drivers and analysing exposure on a regular basis.

Notes (continued)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Valuation process (continued)

Validation and control: All financial instruments carried at fair value, regardless of classification, and for which there are no quoted market prices for that instrument, are fair valued using models that conform to international best practice and established financial theory. These models are validated independently by the Bank's model validation unit and formally reviewed and approved by the market risk methodologies committee. This control applies to both off-the-shelf models, as well as those developed internally by the group. Further, all inputs into the valuation models are subject to independent price validation procedures carried out by the group's market risk unit. Such price validation is performed on at least a monthly basis, but daily where possible given the availability of the underlying price inputs. Independent valuation comparisons are also performed and any significant variances noted are appropriately investigated. Less liquid risk drivers, which are typically used to mark level 3 assets and liabilities to model, are carefully validated and tabled at the monthly price validation forum to ensure that these are reasonable and used consistently across all entities in the group. Sensitivities arising from exposures to such drivers are similarly scrutinised, together with movements in level 3 fair values. They are also disclosed on a monthly basis at the market risk and asset and liability committees.

The total amount of the change in fair value estimated using valuation techniques not based on observable market data that was recognised in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2021 was a profit of KShs nil (2020: KShs nil).

Additional disclosures on fair value measurements of financial instruments are set out in notes 2.7 and 4.6.

3.5 Development costs

The Bank capitalises software development costs for an intangible assets in accordance with the accounting policy detailed in note 2.8. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgment that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone and where the Bank is able to demonstrate its intention and ability to complete and use the software.

3.6 Share-based payment

The Bank has a number of cash and equity-settled share incentive schemes which are issued to qualifying employees based on the rules of the schemes. The Bank uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of awards on grant date for its equity-settled share incentive schemes. The valuation of the Bank's obligation with respect to its cash-settled share incentive scheme obligations is determined with reference to the SBG share price, which is an observable market input. In determining the expense to be recognised for both the cash and equity-settled share schemes, the Bank estimates the expected future vesting of the awards by considering staff attrition levels. The Bank also makes estimates of the future vesting of awards that are subject to non-market vesting conditions by taking into account the probability of such conditions being met. Refer to note 43 for further details regarding the carrying amount of the liabilities arising from the Bank's cash-settled share incentive schemes and the expenses recognised in profit or loss.

Notes (continued)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Income taxes

The Bank is subject to direct taxation in two jurisdictions. There may be transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination has an element of uncertainty during the ordinary course of business. The Bank recognises liabilities based on objective estimates of the quantum of taxes that may be due. Where the final tax determination is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions, disclosed in notes 34 and note 35, respectively, in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Management's judgement surrounding the probability and sufficiency of future taxable profits, future reversals of existing taxable differences and on-going developments will determine the recognition of deferred tax. The most significant management assumption is the forecasts used to support the probability assessment that sufficient taxable profits will be generated by the entities in the bank in order to utilise the deferred tax assets.

Note 34 summarises the details of the carrying amount of the deferred tax assets. Accounting policy 2.13 provides further detail regarding the Bank's deferred tax accounting policy.

3.8 Hyperinflation

The Bank exercises significant judgement in determining the onset of hyperinflation in countries in which it operates and whether the functional currency of its branches is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

Various characteristics of the economic environment of each country are taken into account. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, whether:

- The general population prefers to keep its wealth in non-monetary assets or in a relatively stable foreign currency;
- Prices are quoted in a relatively stable foreign currency;
- Sales or purchase prices take expected losses of purchasing power during a short credit period into
- Interest rates, wages and prices are linked to a price index; and
- The cumulative inflation rate over three years is approaching, or exceeds, 100%.

Following management's assessment, the Bank's South Sudan branch has been accounted for as an entity operating in a hyperinflationary economy. The results, cash flows and financial position have been expressed in terms of the measuring units' current at the reporting date and the results and financial position.

The general price indices used in adjusting the results, cash flows and financial position of the branch is set out in the table below.

The general price index used as published by the National Bureau of Statistics of South Sudan is as follows:

Date	Base year	General price index	Inflation rate
31 December 2021	2020	10,507.09	112.67%
31 December 2020	2019	9,902.46	89.30%

Notes (continued)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Hyperinflation (continued)

The impact of adjusting the Bank's results for the effects of hyperinflation is set out below:

	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
Impact on statement of profit or loss		
Profit for the year before hyperinflation	7,109	5,027
Net monetary gain/(loss) (Note 10)*	(43)	197
Profit for the year after hyperinflation	7,066	5,224

* The loss in monetary value arises out of restatement of non-monetary assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position of the South Sudan Branch.

3.9 Provisions

The accounting policy for provisions is set out in accounting policy 2.12. The principal assumptions taken into account in determining the value at which provisions are recorded at, in the bank's statement of financial position, include determining whether there is an obligation as well as assumptions about the probability of the outflow of resources and the estimate of the amount and timing for the settlement of the obligation.

The probability of an event of a significant nature occurring will be assessed by management and, where applicable, consultation with the Bank's legal counsel. In determining the amount and timing of the obligation once it has been assessed to exist, management exercises its judgement by taking into account all available information, including that arising after the reporting date up to the date of the approval of the financial statements.

3.10 Expected credit loss (ECL) on financial assets - IFRS 9 drivers

In preparing the financial statements, estimates and assumptions are made that could materially affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on factors such as historical experience and current best estimates of future events. The estimates and judgements below have remained unchanged unless otherwise stated. The following represents the most material key management assumptions applied in preparing these financial statements.

Consumer and high net worth (CHNW) and Business and commercial clients (BCC)

- The ECL measurement period at a minimum, is equal to the 12-month ECL of the financial asset or for the remaining tenor of the financial asset if the remaining lifetime is less than 12 months.
- A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial asset if the credit risk of that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.
- The impact of the lifetime loss given default (LGD) workout, being an increase in the lifetime period over which subsequent cures and re-defaults are considered.
- The IFRS 9 requirement to hold ECL on unutilised loan commitments, notably pertaining to CHNW and BCC's card and other lending portfolios.

Notes (continued)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Expected credit loss (ECL) on financial assets - IFRS 9 drivers (continued)

Corporate and investment banking (CIB)

- The ECL measurement period at a minimum, is equal to the 12-month ECL of the financial asset or for the remaining tenor of the financial asset if the remaining lifetime is less than 12 months.
- A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial asset if the credit risk of that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.
- The requirement to hold ECL on unutilised loan commitments has been included, where appropriate, within this classification.

Treasury

For debt securities in the treasury portfolio, external rating agency credit grades are used. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. The PDs associated with each grade are determined based on realised default rates over the prior 12 months, as published by the rating agency. Refer to 4.2.4 (b) for Bank's rating method.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and low credit risk

A lifetime ECL requirement for all exposures for which there has been SICR. This included the impact of the LGD work out, being an increase in the life time period over which subsequent cures and re-defaults are considered. The requirement to hold ECL on off-balance sheet exposures has been included where appropriate within this classification.

To determine whether a client's credit risk has increased significantly since origination, the Bank would need to determine the extent of the change in credit risk using the table below:

Bank's master rating scale	SICR trigger (from origination)
SB 1 – 12	Low credit risk
SB 13 – 20	3 rating or more
SB 21 – 25	1 rating or more

CHNW and BCC

In accordance with IFRS 9, all exposures are assessed to determine whether there has been SICR at the reporting date, in which case an impairment provision equivalent to the lifetime expected loss is recognised. SICR thresholds, which are behaviour score based, are derived for each portfolio vintage of exposures with similar credit risk and are calibrated over time to determine which exposures reflect deterioration relative to the originated population and, consequently, reflect an increase in credit risk.

The Bank also determines an appropriate transfer rate of exposures from stage 1 to stage 2 by taking into account the expected levels of arrears status for similar exposures. The SICR thresholds are reviewed regularly to ensure that they are appropriately calibrated to identify SICR throughout the life of the exposure and consequently facilitate appropriate impairment coverage.

Notes (continued)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Expected credit loss (ECL) on financial assets - IFRS 9 drivers (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and low credit risk (continued)

CHNW and BCC

Where behaviour scores are not available, historical levels of delinquency are applied in determining whether there has been SICR. For all exposures, IFRS 9's rebuttable presumption of 30 days past due as well as exposures classified as either debt review or as 'watch-list' are used to classify exposures within stage 2.

Forward looking economic expectations are included in the ECL by adjusting the probability of default (PD), LGD and SICR. Adjustments are made based on the bank's macro-economic outlook, using models that correlate these parameters with macro-economic variables. Where modelled correlations are not viable or predictive, adjustments are based on expert judgement to predict the outcomes based on the bank's macro-economic outlook expectations.

CIB

The Bank uses a 25-point master rating scale to quantify the credit risk for each exposure. On origination, each client is assigned a credit risk grade within the bank's 25-point master rating scale. Ratings are mapped to PDs by means of calibration formulae that use historical default rates and other data for the applicable portfolio. These credit ratings are evaluated at least annually or more frequently as appropriate.

CIB exposures are evaluated for SICR by comparing the credit risk grade at the reporting date to the origination credit risk grade. Where the relative change in the credit risk grade exceeds certain pre-defined ratings' migration thresholds or, when a contractual payment becomes more than 30 days overdue (IFRS 9's rebuttable presumption), the exposure is classified within stage 2. These pre-defined ratings' migration thresholds have been determined based on historic default experience which indicate that higher rated risk exposures are more sensitive to SICR than lower risk exposures. Based on an analysis of historic default experience, exposures that are classified by the bank's master rating scale as investment grade are assessed for SICR at each reporting date but are considered to be of a low credit risk for IFRS 9 purposes.

Forward looking economic expectations are incorporated in CIB's client ratings. The client rating thus reflects the expected client risk for the bank's expectation of future economic and business conditions. Further adjustments, based on point-in-time market data, are made to the PDs assigned to each risk grade to produce PDs and ECL representative of existing market conditions.

Notes (continued)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Expected credit loss (ECL) on financial assets - IFRS 9 drivers (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and low credit risk (continued)

Forward looking expectations

- The Bank Economics Research team determines the macroeconomic outlook and a Bank view of commodities over a planning horizon of at least three years. The outlook is provided to the legal entity's Chief Financial Officer for review and asset and liability committee for approval.
- Macroeconomic outlooks take into account various variables such as gross domestic product, central bank policy interest rates, inflation, exchange rates and treasury bill rates.
- Narratives for each of the country economic outlooks, being bear, base and bull cases, are compiled and typically include consideration of the country's economic background, sovereign risk, foreign exchange risk, financial sector, liquidity and monetary policy stance.
- Probabilities are assigned to each of the bear, base and bull cases based on primary macroeconomic drivers and are reviewed monthly.
- The forward looking economic expectations are updated on a bi-annual basis or more regularly when deemed appropriate.

Main macroeconomic factors

The following table shows the main macroeconomic factors used to estimate the forward-looking impact on the ECL provision of financial assets. Each scenario, namely base, bear and bull scenario, is presented for each identified time period.

Macroeconomic factors	31 December 2021			31 December 2020		
	Base	Bear	Bull	Base	Bear	Bull
Inflation	6.3	6.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
Policy rate	7	7	7	7	7	7
3m Tbill rate	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1
6m Tbill rate	7.6	7.9	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.9
Exchange rate (USDKES)	111.2	111.7	110.5	109.5	109.5	109.5
Real GDP	2.9	0.5	5.3	0	-1.6	1.5
Equity index	2008	1979	2037	1,846	1,846	1,846
Sovereign Rating	B	B	B	B	B	B

CHNW and BCC

Adjustments to the PD and LGD, based on forward looking economic expectations at the reporting date resulted in the requirement to hold higher credit impairments.

CIB

Negligible impact as CIB's client ratings typically included forward looking expectations.

Lifetime LGD work out

Increased lifetime period over which subsequent cures and re-defaults are considered resulted in higher credit impairments for credit-impaired financial assets.

Notes (continued)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Expected credit loss (ECL) on financial assets - IFRS 9 drivers (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and low credit risk (continued)

Default

The Bank's definition of default has been aligned to its internal credit risk management definitions and approaches. Whilst the specific determination of default varies according to the nature of the product, it is generally determined (aligned to the Basel definition) as occurring at the earlier of:

- where, in the bank's view, the counterparty is considered to be unlikely to pay amounts due on the due date or shortly thereafter without recourse to actions such as the realisation of security; or
- when the counterparty is past due for more than 90 days (or, in the case of overdraft facilities in excess of the current limit).

Write off policy

An impaired loan is written off once all reasonable attempts at collection have been made and there is no economic benefit expected from attempting to recover the balance outstanding. The following criteria must be met before a financial asset can be written off:

- the financial asset has been in default for the period defined for the specific product (i.e. vehicle and asset finance, mortgage loans, etc.) which is deemed sufficient to determine whether the entity is able to receive any further economic benefit from the impaired loan; and
- at the point of write-off, the financial asset is fully impaired (i.e. 100% allowance) with the expectation that the probability of recovery is nil and this probability is not expected to change in the future.

As an exception to the above requirements, where the exposure is secured (or for collateralised structures), the impaired loan can only be written off once the collateral has been realised. Post-realisation of the collateral, the shortfall amount can be written off if it meets the second requirement listed above. The shortfall amount does not need to meet the first requirement to be written off.

Partial write-off of an asset occurs when the Bank gives a concession to a debtor such that a part of the loan will not be recovered. In this case, the part that will not be recovered is written off.

For CIB products, write-offs are assessed on a case-by-case basis and approved by CIB credit governance committee based on the individual facts and circumstances.

Curing

Continuous assessment is required to determine whether the conditions that led to a financial asset being considered to be credit impaired (i.e. stage 3) still exist. Distressed restructured financial assets that no longer qualify as credit impaired remain within stage 3 for a minimum period of six months (i.e. six full consecutive monthly payments per the terms and conditions). However, in the case of financial assets with quarterly or longer dated repayment terms, the classification of a financial asset out of stage 3 may be made subsequent to an evaluation by the Bank's CIB or CHNW and BCC Credit Governance Committee (as appropriate), such evaluation will take into account qualitative factors in addition to compliance with payment terms and conditions of the agreement. Qualitative factors include compliance with covenants and compliance with existing financial asset's terms and conditions.

Notes (continued)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Expected credit loss (ECL) on financial assets - IFRS 9 drivers (continued)

Curing (continued)

Where it has been determined that a financial asset no longer meets the criteria for significant increase in credit risk, when compared to the credit rating at initial recognition, the financial asset will be moved from stage 2 (lifetime expected credit loss model) back to stage 1 (12-month expected credit loss model) prospectively. In retail portfolios, a rehabilitation period of at least 6 months (subsequent to a customer repaying all outstanding facilities) would be needed for the customer's internal rating to decrease back to its rating scale at initial recognition and move from stage 2 to stage 1 accordingly.

Off-balance sheet exposures – bankers' acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit

The requirement to hold ECL on off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as guarantees and letters of credit, resulted in a requirement to hold additional credit impairment provisions which were not held in terms of IAS 39.

Out of the above factors that drive the ECL, the most significant source of uncertainty is credit ratings allocated to counterparties which drive this assigned probability of default. The PDs in turn incorporate assessment for significant increase in credit risk, default risk assessment, forward looking information and probability weighted scenarios. At 31 December 2021, had the average credit ratings for all counterparties shifted one notch down, expected credit losses would have increased by KShs 1,015,358,770 (2020: KShs 1,380,367,360). On the other hand, if the credit ratings had shifted one notch up the expected credit losses would have decreased by KShs 487,585,685 (2020: KShs 665,015,002).

Credit impairment losses on loans and advances

Specific loan impairments

Non-performing loans include those loans for which the Bank has identified objective evidence of default, such as a breach of a material loan covenant or condition as well as those loans for which instalments are due and unpaid for 90 days or more. Management's estimates of future cash flows on individually impaired loans are based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. Where the net present value of estimated cash flows differ by +/-1%, the impairment loss is to be estimated at KShs 101,064,403 higher or KShs 101,064,403 lower (2020: KShs 77,158,420 higher or KShs 77,158,420 lower) respectively.

3.11 Covid-19 Related Operational Losses

Following the onset of Covid-19 pandemic, the Bank adopted accounting policies to capture the Covid-19 related costs. Incremental credit impairment costs for customers impacted by Covid-19 were accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9 and were therefore not reported as Covid-19 related costs. Costs to enable the firm to restore operations following the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic are reported as operational risk losses. These include costs to set up working from home arrangements, cost of protective equipment's, Covid-19 sanitations costs, cancelled travel costs due to Covid-19 and costs associated with providing travel outside of normal business practise (such as to essential services staff). Ongoing costs after the pandemic lockdown to maintain operations are not reportable as operational risk losses. For example, if these costs are incorporated in post-pandemic budgets in response to measures mandated by public health agencies, then these will be seen as preventative measures and therefore not classified as operation risk losses. These include sick payments, quarantine costs and Covid-19 related donations. Cost savings such as reduced travel or reduced electricity costs are also not reported as Covid-19 cost savings and therefore do not offset operational losses recognised as a result of Covid-19.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management

Risk management is a cornerstone of the Bank's response to the Covid-19 crisis, enabling fast, targeted and responsible support of our clients, at the same time protecting our people while preserving the Bank's financial position. Our response to the pandemic was swift and purposeful, and a testament to our operational resilience. As we executed our business continuity measures on an unprecedented scale, we put our people, our customers and our communities front and centre of our response efforts to this public health emergency. We provided extensive client relief programmes while carefully monitoring and managing our capital, liquidity and impairment risk metrics. We helped ease the liquidity crisis facing many clients, and maintained the collections activity by enabling employees to work from home.

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risks; and
- Operational risks.

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the Bank's management of capital.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Board has established various committees, including the Asset and Liability (ALCO), Credit and Operational Risk committees, which are responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies in their specified areas. All Board committees have both executive and non-executive members and report regularly to the Board of Directors of the Bank on their activities.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit and Risk Committees are responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. The Committees are assisted in these functions 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.

By their nature, the Bank's activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments including derivatives. The Bank accepts deposits from customers at both fixed and floating rates, and for various periods, and seeks to earn above-average interest margins by investing these funds in high quality assets. The Bank seeks to increase these margins by consolidating short-term funds and lending for longer periods at higher rates, while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due. The Treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank's operating units.

The Bank also seeks to raise its interest margins by obtaining above-average margins, net of allowances, through lending to commercial and retail borrowers with a range of credit standing. Such exposures involve not just on-statement of financial position loans and advances; the Bank also enters into guarantees and other commitments such as letters of credit and performance, and other bonds.

The Bank also trades in financial instruments where it takes positions in traded and over-the-counter instruments to take advantage of short-term market movements in bonds price, currency and interest rate. The Board places trading limits on the level of exposure that can be taken in relation to both overnight and intra-day market positions.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

Foreign exchange and interest rate exposures associated with derivatives are normally offset by entering into counter-balancing positions, thereby controlling the variability in the net cash amounts required to liquidate market positions.

4.1 Capital management

The Bank's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the statement of financial position, are:

- to comply with the capital requirements set by the regulator, Central Bank of Kenya;
- to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

It uses two approaches of measuring capital for capital management.

a) Economic capital assessment

Economic capital is the Bank's internal measure of required capital and it incorporates granular risk assessments and portfolio concentration effects that may be absent from the regulatory capital assessment process. The bank aggregates the individual risk type economic capital measurements conservatively assuming no inter-risk diversification. Economic capital is compared to Available Financial Reserves (AFR) to perform an assessment of capital adequacy based on internal measures.

b) Regulatory capital assessment

The Bank monitors the adequacy of its capital using ratios established by the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK), which ratios are broadly in line with those of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

These ratios measure capital adequacy by comparing the Bank's eligible capital with its statement of financial position assets, off-balance-sheet commitments and market and other risk positions at weighted amounts to reflect their relative risk.

The risk-based approach applies to both on and off-statement of financial position items. The focus of this approach is credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk, operational risk, concentration risk and underlying collateral risk.

The assets are weighted according to broad categories, each being assigned a risk weighting according to the amount of capital deemed to be necessary to support them. Four categories of risk weights (0%, 20%, 50%, and 100%) are applied.

The Bank is required at all times to maintain:

- A minimum level of regulatory capital of KShs 1 billion as at 31 December 2021 (2020: Kshs 1 billion);
- A core capital (tier 1) of not less than 10.5% (2020: 10.5%) of total risk weighted assets plus risk weighted off-statement of financial position items;
- A core capital (tier 1) of not less than 8% (2020: 8%) of its total deposit liabilities; and
- A total capital (tier 1 + tier 2) of not less than 14.5% (2020: 14.5%) of its total risk weighted assets plus risk adjusted off statement of financial position items.

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Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Capital management (continued)

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments and forwards are converted to credit risk equivalents using credit conversion factors, designed to convert these items into statement of financial position equivalents. The resulting credit equivalent amounts are then weighted for credit risk using the same percentages as for statement of financial position assets.

Tier 1 capital consists of shareholders' equity comprising paid up share capital, share premium and retained earnings less intangible assets, goodwill and investments in subsidiary institutions and equity instruments of other institutions. Tier 2 capital includes the Bank's term subordinated debt and regulatory loan loss reserves and cannot exceed tier 1 capital. Regulatory loan loss reserves qualifying as tier 2 capital cannot exceed 1.25% of the risk weighted assets total value.

The Bank has complied with these requirements. The Bank's capital adequacy level was as follows:

	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
Tier 1 capital (Core capital)		
Share capital	3,412	3,412
Share premium	3,445	3,445
Retained earnings	38,406	34,781
Less: Deferred tax asset	(1,127)	(699)
Total Tier 1 capital (Core capital)	44,136	40,939
Tier 2 capital		
Regulatory credit risk reserve	-	-
Qualifying subordinate liabilities	5,700	5,504
Total Tier 2 capital	5,700	5,504
Total capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)	49,836	46,443
Risk - weighted assets		
Operational risk	41,873	39,795
Market risk	8,004	7,658
Credit risk on-statement of financial position	194,636	172,496
Credit risk off-statement of financial position	43,665	36,523
Total risk - weighted assets	288,178	256,472
Capital adequacy ratios		
Core capital / total deposit liabilities	18.2%	18.5%
Minimum statutory ratio	8.0%	8.0%
Core capital / total risk - weighted assets	15.3%	16.0%
Minimum statutory ratio	10.5%	10.5%
Total capital / total risk - weighted assets	17.3%	18.1%
Minimum statutory ratio	14.5%	14.5%

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising out of failure of client counterparties to meet their financial or contractual obligations when due.

Credit risk is composed of counterparty risk (including primary, pre-settlement risk, issuer and settlement risk) and concentration risk. These risk types are defined as follows:

- Counterparty risk: The risk of credit loss to the Bank as a result of failure by a counterparty to meet its financial and/or contractual obligations to the Bank as they fall due.
- Credit concentration risk: The risk of loss to the Bank as a result of excessive build-up of exposure to a specific counterparty or counterparty group, an industry, market, product, financial instrument or type of security, or a maturity. This concentration typically exists where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar activities and have similar characteristics, which could result in their ability to meet contractual obligations being similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

4.2.1 Governance committees

The primary governance committees overseeing credit risk are the Board Credit Committee (BCC) and Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC). These committees are responsible for credit risk and credit concentration risk decision-making, and delegation thereof to Credit officers and committees within defined parameters.

Credit risk management is governed by the Bank's overall credit policy guidelines. Respective Credit Risk Management Divisions, which report into the BCC, are responsible for the implementation of these guidelines, which cover compliance with prescribed sanctioning authority levels, avoidance of a high concentration of credit risk and regular review of credit limits. Limits on facilities to counter-parties are governed by internal restraints, which restrict large exposures in relation to the Bank's capital.

The Bank has set in place comprehensive resources, expertise and controls to ensure efficient and effective management of credit risk.

4.2.2 General approach to managing credit risk

The Bank's credit risk comprises mainly corporate and retail loans and advances, together with the counterparty credit risk arising from derivative contracts entered into with our clients and market counterparties.

The Bank manages credit risk through:

- maintaining strong culture of responsible lending and a robust risk policy and control framework;
- identifying, assessing and measuring credit risk clearly and accurately across the Bank, from the level of individual facilities up to the total portfolio;
- defining, implementing and continually re-evaluating our risk appetite under actual and scenario conditions;
- monitoring the Bank's credit risk relative to limits; and
- ensuring that there is expert scrutiny and independent approval of credit risks and their mitigation.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.2 General approach to managing credit risk (continued)

Primary responsibility for credit risk management resides with the Bank's business lines. This is complemented with an independent credit risk function embedded within the business units, which is in turn supported by the overarching group risk function.

Impairment provisions are provided for losses that have been incurred or expected at reporting date. Significant changes in the economy, or in the health of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration of the Bank's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the reporting date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks is further restricted by sub-limits covering on - and off-balance sheet exposures and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing lending limits where appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees, but a significant portion is personal lending where no such facilities can be obtained.

4.2.3 Management reporting

A number of reports are prepared as management information on credit risk. Various analysis of the data are done and a variety of reports are prepared on a monthly and quarterly basis. Some of these reports include:

- Quarterly Board Credit Committee Report;
- Quarterly Board Audit Committee Report;
- Quarterly Board Risk Committee Report;
- Monthly Credit Risk Management Committee Report;
- Regulatory returns;
- Half-year results; and
- Annual financial statements.

These reports are distributed to management and regulators, and are available for inspection by authorised

4.2.4 Credit risk measurement

a) Loans and advances, including loan commitments and guarantees

The estimation of credit exposure is complex and requires the use of models, as the value of a product varies with changes in market variables, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.4 Credit risk measurement (continued)

a) Loans and advances, including loan commitments and guarantees (continued)

The Bank has developed models to support the quantification of the credit risk. These rating and scoring models are in use for all key credit portfolios and form the basis for measuring default risks. All models are managed under model development and validation policies that set out the requirements for model governance structures and processes, and the technical framework within which model performance and appropriateness is maintained. The models are developed using internal historical default and recovery data. In low default portfolios, internal data is supplemented with external benchmarks and studies. Models are assessed frequently to ensure on-going appropriateness as business environments and strategic objectives change, and are recalibrated semi-annually using the most recent internal data.

In measuring credit risk of loans and advances to customers and to banks at a counter-party level, the Bank reflects three components:

- (i) the 'probability of default' by the client or counter-party on its contractual obligations;
- (ii) current exposures to the counter-party and its likely future development, from which the Bank derives the 'exposure at default'; and
- (iii) the likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the 'loss given default').

Probability of default (PD)

The Bank uses a 25-point master rating scale to quantify the credit risk for each borrower as illustrated in the table on the following page. Ratings are mapped to PDs by means of calibration formulae that use historical default rates and other data from the applicable portfolio. The bank distinguishes between through-the-cycle PDs and point-in-time PDs, and utilises both measures in decision-making and in managing credit risk exposures.

Loss given default (LGD)

Loss given default measures are a function of customer type, product type, seniority of loan, country of risk and level of collateralisation. LGDs are estimated based on historic recovery data per category of LGD. A downturn LGD is used in the estimation of the capital charge and reflects the anticipated recovery rates and macroeconomic factors in a downturn period.

Exposure at default (EAD)

Exposure at default captures the impact of potential draw-downs against unutilised facilities and changes in counterparty risk positions due to changes in market prices. By using historical data, it is possible to estimate the average utilisation of limits of an account when default occurs, recognising that customers may use more of their facilities as they approach default.

b) Debt securities

For debt securities, external rating such as Standard & Poor's rating or their equivalents are used by Bank Treasury for management of the credit risk exposures as supplemented by the Bank's own assessment through the use of internal rating tools.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.4 Credit risk measurement (continued)

Relationship between the bank master rating and external ratings

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited's internal rating scale	Moody's Investor Services	Standard & Poor's	Fitch	Grading	Credit Quality
1 - 4	Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	AAA, AA+, AA, AA-	AAA, AA+, AA, AA-	Investment grade	Normal monitoring
5 - 7	A1, A2, A3	A+, A, A-	A+, A, A-		
8 - 12	Baa1, Baa2, Baa3	BBB+, BBB, BBB-	BBB+, BBB, BBB-		
13 - 20	Ba1, Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2, B3	BB+, BB, BB-, B+, B, B-	BB+, BB, BB-, B+, B, B-	Sub-investment grade	Close monitoring
21 - 25	Caa1, Caa2, Caa3, Ca	CCC+, CCC, CCC-	CCC+, CCC, CCC-		
Default	C	D	D	D	D

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.5 Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Bank manages, limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified – in particular, to individual counterparties and banks, industries and countries.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or banks of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by product, industry sector and country are approved quarterly by the Board of Directors.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sublimit covering on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures, and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Lending limits are reviewed in light of changing market and economic conditions and periodic credit reviews and assessments of probability of default.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

a) Credit tailored to customer profile

There is a clear distinction between the fundamental credit characteristics of the Bank's customer base. This customer base is managed according to the following market segments:

- Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB);
- Business and Commercial clients (BCC); and
- Consumer and High Net Worth clients (CHNW)

The Bank has established separate credit management functions for each market segment.

Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB): Corporate, sovereign and bank portfolios

Corporate, sovereign and bank borrowers include large corporates, financial institutions and international counter-parties. The entities include large companies as well as small and medium enterprises that are managed on a relationship basis. Creditworthiness is assessed based on a detailed individual assessment of the financial strength of the borrower. Exposure is usually in the form of short and long-term loans and advances but may include exposures arising from derivative contracts. In these sectors, credit risk management is characterised by a close working relationship between the counter-party, the customer relationship team and an independent credit evaluation manager. The credit evaluation manager bases his lending decision on an in-depth knowledge of the counterparty and the industry in which it operates, as well as an assessment of the creditworthiness of the counter-party based on a review of the audited financial statements and underlying risk parameters.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.5 Risk limit control and mitigation policies (continued)

a) Credit tailored to customer profile (continued)

Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB): Corporate, sovereign and bank portfolios

CIB believes that the use of sophisticated modelling techniques combined with an in-depth knowledge and understanding of each client is essential in properly assessing the credit risk, both initially and on an on-going basis, of each counterparty with whom it deals.

To this end CIB uses software developed by third party vendors, which is widely used by the banking industry globally in its credit management process. Expected default frequencies are an important tool in the formal credit assessment process of both new and existing business, and also form the basis for monitoring changes in counterparty credit quality on a day to day basis. Expected default frequencies will continue to be a vital component of credit risk management as the Bank continues to improve credit processes and increases focus on portfolio credit management.

Consumer & High Net Worth and Business and Commercial clients (CHNW and BCC) : Retail

Retail mortgage exposures relate to mortgage loans to individuals and are a combination of both drawn and undrawn EADs. Qualifying retail revolving exposure (QRRE) relate to cheque accounts, credit cards and evolving personal loans and products, and include both drawn and undrawn exposures. Retail other covers other branch lending and vehicle finance for retail, retail small and retail medium enterprise portfolios. Branch lending includes both drawn and undrawn exposures, while vehicle and asset finance only has drawn exposures.

Internally developed behavioural scorecards are used to measure the anticipated performance for each account. Mapping of the behaviour score to a PD is performed for each portfolio using a statistical calibration of portfolio-specific historical default experience. The behavioural scorecard PDs are used to determine the portfolio distribution on the master rating scale. Separate LGD models are used for each product portfolio and are based on historical recovery data. EAD is measured as a percentage of the credit facility limit and is based on historical averages. EAD is estimated per portfolio and per portfolio-specific segment, using internal historical data on limit utilisation.

b) Financial covenants (for credit related commitments and loan books)

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct borrowing.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.5 Risk limit control and mitigation policies (continued)

c) Master netting arrangements

The Bank further restricts its exposure to credit losses by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of assets and liabilities of the statement of financial position, as transactions are either usually settled on a gross basis or under most netting agreements the right of set off is triggered only on default. However, the credit risk associated with favourable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if a default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. The Bank's overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to master netting arrangements can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

d) Derivatives

For derivative transactions, the Bank typically uses internationally recognised and enforceable International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements, with a credit support annexure, where collateral support is considered necessary. Other credit protection terms may be stipulated, such as limitations on the amount of unsecured credit exposure acceptable, collateralisation if mark-to-market credit exposure exceeds acceptable limits, and termination of the contract if certain credit events occur, for example, downgrade of the counterparty's public credit rating.

e) Collateral

The Bank employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advanced, which is common practice. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The main types

Business and Commercial Clients, and Consumer and High Net Worth (BCC & CHNW)	
Mortgage lending	First ranking legal charge over the property financed.
Vehicle and asset finance	Joint registration of vehicles.
Other loans and advances	Debentures over the company's assets, cash cover in cash margin account, first ranking legal charge over both commercial and residential properties, directors' personal guarantees and
Corporate and Investment Banking	
Corporate lending	All assets debenture over the company's assets, cash cover in cash margin account, first ranking legal charge over both commercial and residential properties, directors' personal

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities is generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured. In addition, in order to minimise possible credit loss the Bank seeks additional collateral from the counter-party as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances is determined by the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset-backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.5 Risk limit control and mitigation policies (continued)

e) Collateral (continued)

Valuation of collateral

The Bank has a panel of valuers who undertake valuation of property and other assets to be used as collateral. The valuers in the panel are qualified professional valuers with adequate experience in the field of property and machinery valuation. Valuers are required to provide the Bank with professional indemnity to cover the Bank in cases of professional negligence relating to their valuations. The Bank ensures that all properties used as collateral are adequately insured during the term of the loan. Valuation reports on properties are valid for three years after which the property and equipment is revalued.

The table on the following page shows the financial effect that collateral has on the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk. The table includes collateral that management takes into consideration in the management of the bank's exposures to credit risk. All on- and off-balance sheet exposures that are exposed to credit risk, including non-performing loans, have been included. Collateral includes:

- Financial securities that have a tradable market, such as shares and other securities;
- Physical items, such as property, plant and equipment; and
- Financial guarantees and intangible assets.

Netting agreements, which do not qualify for offset under IFRS but which are nevertheless enforceable, are included as part of the bank's collateral for risk management purposes. All exposures are presented before the effect of any impairment provisions.

In the retail portfolio, 77% (2020: 76%) is fully collateralised. The total average collateral coverage for all retail mortgage exposures above 50% collateral coverage category is 100% (2020: 100%). Of the Bank's total exposure, 63% (2020: 55%) is unsecured and mainly reflects exposures to well-rated corporate counterparties, Bankcounterparties and sovereign entities.

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Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.5 Risk limit control and mitigation policies (continued)

e) Collateral (continued)

31 December 2021						Collateral coverage - Total		
	Total exposure	Unsecured exposure	Secured exposure	Netting agreements	Secured exposure after netting	Greater than 0% to 50%	Greater than 50% to 100%	Greater than 100%
Asset class	KShs.million	KShs.million	KShs.million	KShs.million	KShs.million	KShs.million	KShs.million	KShs.million
Corporate	104,658	15,549	89,109	-	89,109	-	89,109	-
Sovereign	59,556	59,556	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	43,955	43,955	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group	17,582	17,582	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other banks	26,373	26,373	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail	96,284	21,739	74,545	-	74,545	-	74,545	-
Retail mortgage	35,864	-	35,864	-	35,864	-	35,864	-
Other retail	60,420	21,739	38,681	-	38,681	-	38,681	-
Total	304,453	140,799	163,654	-	163,654	-	163,654	-
Less: Impairments for loans and advances	(15,653)							
Total exposure	288,800							
31 December 2020						Collateral coverage - Total		
	Total exposure	Unsecured exposure	Secured exposure	Netting agreements	Secured exposure after netting	Greater than 0% to 50%	Greater than 50% to 100%	Greater than 100%
Asset class	KShs.million	KShs.million	KShs.million	KShs.million	KShs.million	KShs.million	KShs.million	KShs.million
Corporate	87,035	15,695	71,340	-	71,340	-	71,340	-
Sovereign	87,601	87,601	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	38,113	38,113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group	27,172	27,172	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other banks	10,941	10,941	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail	89,562	21,629	67,933	-	67,933	-	67,933	-
Retail mortgage	34,783	-	34,783	-	34,783	-	34,783	-
Other retail	54,779	21,629	33,150	-	33,150	-	33,150	-
Total	302,311	163,038	139,273	-	139,273	-	139,273	-
Less: Impairments for loans and advances	(18,436)							
Total exposure	283,875							

The Bank holds collateral on loans and advances. The tables above represents the collateral cover held on various types of loans and advances. Other deposits and margin balances held against off balance sheet facilities are included in other liabilities in note 38(a).

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.5 Risk limit control and mitigation policies (continued)

e) Collateral (continued)

Foreclosed collateral

Assets foreclosed as at the end of the year comprise saloon vehicles, prime movers and trailers, which had been financed by the Bank under Vehicle and Asset Finance (VAF) and residential property financed under personal markets. As at the year end, the Bank had taken possession of the following:

Nature of assets	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Residential property	53	120
Assets financed under VAF	210	174
	263	294

It is the Bank's policy to dispose off foreclosed properties on the open market, at fair market value. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. In general, the Bank does not occupy foreclosed properties for business use.

Renegotiated financial assets

Renegotiated loans and advances are exposures which have been refinanced, rescheduled, rolled over or otherwise modified following weaknesses in the counterparty's financial position, and where it has been judged that normal repayment will likely continue after the restructure. The renegotiations resulted in the continuation of the original financial asset, with no gain or loss recognised as a consequence of the restructuring. The table below show the carrying amount of financial assets whose term have been renegotiated, by class.

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Vehicle and asset finance	682	3,786
Other loans and advances	5,409	36,489
	6,091	40,275

4.2.6 Default and provisioning policy

The Bank's definition of default has been aligned to its internal credit risk management definitions and approaches. Whilst the specific determination of default varies according to the nature of the product, it is generally determined (aligned to the BASEL definition) as occurring at the earlier of:

- where, in the Bank's view, the counterparty is considered to be unlikely to pay amounts due on the due date or shortly thereafter; or
- when the counterparty is past due for more than 90 days (or, in the case of overdraft facilities in excess of the current limit).

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.6 Default and provisioning policy (continued)

A financial asset is considered to be in default when there is objective evidence of impairment. The following criteria are used in determining whether there is objective evidence of impairment for financial assets or groups of financial assets as per IFRS 9:

- significant financial difficulty of borrower and/or modification (i.e. known cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower);
- a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest and/or principal payments;
- disappearance of active market due to financial difficulties;
- it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- where the Bank, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, grants the borrower a concession that the Bank would not otherwise consider.

Exposures which are overdue for more than 90 days are also considered to be in default.

4.2.7 Credit Quality

a) Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

Financial instruments whose carrying amounts represent the maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements are disclosed in Note 22. The directors are confident in the ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the Bank resulting from both the loan and advances portfolio and debt securities based on the following:

- 62% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to customers (2020: 58%); 21% represents investments in debt securities (2020: 29%);"
- 74% of the loans and advances portfolio is categorised in the top two grades of the internal rating system (2020: 74%);
- 85% of the loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired (2020: 86%); and
- 99.8% of all the debt securities, which the Bank has invested in, are issued by the Central Bank of Kenya (2020: 99.8%).

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.7 Credit Quality (continued)

b) Credit quality by class

The table below shows the credit quality by class of loans and advances, based on the Bank's credit rating system:

Year ended 31 December 2021	Gross Carrying amount KShs. million	SB 1 - 12		SB 13 - 20		SB 21 - 25		Default		Total gross carrying amount of default exposures KShs. million	Securities and expected recoveries on default exposures KShs. million	Interest in suspense on default exposures KShs. million	Balance sheet expected credit loss on default exposures KShs. million	Gross default coverage %	Non-performing exposures %
		Stage 1 KShs. million	Stage 2 KShs. million	Stage 1 KShs. million	Stage 2 KShs. million	Stage 1 KShs. million	Stage 2 KShs. million	Stage 3 KShs. million	Purchased/originated credit impaired/stage 3 KShs. million						
Loans and advances to customers															
CHNW	56,053	3	1	40,526	3,952	4,339	1,350	5,882	-	5,882	1,908	746	3,228	68%	10%
Mortgage loans	32,013	-	-	22,793	2,240	2,845	1,039	3,096	-	3,096	1,778	422	896	43%	10%
Vehicle and asset finance	3,067	-	1	1,905	448	243	86	384	-	384	41	63	280	89%	13%
Card debtors	622	-	-	566	35	-	-	21	-	21	14	-	7	33%	3%
Other loans and advances	20,351	3	-	15,262	1,229	1,251	225	2,381	-	2,381	75	261	2,045	97%	12%
BCC	40,230	25	5	19,391	6,823	1,270	5,583	7,133	-	7,133	3,174	824	3,135	56%	18%
Mortgage loans	3,851	-	-	606	3,228	-	-	17	-	17	1	9	7	94%	0%
Vehicle and asset finance	7,661	17	2	4,695	1,045	217	131	1,554	-	1,554	280	318	956	82%	20%
Other loans and advances	28,718	8	3	14,090	2,550	1,053	5,452	5,562	-	5,562	2,893	497	2,172	48%	19%
CIB	104,658	11,571	-	79,488	3,927	136	47	9,489	-	9,489	5,105	977	3,442	47%	9%
Corporate	104,658	11,571	-	79,488	3,927	136	47	9,489	-	9,489	5,105	977	3,442	47%	9%
	200,941	11,599	6	139,405	14,702	5,745	6,980	22,504	-	22,504	10,187	2,547	9,805	55%	11%
Loans and advances to banks															
Bank	43,955	12,243	-	24,368	7,344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0%	0%
Gross carrying amount	244,896	23,817	-	144,382	15,223	4,475	1,397	15,371	-	15,371	7,013	1,723	6,671	49%	6%
Less: Total expected credit losses for loans and advances	(15,629)														
Net carrying amount of loans & advances measured at amortised cost	229,267														

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.7 Credit Quality (continued)

b) Credit quality by class (continued)

The table below shows the credit quality by class of loans and advances, based on the Bank's credit rating system:

Year ended 31 December 2020	Gross Carrying amount KShs. million	Credit Rating								Total gross carrying amount of default exposures KShs. million	Securities and expected recoveries on default exposures KShs. million	Interest in suspense on default exposures KShs. million	Balance sheet expected credit loss on default exposures KShs. million	Gross default coverage %	Non-performing exposures %
		SB 1 - 12		SB 13 - 20		SB 21 - 25		Default							
		Stage 1 KShs. million	Stage 2 KShs. million	Stage 1 KShs. million	Stage 2 KShs. million	Stage 1 KShs. million	Stage 2 KShs. million	Stage 3 KShs. million	Purchased/originated credit impaired/stage 3 KShs. million						
Loans and advances to customers															
CHNW	51,067	-	-	40,477	-	165	5,780	4,645	-	4,645	1,603	649	2,393	57%	9%
Mortgage loans	30,784	-	-	24,816	-	-	3,386	2,582	-	2,582	1,400	433	749	39%	8%
Vehicle and asset finance	3,958	-	-	2,733	-	-	759	466	-	466	92	52	322	72%	12%
Card debtors	515	-	-	294	-	-	197	24	-	24	6	-	18	75%	5%
Other loans and advances	15,810	-	-	12,634	-	165	1,438	1,573	-	1,573	105	164	1,304	85%	10%
BCC	38,494	-	-	19,049	-	-	13,640	5,805	-	5,805	2,880	582	2,343	46%	15%
Mortgage loans	3,999	-	-	844	-	-	3,140	15	-	15	2	7	6	59%	0%
Vehicle and asset finance	9,169	-	-	6,386	-	-	1,481	1,302	-	1,302	81	244	977	79%	14%
Other loans and advances	25,326	-	-	11,819	-	-	9,019	4,488	-	4,488	2,797	331	1,360	35%	18%
CIB	87,034	20,275	-	45,733	5,315	82	1,042	14,587	-	14,587	5,702	2,946	6,231	52%	17%
Corporate	87,034	20,275	-	45,733	5,315	82	1,042	14,587	-	14,587	5,702	2,946	6,231	52%	17%
	176,595	20,275	-	105,259	5,315	247	20,462	25,037	-	25,037	10,185	4,177	10,967	52%	14%
Loans and advances to banks															
Bank	38,110	26,582	-	11,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0%	0%
Gross carrying amount	214,705	46,857	-	97,738	5,315	247	6,822	19,232	-	19,232	7,305	3,595	8,628	54%	9%
Less: Total expected credit losses for loans and advances	(18,419)														
Net carrying amount of loans & advances measured at amortised cost	196,286														

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Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.7 Credit Quality (continued)

b) Credit quality by class (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021	Gross Carrying amount KShs. Million	SB 1 - 12		SB 13 - 20		SB 21- 25		Default	
		Stage 1 KShs. million	Stage 2 KShs. million	Stage 1 KShs. million	Stage 2 KShs. million	Stage 1 KShs. million	Stage 2 KShs. million	Stage 3 KShs. million	Purchased/originated credit impaired KShs. million
Financial investments measured at amortised									
Sovereign	21,797	21,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	21,797								
Less: Total expected credit losses for financial investments at amortised cost	(24)								
Net carrying amount	21,773								
Financial investments at fair value through OCI									
Corporate	154	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sovereign	19,075	19,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual funds and unit-linked investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	19,229								
Add: Fair value reserve relating to fair value adjustments (before the ECL balance)	(2)								
Net carrying amount	19,227								

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Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.7 Credit Quality (continued)

b) Credit quality by class (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020	Gross Carrying amount KShs. million	SB 1 - 12		SB 13 - 20		SB 21- 25		Default	
		Stage 1 KShs. million	Stage 2 KShs. million	Stage 1 KShs. million	Stage 2 KShs. million	Stage 1 KShs. million	Stage 2 KShs. million	Stage 3 KShs. million	Purchased/originated credit impaired KShs. million
Financial investments measured at amortised									
Corporate	168	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sovereign	23,023	23,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual funds and unit-linked investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	23,191								
Less: Total expected credit losses for financial investments at amortised cost	(17)								
Net carrying amount	23,174								
Financial investments at fair value through OCI									
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sovereign	30,664	30,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual funds and unit-linked investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	30,664								
Add: Fair value reserve relating to fair value adjustments (before the ECL balance)	(4)								
Net carrying amount	30,660								

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.7 Credit Quality (continued)

c) Ageing analysis of past due but not impaired financial assets

Loans and advances less than 90 days past due are not considered impaired unless other information is available to indicate the contrary.

The table below shows the ageing of financial assets that are past due at the reporting date but not credit impaired, per class.

	Performing (Early arrears)			Non - performing		Total KShs. million
	1 to 29 days	30 to 59 days	60 to 89 days	90 to 180 days	More than 180 days	
31 December 2021	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	
CHNW	3,833	1,341	933	-	-	6,107
Mortgage lending	2,066	873	769	-	-	3,708
Vehicle and asset finance	428	147	18	-	-	593
Other loans and advances	1,339	321	146	-	-	1,806
BCC	2,949	1,250	473	-	-	4,672
Mortgage lending	35	-	-	-	-	35
Vehicle and asset finance	747	286	81	-	-	1,114
Other loans and advances	2,167	964	392	-	-	3,523
Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)	9,516	2	3	-	-	9,521
Corporate lending	9,516	2	3	-	-	9,521
Total recognised financial instruments	16,298	2,593	1,409	-	-	20,300
31 December 2020						
CHNW	3,697	990	582	-	-	5,269
Mortgage lending	2,368	528	402	-	-	3,298
Vehicle and asset finance	496	209	45	-	-	750
Other loans and advances	833	253	135	-	-	1,221
BCC	3,137	1,077	260	-	-	4,474
Mortgage lending	17	14	-	-	-	31
Vehicle and asset finance	845	345	33	-	-	1,223
Other loans and advances	2,275	718	227	-	-	3,220
Corporate and Investment Banking	4,325	114	2	-	-	4,441
Corporate lending	4,325	114	2	-	-	4,441
Total recognised financial instruments	11,159	2,181	844	-	-	14,184

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of a change in market value, earnings (actual or effective) or future cash-flows of a portfolio of financial instruments (including commodities), caused by moves in market variables such as equity, bond and commodity prices, currency exchange rates and interest rates, credit spreads, recovery rates, correlations and implied volatilities in all of these measures.

4.3.1 Governance committees

The Bank's policy is that all trading activities are undertaken within the Bank's trading operations. The Board grants general authority to take on market risk exposure to the Bank's Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

Market risk management process is required to measure, monitor and control market risk exposures. The Bank manages market risk through following four principles.

i) Identification of market risks in the trading and banking books

This process entails analysis of new business plans, new products, new pricing models, new risk models and regular reviews by Market Risk staff of financial and management accounts statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss, portfolio structure hierarchies, accounting classification and accounting elections, jointly with financial control, Risk Self Assessments jointly with operational risk, price testing reports and profit and loss decomposition reports.

ii) Measurement of market risk

Measurement of market risks deals specifically and separately with normal market conditions and stress market conditions. Measurement of trading exposures under stress market conditions is effected by subjecting the portfolios to stress testing, e.g. historical scenarios, hypothetical scenarios on individual asset classes and across different asset classes. In order to highlight 'points of weakness' and identify particular sources of trading book exposure vulnerability, these stress tests capture the effects of abnormal movements in market variables (yield curves including basis curves, volatility surfaces, spot and/or rate moves, credit spread curves, recovery rate sensitivities etc.).

iii) Management of market risk

The Bank manages market risk through a specification of risk appetite in form of market risk limits. It uses a suite of risk measurement techniques, including Value at Risk (VaR), Stress Value at Risk (SVar), stress testing, stop loss triggers, back-testing and specific business unit and product controls.

iv) Reporting of market risk

Market Risk has reporting procedures that highlight for attention within Market Risk or by management all forms of exposures i.e. limit breaches or other reports that will periodically be required to submit to different stakeholders e.g. Local ALCO, Local Board, Shareholders, Rating agencies, Central Bank of Kenya and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) stakeholders.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

4.3.2 Market risk exposure on banking operations

Banking-related market risk exposure principally involves the management of the potential adverse effect of interest rate movements on net interest income and the economic value of equity that arise from structural interest rate risk caused by the differing repricing characteristics of banking assets and liabilities. They include endowment risk, repricing risk, basis risk, optionality risk and yield curve risk. The Bank's approach to managing Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) is governed by applicable regulations and is influenced by the competitive environment in which the Bank operates. Treasury and Capital Management team monitors banking book interest rate risk together with the country ALCO.

The market risk function is independent of trading operations and it is accountable to ALCO. It is responsible for identifying, measuring, managing, controlling and reporting market risk as outlined in the market risk governance standard, with support from the central market risk function. The market risk function also has the ability to set individual trader mandates. Exposures and excesses are monitored and reported daily. Where breaches in limits and triggers occur, actions are taken by market risk management unit to move exposures back in line with approved market risk appetite, with such breaches being reported to management and ALCO.

4.3.3 Approved regulatory capital approaches

The Bank applies the Standardised approach for calculating market risk capital. The standardised method uses a "building block" approach, with the capital charge for each risk category calculated separately.

Market risk qualifying assets includes interest rate risk assets in the trading book and foreign currency risk assets throughout the Bank.

4.3.4 Trading book market risk

Trading book market risk is represented by financial instruments held on the trading book, arising out of normal global markets' trading activity.

4.3.5 Approach to managing market risk in the trading book

The Stanbic Bank policy is that all trading activities are undertaken within the Bank's trading operations. The market risk functions are independent of trading operations and accountable to ALCO. All Value at Risk (VaR) and stressed VaR (SVaR) limits require prior approval from ALCO. The market risk functions have the authority to set limits at a lower level.

Market risk teams are responsible for identifying, measuring, managing, monitoring and reporting market risk as outlined in the market risk governance standard.

Exposures and excesses are monitored and reported daily. Where breaches in limits and triggers occur, actions are taken by market risk functions to move exposures back in line with approved market risk appetite, with such breaches being reported to management and ALCO.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

4.3.5 Approach to managing market risk in the trading book (continued)

a) VaR and SVaR

The Bank uses the historical VaR and SVaR approach to quantify market risk under normal conditions and under stressed conditions.

For risk management purposes VaR is based on 250 days of unweighted recent historical data, a holding period of one day and a confidence level of 95%. The historical VaR results are calculated in four steps:

- Calculate 250 daily market price movements based on 250 days' historical data.
- Calculate hypothetical daily profit or loss for each day using these daily market price movements.
- Aggregate all hypothetical profits or losses for day one across all positions, giving daily hypothetical profit or loss, and then repeat for all other days.
- VaR is the 95th percentile selected from the 250 days of daily hypothetical total profit or loss.

Daily losses exceeding the VaR are likely to occur, on average, 13 times in every 250 days.

SVaR uses a similar methodology to VaR, but is based on a period of financial stress and assumes a 10-day holding period and a 99% confidence interval.

Where the Bank has received internal model approval, the market risk regulatory capital requirement is based on VaR and SVaR, both of which use a confidence level of 99% and a 10-day holding period.

Limitations of historical VaR are acknowledged globally and include:

- The use of historical data as a proxy for estimating future events may not encompass all potential events, particularly those which are extreme in nature.
- The use of a one-day holding period assumes that all positions can be liquidated or the risk offset in one day. This may not fully reflect the market risk arising at times of severe illiquidity, when a one-day holding period may be insufficient to liquidate or hedge all positions fully.
- The use of a 95% confidence level, by definition, does not take into account losses that might occur beyond this level of confidence.
- VaR is calculated on the basis of exposures outstanding at the close of business and, therefore, does not necessarily reflect intraday exposures.
- VaR is unlikely to reflect loss potential on exposures that only arise under significant market moves.

Trading book portfolio characteristics

VaR for the year under review

Trading book market risk exposures arise mainly from residual exposures from client transactions and limited trading for the group's own account. In general, the group's trading desks have run increased levels of market risk throughout the year for all asset classes when compared to 2020 aggregate normal VaR, and aggregate SVaR.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

4.3.5 Approach to managing market risk in the trading book (continued)

a) VaR and SVaR (continued)

Normal VaR Exposures

31 December 2021		Normal VAR		
Desk name	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Closing
	KShs (Million)	KShs (Million)	KShs (Million)	KShs (Million)
FX trading	55	2	18	23
Money market trading	63	3	6	3
Fixed income trading	11	1	4	2
Money market banking	7	4	5	5
Bankwide	58	7	22	21

31 December 2020		Normal VAR		
Desk name	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Closing
	KShs (Million)	KShs (Million)	KShs (Million)	KShs (Million)
FX trading	79	1	17	14
Money market trading	42	10	25	10
Fixed income trading	16	4	8	7
Money market banking	12	3	6	6
Bankwide	101	3	22	24

SVaR Exposures

31 December 2021		SVAR		
Desk name	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Closing
FX trading	271	26	106	92
Money market trading	494	34	115	38
Fixed income trading	264	22	66	26
Money market banking	507	53	111	62
Bankwide	278	60	146	110

31 December 2020		SVAR		
Desk name	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Closing
FX trading	280	25	107	128
Money market trading	1,148	121	555	127
Fixed income trading	236	48	139	146
Money market banking	854	175	475	175
Bankwide	1,152	98	523	158

* VAR and SVAR disclosures as at 31 December 2020 have been disclosed in 2021

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

4.3.5 Approach to managing market risk in the trading book (continued)

b) Stop-loss triggers

Stop-loss triggers are used to protect the profitability of the trading desks, and are monitored by market risk on a daily basis. The triggers constrain cumulative or daily trading losses through acting as a prompt to a review or close-out positions.

c) Stress tests

Stress testing provides an indication of the potential losses that could occur under extreme but plausible market conditions, including where longer holding periods may be required to exit positions. Stress tests comprise individual market risk factor testing, combinations of market factors per trading desk and combinations of trading desks using a range of historical and hypothetical simulations. Daily losses experienced during the year ended 31 December 2018 did not exceed the maximum tolerable losses as represented by the Bank's stress scenario limits.

d) Back-testing

The Bank back-tests its VaR models to verify the predictive ability of the VaR calculations and ensure the appropriateness of the models within the inherent limitations of VaR. Back-testing compares the daily hypothetical profit and losses under the one-day buy and hold assumption to the prior day's calculated VaR. In addition, VaR is tested by changing various model parameters, such as confidence intervals and observation periods to test the effectiveness of hedges and risk-mitigation instruments.

e) Specific business unit and product controls

Other market risk limits and controls specific to individual business units include permissible instruments, concentration of exposures, gap limits, maximum tenor, stop-loss triggers, price validation and balance sheet substantiation.

4.3.6 Foreign exchange risk

Definition

The Bank's primary exposures to foreign currency risk arise as a result of the translation effect on the bank's net assets in foreign operations, intragroup foreign-denominated debt and foreign denominated cash exposures and accruals.

Approach to managing foreign currency risk

The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Asset and Liability Committee sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily risk according to existing legislation, and accounting parameters. It takes into account naturally offsetting risk positions and manages the bank's residual risk by means of forward exchange contracts, currency swaps and option contracts.

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Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

4.3.6 Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Gains or losses on derivatives are reported in profit or loss.

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign exchange risk at 31 December 2021.

Included in the table are the Bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency (all amounts expressed in millions of Kenya Shillings):

At 31 December 2021	USD	GBP	EUR	Others	Total
Assets					
Cash and bank balances with banks abr	12,599	671	942	2,115	16,327
Loans and advances	68,681	317	4,595	15	73,608
Investment in government securities	2,692	-	-	-	2,692
Balances due from group companies	20,573	3,696	314	876	25,459
Other foreign currency assets	2,483	(13)	29	622	3,121
Total foreign denominated financial assets	107,028	4,671	5,880	3,628	121,207
Liabilities					
Amounts due to banking institutions abr	8,524	-	1,822	2	10,348
Deposits	80,621	5,828	10,430	1,065	97,944
Borrowings	5,700	-	-	-	5,700
Balances due to group companies	9,970	50	297	-	10,317
Other foreign currency liabilities	3,636	39	131	2,036	5,842
Total foreign denominated financial liabilities	108,451	5,917	12,680	3,103	130,151
Net on balance sheet financial position	(1,423)	(1,246)	(6,800)	525	(8,944)
Off balance sheet net notional position	3,533	1,198	6,818	(811)	10,738
Overall net position	2,110	(48)	18	(286)	1,794

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

4.3.6 Foreign exchange risk (continued)

At 31 December 2020	USD	GBP	Euro	Others	Total
Assets					
Cash and bank balances with banks abroad	15,905	492	1,186	1,553	19,136
Loans and advances	59,244	942	6,360	15	66,561
Investment in government securities	2,554	-	-	-	2,554
Balances due from Group Companies	17,885	5,191	-	637	23,713
Other foreign currency assets	3,232	-	321	149	3,702
Total foreign denominated financial assets	98,820	6,625	7,867	2,354	115,666
Liabilities					
Amounts due to banking institutions abroad	12,011	7	83	472	12,573
Deposits	82,768	7,353	7,172	1,156	98,449
Borrowings	5,504	-	-	-	5,504
Balances due to Group Companies	12,432	-	2,691	-	15,123
Other foreign currency liabilities	12,446	3	700	1,078	14,227
Total foreign denominated financial liabilities	125,161	7,363	10,646	2,706	145,876
Net on balance sheet financial position	(26,341)	(738)	(2,779)	(352)	(30,210)
Off balance sheet net notional position	26,456	724	3,162	127	30,469
Overall net position	115	(14)	383	(225)	259

The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Board sets limit on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intraday positions, which are monitored daily. The table indicates the extent to which the bank was exposed to currency risk as at 31st December on its monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. It shows the sensitivity analysis for each currency to which the bank has significant exposure and the effect of the change in exchange rate on the income statement. Percentage exchange rate changes represent the average of the largest 1 and 10 days increase/decrease for the year.

Year ended 31 December 2021	Increase in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity	Decrease in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
Currency	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
		KShs. million	KShs. million		KShs. million	KShs. million
USD	1.01%	21	15	-3.43%	(72)	(50)
GBP	1.96%	(1)	(1)	-2.80%	1	1
EUR	3.67%	1	1	-3.10%	(1)	(1)
Year ended 31 December 2020	Increase in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity	Decrease in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
Currency	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
		KShs. million	KShs. million		KShs. million	KShs. million
USD	2.45%	3	2	-2.17%	(2)	(2)
GBP	5.53%	(1)	(1)	-3.96%	1	-
EUR	2.48%	9	7	-3.59%	(14)	(10)

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

4.3.7 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

These are risks that have an impact on net interest income that arise from structural interest rate risk caused by the differing repricing characteristics of banking assets and liabilities.

IRRBB is further divided into the following sub risk types:

- **Repricing risk:** timing differences in the maturity (fixed rate) and repricing (floating rate) of assets and liabilities.
- **Yield curve risk:** shifts in the yield curves that have adverse effects on the Bank's income or underlying economic value.
- **Basis risk:** hedge price not moving in line with the price of the hedged position. Examples include bonds/swap basis, futures/underlying basis.
- **Optionality risk:** options embedded in bank asset and liability portfolios, providing the holder with the right, but not the obligation, to buy, sell, or in some manner alter the cash flow of an instrument or financial contract.
- **Endowment risk:** exposure arising from the net differential between interest rate insensitive assets such as non-earning assets, interest rate insensitive liabilities such as non-paying liabilities, and equity.

Approach to managing IRRBB

Banking book-related market risk exposure principally involves managing the potential adverse effect of interest rate movements on banking book earnings (net interest income and banking book mark-to-market profit or loss) and the economic value of equity.

The Bank's approach to managing IRRBB is governed by applicable regulations and is influenced by the competitive environment in which the Bank operates. The Bank's Treasury and Capital Management team monitors banking book interest rate risk operating under the oversight of ALCO.

Measurement

The analytical techniques used to quantify IRRBB include both earnings- and valuation-based measures. The analysis takes account of embedded optionality such as loan prepayments and accounts where the account behaviour differs from the contractual position.

The results obtained from forward-looking dynamic scenario analyses, as well as Monte Carlo simulations, assist in developing optimal hedging strategies on a risk-adjusted return basis.

Desired changes to a particular interest rate risk profile are achieved through the restructuring of on-balance sheet repricing or maturity profiles, or through derivative overlays.

Limits

Interest rate risk limits are set in relation to changes in forecast banking book earnings and the economic value of equity. Economic value of equity sensitivity is calculated as the net present value of aggregate asset cash flows less the net present value of aggregate liability cash flows.

All assets, liabilities and derivative instruments are allocated to gap intervals based on either their repricing or maturity characteristics. Assets and liabilities for which no identifiable contractual repricing or maturity dates exist are allocated to gap intervals based on behavioural profiling.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Market risk (continued)

4.3.7 Interest rate risk (continued)

Hedging of endowment risk

IRRBB is predominantly the consequence of endowment exposures, being the net effect of non-rate sensitive assets less non-rate sensitive liabilities and equity.

The endowment risk is hedged using liquid instruments as and when it is considered opportune. Where permissible, hedge accounting is adopted using the derivatives. The interest rate view is formulated through ALCO processes, following meetings of the monetary policy committees, or notable market developments.

Non-endowment IRRBB (repricing, yield curve, basis and optionality) is managed within the treasury and the global markets portfolios.

The table below indicates the KShs equivalent sensitivity of the Bank's banking book earnings (net interest income and banking book mark-to-market profit or loss) and other comprehensive income (OCI) given a parallel yield curve shock. A floor of 0% is applied to all interest rates under the decreasing interest rate scenario. Hedging transactions are taken into account while other variables are kept constant.

	Increase in basis points	Sensitivity of net interest income	Sensitivity of other comprehensive income	Decrease in basis points	Sensitivity of net interest income	Sensitivity of other comprehensive income
Currency		2021 KShs' million	2021 KShs' million	2021 KShs' million	2021 KShs'	2021 KShs' million
KShs	250	497	(100)	(200)	(566)	80
Others*	100	2	-	(100)	-	-
	Increase in basis points	Sensitivity of net interest income	Sensitivity of other comprehensive income	Decrease in basis points	Sensitivity of net interest income	Sensitivity of other comprehensive income
Currency		2020 KShs' million	2020 KShs' million	2020 KShs' million	2020 KShs' million	2020 KShs' million
KShs	250	242	(68)	(200)	(334)	54
Others*	100	(1)	-	(100)	-	-

* These are any other currencies held by the Bank not denominated in KShs.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Bank, despite being solvent, is unable to maintain or generate sufficient cash resources to meet its payment obligations as they fall due, or can only do so on materially disadvantageous terms. This inability to maintain or generate sufficient cash resources may arise where counterparties who provide the Bank with short-term funding withdraw or do not rollover that funding, or normally liquid assets become illiquid as a result of a generalised disruption in asset markets.

The nature of banking and trading activities results in a continuous exposure to liquidity risk. The Bank manages liquidity in accordance with applicable regulations and within the Bank's risk appetite. The Bank's liquidity risk management governance framework supports the measurement and management of liquidity at various levels to ensure that all payment obligations can be met by the Bank under both normal and stressed conditions. Liquidity risk management ensures that the Bank has the appropriate amount, diversification and tenor of funding and liquidity to support its asset base at all times.

The Bank's liquidity risk management framework differentiates between:

- **Tactical (shorter-term) risk management:** managing intra-day liquidity positions and daily cash flow requirements, and monitoring adherence to prudential and internal requirements and setting deposit rates as informed by ALCO.
- **Structural (long-term) liquidity risk management:** ensuring a structurally sound statement of financial position, a diversified funding base and prudent term funding requirements.
- **Contingent liquidity risk management:** monitoring and managing early warning liquidity indicators while establishing and maintaining contingency funding plans, undertaking regular liquidity stress testing and scenario analysis, and setting liquidity buffers in accordance with anticipated stress events.

Governance committees

The primary governance committee overseeing this risk is the Bank Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), which is chaired by the Chief Executive. There is independent risk oversight of all liquidity limits and guidelines by Market Risk, Finance and Central Asset Liability Management units. ALCO reports to the Board Risk Committee.

Approach to managing liquidity risk

There is a sound and robust liquidity management process to measure, monitor and manage liquidity exposures. The following elements are incorporated as part of a cohesive liquidity management process:

- **Maintaining a structurally sound statement of financial position;**
With actual cash flows typically varying significantly from the contractual position, behavioural profiling is applied to assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments with an indeterminable maturity or drawdown period, as well as to certain liquid assets. Behavioural profiling assigns probable maturities based on historical customer behaviour. This is used to identify significant additional sources of structural liquidity in the form of liquid assets and core deposits, such as current and savings accounts, which exhibit stable behaviour despite being repayable on demand or at short notice.

Structural liquidity mismatch analysis are performed regularly to anticipate the mismatch between payment profiles of balance sheet items, in order to highlight potential risks within the Bank's defined liquidity risk thresholds.

- **Foreign currency liquidity management;**
A specific number of indicators are observed in order to monitor changes in market liquidity as well as the impacts on liquidity as a result of movements in exchange rates. Foreign currency loans and advances are restricted to the availability of foreign currency deposits.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

• **Ensuring the availability of sufficient contingency liquidity;**

Funding markets are evaluated on an on-going basis to ensure appropriate Bank funding strategies are executed depending on the market, competitive and regulatory environment. The Bank employs a diversified funding strategy.

• **Preserving a diversified funding base;**

Concentration risk limits are used within the Bank to ensure that funding diversification is maintained across products, sectors, and counterparties. Primary funding sources are in the form of deposits across a spectrum of retail and wholesale clients, as well as long-term capital.

• **Undertaking regular liquidity stress testing;**

Stress testing and scenario analysis are based on hypothetical as well as historical events. These are conducted on the funding profiles and liquidity positions of the Bank. The crisis impact is typically measured over a two month period, as this is considered the most crucial time horizon for a liquidity event. Anticipated on- and off-balance sheet cash flows are subjected to a variety of bank-specific and systemic stresses and scenarios to evaluate the impact of unlikely but plausible events on liquidity positions. The results are assessed against the liquidity buffer and contingency funding plans to provide assurance as to the Bank's ability to maintain sufficient liquidity under adverse conditions.

• **Maintaining adequate liquidity contingency plans or liquidity buffer;**

Portfolios of highly marketable securities over and above regulatory and stress testing requirements are maintained as protection against unforeseen disruptions in cash flows. These portfolios are managed within ALCO defined limits on the basis of diversification and liquidity.

• **Short-term and long-term cash flow management;**

Active liquidity and funding management is an integrated effort across a number of functional areas. Short-term cash flow projections are used to plan for and meet the day-to-day requirements of the business, including adherence to prudential and internal requirements.

The Bank's long term funding strategy is derived from the projected net asset growth which includes consideration of Personal & Business Banking and Corporate & Investment Banking asset classes, capital requirements, the maturity profile of existing wholesale funding and anticipated changes in the retail deposit base. Funding requirements and initiatives are assessed in accordance with ALCO requirements for diversification, tenure and currency exposure, as well as the availability and pricing of alternative liquidity sources.

Liquidity contingency plans are designed to, as far as possible, protect stakeholder interests and maintain market confidence in the event of a liquidity crisis. The plans incorporate an extensive early warning indicator process supported by a clear and decisive crisis response strategy. Early warning indicators cover bank-specific and systemic crises and are monitored according to assigned frequencies and tolerance levels.

Crisis response strategies are formulated for the relevant crisis management structures and address internal and external communications and escalation processes, liquidity generation management actions and operations, and heightened and supplementary information requirements to address the crisis event.

The cumulative impact of the above elements is monitored on a monthly basis by the Bank's ALCO and the process is underpinned by a system of extensive internal and external controls. In periods of increased volatility, the frequency of meetings is increased as required to facilitate appropriate and timely management action.

To ensure integrity of the process there is use of application of purpose built technology, documented processes and procedures; independent oversight by risk management and regular independent reviews and evaluations of the effectiveness of the system. The total amount of liquidity held is adequate to meet all internal stress tests as well as regulatory requirements.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose, 'net liquid assets' includes cash and cash equivalents and financial investment debt securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any deposits from banks. Details of the reported Bank ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers at the reporting date and during the reporting year were as follows:

	2021 %	2020 %
At 31 December	44.2	56.4
Average for the year	51.5	58.8
Maximum for the year	59.8	61.5
Minimum for the year	43.3	51.0
Statutory minimum requirement	20.0	20.0

The tables below present the remaining contractual maturities of the Bank's non-derivative financial liabilities; it includes a maturity analysis for financial assets that the Bank holds as part of managing liquidity risk – e.g. financial assets that are expected to generate cash inflows to meet cash outflows on financial liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, whereas the Bank manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected undiscounted cash inflows.

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Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis for financial assets and financial liabilities

	Carrying value	Gross nominal inflow/(outflow)	Redeemable on demand	Maturing within 1 month	Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	Maturing after 12 months but within 5 years	Maturing After 5 years
	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million
Non- derivative financial assets								
Cash and balances to banks	15,403	15,403	15,403	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVTPL	18,535	20,002	-	2,049	13,513	1,383	2,053	1,004
Financial assets at FVOCI	19,227	20,338	-	1,024	10,594	6,117	2,603	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	21,773	32,741	-	8	1,676	1,508	19,055	10,494
Loans and advances to banks	43,954	45,484	15,563	24,238	2,583	176	2,924	-
Loans and advances to customers	185,314	260,492	14,638	4,401	22,626	26,405	163,834	28,588
Other assets	2,953	2,953	3,032	-	-	-	-	-
	307,159	397,413	48,636	31,720	50,992	35,589	190,469	40,086
Derivative assets:	1,881							
- Inflows		(404)	-	(191)	(77)	(67)	(69)	-
- Outflows		7,844	-	516	3,908	2,344	1,076	-
	1,881	7,440	-	325	3,831	2,277	1,007	-
Non- derivative financial liabilities								
Amounts due to other banks	(12,333)	(12,423)	(2,577)	(58)	(149)	(410)	(7,442)	(1,787)
Customer deposits	(242,345)	(243,359)	(158,525)	(69,431)	(13,313)	(1,428)	(623)	(39)
Trading liabilities	(357)	475	-	-	19	19	437	-
Borrowings	(5,700)	(6,554)	-	(21)	(101)	(113)	(569)	(5,750)
Other liabilities	(6,542)	(6,542)	(5,449)	-	-	-	-	-
	(267,277)	(268,403)	(166,551)	(69,510)	(13,544)	(1,932)	(8,197)	(7,576)
Derivative liabilities:	(1,743)							
- Inflows		(11,947)	-	(327)	(7,333)	(3,737)	(550)	-
- Outflows		165	-	10	23	96	36	-
	(1,743)	(11,782)	-	(317)	(7,310)	(3,641)	(514)	-

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis for financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

	Carrying value	Gross nominal inflow/(outflow)	Redeemable on demand	Maturing within 1 month	Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	Maturing after 12 months but within 5 years	Maturing After 5 years
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million
Non- derivative financial assets								
Cash and balances to banks	18,077	18,077	18,077	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets held for trading	33,729	34,021	-	8,791	11,954	10,118	1,579	1,579
Financial assets at FVOCI	30,664	31,711	-	3,500	8,572	18,172	1,467	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	23,191	27,855	-	8	949	949	15,511	10,438
Loans and advances to banks	38,109	37,273	11,233	18,282	3,027	179	4,552	-
Loans and advances to customers	158,181	224,914	16,109	3,978	20,406	23,869	112,696	47,856
Other assets	4,164	4,164	4,164	-	-	-	-	-
	306,115	378,015	49,583	34,559	44,908	53,287	135,805	59,873
Derivative assets:	2,956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Inflows		(225)	-	(2)	(20)	(38)	(165)	-
- Outflows		11,642	-	1,416	6,457	2,739	1,030	-
	2,956	11,417	-	1,414	6,437	2,701	865	-
Non- derivative financial liabilities								
Amounts due to other banks	(42,905)	(43,440)	-	(43,326)	(18)	(21)	(75)	-
Customer deposits	(217,911)	(218,201)	(130,620)	(73,538)	(12,019)	(1,122)	(895)	(7)
Trading liabilities	(418)	(1,000)	-	(515)	(17)	(66)	(402)	-
Borrowings	(5,504)	(6,591)	-	(66)	(395)	(790)	(3,502)	(1,838)
Other liabilities	(5,868)	(5,868)	(5,868)	-	-	-	-	-
	(272,606)	(275,100)	(136,488)	(117,445)	(12,449)	(1,999)	(4,874)	(1,845)
Derivative liabilities:	(2,601)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Inflows		(1,481)	-	(111)	(862)	(463)	(45)	-
- Outflows		22	-	1	21	-	-	-
	(2,601)	(1,459)	-	(110)	(841)	(463)	(45)	-

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis for financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The amounts in the table above have been compiled as follows:

Type of financial	Basis on which amounts are compiled
Non-derivative financial liabilities and financial	Undiscounted cash flows which include interest payments
Issued financial guarantee contracts, and unrecognised loan commitments	Earliest possible contractual maturity. For issued financial guarantee contracts, maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.
Derivative financial liabilities and financial assets held for risk management purpose	Contractual undiscounted cash flows. The amounts shown are the gross nominal inflows and outflows for derivatives that have simultaneous gross settlement (e.g. forward exchange contracts and currency swaps) and the net amounts for derivatives that are net settled.

As part of the management of liquidity risk arising from financial liabilities, the Bank holds liquid assets comprising cash and cash equivalents and debt securities issued by sovereigns which can be readily sold to meet liquidity requirements. In addition the Bank maintains lines of credit with other banks and holds unencumbered assets eligible for use as collateral with central banks.

4.5 Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements

The following table sets out the impact of offset, as well as financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they have been offset in accordance with IFRS 9, as required by IFRS 7 disclosure requirements. The gross amounts of financial asset and financial liabilities and their net amounts disclosed in the table below have been measured in the statement of financial position on the following bases:

- Derivative asset and liabilities – fair value;
- Loans and advances – amortised cost; and
- Customer deposits – amortised cost.

As at 31 December 2021, the Bank had cash margins of KShs 1,470,000,000 (2020: KShs 1,321,000,000) held as collateral against loans and advances to customers. Therefore, the credit facilities secured by cash margins can be settled at net.

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.5 Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements (continued)

The ISDA* and similar master netting arrangements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position. This is because they create for the parties to the agreement a right of set-off of recognised amounts that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the bank or the counterparties following other predetermined events. In addition the bank and its counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and the liabilities simultaneously.

The bank receives collateral in the form of cash in respect of lending.

The table below sets out the nature of agreement, and the types of rights relating to items which do not qualify for offset but that are subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement.

Financial instrument	Nature of	Basis on which amounts are compiled
Derivative assets and liabilities	ISDAs	The agreement allows for offset in the event of default.
Trading assets and trading liabilities	Global master repurchase	The agreement allows for offset in the event of default.
Loans and advances to banks	Banking Act	In the event of liquidation or bankruptcy, offset shall be enforceable subject to meeting Banking Act requirements.
Deposits and current accounts	Banking Act	In the event of liquidation or bankruptcy, offset shall be enforceable subject to meeting Banking Act requirements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments requires financial assets and financial liabilities to be offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the bank has a current legally enforceable right to set off recognised amounts, as well as the intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

* An ISDA master agreement is a standard agreement used in over-the-counter derivatives transactions. The ISDA Master Agreement, published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA), is a document that outlines the terms applied to a derivatives transaction between two parties.

Notes (continued)

5 Assets and liabilities at fair value

5.1 Fair value hierarchy of instruments measured at fair value

Valuation process

All financial instruments carried at fair value, regardless of classification, are marked to market using models that have been validated independently by the Bank's model validation unit and approved by the market risk methodologies committee. This control applies to both off-the-shelf models as well as those developed internally by the Bank. Further, all inputs into the valuation models are subject to independent price validation procedures carried out by the market risk unit. Such price validation is performed on at least a monthly basis and daily where possible given the liquidity of the underlying price inputs. Less liquid risk drivers, which are typically used to mark level 3 assets and liabilities to market, are carefully validated and tabled at the monthly price validation forum to ensure these are reasonable and used consistently. Sensitivities arising from exposures to such drivers are similarly scrutinised, together with movements in level 3 fair values. They are also disclosed on a monthly basis to the market risk committee and ALCO.

Level hierarchy

The table on Note 5.2 shows the analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by level of fair value hierarchy. The different levels are based on the extent that available market data is used in the calculation of the fair value of the financial instruments. The levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1 – fair value is based on quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2 – fair value is determined through valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly, such as quoted prices, or indirectly, such as derived from quoted prices. This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3 – fair value is determined through valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the assets and liabilities.

Significant unobservable inputs

The fair value of level 3 assets and liabilities is determined using valuation techniques that include reference to recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analyses, pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. However, such techniques typically have unobservable inputs that are subject to management judgement. These inputs include credit spreads on illiquid issuers, implied volatilities on thinly traded stocks, correlation between risk factors, prepayment rates and other illiquid risk drivers. Exposure to such illiquid risk drivers is typically managed by:

- using bid-offer spreads that are reflective of the relatively low liquidity of the underlying risk driver;
- raising day one profit provisions in accordance with IFRS;
- quantifying and reporting the sensitivity to each risk driver; and
- limiting exposure to such risk drivers and analysing this exposure on a regular basis.

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Notes (continued)

5 Assets and liabilities at fair value (continued)

5.2 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by level of fair value hierarchy:

At 31 December 2021	Note	Level 1 KShs. million	Level 2 KShs. million	Level 3 Shs. million	Total KShs. million
Assets					
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Kenya (minimum regulatory reserve)	19	11,317	-	-	11,317
Financial assets – held for trading	21	-	18,535	-	18,535
Financial assets – FVOCI	22	2,085	17,142	-	19,227
Equity investments	29	-	-	18	18
Derivative assets	24	-	1,881	-	1,881
		13,402	37,558	18	50,978
Liabilities					
Trading liabilities	21	-	357	-	357
Derivative liabilities	24	-	1,743	-	1,743
		-	2,100	-	2,100
At 31 December 2020					
	Note	Level 1 KShs. million	Level 2 KShs. million	Level 3 Shs. million	Total KShs. million
Assets					
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Kenya (minimum regulatory reserve)	19	11,656	-	-	11,656
Financial assets – held for trading	21	-	33,729	-	33,729
Financial assets – FVOCI	22	1,078	29,586	-	30,664
Equity investments	29	-	-	18	18
Derivative assets	24	-	2,956	-	2,956
		12,734	66,271	18	79,023
Liabilities					
Trading liabilities	21	-	418	-	418
Derivative liabilities	24	-	2,601	-	2,601
		-	3,019	-	3,019

There were no transfers between levels in 2021 and 2020.

Fair value of level 2 financial instruments

The fair value of level 2 financial instruments is determined using valuation techniques which incorporate assumptions that are indirectly supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instruments and are based on available observable market data. Such assumptions include risk premiums, liquidity discount rates, credit risk, volatilities and correlations. Changes in these assumptions could affect the reported fair values of these financial instruments.

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Notes (continued)

5 Assets and liabilities at fair value (continued)

5.2 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (continued)

Level 2 financial assets and financial liabilities

	Valuation basis/technique	Main assumptions ¹
Derivative instruments	Discounted cash flow model	Discount rate
	Black-Scholes model	Risk-free rate, volatility rate
	Multiple valuation technique	Valuation multiples
Trading assets	Discounted cash flow model	Discount rate, liquidity
	Black-Scholes model	Risk-free rate, volatility rate
Pledged assets	Discounted cash flow model	Discount rate, liquidity
Financial instruments	Discounted cash flow model	Discount rate, liquidity
	Multiple valuation technique	Valuation multiples
	Quoted exit price adjusted for notice period	Discount rate
Cash with Central Bank of Kenya	Prevailing exchange rate	Exchange rate
Investment in equities	Sale price	Discount rate

¹ The main assumptions for all instruments include applicable credit spreads.

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Notes (continued)

5 Assets and liabilities at fair value (continued)

5.3 Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value for which fair value is disclosed:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value	Carrying value
At 31 December 2021	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million
Assets					
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Kenya (Note 19)	4,086	-	-	4,086	4,086
Financial investments – Amortised	-	24,531	-	24,531	21,773
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	39,905	39,905	43,954
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	190,408	190,408	185,314
Other assets	-	-	2,953	2,953	2,953
	4,086	24,531	233,266	261,883	258,080
Liabilities					
Deposits from customers	-	-	(220,649)	(220,649)	(242,963)
Deposits from banks	-	-	(7,414)	(7,414)	(12,333)
Borrowings	-	-	(4,692)	(4,692)	(5,700)
Other liabilities	-	-	(6,542)	(6,542)	(6,542)
	-	-	(239,297)	(239,297)	(267,538)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value	Carrying value
At 31 December 2020	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million
Assets					
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Kenya (Note 19)	6,421	-	-	6,421	6,421
Financial investments – Amortised	-	20,722	-	20,722	23,191
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	32,196	32,196	38,109
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	164,264	164,264	158,181
Other assets	-	-	4,164	4,164	4,164
	6,421	20,722	200,624	227,767	230,066
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	(197,081)	(197,081)	(217,911)
Customer deposits	-	-	(40,506)	(40,506)	(42,905)
Borrowings	-	-	(4,997)	(4,997)	(5,504)
Other liabilities	-	-	(5,868)	(5,868)	(5,868)
	-	-	(248,452)	(248,452)	(272,188)

The valuation techniques used in determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities classified within level 2 and level 3.

The table below indicates the valuation techniques and main assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of the level 2 and level 3 assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed in table

2021	Valuation basis/technique	Main assumptions
Loans and advances to banks Loans and advances to customer Deposits from banks Customer deposits Subordinated debt Other financial assets	Discounted cash flow model	Discount rate, liquidity discount rate

Notes (continued)

6 Segment information

The Bank is required to disclose information to the users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it operates in compliance with IFRS 8.

An operating segment is a component of the Bank engaged in business activities, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by management in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to segments and assessing segment performance. Identification of segments and the measurement of segment results is based on the Bank's internal reporting to management.

The Chief Executive with the assistance of the Executive Committee (EXCO) and the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is the Bank's chief operating decision-maker. The directors have determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker that are used to make strategic decisions. Management considers the business from client turnover perspective.

The Bank has therefore segmented its operations into Consumer and High Net Worth clients (CHNW), Business and Commercial clients (BCC) and Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB).

CHNW and BCC

CHNW and BCC provides banking and other financial services to individual customers and small to medium sized enterprises. The products offered include:

- Mortgage lending – provides residential accommodation loans to individual customers.
- Vehicle and asset finances – comprises two areas, instalment finance in the consumer market, mainly vehicles, and secondly, finance of vehicles and equipment in the business market.
- Card products – provides card facilities to individuals and businesses.
- Transactional and lending products – transactions in products associated with the various points of contact channels such as ATMs, Internet, and branches. This includes deposit taking activities, electronic banking, cheque accounts and other lending products.

Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)

CIB provides commercial and investment banking services to larger corporates, financial institutions, and international counter-parties. The products offered include:

- Global Markets – includes foreign exchange and debt securities trading.
- Transactional products and services – includes transactional banking and investor services.
- Investment Banking – includes project finance, advisory, structured finance, structured trade finance, corporate lending, primary markets and property finance.

Major Customers

The Bank does not have any customer that contributes more than 10% of its revenue nor a customer that constitutes more than 10% of deposits or loans (2020: None).

Notes (continued)

6 Segment information (continued)

The segment financial results and financial position

Statement of profit and loss	Total 2021 KShs Million	Total 2020 KShs Million	CIB 2021 KShs Million	CIB 2020 KShs Million	BCC 2021 KShs Million	BCC 2020 KShs Million	CHNW 2021 KShs Million	CHNW 2020 KShs Million
Interest income	20,557	20,277	11,133	11,379	3,590	3,685	5,834	5,213
Interest expense	(6,233)	(7,542)	(4,631)	(5,505)	158	(271)	(1,760)	-1,766
Net interest income	14,324	12,735	6,502	5,874	3,748	3,414	4,074	3,447
Fees and commission revenue	4,402	4,214	2,511	2,495	1,114	959	777	760
Fees and commission expense	(704)	(570)	(177)	(215)	(226)	(39)	(301)	(316)
Net fees and commission income	3,698	3,644	2,334	2,280	888	920	476	444
Trading revenue	5,988	6,234	4,512	4,808	828	798	648	628
Net income from financial instruments at Other operating income	592 23	93 44	592 158	93 41	- (142)	- 3	- 7	- -
Other gains and losses on financial instruments	(143)	-	(143)	-	-	-	-	-
Trading and other income	6,460	6,371	5,119	4,942	686	801	655	628
Total income	24,482	22,750	13,955	13,096	5,322	5,135	5,205	4,519
Credit impairment losses	(2,524)	(4,876)	(326)	(2,606)	(953)	(1,182)	(1,245)	(1,088)
Net income before operating expenses	21,958	17,874	13,629	10,490	4,369	3,953	3,960	3,431
Employee benefits expense	(6,272)	(4,535)	(3,240)	(2,838)	(1,129)	(441)	(1,903)	(1,256)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(762)	(405)	(383)	(196)	(111)	(5)	(268)	(204)
Depreciation on right-of use assets	(355)	(412)	(124)	(159)	(15)	(9)	(216)	(244)
Other operating expenses	(4,995)	(6,239)	(2,190)	(2,161)	(2,004)	(2,747)	(801)	(1,331)
Finance costs	(7)	(47)	(7)	(47)	-	-	-	-
Profit before income tax	9,567	6,236	7,685	5,089	1,110	751	772	396
Income tax expense	(2,501)	(1,012)	(1,694)	(611)	(419)	(226)	(388)	(175)
Profit for the year	7,066	5,224	5,991	4,478	691	525	384	221

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Notes (continued)

6 Segment information (continued)

Pending

Statement of financial position	Total 2021	Total 2020	CIB 2021	CIB 2020	BCC 2021	BCC 2020	CHNW 2021	CHNW 2020
	KShs Million	KShs Million	KShs Million	KShs Million	KShs Million	KShs Million	Shs Million	KShs Million
Assets								
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	15,403	18,076	11,277	12,384	2,664	3,747	1,462	1,945
Financial assets – FVTPL	18,535	33,729	18,535	33,729	-	-	-	-
Financial assets – (FVOCI)	19,227	30,664	19,227	30,664	-	-	-	-
Financial assets – (amortised cost)	21,773	23,191	21,773	23,191	-	-	-	-
Derivative assets	1,881	2,956	1,881	2,956	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	43,954	38,250	42,358	38,109	1,216	63	380	78
Loans and advances to customers	185,314	158,180	99,510	76,683	35,692	34,768	50,112	46,729
Other assets and prepayments	3,508	4,546	1,158	547	1,287	563	1,063	3,436
Other equity investments	18	18	10	18	4	-	4	-
Property and equipment	1,915	2,241	719	1,063	263	545	933	633
Right-of-use assets (leasehold land)	39	41	23	20	8	11	8	10
Other intangible assets	940	775	553	420	189	150	198	205
Right-of-use assets (buildings)	1,037	1,480	207	-	59	784	771	696
Deferred tax asset	5,654	4,835	3,734	3,107	878	962	1,042	766
Total assets	319,198	318,982	220,965	222,891	42,260	41,593	55,973	54,498
Liabilities								
Derivative liabilities	1,743	2,601	1,743	2,601	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities – FVTPL	357	418	357	418	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks	12,333	42,905	11,979	42,905	299	-	55	-
Deposits from customers	242,963	217,911	113,958	99,662	56,467	49,436	72,538	68,813
Borrowings	5,700	5,504	3,318	3,166	1,164	1,165	1,218	1,173
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	6,700	5,935	5,495	3,537	37	421	1,168	1,977
Current tax liability	1,761	421	1,054	307	248	105	459	9
Deferred tax liability	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,131	1,430	372	658	105	229	654	543
Total liabilities	272,688	277,126	138,276	153,254	58,320	51,357	76,092	72,515
Equity	46,510	41,856	27,511	23,753	9,500	11,167	9,499	6,936
Funding	-	-	55,178	45,884	(25,560)	(20,931)	(29,618)	(24,953)
Total equity and liabilities	319,198	318,982	220,965	222,891	42,260	41,593	55,973	54,498

Notes (continued)

6 Segment information (continued)

The Bank is domiciled in Kenya and the revenue and non-current assets by country of domicile are included in the sections below:

Statement of profit or loss	Total 2021	Total 2020	Kenya 2021	Kenya 2020	South Sudan 2021	South Sudan 2020
Interest income	20,557	20,277	20,551	20,271	6	6
Interest expense	(6,233)	(7,542)	(6,128)	(7,446)	(105)	(96)
Net interest income	14,324	12,735	14,423	12,825	(99)	(90)
Fees and commission income	4,402	4,214	3,596	3,301	806	913
Fees and commission expense	(704)	(570)	(685)	(530)	(19)	(40)
Net fees and commission income	3,698	3,644	2,911	2,771	787	873
Trading revenue and net income from financial assets at FVOCI	6,580	6,327	5,814	5,496	766	831
Net other operating income	(120)	44	(121)	44	1	-
Trading and other income	6,460	6,371	5,693	5,540	767	831
Total income	24,482	22,750	23,027	21,136	1,455	1,614
Credit impairment losses	(2,524)	(4,876)	(2,523)	(4,877)	(1)	1
Employee benefits expense	(6,272)	(5,757)	(5,705)	(5,132)	(567)	(625)
Depreciation and amortisation	(765)	(752)	(736)	(736)	(29)	(16)
Depreciation on right-of use assets	(352)	(458)	(261)	(327)	(91)	(131)
Other operating expenses	(4,995)	(4,624)	(4,554)	(4,116)	(441)	(508)
Finance costs	(7)	(47)	-	(23)	(7)	(24)
Profit before income tax	9,567	6,236	9,248	5,925	319	311
Income tax expense	(2,501)	(1,012)	(2,436)	(1,024)	(65)	12
Profit for the year	7,066	5,224	6,812	4,901	254	323

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Notes (continued)

6 Segment information (continued)

Statement of financial position	Total 2021	Total 2020	Kenya 2021	Kenya 2020	South Sudan 2021	South Sudan 2020
Assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	15,403	18,077	10,719	17,110	4,684	967
Financial investments	59,535	87,584	59,535	87,584	-	-
Derivative assets	1,881	2,956	1,881	2,956	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	43,954	38,109	31,595	23,880	12,359	14,229
Loans and advances to customers	185,314	158,181	185,294	158,163	20	18
Other investments	18	18	18	18	-	-
Property, equipment and intangibles	2,894	3,035	2,758	2,867	136	168
Right-of use assets	1,037	1,480	805	947	232	533
Deferred tax asset	5,654	4,864	5,636	4,864	18	-
Other assets and prepayments	3,508	4,678	3,496	4,640	12	38
Total assets	319,198	318,982	301,737	303,029	17,461	15,953
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	242,963	217,911	231,115	207,368	11,848	10,543
Amounts due to other banks	12,333	42,905	10,566	41,317	1,767	1,588
Lease liability	1,131	1,386	849	1,038	282	348
Deferred tax liability	-	1	-	-	-	1
Current tax liability	1,761	392	1,742	389	19	3
Trading liabilities	357	418	357	418	-	-
Derivative liabilities	1,743	2,601	1,743	2,601	-	-
Borrowings	5,700	5,504	5,700	5,504	-	-
Other liabilities	6,700	6,008	4,224	3,677	2,476	2,331
Total liabilities	272,688	277,126	256,296	262,312	16,392	14,814
Shareholders' equity	46,510	41,856	45,441	40,717	1,069	1,139
Total equity and liabilities	319,198	318,982	301,737	303,029	17,461	15,953

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Notes (continued)

7 Interest income	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Loans and advances to customers	15,478	14,921
Financial investments – (FVOCI)	2,131	2,146
Financial investments – (amortised cost)	2,493	2,380
Loans and advances to banks	455	830
Total interest income	20,557	20,277

Interest expense

Current accounts	(1,424)	(1,556)
Savings and term deposit accounts	(4,051)	(4,699)
Deposits and placements from other banks	(211)	(567)
Interest on borrowed funds	(437)	(547)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(110)	(173)
	-	-
Total interest expense	(6,233)	(7,542)

Net interest income

14,324	12,735
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All interest income reported above relates to financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss and all interest expense reported relates to financial liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

8 Fees and commission income	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Points of representation transaction fees	1,447	1,563
Documentation and administration fees	234	241
Electronic banking fees	591	541
Knowledge based and client administration fees	1,251	1,110
Card based commission	265	219
Foreign service fees	571	486
Other bank related fees and commission	43	54
	4,402	4,214

The net fees and commission earned by the Bank on trust and fiduciary activities where the Bank holds or invests assets on behalf of its customers is KShs. 332,403,182 (2020: KShs 298,974,575).

All net fee and commission revenue reported above relates to financial assets or liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

9 Fees and commission expense	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Card based commission expenses	(218)	(212)
Brokerage fees	(43)	(91)
Other bank related fees and commission expenses	(443)	(267)
	(704)	(570)

All net fee and commission revenue reported above relates to financial assets or liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

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Notes (continued)

10	Trading revenue	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
	Net foreign exchange income	6,031	6,037
	Gain/(loss) in net monetary position	(43)	197
		5,988	6,234
11	a) Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
		2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
	Fixed income – financial assets – held for trading	592	93
		592	93
11	b) Other gains and losses on financial instruments		
	Net gain on disposal of financial assets - FVTPL	(143)	17
		(143)	17
12	Other operating income		
	Other income	23	27
		23	27
13	Employee benefits expense		
	Salaries and wages	5,795	5,317
	Retirement benefit costs	477	440
		6,272	5,757
	Included in retirement benefit costs are:		
	Defined contribution scheme	473	436
	National Social Security Fund	4	4
		477	440
	Average staff numbers		
	Management	392	354
	Supervisory	415	416
	Clerical and other categories	248	208
	Total	1,055	978

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Notes (continued)

14 Breakdown of expenses by nature

	Note	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Profit before tax has been arrived at after			
Employees benefits expense	13	6,272	5,757
Audit fees		34	20
Directors' fees	45.5.2	38	45
Franchise fees	45.8	732	675
Depreciation of property and equipment	30 (a)	498	472
Depreciation on right-of use assets - Land	30 (b)	3	3
Depreciation on right-of use assets	32	352	458
Amortisation of intangible assets	31	264	277

15 Finance costs

Bank charges	7	47
	7	47

16 Income tax expense

Current income tax	3,297	1,337
Current year charge (Note 35 (a))	3,297	1,337
Deferred income tax	(796)	(325)
Current year charge (credit) Kenya operations (Note 34 (a))	(777)	(317)
Current year charge -foreign operations (Note 34 (b))	(19)	(8)
Income tax expense	2,501	1,012

Reconciliation of tax expense to expected tax base based on accounting profit:

The tax on the profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount using the statutory income tax rate as follows:

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Profit before income tax	9,567	6,236
Tax at statutory tax rate of 30% (2020: 25%)	2,870	1,559
Tax effect of:		
Income not subjected to tax	(476)	(1,052)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	141	375
Previous year deferred income tax under-provision	-	160
Effect of different tax rate in South Sudan	(34)	(7)
Changes in tax rates	-	(23)
Income tax expense	2,501	1,012

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Notes (continued)

17 Earnings per share – basic and diluted

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

	2021	2020
Earnings (Profit after tax)		
Earnings for the purposes of basic earnings per share (KShs. million)	7,066	5,224
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share ('million)	171	171
Earnings per share (KShs) basic and diluted	41.43	30.63

There were no dilutive potential ordinary shares as at 31 December 2021 or 31 December 2020. Therefore, diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share.

18 Dividend

The calculation of dividends per share is based on:

Dividends for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders:

	2021	2020
Interim dividend paid (KShs. million)	700	-
Final dividend proposed (KShs. million)	2,800	1,400
	3,500	1,400
Number of ordinary shares in issue (million)	171	171
Dividends per share – KShs	20.52	8.21

Proposed dividends are accounted for as a separate component of equity until they have been ratified at an Annual General Meeting.

A final dividend per share in respect of the year ended 31 December 2021 of KShs 16.41 (2020: KShs 8.21) per share amounting to a total of KShs 2,800,000,000 (2020: KShs 1,400,000,000) is to be proposed in the next Annual General Meeting. These financial statements do not reflect this as a dividend payable. However, the proposed dividend has been transferred to a separate category of equity.

During the year interim dividend of KShs 700,000,000 was paid (2020: Nil).

Payment of dividends is subject to withholding tax at a rate of either 5% for resident and 10% for non-resident shareholders. Dividend paid to resident shareholders who own more than 12.5% share-holding are exempt from withholding tax

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Notes (continued)

19 Classification of assets and liabilities

Accounting classifications and fair values of assets and liabilities

The table below categorises the Bank's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2021 between those that are financial and non-financial.

All financial assets and liabilities have been classified according to their measurement category with disclosure and their fair value.

Year ended 31 December 2021	Fair value through profit and loss - default KShs. million	Fair value through profit or loss - designated KShs. million	Amortised cost KShs. million	Fair value through OCI KShs. million	Other non-financial assets/liabilities	Total carrying amount KShs. million	Fair value KShs. Million
Assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	11,317	-	4,086	-	-	15,403	15,403
Financial assets – held for trading	18,535	-	-	-	-	18,535	18,535
Financial assets – FVOCI	-	-	-	19,227	-	19,227	19,227
Financial assets – amortised cost	-	-	21,773	-	-	21,773	24,531
Derivative assets	1,881	-	-	-	-	1,881	1,881
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	43,954	-	-	43,954	39,905
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	185,314	-	-	185,314	190,408
Other financial assets	-	-	3,511	-	-	3,511	3,511
Investment securities	18	-	-	-	-	18	18
Other non - financial assets	-	-	-	-	9,585	9,585	-
	31,751	-	258,638	19,227	9,585	319,201	313,419
Liabilities							
Deposits from customers	-	-	(242,963)	-	-	(242,963)	(220,649)
Deposits from banks	-	-	(12,333)	-	-	(12,333)	(7,414)
Derivative liabilities	(1,743)	-	-	-	-	(1,743)	(1,743)
Trading liabilities	(357)	-	-	-	-	(357)	(357)
Borrowings	-	-	(5,700)	-	-	(5,700)	(4,692)
Other financial liabilities	-	-	(6,700)	-	-	(6,700)	(6,700)
Other non - financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	(2,892)	(2,892)	-
	(2,100)	-	(267,696)	-	(2,892)	(272,688)	(241,555)

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Notes (continued)

19 Classification of assets and liabilities (continued)

Accounting classifications and fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020	Fair value through profit and loss - default KShs. million	Fair value through profit or loss - designated KShs. million	Amortised cost KShs. million	Fair value through OCI KShs. million	Other non-financial assets/liabilities KShs. million	Total carrying amount KShs. million	Fair value KShs. million
Assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	11,656	-	6,421	-	-	18,077	18,077
Financial assets – held for trading	33,729	-	-	-	-	33,729	33,729
Financial assets – FVOCI	-	-	-	30,664	-	30,664	30,664
Financial assets – amortised cost	-	-	23,191	-	-	23,191	20,722
Derivative assets	2,956	-	-	-	-	2,956	2,956
Loans and advances to banks	-	1,309	36,800	-	-	38,109	32,196
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	158,181	-	-	158,181	164,264
Other financial assets	-	-	4,678	-	-	4,678	4,678
Investment securities	18	-	-	-	-	18	18
Other non - financial assets	-	-	-	-	9,379	9,379	-
	48,359	1,309	229,271	30,664	9,379	318,982	307,304
Liabilities							
Deposits from customers	-	-	(217,911)	-	-	(217,911)	(197,081)
Deposits from banks	-	-	(42,905)	-	-	(42,905)	(40,506)
Derivative liabilities	(2,601)	-	-	-	-	(2,601)	(2,601)
Trading liabilities	(418)	-	-	-	-	(418)	(418)
Borrowings	-	-	(5,504)	-	-	(5,504)	(4,997)
Other financial liabilities	-	-	(6,008)	-	-	(6,008)	(6,008)
Other non - financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	(1,779)	(1,779)	-
	(3,019)	-	(272,328)	-	(1,779)	(277,126)	(251,611)

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Notes (continued)

20 Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Cash in hand	3,866	2,877
Balances with Central Bank of Kenya	11,537	15,200
	15,403	18,077

Banks are required to maintain a prescribed minimum cash reserve ratio (CRR) including cash in hand and balances with Central Bank of Kenya. The minimum cash reserve is non-interest earning and is based on the value of deposits as adjusted for Central Bank of Kenya requirements. At 31 December 2021, the cash reserve requirement was 4.25% of the eligible deposits (2020: 4.25%).

The cash reserve requirement balance for the year ended 31 December 2021 is KShs. 9,547,857,985 (2020: KShs 8,779,084,750). The Central Bank allows a daily minimum of 3% (2020: 3%) of eligible deposits when the average total reserving for the month is above the CRR. The applicable daily minimum for the bank therefore is Kshs 6,739,664,452 as at 31 December 2021 (2020: KShs 6,197,000,990). The bank complied with the CRR requirement throughout the reporting period.

21 Financial assets and liabilities fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
a) Financial assets – (FVTPL)		
Government treasury bills and bonds	18,535	33,729
Corporate bonds	-	-
	18,535	33,729
Maturity analysis		
Maturing within 1 month	2,951	8,600
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	12,194	11,651
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	1,279	9,625
Maturing after 12 months but within 5 years	1,575	3,853
Maturing after 5 years	536	-
	18,535	33,729

The maturities represent periods to contractual redemption of financial assets fair value through profit or loss recorded. Financial assets fair value through profit or loss had a redemption value at 31 December 2021 of KShs 18,562,735,000 (2020: KShs 33,954,619,000). The weighted average effective interest yield on debt securities held for trading at 31 December 2021 was 9.11% (2020: 8.73%).

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
b) Financial liabilities - (FVTPL)		
Unlisted	357	418
	357	418
Maturity analysis		
Maturing within 1 month	-	58
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	-	-
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	-	50
Maturing after 12 months	357	310
	357	418

The maturities represent periods to contractual redemption of trading liabilities recorded. Dated trading liabilities had a redemption value at 31 December 2021 of KShs. 350,000,000 (2020: KShs 405,590,000). The weighted average effective interest cost on debt securities held for trading at 31 December 2021 was 11.07% (2020: 9.56%).

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22 Financial investments – (FVOCI)

	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
Financial investments – (FVOCI)	19,227	30,091
Pledged assets – (FVOCI)	-	573
	19,227	30,664

22 (a) Financial assets – (FVOCI)

Debt securities – at FVOCI:		
Listed	2,085	1,078
Unlisted	17,145	29,013
Expected credit loss	(2)	(4)
	19,227	30,087
Comprising:		
Government bonds	2,085	1,078
Government treasury bills	17,142	29,009
Net financial assets – (FVOCI)	19,227	30,087

Maturity analysis

Maturing within 1 month	2,987	3,460
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	8,345	8,328
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	5,673	17,221
Maturing after 12 months but within 5 years	2,222	1,078
	19,227	30,087

Financial investment securities had a redemption value at 31 December 2021 of KShs. 19,648,000,000 (2020: KShs 31,100,000,000). The weighted average effective interest cost on debt securities held for trading at 31 December 2021 was 8.64% (2020: 8.24%).

22 (b) Pledged assets – (FVOCI)

	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
Debt securities	-	573
Expected credit loss	-	-
	-	573
Maturity analysis		
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	-	-
Maturing after 12 months but within 5 years	-	573
	-	573

Dated pledged assets at fair value through OCI had a redemption value at 31 December 2021 of KShs. nil (2020: KShs 534,000,000).

The weighted average effective interest yield on investment securities at FVOCI on 31 December 2021 was nil (2020:11.18%).

These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to security lending, and security borrowings and lending activities.

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Notes (continued)

22.1 Reconciliation of expected credit losses for debt financial investments measured at fair value through OCI:

	Opening ECL 1 January 2021	Total transfers between stages	Statement of profit or loss movements			Net ECL raised/ (released) ¹	Exchange and other movements	Closing ECL 31 December 2021
			ECL on new exposure raised	Subsequent changes in ECL	Change in ECL due to derecognition			
	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million
Financial investments at FVOCI								
Debt securities	4	-	2	1	(4)	(1)	(1)	2
Stage 1	4	-	2	1	(4)	(1)	(1)	2
Total	4	-	2	1	(4)	(1)	(1)	2

¹ Net impairments raised/(released) less recoveries of amounts written off in previous years equals statement of profit or loss impairment charge (refer credit impairment charges note).

Reconciliation of fair value through OCI reserve for debt financial investments measured at fair value through OCI

31 December 2021	Balance at beginning of the year	Reclassificat ions	Net change in fair value	Realised fair value adjustments and reversal to profit or loss	Total fair value movements	Exchange and other movements	Balance at end of the year
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Financial investments	(1)	-	(13)	1	(12)	-	(13)
Debt securities	(1)	-	(13)	1	(12)	-	(13)

Notes (continued)

22.1 Reconciliation of expected credit losses for debt financial investments measured at fair value through OCI (continued)

	Opening ECL 1 January 2020	Total transfers between stages	Statement of profit or loss movements			Net ECL raised/ (released) ¹	Impairment accounts written-off	Closing ECL 31 December 2020
			ECL on new exposure raised	Subsequent changes in ECL	Change in ECL due to derecognition			
	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	
Financial investments at FVOCI								
Debt securities	2	-	4	-	(2)	2	4	
Stage 1	2	-	4	-	(2)	2	4	
Total	2	-	4	-	(2)	2	4	

Reconciliation of fair value through OCI reserve for debt financial investments measured at fair value through OCI

31 December 2020	Balance at beginning of the year	Reclassificat ions	Net change in fair value	Realised fair value adjustments and reversal to profit or loss	Total fair value movements	Exchange and other movements	Balance at end of the year
	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million
Financial investments	(34)	-	(1)	34	33	-	(1)
Debt securities	(34)	-	(1)	34	33	-	(1)

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Notes (continued)

23 Financial investments – (amortised cost)

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Pledged assets – (amortised cost)	3,454	3,676
Financial assets – (amortised cost)	18,319	19,515
	21,773	23,191

a) Pledged assets – (amortised cost)

Amortised cost debt securities	3,455	3,677
Expected loss	(1)	(1)
	3,454	3,676

Maturity analysis

Maturing after 1 months but within 6 months	509	514
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	389	210
Maturing after 12 months but within 5 years	2,556	2,952
	3,454	3,676

Dated pledged assets at amortized cost had a redemption value at 31 December 2021 of KShs. 3,370,000,000 (2020: KShs 3,570,000,000). The weighted average effective interest yield on pledged assets on 31 December 2021 was 11.00% (2020: 11.45%).

These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to security lending, and security borrowings and lending activities.

b) Financial assets – (amortised cost)

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Debt securities:		
Listed	18,342	19,531
Gross financial investments at amortised cost	18,342	19,531
Allowances for impairments		
Expected credit loss for financial investments measured at amortised cost (IFRS 9)	(23)	(16)
Credit impairment allowances	(23)	(16)
Net financial investments at amortised cost	18,319	19,515
Comprising:		
Government bonds	18,342	19,515
Government treasury bills	-	-
	18,342	19,515
Maturity analysis:		
Maturing within 1 month	-	-
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	11	-
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	-	-
Maturing after 12 months but within 5 years	10,567	10,995
Maturing after 5 years	7,764	8,520
	18,342	19,515

Dated held to collect assets had a redemption value at 31 December 2021 of KShs. 18,271,899,000 (2020: KShs 19,504,870,000).

The weighted average effective interest yield on held to collect investment securities at 31 December 2021 was 11.29% (2020: 11.01%).

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Notes (continued)

23 Financial investments – (amortised cost) (continued)

Reconciliation of expected credit losses for debt financial investments measured at amortised cost

	Opening ECL 1 January 2021	Total transfers between stages	Statement of profit or loss movements			Net ECL raised/ (released) ¹	Impairment accounts written-off	Exchange and other movements	Closing ECL 31 December 2021
			ECL on new exposure raised	Subsequent changes in ECL	Change in ECL due to derecognition				
	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	
Financial Investments									
Amortised cost									
Sovereign	14	-	6	4	(1)	9	-	-	23
Stage 1	14	-	6	4	(1)	9	-	-	23
Pledged assets	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stage 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	15	-	6	4	(1)	9	-	-	24

¹ Net impairments raised/(released) less recoveries of amounts written off in previous years equals statement of profit or loss impairment charge (refer to the credit impairment charges note).

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Notes (continued)

23 Financial investments – (amortised cost) (continued)

Reconciliation of expected credit losses for debt financial investments measured at amortised cost (continued)

	Opening ECL 1 January 2020	Total transfers between stages	Statement of profit or loss movements			Net ECL raised/ (released) ¹	Impairment accounts written-off	Exchange and other movements	Closing ECL 31 December 2020
			ECL on new exposure raised	Subsequent changes in ECL	Change in ECL due to derecognition				
	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million	KShs' million
Sovereign	2	-	14	(2)	(2)	12	-	2	14
Stage 1	2	-	14	(2)	(2)	12	-	2	14
Financial Investments									
Amortised cost									
Sovereign									
Stage 1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	15	(2)	(2)	13	-	2	15

¹ Net impairments raised/(released) less recoveries of amounts written off in previous years equals statement of profit or loss impairment charge (refer to the credit impairment charges note).

Notes (continued)

24 Derivative assets and derivative liabilities

All derivatives are classified as held-for-trading.

24.1 Use and measurement of derivative instruments

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into a variety of derivative transactions for both trading and hedging purposes. Derivative financial instruments are entered into for trading purposes and for hedging foreign exchange, interest rate, inflation and for credit exposures. Derivative instruments used by the Bank in both trading and hedging activities include swaps, options, forwards, futures and other similar types of instruments based on foreign exchange rates, credit risk, inflation risk, interest rates and the prices of equities.

The risks associated with derivative instruments are monitored in the same manner as for the underlying instruments. Risks are also measured across the product range in order to take into account possible correlations.

The fair value of all derivatives is recognised in the statement of financial position and is only netted to the extent that there is both a legal right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis, or the intention to realise the derivative asset and settle the derivative liability simultaneously.

Swaps are transactions in which two parties exchange cash flows on a specified notional amount for a predetermined period.

The major types of swap transactions undertaken by the Bank are as follows:

a) Interest rate swap contracts which generally entail the contractual exchange of fixed and floating interest payments in a single currency, based on a notional amount and an interest reference rate.

b) Options are contractual agreements under which the seller grants the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, either to buy (call option) or to sell (put option) by or at a set date, a specified amount of a financial instrument or commodity at a predetermined price. The seller receives a premium from the purchaser for this right. Options may be traded Over The Counter (OTC) or on a regulated exchange.

c) Forwards and futures are contractual obligations to buy or sell financial instruments on a future date at a specified price. Forward contracts are tailor-made agreements that are transacted between counterparties in the OTC market, whereas futures are standardised contracts transacted on regulated exchanges.

24.2 Derivatives held-for-trading

The Bank transacts derivative contracts to address client demand both as a market maker in the wholesale markets and in structuring tailored derivatives for clients. The Bank also takes proprietary positions for its own account. Trading derivative products include the following derivative instruments:

a) Foreign exchange derivatives

Foreign exchange derivatives are primarily used to economically hedge foreign currency risks on behalf of clients and for the bank's own positions. Foreign exchange derivatives primarily consist of foreign exchange forwards and swaps, foreign exchange futures and foreign exchange options.

b) Interest rate derivatives

Interest rate derivatives are primarily used to modify the volatility and interest rate characteristics of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities on behalf of clients and for the Bank's own positions. Interest rate derivatives primarily consist of bond options, caps and floors, forwards, options, swaps and swap options.

Notes (continued)

24 Derivative assets and derivative liabilities (continued)

24.3 Day one profit or loss

Where the fair value of an instrument differs from the transaction price, and the fair value of the instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, or based on a valuation model whose variables include only data from observable markets, the difference, commonly referred to as day one profit or loss, is recognised in profit or loss immediately. If the fair value of the financial instrument can not be evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or non-observable market data is used as part of the input to the valuation models, any resulting difference between the transaction price and the valuation model is deferred and subsequently recognised in accordance with the Bank's accounting policies (refer to accounting policy 2.5 – Financial instruments).

24.4 Fair values

The fair value of a derivative financial instrument represents, for quoted instruments in an active market, the quoted market price and, for an unquoted instrument, the present value of the positive and/or negative cash flows which would have occurred if the rights and obligations arising from that instrument were closed out in an orderly marketplace transaction at the reporting date.

24.5 Notional amount

The contract/notional amount is the sum of the absolute value of all bought and sold contracts. The notional amounts have been translated at the closing exchange rate at the reporting date where cash flows are receivable in foreign currency. The amount cannot be used to assess the market risk associated with the positions held and should be used only as a means of assessing the bank's participation in derivative contracts.

	2021 Fair values			2020 Fair values		
	Notional contract amount KShs. million	Assets KShs. million	Liabilities KShs. million	Notional contract amount KShs. million	Assets KShs. million	Liabilities KShs. million
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Currency forwards	50,619	825	821	59,914	1,077	983
Currency swaps	54,689	161	90	43,509	413	245
Currency options	8,675	182	48	10,595	416	187
Total over-the-counter derivatives	113,983	1,168	959	114,018	1,906	1,415
Interest rate derivatives						
Cross currency interest rate swaps	31,749	713	784	33,247	1,050	1,186
Total over-the-counter derivatives	31,749	713	784	33,247	1,050	1,186
Total derivative assets held for trading	145,732	1,881	1,743	147,265	2,956	2,601
Current	111,141	1,084	1,000	118,915	1,798	1,481
Non-current	34,591	797	743	28,350	1,158	1,120
Total	145,732	1,881	1,743	147,265	2,956	2,601

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Notes (continued)

25 Loans and advances to banks

	Note	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Balances due from banks		26,373	10,941
Balances due from group companies	45.1	17,582	27,172
Gross loans and advances to banks		43,955	38,113
Impairment Stages 1 & 2 (performing loans)	25.1	(1)	(4)
Impairment Stage 3 (non-performing loans)	25.1	-	-
Credit impairment allowances		(1)	(4)
Net loans and advances to banks		43,954	38,109
Maturity analysis:			
Redeemable on demand		15,510	11,247
Maturing within 1 month		24,999	20,249
Maturing after 1 month but within 12 months		1,695	2,743
Maturing after 12 month but within 5 years		1,750	3,870
Net loans and advances to banks		43,954	38,109

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Notes (continued)

25 Loans and advances to banks (continued)

25.1 Reconciliation of expected credit losses for loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost:

	Opening ECL 1 January 2021	Total transfers between stages	Statement of profit or loss movements				Net ECL raised/ (released) ¹	Impairment accounts written-off	Exchange and other movements	Closing ECL 31 December 2021
			ECL on new exposure raised	Change in ECL due to modifications	Subsequent changes in ECL	Change in ECL due to derecognition				
	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	
Bank	4	-	6	-	(9)	-	(3)	-	-	1
Stage 1	4	-	6	-	(9)	-	(3)	-	-	1
Total	4	-	6	-	(9)	-	(3)	-	-	1

¹ Net impairments raised/(released) less recoveries of amounts written off in previous years equals statement of profit or loss impairment charge (refer credit impairment charges note).

	Opening ECL 1 January 2020	Total transfers between stages	Statement of profit or loss movements				Net ECL raised/ (released) ¹	Impairment accounts written-off	Exchange and other movements	Closing ECL 31 December 2020
			ECL on new exposure raised	Change in ECL due to modifications	Subsequent changes in ECL	Change in ECL due to derecognition				
	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	
Bank	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	4
Stage 1	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	4
Total	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	4

Notes (continued)

26 Loans and advances to customers

26.1 Net loans and advances

	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
Home services	35,864	34,783
Vehicle and asset finance	10,728	13,127
Overdraft and other demand lending	14,638	16,109
Term lending	139,090	112,062
Card lending	622	515
Gross loans and advances to customers	200,942	176,596
Allowances for impairments		
Expected credit loss for loans and advances measured at amortised cost (IFRS 9) (note 26.2)	(15,628)	(18,415)
Credit impairment allowances	(15,628)	(18,415)
Net loans and advances	185,314	158,181
Maturity analysis:		
Redeemable on demand	16,154	13,088
Maturing within 1 month	16,609	8,646
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	30,146	25,544
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	6,864	13,998
Maturing after 12 months but within 5 years	73,889	77,440
Maturing after 5 years	41,652	19,465
Net loans and advances	185,314	158,181

The weighted average effective interest rate on loans and advances to customers as at 31 December 2021 was 8.44% (2020: 8.79%). The Bank extends advances to personal, commercial and corporate sectors as well as to the public sector. Advances made to individuals are mostly in the form of mortgages, instalment sales and overdrafts.

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Notes (continued)

26 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

26.2 Net loans and advances

Reconciliation of expected credit losses for loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost:

	Opening ECL 1 January 2021	Total transfers between stages	Statement of profit or loss movements			Net ECL raised/ (released) ¹	Impairment accounts written-off	Exchange and other movements	Closing ECL 31 December 2020	Interest in suspense movement	Total
			ECL on new exposure raised	Subsequent changes in ECL	Change in ECL due to derecognition						
Customers	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million
Mortgage loans	1,510	-	12	361	-	373	(22)	(131)	1,730	(9)	1,721
Stage 1	20	38	6	(32)	-	12	-	-	32	-	32
Stage 2	330	(26)	6	82	-	62	-	-	392	-	392
Stage 3	1,160	(12)	-	311	-	299	(22)	(131)	1,306	(9)	1,297
Vehicle and asset finance	2,463	-	78	88	-	166	(83)	(235)	2,311	85	2,396
Stage 1	77	13	30	(43)	-	-	-	-	77	-	77
Stage 2	438	(9)	25	(79)	-	(63)	-	(8)	367	-	367
Stage 3	1,948	(4)	23	210	-	229	(83)	(227)	1,867	85	1,952
Card debtors	88	-	4	36	-	40	(37)	(29)	62	-	62
Stage 1	27	15	2	(21)	-	(4)	-	-	23	-	23
Stage 2	35	(15)	2	29	-	16	-	-	51	-	51
Stage 3	26	-	-	28	-	28	(37)	(29)	(12)	-	(12)
Other loans and advances	4,279	-	673	1,028	-	1,701	(480)	300	5,800	263	6,063
Stage 1	366	61	247	(285)	-	23	-	-	389	-	389
Stage 2	920	(136)	189	(21)	-	32	-	-	952	-	952
Stage 3	2,993	75	237	1,334	-	1,646	(480)	300	4,459	263	4,722
Corporate	10,075	-	562	321	(247)	636	(3,540)	184	7,355	(1,969)	5,386
Stage 1	560	48	283	(82)	(158)	91	-	(82)	569	-	569
Stage 2	337	(51)	58	16	(232)	(209)	-	297	425	-	425
Stage 3	9,178	3	221	387	143	754	(3,540)	(31)	6,361	(1,969)	4,392
Total	18,415	-	1,329	1,834	(247)	2,916	(4,162)	89	17,258	(1,630)	15,628

¹ Net impairments raised/(released) less recoveries of amounts written off in previous years equals statement of profit or loss impairment charge (refer credit impairment charges note).

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Notes (continued)

26 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

26.2 Net loans and advances (continued)

Reconciliation of expected credit losses for loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost (continued)

	Opening ECL 1 January 2020	Total transfers between stages	Statement of profit or loss movements			Net ECL raised/ (released) ¹	Impairment accounts written-off	Exchange and other movements	Closing ECL 31 December 2020	Interest in suspense movement	Total
			ECL on new exposure raised	Subsequent changes in ECL	Change in ECL due to derecognition						
Customers	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	KShs. million	
Mortgage loans	1,154	-	10	222	-	232	(4)	(17)	1,365	145	1,510
Stage 1	23	36	4	(43)	-	(3)	-	-	20	-	20
Stage 2	311	(42)	4	57	-	19	-	-	330	-	330
Stage 3	820	6	2	208	-	216	(4)	(17)	1,015	145	1,160
Vehicle and asset finance	1,713	-	82	493	-	575	(61)	10	2,237	226	2,463
Stage 1	96	40	28	(87)	-	(19)	-	-	77	-	77
Stage 2	489	(95)	40	(6)	-	(61)	-	10	438	-	438
Stage 3	1,128	55	14	586	-	655	(61)	-	1,722	226	1,948
Card debtors	83	-	-	74	-	74	(76)	7	88	-	88
Stage 1	24	10	-	(7)	-	3	-	-	27	-	27
Stage 2	41	(11)	-	5	-	(6)	-	-	35	-	35
Stage 3	18	1	-	76	-	77	(76)	7	26	-	26
Other loans and advances	3,022	-	717	720	-	1,437	(403)	47	4,103	176	4,279
Stage 1	251	63	148	(96)	-	115	-	-	366	-	366
Stage 2	880	(143)	89	94	-	40	-	-	920	-	920
Stage 3	1,891	80	480	722	-	1,282	(403)	47	2,817	176	2,993
Corporate	8,199	-	777	1,885	(2)	2,660	(1,240)	55	9,674	401	10,075
Stage 1	657	(122)	221	(171)	-	(72)	-	(25)	560	-	560
Stage 2	353	28	75	(117)	(2)	(16)	-	-	337	-	337
Stage 3	7,189	94	481	2,173	-	2,748	(1,240)	80	8,777	401	9,178
Total	14,171	-	1,586	3,394	(2)	4,978	(1,784)	102	17,467	948	18,415

Notes (continued)

26 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

26.3 Loans impairment charge	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
Loans impairment (credit)/charge for financial assets	8	14
Loans impairment for customer loans	2,916	4,978
Loans impairment charge/(credit) for performing bank loans (Note 25.1)	(3)	3
Loans impairment for non-performing off balance sheet letters of credit and guarantees (Note 44.3)	39	-
Loans impairment for performing off balance sheet letters of credit and guarantees (Note 44.3)	(10)	2
Amounts recovered and cured during the year	(426)	(121)
Net impairment charge on loans and advances	2,524	4,876

The directors are of the opinion that net recoverable amounts are reasonable and are expected to be realised based on past experience.

26.4 Vehicle and asset finance

The Bank holds contracts with customers where the Bank finances the purchase of assets under a series of contracts which transfer title to the Bank as security for the loan. The Bank receives the loan repayments and sets off the repayments against the principal loan and interest.

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Notes (continued)

26 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

26.4 Vehicle and asset finance (continued)

	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
Maturity analysis:		
Not later than 1 year	2,046	2,199
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	8,537	10,070
Later than 5 years	146	858
	10,729	13,127

26.5 Loans and advances to employees

The aggregate amount of loans and advances to employees on the statement of financial position is:

	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
At start of year	3,798	3,894
New loans issued	1,635	1,073
Interest	470	336
Loan repayments	(1,699)	(1,505)
At end of year	4,204	3,798

27 Other assets and prepayments

Uncleared effects	1,874	3,011
Prepayments	558	514
Off market loan adjustment	651	585
Due from group companies (Note 45.6)	265	402
Other receivables	160	166
	3,508	4,678

The off-market adjustment relates to the prepaid benefit granted to staff, being the difference between the fair value of the staff loans and the initial cash outflow. The fair value of future cash flows are discounted at a market related rate. The asset represents the Bank's right to receive future service from employees.

28 Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiary relates to 100% ownership of Stanbic Bank Nominees Limited amounting to Kshs. 2,000.

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Notes (continued)

28 Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

Stanbic Nominees Limited was dormant during the two financial years.

The principal place of business for the subsidiary is Stanbic Bank Centre, Chiromo Road.

There were no significant restrictions on the Bank's ability to access the assets and settle liabilities of the subsidiary. The total amount disclosed as investment in a subsidiary is a non-current asset.

29 Other investments

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Unquoted:		
Equity investment at fair value through profit and loss (default)	18	18
At 31 December	18	18

The investment is in Anglo African Property Holding Limited where the Bank holds a beneficial interest of 1%. The investment is unquoted and its carrying value (cost) is estimated to approximate the fair value.

30 a) Property and equipment

	Premises KShs. million	Equipment Furniture & Fittings KShs. million	Motor Vehicles KShs. million	Work in Progress (WIP) KShs. million	Total KShs. million
31 December 2021					
Opening net carrying amount	241	1,862	26	112	2,241
Additions	-	225	7	32	264
Transfer from work in progress	-	99	-	(99)	-
Disposals	-	(705)	(13)	-	(718)
Depreciation charge on disposal	-	705	13	-	718
Translation differences	-	(22)	-	-	(22)
Depreciation charge	(13)	(469)	(16)	-	(498)
Hyper inflation adjustment	-	(69)	-	-	(69)
Closing net carrying amount	228	1,625	17	45	1,915
At 31 December 2021					
Cost	388	4,620	142	45	5,195
Accumulated depreciation	(160)	(2,994)	(125)	-	(3,279)
Net carrying amount	228	1,625	17	45	1,915

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Notes (continued)

30 a) Property and equipment (continued)

	Premises KShs. million	Equipment Furniture & Fittings KShs. million	Motor Vehicles KShs. million	Work in Progress (WIP) KShs. million	Total KShs. million
Thursday, 31 December 2020					
Opening net carrying amount	254	1,625	36	387	2,302
Additions	-	338	5	62	405
Transfer from work in progress	-	324	-	(324)	-
Transfer from Intangible assets (Note 31)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Disposals	-	-	(14)	-	(14)
Depreciation charge on disposal	-	-	14	-	14
Translation differences	-	-	-	-12	(12)
Depreciation charge	(13)	(444)	(15)	-	(472)
Hyper inflation adjustment	-	19	-	-	19
Closing net carryig value	241	1,862	26	112	2,241
At 31 December 2020					
Cost	388	5,092	148	112	5,740
Accumulated depreciation	(147)	(3,230)	(122)	-	(3,499)
Net carrying amount	241	1,862	26	112	2,241

Work in progress is composed of refurbishments and equipment for branches and projects that had not been completed as at year-end. The total amount disclosed as property and equipment is non-current. As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, there were no items of property and equipment pledged by the Bank to secure liabilities.

Revaluation of land and buildings

The revaluation reserve in equity relates to the value of the Stanbic office in Chiromo at the point of merger between CfC Bank and Stanbic Bank in 2008. The fair value of the properties was determined using the market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer were based on active market prices, significantly adjusted for differences in the nature, location or condition of the specific property.

As the functional currency of Stanbic Bank South Sudan Branch is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, property, plant and equipment relating to this Branch is restated by applying the change in the general price indices from the date of acquisition to the current reporting date.

Depreciation relating to the property, plant and equipment of Stanbic Bank South Sudan branch is based on the restated amounts, which have been adjusted for the effects of hyperinflation.

30 b) Right-of-use assets - land

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Cost		
At start and end of year	85	85
Amortisation		
At start of year	(43)	(40)
Charge for the year	(3)	(3)
At end of year	(46)	(43)
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2021	39	42

This relates to land leased by the Bank from the Government of Kenya for a lease term period of 99 years.

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Notes (continued)

31 Intangible assets

Year ended 31 December 2021	Work in progress KShs. million	Computer Software KShs. million	Total KShs. million
Cost			
At start of year	3	3,253	3,256
Additions	408	49	457
Transfer from work in progress	(30)	30	-
At end of year	381	3,332	3,713
Amortisation			
At start of year	-	(2,504)	(2,504)
Amortisation for the year	-	(264)	(264)
Translation differences	-	(5)	(5)
At end of year	-	(2,773)	(2,773)
Net carrying amount at end of year	381	559	940
At 31 December 2021			
Cost	381	3,332	3,713
Accumulated amortisation	-	(2,773)	(2,773)
Net carrying amount	381	559	940

Year ended 31 December 2020	Work in progress KShs. million	Computer Software KShs. million	Total KShs. million
Cost			
At start of year	-	3,089	3,089
Additions	66	100	166
Transfer from work in progress	(63)	63	-
Transfer to property and equipment (Note 30)	-	1	1
At end of year	3	3,253	3,256
Amortisation			
At start of year	-	(2,227)	(2,227)
Amortisation for the year	-	(277)	(277)
Translation differences	-	-	-
At end of year	-	(2,504)	(2,504)
Net carrying amount	3	749	752
At 31 December 2020			
Cost	3	3,253	3,256
Accumulated amortisation	-	(2,504)	(2,504)
Net carrying amount	3	749	752

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Notes (continued)

31 Intangible assets (continued)

As the functional currency of Stanbic Bank South Sudan Branch is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, intangible assets relating to this branch are hyperinflated by applying the change in the general price indices from the date of acquisition to the current reporting date.

Amortisation relating to intangible assets of Stanbic Bank South Sudan branch is based on the hyperinflated amounts, which have been adjusted for the effects of hyperinflation.

The total amount disclosed as intangible assets is non-current and relates to computer software. Work in progress relates to computer software for upgrades in core banking and the flow credit workflow system had not been completed as at year end.

As at 31 December 2021, the intangible assets had an average remaining useful life of 3 years.

32 Right-of-use assets

31 December 2021	Buildings KShs. million	Branches KShs. million	ATM Space KShs. million	Others KShs. million	Total KShs. million
Cost					
At start of year	245	1,860	57	112	2,274
Additions and modifications	-	46	19	55	120
Disposals and terminations	(17)	-	-	-	(17)
Translation difference	-	(290)	-	-	(290)
At end of year	228	1,616	76	167	2,087
Depreciation					
At start of year	99	615	27	53	794
Depreciation charge for the year	43	263	18	28	352
Disposals and terminations	(16)	-	-	-	(16)
Translation difference	-	(80)	-	-	(80)
At end of year	126	798	45	81	1,050
Right-of-use assets	102	818	31	86	1,037
31 December 2020					
Cost					
At start of year	78	1,574	33	32	1,717
Additions	167	57	24	80	328
Translation difference	-	229	-	-	229
At end of year	245	1,860	57	112	2,274
Depreciation					
At start of year	47	318	13	24	402
Depreciation charge for the year	52	363	14	29	458
Translation difference	-	(66)	-	-	(66)
At end of year	99	615	27	53	794
Right-of-use assets	146	1,245	30	59	1,480

The Bank leases property for use as branches, offices, ATMs and parking spaces. The leases of offices and ATM spaces are typically for periods of between 2 and 10 years, with options to renew. None of the leases contains any restrictions or covenants other than the protective rights of the lessor or carries a residual value guarantee.

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Notes (continued)

33 Lease liabilities

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Non-current	841	1,371
Current	290	15
	1,131	1,386

Reconciliation of lease liabilities arising from financing activities:

31 December 2021	Buildings KShs. million	Branches KShs. million	ATM Space KShs. million	Others KShs. million	Total KShs. million
At start of year	175	1,109	36	66	1,386
Additions and modifications	-	46	19	55	120
Interest charged to profit or loss	13	82	5	10	110
Translation difference	-	3	-	-	3
Cash flows:					
- Operating activities (interest paid)	(13)	(82)	(5)	(10)	(110)
- Payments under leases	(40)	(298)	(12)	(28)	(378)
At end of year	135	860	43	93	1,131

31 December 2020	Buildings KShs. million	Branches KShs. million	ATM Space KShs. million	Others KShs. million	Total KShs. million
At start of year	40	1,304	20	7	1,371
Additions	167	58	24	79	328
Interest charged to profit or loss	16	140	7	12	175
Translation difference	-	1	3	9	13
Cash flows:					
- Operating activities (interest paid)	(16)	(140)	(7)	(12)	(175)
- Payments under leases	(32)	(254)	(11)	(29)	(326)
At end of year	175	1,109	36	66	1,386

	2021 %	2020 %
Weighted average effective interest rates at the reporting date was:	9.44	9.44

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities is as follows:

	2021 KShs' million	2020 KShs' million
Within 1 year	290	15
From 1 year to 5 years	841	1,338
More than 5 years	-	33
	1,131	1,386

The lease liabilities are unsecured.

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34 a) i) Deferred income tax asset

	Note	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
At start of year		(4,864)	(4,422)
Credit to statement of profit or loss	16	(796)	(317)
Other temporary differences		-	(157)
Debit/(credit) to other comprehensive income	34 (a) (ii)		32
Exchange differences on translation		6	-
At end of year		(5,654)	(4,864)

Deferred income tax (assets)/liabilities and deferred income tax (credit)/charge in the statement of profit or loss and statement of other comprehensive income are attributable to the following items:-

a) ii) Deferred income tax asset

	01.01.2021 KShs. million	(Credited)/ charged to statement of profit or loss KShs. million	Credited to OCI KShs. million	Translation difference KShs. million	31.12.2021 KShs. million
Year ended 31 December 2021					
Arising from:					
Property and equipment	(50)	(122)	-	-	(172)
Expected credit loss charges	(3,829)	(429)	-	-	(4,258)
Right-of-use assets	(26)	(20)	-	-	(46)
Unrealised gain on bonds – FVOCI	46	-	-	-	46
Unrealised gain on bonds –Held For Trading	133	19	-	-	152
Other provisions	(1,123)	(224)	-	-	(1,347)
Exchange difference on translation	-	-	-	6	6
South Sudan deferred tax asset	(15)	(20)	-	-	(35)
Net deferred income tax asset	(4,864)	(796)	-	6	(5,654)

	01.01.2020 KShs. million	(Credited)/ charged to statement of profit or loss KShs. million	Credited to OCI KShs. million	Translation difference KShs. million	31.12.2020 KShs. million
Year ended 31 December 2020					
Arising from:					
Property and equipment	67	(117)	-	-	(50)
Expected credit loss charges	(3,206)	(623)	-	-	(3,829)
Right-of-use assets	8	(34)	-	-	(26)
Unrealised gain on bonds – FVOCI	14	-	32	-	46
Unrealised gain on bonds – Held For Trading	(318)	451	-	-	133
Other provisions	(972)	(151)	-	-	(1,123)
Exchange difference on translation	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan deferred tax asset	(15)	-	-	-	(15)
Net deferred income tax asset	(4,422)	(474)	32	-	(4,864)

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Notes (continued)

34 b) Deferred income tax liability

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
At start of year	1	25
Debit to statement of profit or loss (Note 16)	(19)	(8)
Translation difference	-	(16)
At end of year	(18)	1

The total amount disclosed as deferred income tax liability is a non-current liability.

As the functional currency of Stanbic Bank South Sudan branch is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, deferred tax relating to this branch is recognised using the liability method, providing for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their restated carrying amounts.

	01.01.2021 KShs. million	(Credited)/ charged to statement of profit or loss KShs. million	Translation difference KShs. million	31.12.2021 KShs. million
Year ended 31 December 2021				
Arising from:				
Property and equipment	3	(2)	-	1
Other provisions	-	(7)		(7)
Right-of-use assets	(2)	(10)	-	(12)
Net deferred income tax liability	1	(19)	-	(18)

	01.01.2020 KShs. million	(Credited)/ charged to statement of profit or loss KShs. million	Credited to OCI KShs. million	31.12.2020 KShs. million
Year ended 31 December 2020				
Arising from:				
Property and equipment	5	(2)	-	3
Right-of-use assets	20	(6)	(16)	(2)
Net deferred income tax liability	25	(8)	(16)	1

35 Current income tax

The current income tax payable and current income tax receivable have been separately recognised as Kenya and South Sudan have no legal enforceable right to set off current tax.

a) Current income tax payable

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
As at 1 January	392	389
South sudan tax payable (Note 35 (b))	19	3
Current tax charge (Note 16)	3,297	1,337
Income tax paid	(1,941)	(1,337)
Exchange difference on translation	(6)	-
As at 31 December	1,761	392

The amount above relates to current income tax recoverable in Kenya and is current.

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Notes (continued)

35 b) Current income tax payable/(recoverable)

As at 1 January

Current tax charge
 Transfer to tax payable account (note 35 (a))

As at 31 December

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
	(19)	(3)
	19	3
	-	-

The amount above relates to current income tax payable in South Sudan and is current.

36 Customer deposits

Current accounts
 Call deposits
 Savings accounts
 Term deposits
 LC acceptances

	151,294	130,240
	7,222	9,305
	63,506	58,030
	16,011	17,484
	4,930	2,852
	242,963	217,911

Maturity analysis:

Redeemable on demand
 Maturing within 1 month
 Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months
 Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months
 Maturing after 12 months

	151,566	130,620
	71,649	73,525
	17,683	11,893
	1,423	1,076
	642	797
	242,963	217,911

Deposit products include current accounts, savings accounts, call deposits and fixed deposits. The weighted average effective interest rate on customer deposits as at 31 December 2021 was 1.34% (2020: 1.67%).

37 Amounts due to other banks

Deposits from banks
 Balances due to group companies (45.2)

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
	2,515	16,689
	9,818	26,216
	12,333	42,905

Maturity analysis:

Redeemable on demand
 Maturing within 1 month
 Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months
 Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months
 Maturing after 12 months

	2,349	21,869
	318	176
	1,526	9,418
	21	2,185
	8,119	9,257
	12,333	42,905

Included in balances due to group companies are borrowings of KShs 8,328,303,025 (2020: KShs 13,610,584,528). Interest on these borrowings is 4.07% (2020: libor + 1.91%).

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38 a) Other liabilities and accruals

	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
Accruals	2,847	2,910
Deferred bonus scheme (Note 38 (b))	103	78
Unpresented bank drafts	73	56
Margin on guarantees and letters of credit	1,321	1,321
Items in transit	194	59
Due to group companies (Note 45.8)	934	427
Sundry creditors	1,070	1,017
Expected credit losses on off balance sheet items (note 44.3)	158	140
	6,700	6,008

Sundry creditors relate to credits in transit, PAYE and VAT payables.

b) Deferred bonus scheme (DBS)

It is essential for the Bank to retain key skills over the longer term. This is done particularly through share-based incentive plans. The purpose of these plans is to align the interests of the Bank and employees, as well as to attract and retain skilled, competent people.

The Bank has implemented a scheme to defer a portion of incentive bonuses over a minimum threshold for key management and executives. This improves the alignment of shareholder and management interests by creating a closer linkage between risk and reward, and also facilitates retention of key employees.

All employees granted an annual performance award over a threshold have part of their award deferred. The award is indexed to Standard Bank Group's (SBG) share price and accrues notional dividends during the vesting period, which are payable on vesting. The awards vest in three equal amounts at 18 months, 30 months and 42 months from the date of award. The final pay-out is determined with reference to SBG's share price on vesting date.

The provision in respect of liabilities under the scheme amounts to KShs 102,865,749 at 31 December 2021 (2020: KShs 78,446,000) and the amount charged for the year was KShs 108,203,400 (2020: KShs 50,989,553).

Reconciliation	Units	
	2021	2020
Units outstanding at beginning of the year	66,834	59,152
Granted	8,294	32,923
Exercised	(16,304)	(25,762)
Lapsed	-	-
Transfers	(31,329)	521
Units outstanding at end of the year	27,495	66,834
Weighted average fair value at grant date (ZAR)*	142.00	152.64
Expected life (years)	2.51	2.51

* South African Rand

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Notes (continued)

39 Borrowings

At 31 December 2021	Notional value KShs. million	Carrying value KShs. million	Interest Rate	Date of Issue	Maturity date
Subordinated debt - USD 30M	3,389	3,402	4.29%	28-Feb-18	28-Feb-28
Subordinated debt - USD 20M	2,259	2,298	4.91%	30-Jan-19	12-Dec-28
Total	5,648	5,700			

At 31 December 2020	Notional value KShs. million	Carrying value KShs. million	Interest Rate	Date of Issue	Maturity date
Subordinated debt - USD 30M	3,052	3,285	6.82%	28-Feb-18	28-Feb-28
Subordinated debt - USD 20M	2,018	2,219	6.28%	30-Jan-19	12-Dec-28
Total	5,070	5,504			

There were no charges placed on any of the Bank's assets in relation to these borrowings. The borrowings are unsecured

The difference between the carrying and notional value represents, accrued interest and the unamortised issue costs.

Interest expense incurred in the above borrowings was KShs. 241,772,252 (2020: KShs 546,694,865). The weighted average effective interest rate on borrowings as at 31 December 2021 was 4.40% (2020: 9.93%).

The Bank has borrowed two subordinated debt facilities as follows:

- USD 30 million obtained from the Standard Bank of South Africa in 2018. There are no covenants relating to this facility.
- USD 20 million obtained from the Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG) in 2019. The Bank complied with all covenants relating to this facility throughout the reporting year.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	2021 KShs' million	2020 KShs' million
At start of year	5,504	9,127
Interest charged to profit or loss	242	547
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	197	386
Cash flows:		
- Operating activities (interest paid)	(243)	(558)
- Repayments of borrowings	-	(3,998)
At end of year	5,700	5,504

40 Share capital

Authorised share capital

	2021		2020	
	Number of Shares (million)	Share Capital KShs. million	Number of Shares (million)	Share Capital KShs. million
Authorised share capital at Kshs 20 each	187	3,745	187	3,745
At 31 December	187	3,745	187	3,745

Issued share capital

	2021		2020	
	Number of Shares (million)	Share Capital KShs. million	Number of Shares (thousands)	Share Capital KShs '000
Balance as at 01 January	171	3,412	171	3,412
At 31 December	171	3,412	171	3,412
Unissued shares	16	333	16	333

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at annual and general meetings of the company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Bank's residual assets.

Notes (continued)

41 Share premium

	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
At 01 January	3,445	3,445
At 31 December	3,445	3,445

42 Nature and purpose of reserves

42.1 Fair value reserve on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of FVOCI financial assets until the investment is derecognised or impaired. The reserve is non-distributable.

42.2 Revaluation reserve on land and buildings

The revaluation reserve represents solely the surplus on the revaluation of buildings and freehold land net of deferred income tax and is non-distributable. This reserve arose from the merger between CfC Bank Limited and Stanbic Bank Limited in 2008.

42.3 Foreign currency translation reserve

Currency translation reserve comprises all the foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial results of foreign operations.

42.4 Regulatory reserve

The regulatory reserve represents an appropriation from retained earnings to comply with the Prudential Guidelines of the Central Bank of Kenya on loan loss provisions. The balance represents the excess of impairment provisions determined in accordance with the Prudential guidelines over the impairment provisions recognised in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards. The reserve is non-distributable.

Notes (continued)

43 Share-based payment reserve

	2021	2020
	KShs' million	KShs' million
At start of year	-	36
Equity growth scheme for the year	-	-
Vested during the year	-	(36)
At end of year	-	-

The Bank's share incentive scheme enables key management personnel and senior employees of the Bank to benefit from the performance of Standard Bank Group (SBG) shares.

The Bank has two equity-settled schemes, namely the Group Share Incentive Scheme and the Equity Growth Scheme. The Group Share Incentive Scheme confers rights to employees to acquire ordinary shares at the value of the SBG share price at the date the option is granted. The Equity Growth Scheme represents appreciation rights allocated to employees. The eventual value of the right is effectively settled by the issue of shares equivalent in value to the value of the rights. The share appreciation rights granted during the year were valued using Black Scholes pricing model. Each grant was valued separately.

At 31 December 2021, the total amount included in staff costs for Group Share Incentive Scheme was KShs. Nil (2020: Nil) and for Equity Growth Scheme was KShs. Nil (2020: Nil).

The two schemes have five different sub-types of vesting categories as illustrated by the table below:

	Year	% vesting	Expiry
Type A	3, 4, 5	50, 75, 100	10 Years
Type B	5, 6, 7	50, 75, 100	10 Years
Type C	2, 3, 4	50, 75, 100	10 Years
Type D	2, 3, 4	33, 67, 100	10 Years
Type E	3, 4, 5	33, 67, 100	10 Years

A reconciliation of the movement of share options and appreciation rights is detailed below:

	Option price range (ZAR)	Number of options	
	2021	2021	2020
Group Share Incentive Scheme			
Options outstanding at beginning of the year		20,000	36,250
Granted		-	-
Transfers		187	-
Exercised	98.80 - 111.94	-	(16,250)
Lapsed		-	-
Options outstanding at end of the year		20,187	20,000

The weighted average SBG share price for the year to 31 December 2021 was ZAR 131.30 (2020: ZAR 116.16).

The following options granted to employees had not been exercised at 31 December 2021:

Number of ordinary shares	Option price range (ZAR)	Weighted average price (ZAR)	Option expiry period
187	98.8	98.8	Year to 31 December 2023
20000	107.55	107.55	Year to 31 December 2023
20,187			Year to 31 December 2021

Notes (continued)

43 Share-based payment reserve (continued)

The following options granted to employees had not been exercised at 31 December 2020:

Number of ordinary shares	Option price range (ZAR)	Weighted average price (ZAR)	Option expiry period
20,000	107.55	107.55	Year to 31 December 2021
20,000			

Equity Growth Scheme	Number of rights	
	2021	2020
Rights outstanding at beginning of the year	5,375	5,375
Transfers	37,662	-
Exercised	-	-
Lapsed	-	-
Rights outstanding at end of the year¹	43,037	5,375

¹ At 31 December 2021 the Bank would need to issue 6,125 (2020: 1,196) SBG shares to settle the outstanding appreciated rights value.

All rights granted to employees have been exercised as at 31 December 2021.

Number of rights	Option price range (ZAR)	Weighted average price (ZAR)	Option expiry period
1,785	98.8	98.8	Year to 31 December 2023
1	98.8	98.8	Year to 31 December 2023
3,000	98.8	96.68	Year to 31 December 2023
31,339	156.96	156.96	Year to 31 December 2025
6,912	122.24	122.24	Year to 31 December 2026
43,037			

The following rights granted to employees had not been exercised at 31 December 2021:

Number of rights	Option price range (ZAR)	Weighted average price (ZAR)	Option expiry period
5,375	98.80	98.8	Year to 31 December 2021
5,375			

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Notes (continued)

44 Contingent liabilities

Commitments were with respect to:	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Letters of credit and acceptances	3,919	3,427
Guarantees	74,998	67,497
Unutilised facilities	14,468	11,331
	93,385	82,255

Maturity analysis of contingent liabilities

31 December 2021	Redeemable on demand	Maturing within 1 month	Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	Maturing after 12 months but within 5 years	Maturing after 5 years	Total carrying value
Letters of credit and acceptances	384	1,020	1,825	690	-	-	3,919
Guarantees	4	1,210	14,294	27,749	31,464	277	74,998
Unutilised facilities	-	2,291	8,214	3,947	16	-	14,468
31 December 2020							
Letters of credit and acceptances	622	539	1,830	436	-	-	3,427
Guarantees	38	349	18,667	20,059	27,810	574	67,497
Unutilised facilities	-	994	6,176	4,161	-	-	11,331

44.1 Nature of contingent liabilities

Letters of credit commit the Bank to make payments to third parties, on production of documents, which are subsequently reimbursed by the customers.

Guarantees are generally written by a bank to support performance by a customer to third parties. The Bank will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of customers' default.

An acceptance is an undertaking by the Bank to pay a bill of exchange drawn on a customer. The Bank expects most of the acceptances to be presented, and to be reimbursed by the customer almost immediately.

The off balance sheet facilities are classified based on their credit quality as determined using the Bank's internal credit rating and scoring models.

44.2 Segmental analysis of off-balance sheet liabilities

	2021		2020	
	KShs. million	%	KShs. million	%
Agriculture	2,269	2%	1,406	1%
Manufacturing	5,736	6%	5,751	6%
Construction	21,612	23%	20,311	23%
Energy	890	1%	274	0%
Transport and communication	1,658	2%	1,581	2%
Distribution/wholesale	15,750	17%	14,287	20%
Financial services	44,959	48%	38,255	46%
Other activities and social service	512	1%	390	2%
	93,386	100%	82,255	100%

Notes (continued)

44 Contingent liabilities (continued)

44.3 Expected credit losses on off-balance sheet items (continued)

Off balance sheet	Opening ECL 1 January 2021	Total transfers between stages	Statement of profit or loss movements			Net ECL raised/ (released)	Impairment accounts written-off	Exchange and other movements	Closing ECL 31 December 2021
			ECL on new exposure raised	Derecognition	Subsequent changes in ECL				
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Stage 1	123	(1)	36	(37)	(26)	(27)	-	-	95
Letters of credit	15	-	5	(8)	5	2	-	-	17
Guarantees	108	(1)	31	(29)	(31)	(29)	-	-	78
Stage 2	17	1	26	(9)	-	17	-	(1)	34
Letters of credit	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Guarantees	13	1	26	(9)	-	17	-	(1)	30
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	39	39	-	(11)	28
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees	-	-	-	-	39	39	-	(11)	28
Total ECL	140	-	62	(46)	13	29	-	(12)	157

Notes (continued)

44 Contingent liabilities (continued)

44.3 Expected credit losses on off balance sheet items (continued)

	Opening ECL 1 January 2020	Total transfers between stages	Statement of profit or loss movements			Net ECL raised/ (released)	Impairment accounts written-off	Exchange and other movements	Closing ECL 31 December 2020
			ECL on new exposure raised	Derecognition	Subsequent changes in ECL				
Off balance sheet	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Stage 1	62	35	42	(16)	-	26	-	-	123
Letters of credit	10	-	3	(4)	6	5	-	-	15
Guarantees	52	35	39	(12)	-6	21	-	-	108
Stage 2	79	-35	2	(30)	4	-24	-	-3	17
Letters of credit	9	-	-	(2)	-	-2	-	-3	4
Guarantees	70	-35	2	(28)	4	-22	-	-	13
Total ECL	141	-	44	(46)	4	2	-	-3	140

44.4 Legal proceedings

In the conduct of its ordinary course of business, the Bank is exposed to various actual and potential claims, lawsuits and other proceedings relating to alleged errors and omissions, or non-compliance with laws and regulations. The directors are satisfied, based on present information and the assessed probability of claims arising, that the Bank has adequate insurance programmes and provisions in place to meet such claims. The amounts provided for in other liabilities are KShs 265,301,982 (2020: KShs 252,000,000).

Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
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For the year ended 31 December 2021

Notes (continued)

45 Related party transactions and balances

The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanbic Holdings Plc, which is in turn a subsidiary of Stanbic Africa Holdings Limited (SAHL), incorporated in South Africa. The ultimate parent of the Bank is Standard Bank Group Limited, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom.

There are other companies which are related to Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited through common shareholdings or common directorships.

In the normal course of business, nostro and vostro accounts are operated and placements of both foreign and local currencies are made with the parent company and other group companies at interest rates in line with the market. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party balances.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Bank has made provision for doubtful debts relating to long outstanding amounts owed by related parties KShs 286,384,033 (2020: KShs 275,290,000) as indicated on Note 45.6.

The relevant balances are as shown below:

45.1 Loans and advances to group banks

	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited	446	27
Stanbic Bank Tanzania Limited	14	13
Standard Bank (Mauritius) Limited	-	3
Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	2,405	6,285
Standard Bank Isle of Man	14,717	20,844
	17,582	27,172
Interest income earned on the above is:	296	396

45.2 Deposits due to group banks

Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	580	12,590
Standard Bank Namibia Limited	-	1
Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited	899	3
Stanbic Bank Zambia Limited	1	2
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	2	-
Standard Bank (Mauritius) Limited	497	617
Standard Bank Isle of Man Limited	7,831	12,993
Stanbic Bank Tanzania Limited	7	9
Stanbic Bank Malawi Limited	-	1
Stanbic Zimbabwe Limited	1	-
	9,818	26,216
Interest expense incurred on the above is:	232	417

The weighted average effective interest rate on loans and advances to group companies as at 31 December 2021 is 1.22% (2020: 2.43%) and on amounts due to group companies was 1.97% (2020: 1.14%).

Notes (continued)

45 Related party transactions (continued)

45.3 Deposits due to group companies non-bank

	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
Stanbic Holdings Plc	218	133
SBG Securities Limited	472	572
The Heritage Insurance Company Limited	297	268
Liberty Life Assurance Kenya Limited	164	106
Stanbic Insurance Agency Limited	121	142
Liberty Kenya Holdings Limited	10	10
SBG Nominees Limited	-	1
Stanbic Africa Holdings Limited	-	13
Stanbic Nominees Kenya Limited	31	-
Stanbic Foundation	53	-
	1,366	1,245

45.4 Due to subsidiary

Amounts due to subsidiary relates to Stanbic Nominees Limited amounting to Kshs. 2,000.

45.5 Key management compensation

Key management personnel include the members of the Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited board of directors and prescribed officers effective for 2021 and 2020. Non-executive directors are included in the definition of key management personnel as required by IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures. The definition of key management includes the close family members of key management personnel and any entity over which key management exercise control or joint control. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that person in their dealings with the bank. They include the person's domestic partner and children, the children of the person's domestic partner, and dependants of the person or the person's domestic partner.

45.5.1 Loans and advances to key management

The aggregate amount of loans to directors, affiliates and their families as at 31 December 2021 is Kshs 18,000,000 (2020: Nil).

Loans include mortgage loans, instalment sale and finance leases and credit cards. No specific credit impairments have been recognised in respect of loans granted to key management (2020: Nil). The mortgage loans and instalment sale and finance leases are secured by the underlying assets. All other loans are unsecured.

Notes (continued)

45 Related party transactions (continued)

45.5.2 Key management remuneration

	2021	2020
	KShs. million	KShs. million
Fees for services as a director	38	45
Salaries and other short term employment benefits	63	77
Post-employment pension	4	4
Share-based payments	18	18
	123	144

45.6 Other receivable from related companies

SBG Securities Limited	5	8
Stanbic Holdings Plc	5	6
Stanbic Bank Tanzania Limited	297	297
Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	234	296
Standard Bank de Angola S.A.	13	9
Stanbic Insurance Agency Limited	12	8
Stanbic Bank Zambia Limited	-	2
Standard Bank Jersey Limited	1	1
Stanbic Foundation	6	50
	573	677

Provisions on regional costs balances	(286)	(275)
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Movement analysis

At 1 January	677	963
Additions	1,107	1,013
Receipts	(1,211)	(1,299)

Closing Balance	573	677
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Provisions on regional costs balances	(286)	(275)
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At 31 December	287	402
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Notes (continued)

45 Related party transactions (continued)

45.7 Other payables due to related companies

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	927	425
Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited	7	2
	934	427
Interest expense incurred on the above is:	-	-

45.8 Related party expenses

The Bank incurred the following related party expenses payable to the Standard Bank of South Africa:

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Franchise fees	732	675
Information technology	574	257
Other operating costs	149	121
	1,455	1,053

46 Notes to the statement of cash flow

46.1 Cash flows from operating activities

	Note	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Reconciliation of profit before income tax to cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before income tax		9,567	6,236
Adjusted for:			
- Amortisation of intangible assets	31	264	277
- Depreciation - property and equipment	30(a)	498	472
- Depreciation - right of use asset - land	30(b)	3	3
- Depreciation - right of use asset	32	352	458
- Change in fair value of derivatives		217	(1,500)
- Interest charged on borrowings	39	242	547
- Other temporary differences		-	(157)
Cash flow from operating activities		11,143	6,336

46 Notes to the cash flow statement (continued)

46.2 Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Cash and balances with CBK	5,855	9,298
Treasury bills	17,858	56,245
Loans and advances to banks	41,033	33,948
Amounts due to other banks	(2,201)	(4,065)
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	62,545	95,426

For the purpose of presentation of cash flows in the financial statements, the cash and cash equivalents include balances with Central Bank of Kenya net of cash reserve ratio, net of balances from banking institutions and treasury bills with a maturity period of three months or less from the contract date.

47 Capital commitments

Capital commitments for the acquisition of property and equipment are summarised below:

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Authorised and contracted for	261	142
Authorised but not contracted for	1,156	963

48 Operating leases

The Bank has entered into a number of commercial leases for its premises and office equipment. These leases have an average life of between six years with a renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases such as those concerning dividends or additional debt.

At 31 December, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases were payable as follows:

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Less than one year	18	27
Between one and five years	3	18
More than five years	-	-
	21	45

49 Fiduciary activities

The assets held on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions:

	2021 KShs. million	2020 KShs. million
Assets held on behalf of individual's trusts and other institutions	429,329	365,573

50 Subsequent event

There have been no other events or transactions subsequent to 31 December 2021 to the date of these financial statements that would have a material effect on the financial statements at that date or for the year then ended and would require adjustment of, or disclosure in the financial statements or notes thereto in accordance with IAS 10 *Events After the Balance Sheet Date*.