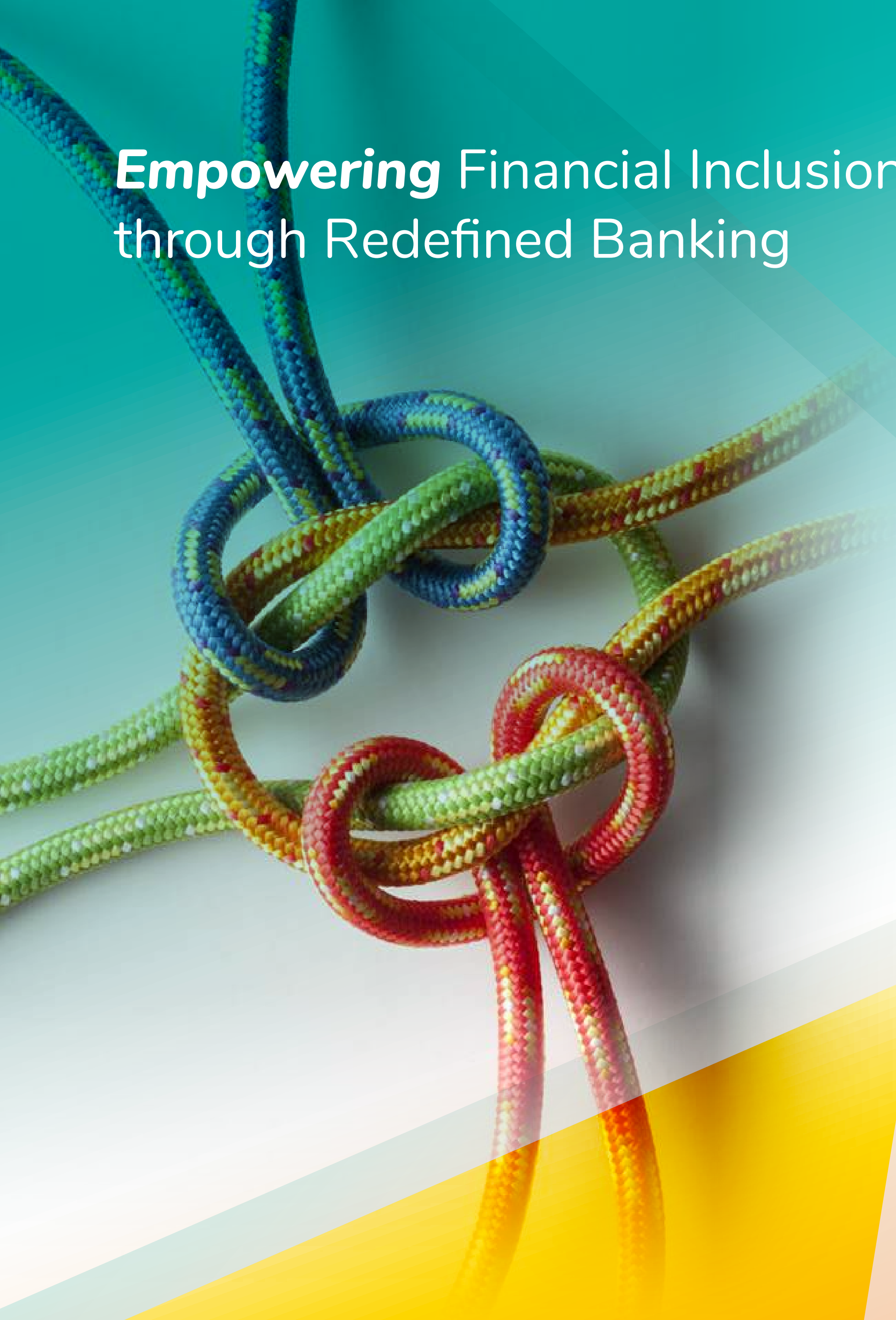

Empowering Financial Inclusion through Redefined Banking

ANNUAL **2022**
REPORT

Credit Bank
My Friend, My Bank

About this Report

Credit Bank Group PLC Annual Report and Financial Statement 2022 provides a balanced and comprehensive view of the Group's performance as part of our continuous efforts to enhance disclosure and keep our stakeholders well informed. The report covers the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, and its goal is to provide our stakeholders with a complete and integrated view of how we operate.

The Group's Annual Financial Statements were prepared following the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The report is part of our commitment to being transparent and accountable to all our stakeholders, and it further speaks of our commitment to continuously build on the trust that our stakeholders have bestowed on us. Detailed financial results and other information is available on our website www.creditbank.co.ke to supplement the disclosures in this report.

Statements relating to future operations and the performance of the Group are not guarantees of future operating, financial or other results and involve uncertainty as they are based on assumptions of future developments, some of which are beyond our control. Therefore, the results and outcomes may differ.

As a financial service provider, we play an important role in the economic life of individuals, businesses, and nations, supporting the socio-economic welfare of our people. We consider our stakeholders through all our activities as we pursue our ambition to impact society and deliver shareholder value positively.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP audited Credit Bank PLC's 2022 financial statements.

Embracing Financial ***Inclusion***.

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Notice of Annual General Meeting

The Companies Act, 2015
No. 23/90

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE THIRTY SEVENTH (37TH) ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CREDIT BANK PLC WILL BE HELD VIRTUALLY, ON THURSDAY, 29TH JUNE 2023 AT 10.00 AM

Agenda

Ordinary Business

1. To read the notice convening the meeting and confirm the presence of a quorum.
2. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 together with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
3. To note that the Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2022.
4. To re-elect Directors in accordance with the Articles of Association:-
   i) Mrs. Grace Wamuyu Nyachae retires from office by rotation and, being eligible, offers herself for re-election.
   ii) Mr. Moses Munywoki Mwendwa, retires from office by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
   iii) Mrs. Elizabeth Mueni Musyoka, having been appointed since the last Annual General Meeting, retires from office pursuant to Article 96 of the Company Articles of Association and, being eligible, offers herself for re-election.
5. To approve the Directors' remuneration for the financial year 2023.
6. To authorize the directors to fix the Auditors' remuneration.
7. To re-appoint the Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers who have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 719 (2) of the Companies Act, 2015 and subject to approval by Central Bank of Kenya.

Special Business

8. Amendments to the Company's Articles of Association

To consider and, if thought fit, approve the following Special Resolution:

THAT the existing Articles of Association of the Credit Bank PLC be amended by incorporating the changes highlighted in the annexure attached to this resolution, with effect from the date of the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting.

By Order Of The Board

Dcdm Registrars

DCDM Registrars
Company Secretaries
7th June 2023

Note:

1. In accordance with Section 298(1) of the Companies Act, 2015, a member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his behalf. A proxy need not be a member.
2. A form of proxy may be obtained from the Bank's website, www.creditbank.co.ke or the Bank's Head Office, 14th Floor, One Africa Place, Waiyaki Way, Nairobi and should be completed and returned to the Secretary, to arrive not later than 48 hours before the meeting or any adjournment thereof.
3. The Audited Accounts and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 may be viewed at the Bank's website, www.creditbank.co.ke or a printed copy be obtained from the Bank's Head Office, 14th Floor, One Africa Place, Waiyaki Way, Nairobi.
4. Shareholders wishing to participate in the meeting should register for the AGM online at https://digital.candrgroup.co.ke or by dialing USSD short code number ***483*138#** or via a link to the AGM Platform that will be sent to them via SMS and/or Email and following the various registration prompts. In order to complete the registration process, shareholders will need to have their ID/Passport Numbers which were used to purchase their shares and their shares account number Number at hand. For assistance shareholders should dial the following helpline number+254 20 8690360 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. from Monday to Friday.

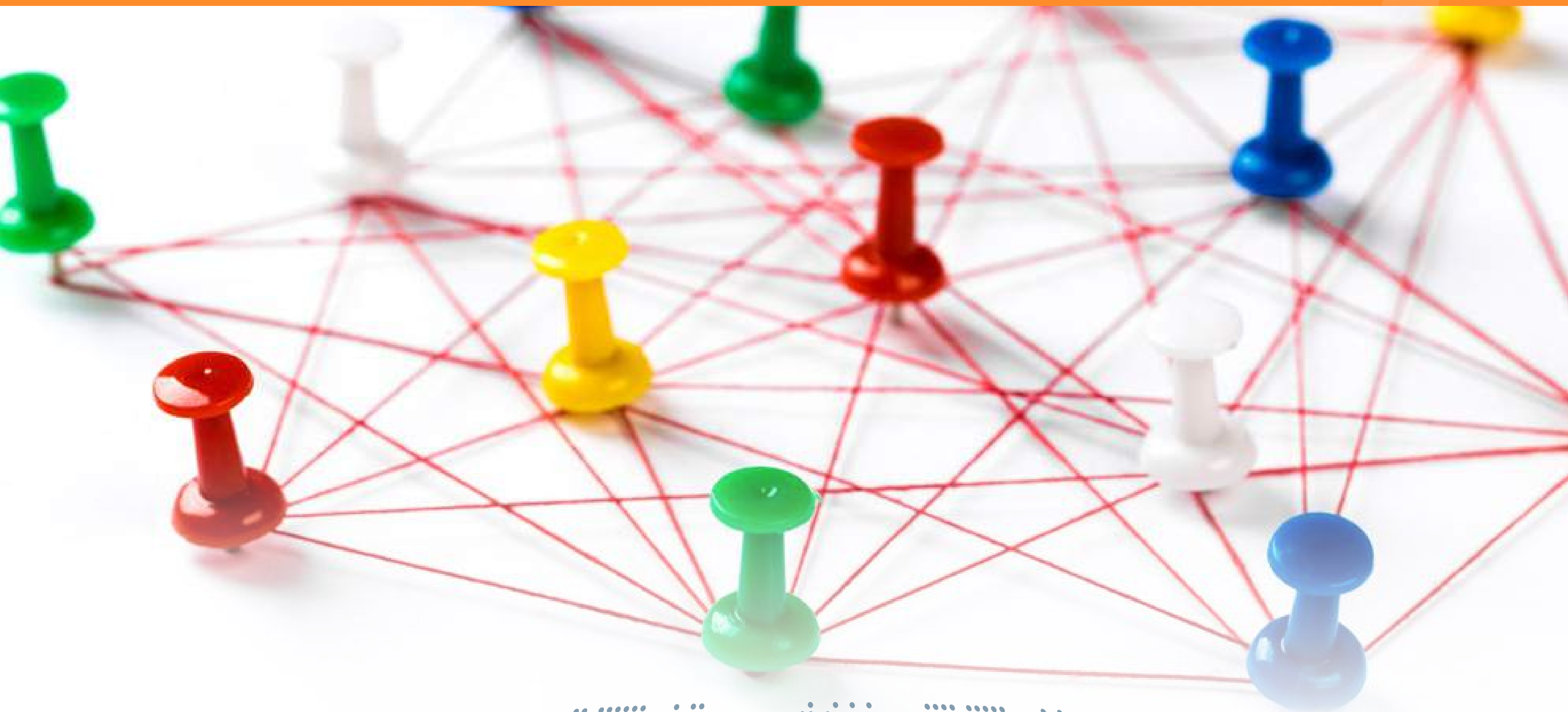
Any shareholder outside Kenya should dial the helpline number to be assisted to register or send an email digital@candrgroup.co.ke.

5. Registration for the AGM opens on 16th June, 2023 at 08:00AM and will close on 28th June, 2023 at 12.00 Noon.
6. Shareholders wishing to raise any questions or clarifications regarding the AGM may do so by:
   a) Sending their written questions by email to digital@candrgroup.co.ke; or
   b) Shareholders who will have registered to participate in the meeting shall be able to ask questions via SMS by dialing the USSD code ***483*138#** and selecting the option (ask Question) on the prompts; or
   c) Shareholders who will have registered to participate in the meeting shall be able to ask questions online at https://digital.candrgroup.co.ke or via a link to the AGM platform; Select Attend Event; Select "Credit Bank PLC AGM"; Select "Q&A" option tab and submit questions in text box provided; or
   d) To the extent possible, physically delivering their written questions by 27th June, 2023 12:00 Noon with a return physical address or email address to the Company Registrars address: Custody & Registrars, at IKM Place, Tower B, 1st Floor, 5th Ngong Avenue.
7. Shareholders wishing to vote may do so by:
   a) Accessing Virtual AGM via online at https://digital.candrgroup.co.ke or via a link to the AGM platform; Select Attend Event; Select "Credit Bank PLC AGM"; Select "Voting" option tab and vote; or
   b) Accessing Virtual AGM via USSD platform ***483*138#**; Use the menu prompts menu option for "Voting" and follow the various prompts regarding the voting process.
8. In accordance with Section 298(1) of the Companies Act, shareholders entitled to attend and vote at the AGM are entitled to appoint a proxy to vote on their behalf.
   - A proxy need not be a member of the Company. If the Proxy appointed is not the Chairman of the AGM, the appointed proxy will need access to a mobile telephone or an internet enabled device.
   - A proxy form is included in this Annual Report and is also available on the Company's website via this link: www.creditbank.co.ke. Physical copies of the proxy form are also available at the Company Registrars address: Custody & Registrars, IKM Place, Tower B, 1st Floor, 5th Ngong Avenue, Nairobi.
   - A proxy form must be signed by the appointer or his attorney duly authorized in writing. If the appointer is a body corporate, the instrument appointing the proxy shall be given under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or duly authorized attorney of such body corporate.
   - A completed form of proxy should be emailed to proxy@candrgroup.co.ke or delivered to Custody & Registrars, at IKM Place, Tower B, 1st Floor, 5th Ngong Avenue, Nairobi so as to be received not later than Tuesday 27th June 2023 at 10.00 AM. Any person appointed as a proxy should submit his/her email or mobile telephone number to the Company no later than Wednesday 28th June 2023 at 12:00 Noon.
   - Any proxy registration that is rejected will be communicated to the shareholder concerned no later than Wednesday 28th June 2023 to allow time to address any issues.
9. The AGM will be streamed live via a link which shall be provided to all shareholders who will have registered to participate in the general meeting. Duly registered shareholders and proxies will receive a short message service SMS/ and/or an email prompt on their registered mobile numbers, 24 hours prior to the AGM acting as a reminder of the AGM. A second SMS and/or an email prompt shall be sent two hours ahead of the AGM, reminding duly registered shareholders and proxies that the AGM will begin in two hours' time and providing a link to the live stream.
10. Duly registered shareholders and proxies may follow the proceedings of the AGM using the live stream platform and may access the agenda. Duly registered shareholders and proxies may vote (when prompted by the Chairman) via the USSD ***483*138#** or ***Voting Matters*** tab on the live stream display screen
11. A poll shall be conducted for all the resolutions put forward in the notice.
12. Results of the AGM shall be published within 24 hours following the conclusion of the AGM
13 All shareholders of the Company are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of the Unclaimed Financial Assets Act No 40 of 2011 Parts II and III, dividends and shares which have not been claimed for a period of three (3) years or more are required to be delivered to the Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority ('the Authority) as abandoned assets on the appointed date. Therefore, all shareholders with previous unpaid dividends are requested to urgently contact the Share Registrar, Custody & Registrars Services Limited at the address indicated below:

Custody & Registrars Services Ltd
IKM Place, Tower B, 1st Floor | 5th Ngong Avenue, Nairobi
Mobile: +254 20 7608216 | Email: info@candrgroup.co.ke

Credit Bank PLC

At A Glance



17 Branches Across Kenya

Nairobi
- **One Africa (HQ)**
- Kitengela
- Koinange
- Lavington
- Industrial Area
- Ngong Road
- Rongai
- Thika
- Westlands

Mombasa
- Nyali
- Nkurumah

Nakuru
- Giddo Plaza

Machakos

Meru

Kisii

Kisumu

Eldoret

Credit Bank PLC
At A Glance

Since 1986

Over 45,000 Customers

Fully Digital Bank

At Credit Bank, we take pride in our qualified Human Capital capable of delivering personalised financial solutions to customers. Our focus on the Trade Finance Space has enabled us to provide a unique value proposition to SMEs. We are a friend your business can bank on.

R17 Version of T24

236 Employees

Select Awards 2022/2023

- ✓ **Think Business**
  First Runner Up, Best Bank in Digital Banking
- ✓ **CSR 100 Award**
  Best in Entrepreneurship Skills Development Initiatives
- ✓ **Gender Mainstreaming Awards**
  Fourth Finalist, Economic Empowerment

Over 10,200 Shareholders

Board of **Directors**

Moses M. Mwendwa
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Mr. Moses Mwendwa is a Kenyan national with vast qualifications in the accounting field. He is an experienced financial and tax advisor with specialist knowledge in sourcing credit finance for corporate, groups and individuals. He has worked as a director in firms of professional accountants and management consultants for more than 30 years advising clients on capital investment appraisals.

Mrs. Grace Nyachae
Director

Mrs. Grace is a founding director of Credit Bank PLC. She worked in the Civil Service for 11 years and has vast experience in managing businesses especially in the agricultural sector. She sits on various boards including H.C.D.A, Sotik Tea Company Limited Sansora Group of Companies, among others.

Ketan Morjaria
Director

Mr. Ketan Morjaria is a UK qualified Chartered Accountant with extensive experience in financial risk management, controls and fraud. He has over 18 years of business experience in Africa and the United Kingdom. He has been a shareholder in Credit Bank PLC since its establishment and has served on the board of the bank for several years and chaired key board committees.

Robinson Gachogu
Director

Mr Robinson Gachogu holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree – (Accounting Option) with extensive experience in financial management. He has over 40 years of experience in the financial services sector, including Chief Executive Officer at Savings and Loans (Mortgage arm KCB Group). He serves in various boards.

Jay Karia
Director

Mr. Jay Karia is a British national with vast experience in manufacturing, trading and banking in Kenya and Uganda. He has certifications in corporate governance with speciality in performance and sustainability. He is a shareholder and director at Credit Bank PLC.

Board of Directors (Continued)

Dr. James Stanley Mathenge
Director

Dr. James Mathenge is a former long-servicing permanent secretary and career administrator. He has served as Chairman of Public Service Commission, Kirinyaga University College and Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council. He is on several boards in the Anglican Church of Kenya and has also served as a board member of several private and public companies.

Jack Ngare
Director

Jack Ngare has more than 15 years' experience in technology and is currently a Technical Director at Google. He brings in-depth knowledge around topics like telecommunications, financial services and emerging technology. He holds a Master's Degree in Advanced Computer Science and a Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science from the University of Leicester.

CPA Elizabeth Mueni Musyoka
Director

CPA Elizabeth Mueni Musyoka is a Finance, Accounting, and Strategic Management Specialist with over 30 years of experience. She has worked with The Tourism Trust Fund(TTF), The Nile Basin Initiative, OXFAM, The Riara Group, Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) and the County Council of Masaku. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in International Business Administration, an MBA in Strategic Management, and a MIBA in Finance from USIU-A. She is a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants Kenya (ICPAK).

Leon Nyachae
Director

Leon Nyachae an architect and entrepreneur with more than 15 years of experience in various Kenyan businesses, he is currently the Managing Director of Sansora Group. Mr Nyachae is a qualified architect with a particular interest in sustainable and affordable housing development. He currently manages a diversified conglomerate with interests in real estate, farming and financial services. He also serves as a Non-executive director of Kenindia Assurance Company, Paper House of Kenya and Sotik Tea Company.

Mrs. Betty C. M. Korir
Chief Executive Officer

Mrs. Betty Korir is a career banker and a leadership coach with over 24 years' experience obtained several local banks as well as international exposure obtained from Triodos Bank. She holds the Global Banking & Finance Award for the "Banking CEO of the Year - East Africa" by The European in 2019. She is a transformational leader at the helm of Credit Bank PLC and senior executive keen on driving social impact.

Robert Ndung'u
Company Secretary

Robert is a holder of a BA from University of Nairobi, a Certified Public Secretary, CPS (K), and a member of the Institute of Certified Public Secretaries with over 20 years experience in providing corporate secretarial services. He also helped in setting up of the Uganda Securities Exchange. Robert has been affiliated with BDO since 2009 and is in charge of providing corporate secretarial services to the firm.

Chairman's **Report**

Dear Friends, Esteemed Shareholders,

As I reflect on the past year, I am reminded of our resilience in the face of a very challenging macroeconomic environment that plagued the country for the better part of 2022. Our Country endured a slowdown in economic activities typical of an election year which coincided with global pandemic aftershocks on supply chains as well as the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war. Whilst the first half of the year had its fair share of difficulties, notably the elections in August, most economic sectors remained stable. Kenya has also painstakingly borne the brunt of inflation from one of the longest periods of drought in the country's history and global shocks affecting imports, dollar availability, currency weakness and access to markets that have had a huge impact on the small businesses we support.

During this period regulatory response to rising inflation and dollar outflows on rising global interest rates has seen an increase in the Central Bank rate, 175 basis points increasing the cost of funds and straining borrowers with higher cost of loans.

With this backdrop and a deteriorating outlook, we remained cautiously optimistic and focused on the factors within our control; ensuring that our revenue streams are diversified to support business continuity whilst driving efficiencies. I am proud of the progress that our business has made, as evidenced by the investment in digitization, building strong partnerships and focusing on our core business; of providing our customers with unmatched services. I believe this is a testament to our resilient business and strong commitment to our shareholders and customers.

Strategy

During the year, driven by the changing market dynamics and regulatory environment, we renewed our long-term priorities under three main headings: Innovation, Performance and Sustainability. Our top priority is to improve performance in the non-funded business and to seek more growth from digitization as we diversify returns to mitigate an uncertain interest rate environment.

The Board believes the renewed focus on innovation will enable Credit Bank to capitalize on the opportunities in our industry to drive long-term value for investors. Early progress against the strategy has been encouraging and the Board is closely engaged with management on its delivery.

Company Growth

Company growth remains a key focus for the Board, and we were pleased that the efforts to attract investment have succeeded, boosting our strategic ability to grow our balance sheet sustainably. Increased capital will enable the bank to embark on its aggressive growth strategies as articulated in our 2021-2025 strategic plan.

Culture

Central to ensuring long-term delivery against the strategy is developing a culture of resilience and exemplary work ethic which seeks to build on the values of the company. The Board wishes to thank all the employees for their support through this difficult period, with the marked increase in employee engagement across the organization responsible for our resilience. We are also pleased with the positive engagement with our customers and shareholders, and their steadfast support as we navigated a tough year.

Financial Performance and Reporting

The Board is mindful of the need to provide clear financial reports and we have demonstrated fidelity to this commitment through our precise financial information made available on time through the media and company website. Our results show the bank managed to navigate a tough financing period sustaining a hit on deposits while managing our exposures prudently to ensure very high loan quality while seeking to grow non-funded incomes. The bank has also managed to keep costs contained despite rising interest rates.

With the introduction of the Climate-Related Risk Management framework and accompanying reporting requirements by the Central Bank, in 2022 we reviewed aspects of our financial reporting framework and made changes to ensure we remain in line with both the latest regulatory requirements and best practices in the industry.

Board Changes During the Year

We continue to bring new skills and capabilities to the Board. During the year, we welcomed Madam Elizabeth Musyoka as the head of the Audit Committee.

Building Resilience in Challenging Economic Times by Embarking on Aggressive Growth Strategies.

Conclusion

As we brace ourselves for new economic uncertainties this year on the continued global energy shocks, geopolitical security threats, currency depreciation, stubborn inflation above CBK targets, high-interest rates environment and economic slowdown, we continue to retrofit our capabilities to weather future shocks. I am encouraged by Credit Bank's resilience and commitment from our board, management, and employees to support our customers while bringing value to our shareholders.

Whilst the global and macroeconomic outlook is a cause for greater concern, I remain cautiously optimistic about the prospects for growth in our business and the economy. I take comfort in the unwavering commitment of our management the loyalty of our customers and the support from the regulator together with development partners to see us through these challenging times. At Credit Bank, we remain committed to playing our part in shaping a better future for our country and our people.

We thank our shareholders for their confidence in our business, the regulator for the support and reforms within the banking sector and most importantly our customers for believing in us and walking beside us through our journey. As we embark on a new journey of growth, be rest assured the lessons and resilience built into Credit Bank over the last year will help us navigate business risks to deliver on our promise of sustainable returns.

The Board is confident the company and its management team remains steadfast in executing our Strategic plan to deliver future success.

Asanteni Sana!

Mr Moses Mwendwa,
Chairman, Board of Directors

5-Year **Strategic Vision**

Our **Aspirations**

- Total Assets – KES 49 Billion
- CIR – 65%
- NFI – 37%
- PBT – KES 0.95 Billion
- NPS – 50
- OHI - > 70%

Our **Pillars**

- Drive Customer Intimacy/Centricity
- Innovation & The Digital Future
- Premium Brand Positioning
- Become The Employer of Choice

Roadmap to success from **good** to ***great***.

We seek to grow to a double-digit ROE and achieve **Tier II** status by **2025**.

Our sound corporate governance foundations enable us to invest in our people to transform their social-economic welfare. We want to be your preferred financial institution by offering innovative financial solutions.

Management
Team

Mrs. Betty C. M. Korir
Chief Executive Officer

Mrs. Betty Korir has over 24 years of Banking Experience spanning across several banks. She holds 2 Bachelors' Degrees (Hons), Post Graduate Master's Degree in Business Administration and is currently pursuing a PhD in public policy at the University of Nairobi.

On the professional front, she is an accredited Risk Expert. She is an Associate of Kenya Institute of Bankers and a finalist in ACIB. She is a Member of the Global Association of Finance and Management (GAFM) and a certified Chartered Credit Analyst (CCA).

Eric Nyachae
Executive Officer, Business and Strategy

Eric Nyachae has more than fifteen years in the banking industry. He has vast working experience in Credit, Banking Operations, Marketing, Corporate Banking and Business Development. He currently holds a Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration from King Alfred’s College of Higher Education and a HND in Business Studies from the Salisbury College of Technology.

Jackson Njenga
Chief Manager | Risk and Compliance

Jackson Njenga has over 18 years' experience in the finance field. He is a Certified Public Accountant – CPA(K), Certified Public Secretary – CPS(K) and member of both the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK) and Institute of Certified Public Secretaries of Kenya (ICPSK). He holds an MBA degree from the University of Nairobi (Strategic Management).

Daniel Lesirma
Head of Finance

Mr. Daniel Lesirma has over 15 years' experience in finance. He is a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya. He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration (Finance Option), from the University of Nairobi. He is a Member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya and also holds a Certificate in Business Analytics from the Harvard Business School.

Isaac Nduvi
Chief Audit Officer

Mr. Nduvi's has over 12 years of experience in the banking industry. His educational credentials include a Degree in Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting Option) from Kenyatta University, a Master's in Economics (Policy Analysis) at the University of Nairobi. He has attended various professional courses including Computer Crimes and Security Systems, Fraud Detection, Investigation and Management.

Charles Kibara
Chief Manager | Operations & Branches

Mr. Kibara has over 13 years' experience in finance, internal and external audit. He is CPA (K), member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants (ICPAK) and holds a Master's of Business Administration (MBA) Degree from the University of Nairobi. He has attended numerous professional development and leadership courses in internal control.

John Mwika
Head of Treasury, Custody & Advisory Services

John is a Certified Treasury professional (ACI DC) with 8 Years' experience across various treasury functions. John holds a Bachelor of Commerce (accounting) from University of Nairobi and Associates of Kenya Institute of Bankers (AKIB) finalist. Prior to joining Credit Bank PLC, he worked as Head of Trading at African Banking Corporation where he was instrumental in growing treasury business.

Francis Ngaruiya
Head of Legal, Human Resources & Industrial Relations Departments

Francis is a legal expert with over 15 years' experience. He is a Certified Public Secretary (CPSK), a Notary Public, Commissioner for Oaths, and a Qualified HR Practitioner. He has a Bachelor of Law Degree from Moi University, a Post Graduate Diploma in Law from the Kenya School of Law and a Post Graduate Diploma in Human Resource Management from the Institute of Human Resource Management.

Francis Wamahiu
Head of ICT

Francis Wamahiu has over 8 years' experience in IT Banking. Having joined the bank in 2010, He has garnered extensive expertise and brings experience in providing leadership in ICT and Innovation. He holds a Masters in Business Administration and a Bachelor's Degree in Business Information Technology (BBIT). He is responsible for the bank's strategic technological pillar and information and communication technology (ICT).

Zadock Ogambi
Head of Credit

Zadock is a seasoned banker with over 12 years' experience and a great wealth of expertise in credit risk analysis, portfolio management and reporting, credit administration and internal audit. Zadock has a Bachelor of Commerce Degree, Accounting, from Kenyatta University and is currently pursuing his MBA in Project Management. He is also a fully qualified Certified Public Accountant (CPA-K), Certified Credit Professional (CCP) and a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK).

The key to financial freedom is to stay ***invested.***

The mission and spirit behind the GMA Awards is one of the reasons why we participate in the awards. GMA seeks to encourage the private sector to advance the agenda of meaningful female representation in mainstream business.

At Credit Bank, we believe that women are the backbone of the African economy, which is true from statistics as the African continent has the highest percentage of women entrepreneurs globally.

It is also true that women typically reinvest up to 90% of their income in their family and community's education, health, and nutrition, compared to up to 40% for men. This means that investing in women's businesses can transform societies.

Since financing is one of the biggest challenges in growing and building businesses, Credit Bank seeks to address this challenge by partnering with like-minded partners to offer much-needed relief in the form of affordable financing and collateral -friendly loans.

Credit Bank works with like-minded partners to provide much-needed relief in the form of affordable financing and collateral-friendly loans because financing is one of the biggest obstacles to expanding and building businesses. Credit Bank supports 1 in 5 women-owned businesses, created to empower young people and those who are seeking to own their small businesses. This means that investing in women's businesses can transform societies.

CEO's Report

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for making time to attend the 2022 Credit Bank Virtual AGM. We thank our shareholders for sticking with us through a very difficult year as the business withstood headwinds in the economy, geopolitical uncertainty, and the residual impact of COVID, we remain agile and resilient.

Ladies and gentlemen, Credit Bank has grown over the past couple of years not only to withstand the heavy toll that market volatility has had on the financial sector, but we have been able to come up with new strategies that will support tailwinds of growth as we emerge from a trying period.

The Bank has worked tirelessly to streamline operations, contain costs and make crucial investments in technology and staff capacity as we position ourselves for rapid growth backed by shareholder support.

We plan on continued investments in technology, anti-fraud, and general digitization in our pursuit to become a one-stop shop for SMEs either through new products, SME daily operations, or Tax Systems Integration. We welcome shareholder support as we continue to find ways through which technology can be deployed to add value and create superior customer experiences.

Operations

As a business we have taken time to put the customer at the centre of our focus ensuring satisfactory service delivery at every touchpoint to build lasting relationships. The Bank undertook a rigorous exercise that entailed reviewing all our policies and procedures that earned us recertification in ISO 9001.2015 for another three years demonstrating our track record of excellent customer service.

The commitment to quality saw the Bank's Net Promoter score rise from 28 in 2021 to 31 in 2022 indicating increased customer loyalty and their willingness to refer their family and friends to Credit Bank.

To further illustrate customer centricity, the Bank was recognized as the 3rd best Tier 3 Bank in Customer Service Excellence in the Kenya Bankers Association (KBA) 2022 Banking Industry Customer Satisfaction Survey. Other accolades and awards that the Bank bagged in the year include:

I. CSR 100 AWARD - Credit Bank was voted among the Best in Entrepreneurship & skills development initiatives in 2022 at the CSR 100 Awards.

II. The Accenture 10th Gender Mainstreaming Award, Credit Bank bagged two awards in The Accenture 10th Gender Mainstreaming Awards and Finalist in the Economic Empowerment EA category.

III. Think Business Award 2022 - Credit Bank was recognized and awarded as the Best Bank in Digital Banking - 1st runners up during the Think Business Awards 2022.

We see even greater opportunity in delivering for the customer through strategic partnerships that will allow us to expand our offering while giving us access to new markets as we embark on expanding the business.

A partnership with Ria Money Transfer has added onto the array of remittance solutions for our Diaspora customers sending money back home. Additionally, our partnership with Kenya Post Office Savings Bank in offering Agency Banking services has seen us expand our footprint across the country to bring service to our customers' doorsteps.

Finally, our new partnership with International Finance for Agriculture (IFAD), promises to define our position in the country's financial sector as the true gateway between Kenyans in the diaspora and their relatives back in the rural communities. Our polished-up strategy on diaspora remittances, specifically, the finer details of engagement with SACCOs presents as with a huge opportunity to tap into just 10 percent of diaspora remittances that promises to have a great impact on our top lines.

This ongoing project whose key objectives include the reduction of international remittance transaction costs, acceleration of digitization of Saccos, and expansion of formal channels for international remittances will not only help the business grow but will also go towards advancing our social goals to enhance and deepen financial inclusion.

Financial Performance

Ladies and gentlemen, we have been able to maintain a strong balance sheet despite the many challenges of retaining our asset base by prudently expanding our loan portfolio while maintaining balanced exposure to government securities. We hope to leverage our asset base of Kes25.8 billion to expand credit, targeting select high-growth segments in the economy.

We want to especially focus on continuing to grow our non-funded business to deliver diversified growth as we target bouncing back to profitability from the loss reported last year. We have been reinvigorated by the rebounding economic prospects as inflation eases in the country amid good rains and enhanced support from our new equity partner Shorecap III, LP, with whom we hope to link synergies to deliver impactful products, deepen financial inclusion and stronger shareholder value.

Conclusion

As 2023 continues to unfold, we are hopeful that this could be the year the "new normal" fully comes into view having filtered in all the shocks over the last couple of years. As a lender, we are positioned now more than ever to take off as the opportunities in the economy return even as we have built enough resilience to absorb any unforeseen shocks.

We remain on the lookout for opportunities that will help define the future, one in which profits and purpose are inextricably linked. As the CEO, it remains a privilege to continue leading a dedicated and committed team that is focused on striding towards elevating us into a tier II lender.

I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Board for their continued guidance and support. I cannot fail to recognize and appreciate the immense support from shareholders, our esteemed customers for their loyalty and unwavering support, as well as other stakeholders.

Thanking You,

Betty Korir
Chief Executive Officer

Achieve Your Dreams with a **Fanaka Plan**

Saving and ***investing*** is the key to your future growth. Get it all with the Fanaka Plan, an **endowment policy** that gives you a disciplined savings plan, bonus returns and a life cover. Get in touch with us today and achieve your financial goals.

Credit Bank
Bancassurance
Intermediary
Be Sure. Be Covered.

Jubilee
LIFE INSURANCE

Underwritten by Jubilee Life Insurance Limited

+254 709 072 000
bancassurance@creditbank.co.ke
www.creditbank.co.ke

Credit Bank
My Friend, My Bank

Non-Financial **Highlights**

Customer Interactions

2021	6,231
2022	9,347

Customer Satisfaction

90%	**2021**
90%	**2022**

Total Number of Staff

	M	F
2021	121	95
2022	123	93

Net Promoter Score

28%	**2021**
31.2%	**2022**

Total Number of Branch Transactions

2021	8.39%
2022	8%

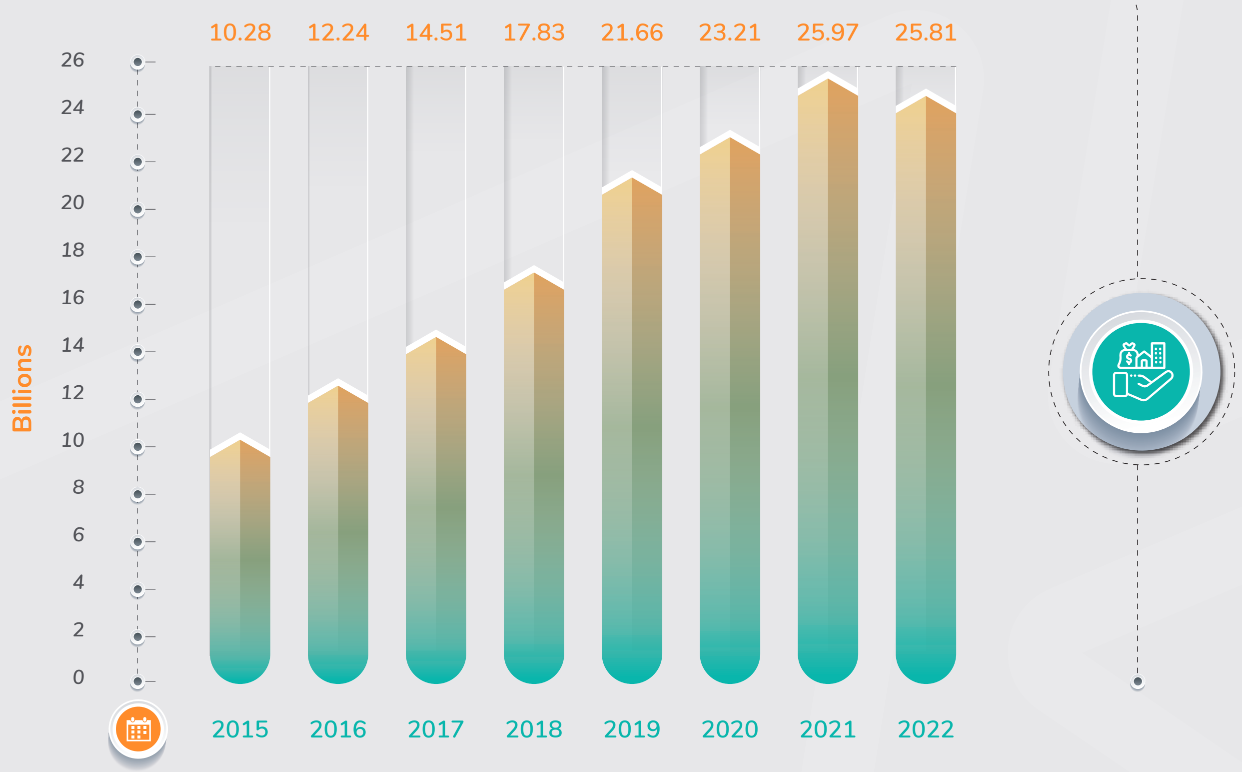
Total Number of Transactions on Our Channels

91.61%	**2021**
92%	**2022**

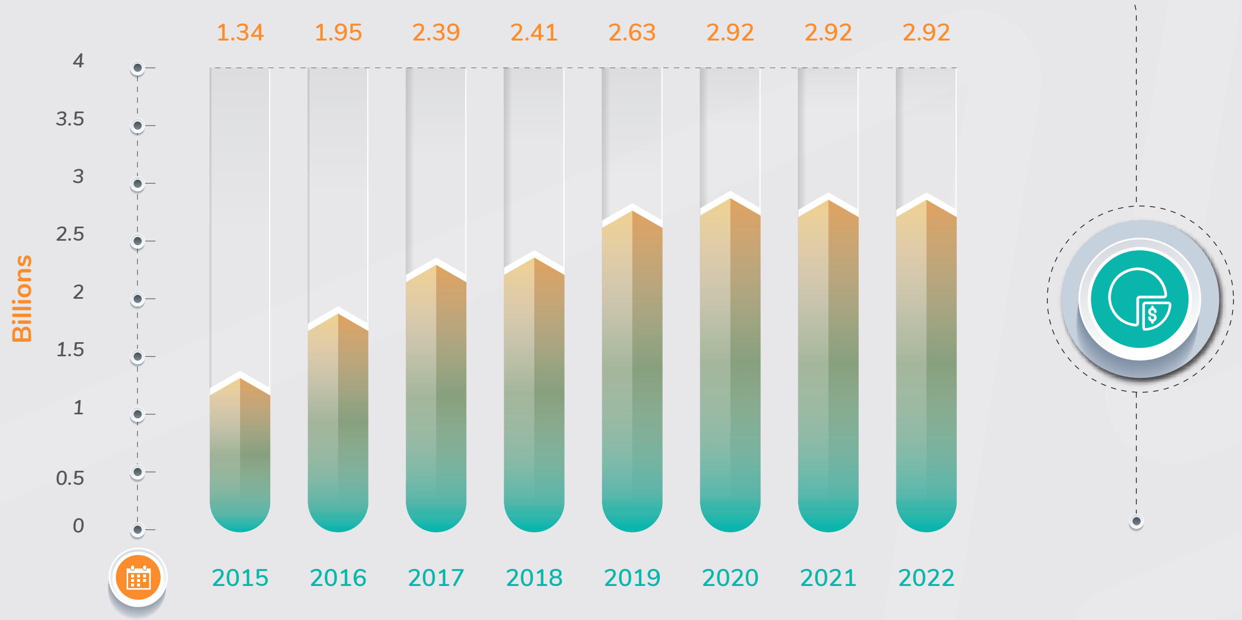
The key to financial freedom is to stay ***invested.***

Financial Highlights

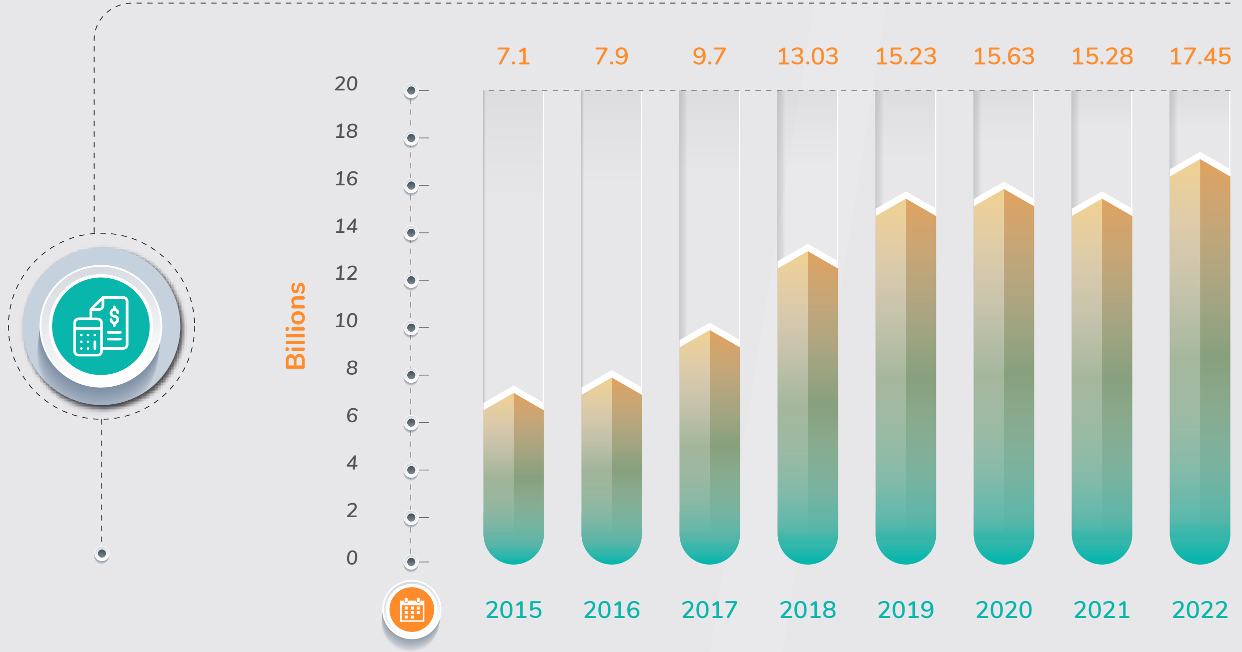
Total Assets



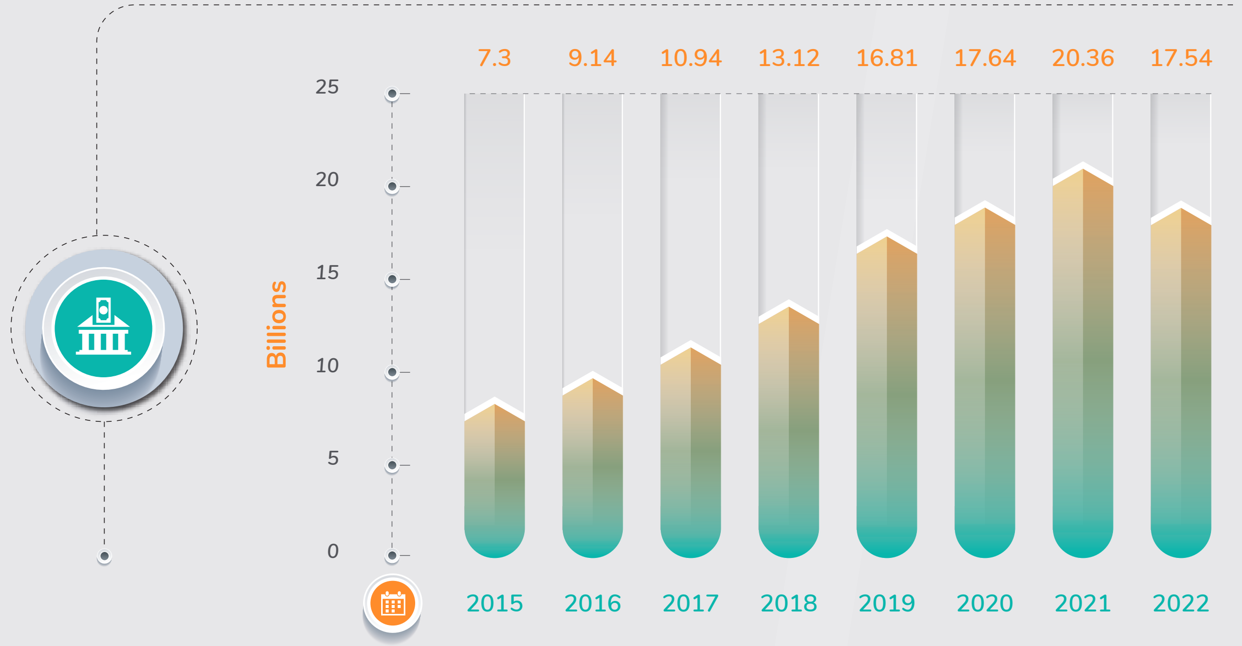
Share Capital



Gross Loan Book

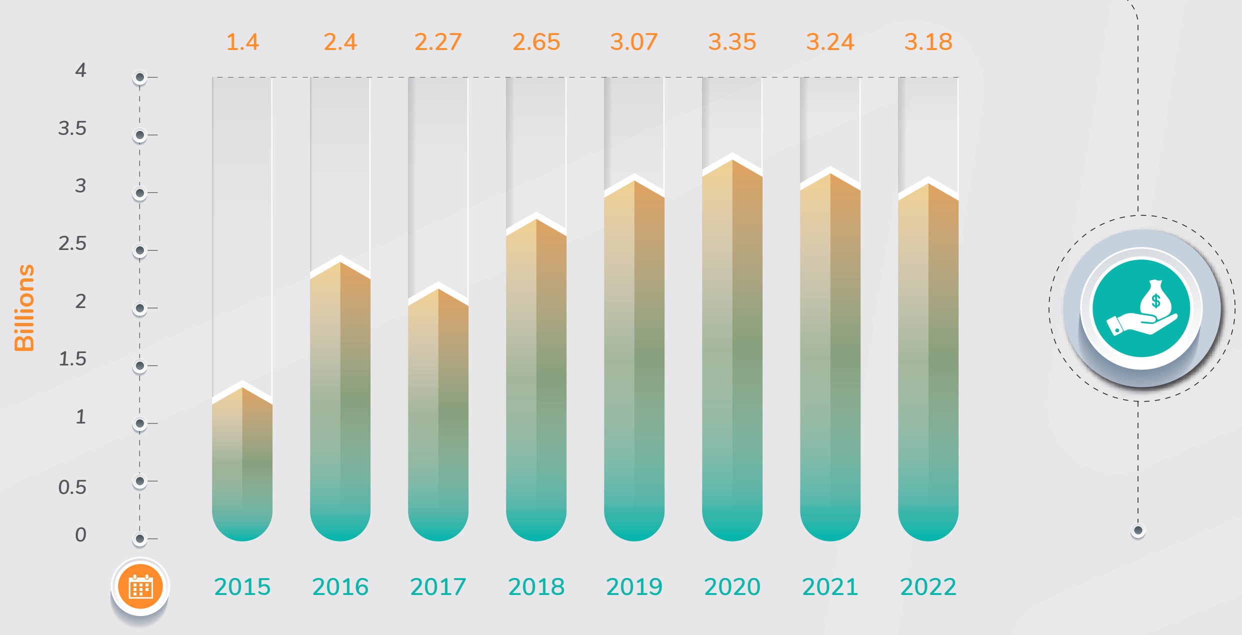


Deposits

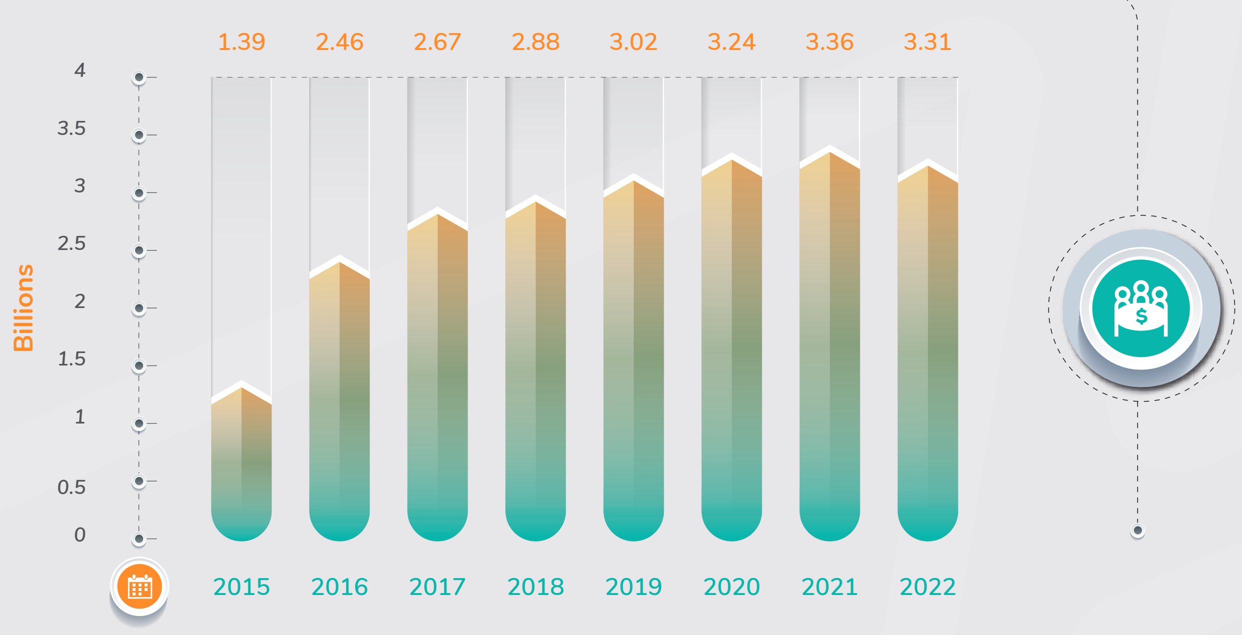


Financial
Highlights (Continued)

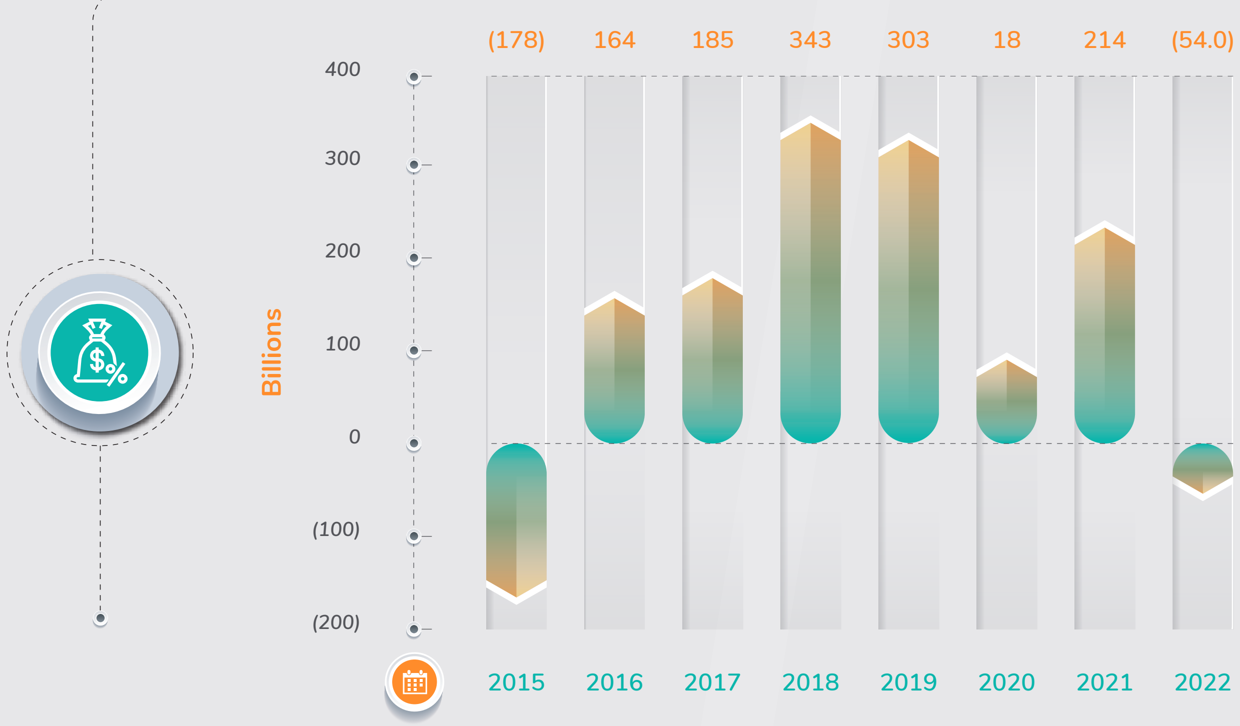
Total Income



Shareholders' Funds



Profit Before Tax



Accelerating ***Financial Inclusion***
through Economic Development.

Our Journey

1986

- Credit Kenya Limited was incorporated as a financial institution headquartered at Canon House.

1994

- Licensed to operate as a fully-fledged commercial bank with our head office relocating to Mercantile House, Koinange Street.

1995 - 2004

- '95 – Koinange Branch Opens.
- '99 – Launch of the Micro-Banker. Core Banking and opening of Kisumu Branch.
- '01 – Nakuru Giddo Branch Opens.

2006 - 2010

- '06 – Core Banking System Upgrade to Bankers Realm.
- '09 – Awarded as third most affordable bank (Banking Survey Awards).
- '10 - Rebrands, Westlands Branch opens, 2nd Runners Up in Customer Satisfaction (Banking Survey Awards).

2011 - 2014

- '11 – Awarded 3rd Best Bank in Recoveries and opening of Industrial Area branch.
- '12 – Core banking system upgraded to T24 R11, mobile banking launched, and Nakuru Kenyatta Avenue branches open.
- '13 – Opening of Eldoret, Rongai, Nyali Centre Branches and launching of MyFriend Insurance Agency.
- '14 – Launching of Internet Banking and opening of Lavington, Machakos and Kitengela branches.

2015 - 2016

- '15 – Mobile banking system upgraded
- '16 – Entrepreneur's Hub, VISA EMV Compliant Cards and Customer Experience Centre launched. Opening of Ngong Road and Mombasa Town branches.

2017 - 2018

- '17 – Betty Korir is appointed the CEO of the Bank, core banking system upgraded to T24 R17 and won three Banking Survey Awards.
- '18 - Ventured into Agribusiness Financing, won three Think Business Awards and one CFI.co Award.

2019 - 2020

- Relocation of HQ to One Africa, Westlands and opening of new Executive Branch at One Africa, Westlands.
- **International Business Magazine Awards:**
  Best SME Bank in Kenya 2020.
  Best Mobile Banking Provider 2020.

2021

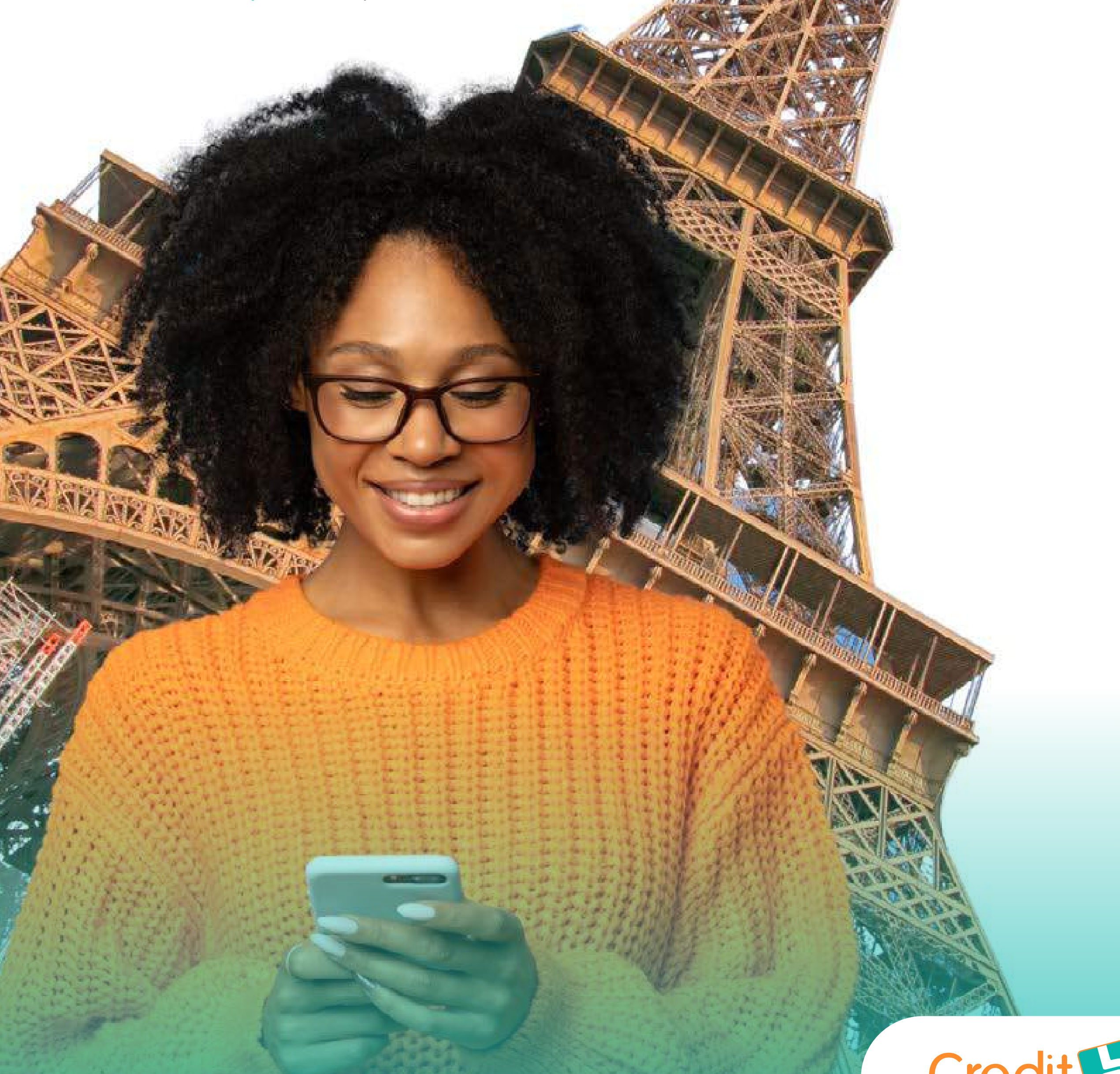
- Best Bank in Customer Satisfaction.
  Most Customer-Centric Bank - **2nd Runner's Up.**
- Best Bank in Trade Financing - **2nd Runner's Up.**
- Best Bank to Borrow From - **3rd Runner's Up.**
- Energy Management Awards, Banking and Finance Sector
- Winner, The Accenture 9th Gender Mainstreaming Award
- Think Business Awards, Customer Centric Bank, Trade Finance, Affordable Borrowing Solutions

2022

- Think Business – First Runner Up, Best Bank in Digital Banking
- CSR 100 Award – Best in Entrepreneurship Skills Development Initiatives
- Gender Mainstreaming Awards – Fourth Finalist, Economic Empowerment
- Post Bank Agency Banking Partnership – Increasing banking accessibility through alternative channels.
- IFAD Partnership – enhancing financial inclusion for rural remittance families in Kenya.
- Ria Money Transfer Partnership – You can now transfer money back home to any of our branches.

ria Money Transfer

Our commitment is increasing accessibility to impact economic growth. Our expanded **Money Transfer** services now includes Ria Money. Transfer money from anywhere across the globe **fast** and **easy** to any of our branches.



For more information call us on
0709 072 000

Credit Bank
My Friend, My Bank

Partnerships that Spur **Accessibility**

The Affordable Remittances and Enhanced Financial Inclusion Program brings together other financial service providers including Interswitch and Ria Money Transfer to develop customized money transfer solutions. This partnership model aims to channel this crucial lifeline to our rural communities to facilitate the productive process that will boost the economy at large.

Other partners include the Kenya Diaspora Alliance and Nyumba Mkononi and the programme will work with community networks and SACCOs to reach Kenyans living in rural areas.

SACCOs form an integral part of the financial system in Kenya. They bring communities together helping them to save money. SACCOs improve the quality of lives through lower interest rates loans to acquire important purchases like land, homes, educate children, improve businesses and much more.

The European Union and IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) are co-funders in the project that will leverage digital money transfer platforms to ensure affordability and seamless remittances to the last mile.

Credit Bank Bets on SACCOs to Drive **Diaspora Remittances**

1. The program targets 1,200 Kenyans in the diaspora and 1,500 recipients opening a bank account for the first time.
2. 1,350 SACCO members receiving financial literacy training.
3. 400 Sacco members to increase their savings by 10 percent.
4. An estimated $4 billion is sent back home each year, they present a crucial source for foreign exchange and capital flows into the Country.
5. Remittances to the country in the first three months of 2023 stood at KES 133 billion. (CBK Data)
6. The programme targets to benefit 1,200 Kenyans in the diaspora and facilitate 1,500 recipients back home to open a bank account for the first time.
7. Financial literacy training for 1,350 SACCO members. Target is to assist 400 SACCO members to increase their savings by 10 percent.

At Credit Bank we will leverage on its network and resources to enhance financial resilience and economic empowerment of Kenyan remittance senders and rural recipients back home. Our aim is to reduce the cost of remittances to Kenya. Kenyans sending funds from Germany for example through Ria-Credit Bank digital platforms will pay just 3 percent of the sent amount.

Some of Our **Activities**

IFAD Launch

Credit Bank partnered with IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) on a project aimed at Facilitating access to affordable remittances and enhancing financial inclusion for families in rural Kenya. Migrants can now send remittances to their families in Kenya, including those receiving flows through SACCOs in rural areas.

Some of Our
Activities

Customer Service Week
We go the extra mile for our customers to ensure they are heard, appreciated and valued!

Some of Our **Awards**

The Accenture 10th Gender Mainstreaming Award
Credit Bank bagged this award as the finalist in the Economic Empowerment East Africa category.

Female CEO of the Year Award
Our C.E.O, Mrs. Betty Korir was awarded as a finalist for being an Inclusive Leader (East Africa) by *CEO Monthly*.

CSR 100 AWARD | 2022
Credit Bank was voted among the best in Entrepreneurship & Skills Development Initiatives.

KBA Award
Credit Bank was recognized as the 3rd best Tier 3 Bank in Customer Service Excellence in the 2022 KBA Banking Industry Customer Satisfaction Survey.

Board of Directors

The following directors held office during the year to the date of our report:

Mr Moses M. Mwendwa	**Chairman**
Mrs Betty Korir	**Chief Executive Officer**
Mrs. Grace Nyachae	
Mr Ketan D. Morjaria	
Mr Jay Karia	
Robinson N. Gachogu	
Dr James S Mathenge	
Mr Leon Nyachae	
Mr Jack Ngare	
Mrs Elizabeth Musyoki	**Appointed 17th September 2022**

Company Secretary

Robert Ndungu
Plot No LR No. 1870/X/45,
One Africa Place Waiyaki Way
Westlands P.O Box 61064 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

Registered Address and Headquaters

Plot No LR No. 1870/X/45,
One Africa Place Waiyaki Way
Westlands P.O Box 61064 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

Independent Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Certified Public Accountants
PwC Tower, Waiyaki Way/Chiromo Road, Westlands
PO Box 43963, 00100
Nairobi

Principal Banker

Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
PO Box 60000 – 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

Directors' Report

The directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements of Credit Bank PLC (the Bank) and its subsidiary (together the group) for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Incorporation

The Company is domiciled in Kenya where it is incorporated as a private company limited by shares under the Companies Act, 2015. The address of the registered office is set out on page 37.

Directorate

The directors who held office during the year and to date of this report are set out on page 37.

Principal Activities

The Group is engaged in the business of banking and provision of related services as well as provision of Bancassurance services.

Financial Results and Dividend

The Group loss for the year of Shs 1,683,000 (2021: Profit of Shs 138,141,000) has been added to the accumulated loss position. The directors do not recommend payment of a cash dividend (2021: Nil).

Business Review

The interest income recorded a 4% decrease from Shs 2.7 billion to KShs 2.6 billion. This is mainly due to the decline in interest income from government securities arising from a decrease in government securities from Shs 5.2 billion to Shs 4.9 billion and decrease in loans deposits and balances from banking institutions from Shs 2.3 billion to Shs 538 million respectively.

Forex income increased by 16% from Shs 126 million to Shs 147 million due to increased volumes of foreign exchange forward spots and sales volume.

The Bank's loan loss provisions charge in the year increased by 92% to Shs 292 million (2021: Shs 152 million) mainly due to increase in provisions of the large non-performing loans.

Globally, the impact of Covid 19 and especially the zero-case policy by China, continues to put pressure on the global economic activity according to the IMF. The Russia-Ukraine conflict has been going on for more than 7 months and the war in Ukraine has driven up the price of oil, gas and other commodities leading to weakened global growth and adding soaring inflation and tight monetary policies to the mix, and the economic outlook for the rest of the year is far from robust. Due to the Runaway interest rates, the rebound in global activity, together with supply disruptions and higher food and energy prices, have pushed up headline inflation across many countries. With uncontrollable inflation, central banks across the globe had resulted into interest rates hiking with the impact of raising borrowing costs above the neutral range is likely to lead consumers and businesses to pull back on purchases and capital expenditures. On the flip side, however, the pull back may lead to recession, forcing Governments to reduce the rates again, thus a delicate balance to keep to avoid spiral recession inflation seesaw.

Economic Growth

IMF, in its October 2022 World Economic Outlook (WEO) report maintained its earlier forecast of a decline in global economic growth of 3.2%(slowest profile since 2001) from 6%attained in 2021. According to IMF, Global economic activity is experiencing a broad based and sharper than expected slowdown, with inflation higher than seen in several decades. The cost of living crisis, tightening financial conditions in most regions, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the lingering COVID 19 pandemic all weigh heavily on the outlook. Locally, the WEO report forecasts a slower growth of 5.3% of GDP in 2022 from an earlier prediction of 5.7% in April 2022 The projected growth is a step down from the growth of

7.5% recorded in 2021. Economic activity is estimated to accelerate to above 5% in 2022 and 2023 according to the latest IMF analysis.

Interest Rates

With inflation hitting the roof, Central Bank has resulted to the fiscal measures to control money in circulation The CBK rise of interest rate from 7.5% to 8.25% is meant to tame local the inflation amid general global inflation rise. The rate increase signals willingness by the Government to borrow at higher interest rates as evidenced by an all-time high rate on 91day T-Bill selling at 9.1% with 364-day T-Bill shy of 10%

The Group continues to operate in an environment with increased competition from innovations and inventions in financial technological development companies that have aggressively edged the Banking space and disrupting traditional banking. The Bank however took up this challenge positively through strategic partnerships with the telecommunication companies to afford convenience to customers leading to financial inclusion which is working well for the Bank. Regulatory requirements has also increased the cost of compliance coupled with cyber crime risk both locally and internationally.

During the year, the Group's balance sheet growth was flat. The Group realized a return on asset of -0.01% (2021:(0.5%), Return of equity -0.05% (2021:4%) and the cost to income ratio of 104% (2021: 87%).

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Banks principal risks and uncertainties together with processes that are in place to monitor and mitigate those risks where applicable can be found under Note 4 to the financial statements.

Statement as to Disclosure to the Company's Auditor

With respect to each director at the time this report was approved:

(a) there is, so far as the director is aware, no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and

(b) the director has taken all the steps that the director ought to have 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 Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP continues in office in accordance with the company's Articles of Association and Section 719 of the Companies Act, 2015. The directors monitor the effectiveness, objectivity and independence of the auditor. The directors also approve the annual audit engagement contract which sets out the terms of the auditor's appointment and the related fees.

Events After Year End

There have been no events after the reporting date that require adjustment or disclosure to these financial statements.

By Order of the Board
CPS Robert Ndungu (DCDM Registrars)

Secretary
31st March 2023

Statement of Corporate **Governance**

The Board of Directors of Credit Bank PLC (or the "Board") is committed to ensuring compliance with all guidelines on corporate governance issued by the Centre for Corporate Governance and the Central Bank of Kenya ("CBK").

The Bank conducts business ensuring compliance with the code of conduct for Directors and senior management as per the CBK prudential guidelines, best practice and professional ethics.

The Bank has a Board Charter which outlines the principal role of the Board, the demarcation of the roles, functions, responsibilities and powers of the Board, various Board committees of the Bank and matters reserved for final decision-making or pre-approval by the Board; and the policies and practices of the Board in conducting its business.

Shareholders

The shareholders appoint the Directors of the Bank and hold the Board accountable and responsible for efficient and effective governance of the Bank. It is also their role to appoint the statutory auditors of the Bank.

Board Evaluation

Evaluation of the directors of the Board and the Board committees was done during the year and found to be effective. The Board is fully aware of the latest developments in the regulatory environment, risk management and market conditions. The directors maintained excellent communication amongst themselves and with the senior management.

Attendance of Board meetings during the year is summarised below:

Name	16 Mar 2022	23 Jun 2022	21 Sept 2022	01 Dec 2022
Moses M. Mwendwa	P	P	P	P
Betty Korir	P	P	P	P
Grace Nyachae	P	P	P	P
Ketan D. Morjaria	P	P	P	P
Jay Karia	P	P	P	P
Robinson N. Gachogu	P	P	P	P
Leon Nyachae	P	AP	P	P
James S Mathenge	P	P	P	P
Jack Mugo Ngare	P	P	P	P
Elizabeth Musyoki	N/A	N/A	AP	P

P = Present, A = Absent, AP=Apology

Board of Directors

The Board consists of Chief Executive Officer and nine non-executive directors as listed on page 37 of the annual report. The directors have diverse professional and business background and experience, and have provided valuable stewardship for the Bank. The Board meets at quarterly intervals in the year or as and when need arises. During the year, the Board held four meetings.

To ensure that the Board remains efficient and effective while discharging its responsibilities, annual Board assessment and peer review on performance is undertaken.

The Board has delegated the authority of day-to-day management to the Chief Executive Officer but retains the overall responsibility for financial and operating decisions as indicated in the 'Statement of directors responsibilities'. The Board has access to the Company Secretary who attends Board meetings on a regular basis and has set up various sub Board committees which operate in accordance with clearly set terms of reference. These sub committees report to the Board on periodic intervals and on circulation basis. They include the Board Credit Committee, the Board Audit Committee, the Board Risk Committee, the Board Executive Committee, the Board Operations Committee and Board Nominations & Remuneration Committee. All Board committees consist of at least two non-executive directors one of whom is the Chair.

Board Credit Committee

The Board Credit Committee reviews and oversees the overall lending of the Bank by ensuring compliance to Bank's lending policy guidelines and limit structures. The committee also ensures adequate credit impairment provisions are held in line with the CBK prudential guidelines and oversees reviews of overall lending policies and limit structures of the Bank.

Board Audit Committee

The role of the Board Audit Committee is to enhance effectiveness of internal and external audit functions, monitoring management's compliance with relevant legislations and regulatory requirements. It also monitors the effectiveness and compliance of the Bank's approved policies and procedures with the objective of strengthening the management information systems and internal controls. The committee meets at quarterly intervals.

Board Risk Committee

The committee is responsible for devising policies and procedures for identification, measurement, monitoring and control of all risk categories. The committee ensures that the Bank has clear, comprehensive and well-documented policies and procedure guidelines relating to all areas of operation and the relevant staff fully understand those policies. The committee identifies, analyses and evaluates risks, formulates appropriate responses, ensures tracking and reporting of risks to provide assurance regarding the achievement of objectives within the risk levels accepted by the Board. The committee meets at quarterly intervals.

Board Executive Committee

The Board Executive Committee has an oversight role on Management committees over execution of Board's policy directives and strategy. The Committee reviews and monitors progress on the bank's strategic plans, operational initiatives, marketing and Business development as approved by the Board and ensures that the Bank adheres to CBK prudential guidelines on capital adequacy, liquidity and market risk management.

Board Nominations & Remuneration Committee

The Board Nominations & Remuneration committee is responsible for all aspects of appointment of the Bank's directors and Senior Management. It also oversees the compensation system's design and operation on behalf of the Board of Directors. The committee is constituted to enable it exercise competent and independent judgment on compensation policies and practices with majority of its members being independent non-executive directors with substantial knowledge about compensation arrangements. The Committee strategizes on the Bank's human resources development and optimisation in line with the Board's objectives and human capital management.

For effective delegation, the Chief Executive Officer has also set up various committees made up of senior officers of the Bank entrusted with different responsibilities which operate within prescribed terms of reference duly approved by the Board. These committees include Management Executive Committee (EXCO), Assets & Liabilities Committee (ALCO), Management Credit Committee, Procurement Committee, IT Steering Committee, Risk Management Committee and Product Development Committee. Open and clear communication channels between management and the Board is maintained through the office of the Chief Executive Officer.

Board Operations Committee

Board Operations committee is a board committee that has been mandated with the oversight role over operations of the bank. The committee's main role is to recommend operational strategies and policies to the main board and there after oversee the implementation of the same to ensure a sound, effective and efficient operational environment.

The Bank fully complies with the Banking Act, CBK's prudential guidelines and the Kenyan Companies Act. The Bank ensures that the shareholders and other stakeholders are fully informed of the Bank's performance and activities by distributing its annual report and financial statements and also publishing quarterly reports and notices in the national dailies.

Moses M. Mwendwa
Chairman, Board of Directors
31st March 2023

Statement of Directors'
Responsibilities

The 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 Group and of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of their profit or loss for that year. The directors are responsible for ensuring that the Group and Company keep proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the transactions of the Group and the Company; disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the Company; and that enables them to prepare financial statements of the Group and of the Company that comply with prescribed financial reporting standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the Company, and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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 Companies Act 2015. They also accept responsibility for:

i) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal control as they determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error;
ii) Selecting suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; and
iii) Making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances

Having made an assessment of the Group's and 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 Group's and 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 responsibility.

Approved by the board of directors on 31 March 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Moses M. Mwendwa
Chairman, Board of Directors

Betty Korir
Chief Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Credit Bank PLC

Report on the Audit of the Group and Bank Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Credit Bank Plc (the "Bank") and its subsidiary (together, the "Group") set out on pages 50 to 126, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, together with the Bank statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Bank statement of financial position at 31 December 2022, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the Bank for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Group and Bank as at 31 December 2022 and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the 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 Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kenya. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2015, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. PwC Tower, Waiyaki Way/Chiromo Road, Westlands
P.O. Box 43963 – 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
T: +254 (20)285 5000 *F: +254 (20)285 5001* *www.pwc.com/ke*

Partners: E Kerich B Kimacia M Mugasa A Murage F Muriu P Ngahu B Ngunjiri R Njoroge S O Norbert's B Okundi K Saiti

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and 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 Group 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 Group and 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 Group and 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 Group and/or 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Credit Bank PLC (Continued)

Report on Other Matters Prescribed by the Companies Act, 2015

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report on pages 38 and 39 is consistent with the financial statements.

CPA Bernice Kimacia, Practicing Certificate Number 1457
Engagement partner responsible for the audit

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Certified Public Accountants
Nairobi

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

31 March 2023

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You can now access agency banking services at over 97 Postbank branches countrywide. Our commitment is to increase ease of access and convenience so you can bank at any place and at any time.

POSTBANK
My Bank, My Choice, My Future

For more information call us on
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Credit Bank
My Friend, My Bank

Timely **Trade Finance** Solutions

The pressures of the business environment require solutions that ease cash flows at the shortest time possible. When you come to us with business growth needs, we offer timely solutions.

Explore our solutions online and discover how your business can thrive:

https://creditbank.co.ke/get-trade-finance-solutions

For more information call us on
0709 072 000

Credit Bank
My Friend, My Bank

Financial **Statements**

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	Notes	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Interest income	5	2,628,448	2,732,834
Interest expense	6	(1,485,069)	(1,442,488)
Net interest income		1,143,379	1,290,346
Fees and commission income	7	299,941	335,599
Forex income	7	147,108	126,710
Other income	7	108,787	45,349
Allowance of expected credit losses	8	(292,444)	(152,009)
		263,392	355,649
Net operating income		1,406,771	1,645,995
Employee benefits	9	(713,490)	(685,203)
Other operating expenses	10	(475,522)	(467,999)
Directors' expenses		(77,038)	(70,107)
Depreciation of property and equipment	20	(59,332)	(68,613)
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	26	(88,149)	(84,744)
Amortisation of intangible assets	21	(47,280)	(54,868)
Operating expenses		(1,460,811)	(1,431,534)
(Loss)/Profit before income tax		(54,040)	214,461
Income tax expense credit/(expense)	11	52,357	(76,320)
(Loss)/Profit for the year		(1,683)	138,141
Other comprehensive income net of income tax			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Fair value movements on FVOCI financial assets, net of tax	31	(44,427)	(30,060)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(46,110)	108,081

Bank Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	Notes	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Interest income	5	2,628,448	2,732,834
Interest expense	6	(1,489,292)	(1,445,872)
Net interest income		1,139,156	1,286,962
Fees and commission income	7	281,617	315,414
Forex income	7	147,108	126,712
Other income	7	108,787	45,349
Allowance of expected credit losses	8	(292,444)	(152,009)
		245,068	335,466
Net operating income		1,384,224	1,622,428
Employee benefits	9	(704,141)	(671,857)
Other operating expenses	10	(473,857)	(466,949)
Directors' expenses		(77,038)	(70,107)
Depreciation of property and equipment	20	(59,311)	(68,570)
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	26	(88,149)	(84,746)
Amortisation of intangible assets	21	(47,280)	(54,868)
Operating expenses		(1,449,776)	(1,417,097)
(Loss)/Profit before income tax		(65,552)	205,331
Income tax expense	11	55,847	(75,434)
(Loss)/Profit for the year		(9,705)	129,897
Other comprehensive income			
Items that wil be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net fair value movements on FVOCI financial assets, net of tax	31	(44,427)	(30,060)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(54,132)	99,837

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	Notes	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	13	1,305,381	1,623,861
Financial assets at FVOCI	14	327,039	1,270,115
Financial assets at amortised cost	15	4,608,699	3,912,155
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	16	538,053	2,338,833
Loans and advances to customers	17	17,451,135	15,288,110
Other assets and prepaid expenses	18	568,443	590,802
Property and equipment	20	226,990	274,280
Intangible assets	21	100,029	109,079
Right-of-use assets	26	278,099	321,180
Deferred income tax	19	250,155	161,979
Current income tax		159,195	80,756
Total assets		25,813,218	25,971,150
Liabilities			
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	23	3,358,544	499,617
Customer deposits	24	17,536,871	20,364,897
Other liabilities	25	381,430	396,439
Lease liabilities	27	331,334	394,897
Borrowings	28	896,743	954,012
Total liabilities		22,504,922	22,609,862
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	29	2,915,971	2,915,971
Share premium	29	87,757	94,639
Regulatory reserve	30	1,687,559	1,687,559
Retained earnings		(1,306,762)	(1,305,079)
Fair value reserve	31	(76,229)	(31,802)
Shareholders' equity		3,308,296	3,361,288
Total equity and liabilities		25,813,218	25,971,150

The financial statements on pages 50 to 126 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 31st March 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Moses M. Mwendwa
Chairman, Board of Directors

Dr. James Stanley Mathenge
Director

Betty Korir
Chief Executive Officer

CPS Robert Ndungu (DCDM Registrars)
Secretary

Bank Statement of Financial Position	Notes	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	13	1,267,685	1,594,536
Financial assets at FVOCI	14	327,039	1,270,115
Financial assets at amortised cost	15	4,608,699	3,912,155
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	16	538,058	2,338,833
Loans and advances to customers	17	17,451,135	15,288,110
Other assets and prepaid expenses	18	516,853	544,017
Property and equipment	20	226,952	274,221
Intangible assets	21	100,029	109,079
Right-of-use assets	26	278,099	321,180
Deferred income tax	19	250,085	161,887
Investment in subsidiary	22	5,000	5,000
Current income tax		152,009	74,366
Total Assets		25,721,643	25,893,499
Liabilities			
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	23	3,358,544	499,617
Customer deposits	24	17,536,871	20,364,897
Other liabilities	25	330,864	351,776
Lease liabilities	27	331,334	394,897
Borrowings	28	896,743	954,012
Current income tax			
Total Liabilities		22,454,356	22,565,199
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	29	2,915,971	2,915,971
Share premium	29	87,757	94,639
Regulatory reserve	30	1,687,559	1,687,559
Retained earnings		(1,347,771)	(1,338,067)
Fair value reserve	31	(76,229)	(31,802)
Shareholders' equity		3,267,287	3,328,300
Total Equity and Liabilities		25,721,643	25,893,499

The financial statements on pages 50 to 126 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 31st March 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Moses M. Mwendwa
Chairman, Board of Directors

Dr. James Stanley Mathenge
Director

Betty Korir
Chief Executive Officer

CPS Robert Ndungu (DCDM Registrars)
Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	Notes	Share Capital Shs '000	Share Premium Shs '000	Retained Earnings Shs '000	Regulatory Reserve Shs '000	Fair Value Reserve Shs '000	Total Shs '000
Year ended 31 December 2021							
At start of year		2,903,019	97,471	(105,959)	350,166	(1,742)	3,242,955
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year		-	-	138,141	-	-	138,141
Fair value movement on investments at FVOCI		-	-	-	-	(30,060)	(30,060)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	138,141	-	(30,060)	108,081
Transfer from retained earnings	30	-	-	(1,337,393)	1,337,393	-	-
Transactions with owners							
Issue of share capital	29	12,952	-	-	-	-	12,952
Bonus issue	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs		-	(2,832)	132	-	-	(2,700)
Year ended 31 December 2021		2,915,971	94,639	(1,305,079)	1,687,559	(31,802)	3,361,288
Year ended 31 December 2022							
At start of year		2,915,971	94,639	(1,305,079)	1,687,559	(31,802)	3,361,288
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit/(Loss) for the year		-	-	(1,683)	-	-	(1,683)
Fair value movement on investments at FVOCI		-	-	-	-	(44,427)	(44,427)
Total comprehensive income for the year				(1,683)	-	(44,427)	(46,110)
Transfer from retained earnings	30						
Transactions with owners							
Issue of share capital	29						
Bonus issue	29						
Share issue costs			(6,882)				(6,882)
At end of year		2,915,971	87,757	(1,306,762)	1,687,559	(76,229)	3,308,296

Bank Statement of Changes in Equity	Notes	Share Capital Shs '000	Share Premium Shs '000	Retained Earnings Shs '000	Regulatory Reserve Shs '000	Fair Value Reserve Shs '000	Total Shs '000
Year ended 31 December 2021							
At start of year		2,903,019	97,471	(130,703)	350,166	(1,742)	3,218,211
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year		-		129,897			129,897
Fair value movement on investments at FVOCI		-	-	-	-	(30,060)	(30,060)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	129,897	-	(30,060)	99,837
Transfer from retained earnings	30	-	-	(1,337,393)	1,337,393	-	-
Transactions with owners							
Issue of share capital	29	12,952	-	-	-	-	12,952
Bonus issue	29	-	-	-	-	-	
Share issue costs		-	(2,832)	131	-	-	(2,701)
Year Ended 31 December 2021		2,915,971	94,639	(1,338,067)	1,687,559	(31,802)	3,328,300
Year Ended 31 December 2022							
At start of year		2,915,971	94,639	(1,338,067)	1,687,559	(31,802)	3,328,300
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Loss for the year		-	-	(9,705)	-	-	(9,705)
Fair value movement on investments at FVOCI		-	-	-	-	(44,427)	(44,427)
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Transfer from retained earnings		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of share capital		-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus issue	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	29	-	(6,882)	-	-	-	(6,882)
At end of year		2,915,971	87,757	(1,347,772)	1,687,559	(76,229)	3,267,286

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest receipts		2,628,448	2,732,834
Net fees and commissions receipts		299,941	335,599
Interest paid		(1,489,292)	(1,442,488)
Foreign exchange income		147,108	126,712
Recoveries on loans previously written off		-	-
Payments to employees and suppliers		(1,354,197)	(1,308,053)
Income tax paid		(99,609)	(69,022)
Other income received		108,787	45,349
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		241,186	420,931
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
- gross loans and advances to customers		(2,605,752)	239,393
- other assets and prepaid expenses		(80,319)	(17,709)
- Central Bank of Kenya cash reserve requirement	34	72,877	(66,805)
- deposits and balances due to banking institutions		2,858,926	(11,164)
- customer deposits		(2,828,027)	2,726,434
- other liabilities		25,160	(127,385)
Net cash flows from operating activities		(2,315,949)	3,163,695
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost		(696,544)	(550,826)
Purchase of financial assets at FVOCI		943,075	(684,844)
Purchase of property and equipment	20	(12,042)	(10,790)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment			-
Purchase of intangible assets	21	(38,229)	(13,882)
Net cash flows from investing activities		196,260	(1,260,342)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	29	(6,882)	10,251
Proceeds from borrowings (repayments)	28	(161,000)	51,933
Dividend paid			-
Net cash flows from financing activities		(167,882)	62,184
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,046,384)	1,965,535
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		3,204,074	1,238,538
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	34	1,157,690	3,204,073

Bank Statement of Cash Flows	Notes	2022 Shs'000	2021 Shs'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest receipts		2,628,448	2,732,834
Net fees and commissions receipts		281,617	315,414
Interest paid		(1,489,292)	(1,445,872)
Foreign exchange income		147,108	126,712
Recoveries on loans previously written off		-	-
Payments to employees and suppliers		(1,343,184)	(1,293,658)
Income tax paid		(98,028)	(67,515)
Other income received		108,787	45,349
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		235,456	413,264
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
- gross loans and advances to customers		(2,605,751)	239,393
- other assets and prepaid expenses		(71,330)	(8,390)
- Central Bank of Kenya cash reserve requirement	34	72,877	(66,805)
- deposits and balances due to banking institutions		2,858,926	(11,164)
- customer deposits		(2,828,027)	2,726,434
- other liabilities		19,258	(129,496)
Net cash flows from operating activities		(2,318,590)	3,163,235
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost		(696,544)	(550,826)
Purchase of financial assets at FVOCI		943,075	(684,844)
Purchase of property and equipment	20	(12,042)	(10,790)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	21	(38,229)	(13,882)
Net cash flows from investing activities		196,260	(1,260,342)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	29	(6,882)	10,251
Proceeds from borrowings (repayments)	28	(161,000)	51,933
Net cash flows from financing activities		(167,882)	62,184
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(2,054,755)	1,965,077
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		3,174,748	1,209,671
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	34	1,119,993	3,174,748

1. General Information

Credit Bank PLC (the “Bank”) is incorporated and domiciled in Kenya as a limited liability company. The address of its registered office is set out on page 37.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

a) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income.

b) Use of Estimates

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 the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

c) Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

(i) New and Amended Standards Adopted by the Group

IFRS 16, ‘Leases’ COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions Amendment (Effective Annual Periods Beginning on or After 1 April 2021)

The IASB has provided lessees (but not lessors) with relief in the form of an optional exemption from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification, provided that the concession meets certain conditions. On 31 March 2021, the IASB published an additional amendment to extend the date of the practical expedient from 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2022. Lessees can elect to account for such rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concession as variable lease payments in the period(s) in which the event or condition that triggers the reduced payment occurs. The March 2021 amendment will only be available if an entity chose to apply the May 2020 optional practical expedient.

Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Effective Annual periods beginning on or After 1 January 2022)

The amendment clarifies which costs an entity includes in assessing whether a contract will be loss-making. This assessment is made by considering unavoidable costs, which are the lower of the net cost of exiting the contract and the costs to fulfil the contract. The amendment clarifies the meaning of ‘costs to fulfil a contract’. Under the amendment, costs to fulfil a contract include incremental costs and the allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling the contract.

Annual Improvements Cycle 2018 -2020 (Effective Annual Periods Beginning on or After 1 January 2022)

- IFRS 1, 'First time adoption of IFRS' has been amended for a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter after its parent. The subsidiary may elect to measure cumulative translation differences for foreign operations using the amounts reported by the parent at the date of the parent's transition to IFRS.
- IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments' has been amended to include only those costs or fees paid between the borrower and the lender in the calculation of "the 10% test" for derecognition of a financial liability. Fees paid to third parties are excluded from this calculation.
- IFRS 16, 'Leases', amendment to the Illustrative Example 13 that accompanies IFRS 16 to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements. The amendment intends to remove any potential confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds Before Intended Use (Effective Annual Periods Beginning on or After 1 January 2022)

The amendment to IAS 16 prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PPE any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use (for example, the proceeds from selling samples produced when testing a machine to see if it is functioning properly). The proceeds from selling such items, together with the costs of producing them, are recognised in profit or loss.

Amendment to IFRS 3, 'Business Combinations' Asset or Liability in a Business Combination Clarity (Effective Annual Periods Beginning on or After 1 January 2022)

The Board has updated IFRS 3, 'Business combinations', to refer to the 20 18 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, in order to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability in a business combination. In addition, the Board added a new exception in IFRS 3 for liabilities and contingent liabilities. The exception specifies that, for some types of liabilities and contingent liabilities, an entity applying IFRS 3 should instead refer to IAS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', or IFRIC 21, 'Levies', rather than the 2018 Conceptual Framework. The Board has also clarified that the acquirer should not recognise contingent assets, as defined in IAS 37, at the acquisition date.

ii) Standards, Interpretations and Amendments Issued but not Effective and have not Been Early Adopted by the Group

As at 31 December 2022, the following standards and interpretations had been issued but were not mandatory for annual reporting periods ending on 31 December 2022.

IFRS 17, 'Insurance Contracts'

The IASB issued IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts', and thereby started a new epoch of accounting for insurers. Whereas the current standard, IFRS 4, allows insurers to use their local GAAP, IFRS 17 defines clear and consistent rules that will significantly increase the comparability of financial statements. For insurers, the transition to IFRS 17 will have an impact on financial statements and on key performance indicators.

Under IFRS 17, the general model requires entities to measure an insurance contract at initial recognition at the total of the fulfilment cash flows (comprising the estimated future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk) and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows are remeasured on a current basis each reporting period. The unearned profit (contractual service margin) is recognised over the coverage period.

Aside from this general model, the standard provides, as a simplification, the premium allocation approach. This simplified approach is applicable for certain types of contract, including those with a coverage period of one year or less. For insurance contracts with direct participation features, the variable fee approach applies. The variable fee approach is a variation on the general model. When applying the variable fee approach, the entity's share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the contractual service margin. As a consequence, the fair value changes are not recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur but over the remaining life of the contract.

IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts Amendments

In response to some of the concerns and challenges raised, the Board developed targeted amendments and a number of proposed clarifications intended to ease implementation of IFRS 17, simplify some requirements of the standard and ease transition. The amendments relate to eight areas of IFRS 17, and they are not intended to change the fundamental principles of the standard or unduly disrupt implementation already underway.

Amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' on Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

The amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. A number of requirements are required to be met in conjunction with this amendment.

Amendments to IAS 12, Income Taxes: Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Narrow Scope Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', Practice statement 2 and IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'

The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

d) Going Concern

Within the Group, we have seen a decline in performance where the Group and Bank has recorded loss before tax of Shs 54,040,000 (2021: Profit before tax Shs 214,461,000) and a loss before tax of Shs 65,552,000 (2021: Profit before tax Shs 205,332,000) respectively. The accumulated loss position for the Group and Bank has increased by Shs 1,683,000 to Shs 1,306,762,000 (2021: Shs 1,305,079,000) and Shs 9,704,000 to Shs 1,347,771,000 (2021: Shs 1,338,067,000). The Bank is in breach of the minimum regulatory capital ratios and have reduced in comparison to prior year. The Bank's core capital to total risk-weighted assets ratio at 31 December 2022 was 7.38% compared to the prior year where the ratio was 7.88% therefore the Bank was not able to achieve the minimum ratio of 8%, which does not include the 2.5% risk buffer that CBK expects institutions to operate above. The total capital to total risk-weighted assets ratio was 14.90% compared to prior year when the ratio was 15.82%. We have covered within this section how the Bank intends to improve the capital ratios. The liquidity ratio closed at 20.5% as at end of the year 2022 a decline from last year's position of 39.4%.The Group and Bank had negative cashflows from operating activities of Shs 2,315,949,000 (2021: Positive operating cashflows Shs 3,163,693,000) and Shs 2,318,50,00 (2021: Positive operating cashflows Shs 3,163,235,000) respectively. The increased negative operating cashflows is attributable to decrease in customer deposits by 14% from Shs 20,364,897,000 to Shs 17,536,781,000.

We have set out below the actions we are taking to address business challenges:

In prior year, the Bank reported a profit and there has been a decline in the financial performance of the Bank as noted earlier. The Bank's board held a meeting to discuss the performance of the bank and challenge management on strategies to improve the financial performance. The strategies discussed and adopted include aggressive pursuit of cheap deposits and improvement of the current and savings to fixed deposits ratio. To drive up current and savings deposits, the Board directed management to maximize digitization in deposit mobilization. The Board also noted that there was need to increase outreach and it approved implementation of Agency banking that is now live and customers can access Credit Bank services across the entire country. This is expected to improve cheap deposit mobilization and improve the banks efficiency ratios. Further, the bank shall continue to leverage on trade finance activities to drive its profitability. The top line is also expected to improve with the implementation of the new Risk Based Pricing Model.

Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) Resolution

The Bank continues to make progress in the recovery of non-performing loans and concerted efforts have been put on the NPL recovery efforts. There is some progress in the resolution of matters under litigation, completion of stalled projects, (and aggressive sale of the collateral), negotiated settlements, and realisation of collateral either vide private treaty or auction. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank's gross non-performing loans increased by Shs 752mn from Shs 5.02bn as at 31 December 2021 to Shs 5.77bn as at 31 December 2022. Due to the relative growth in the gross loan book, the banks NPL ratio reduced from 29.8% as at 31 December 2021 to 29.69% as at 31 December 2022.

Actions to Improve Tier 1 Capital

The Board is pursuing Strategic Partners to inject new tier 1 capital to the Bank. To this end, it has already procured some regulatory approvals, shareholders approvals for tier 1 equity injection from an identifies private equity partner. The bank expects to complete equity injection by Q2 2023. In addition, NPL recovery strategies are expected to plough back significant capital that is currently packed as provisions for Non Performing Loans

Liquidity Ratio

The bank Liquidity ratio is in compliance although deterioration year on year was realised. Deposit Mobilization, together with aggressive recovery of loans is expected to shore up the banks liquidity.

Based on the above, the directors believe that the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation of the financial statements. The directors expect the business to generate enough funds internally to finance its operations and any external funding will be invested in retaining the business.

e) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Credit Bank PLC and its subsidiary; Credit Bank Bancassuarance Intermediary Limited. The financial statements have been made up to 31 December 2022.

i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group 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 Group. 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 group 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 acquisition date carrying of 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 is recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. 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 the statement of 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.

ii) 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.

iii) Disposal of Subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount 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.

f) Foreign Currency Translation

i) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the Bank's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates (the "Functional Currency"). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings (Shs'000), which is the Bank's presentation currency.

ii) Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Functional Currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated with the closing rate as at the reporting date. If several exchange rates are available, the forward rate is used at which the future cash flows represented by the transaction or balance could have been settled if those cash flows had occurred. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the exchange rate as at the date of initial recognition; non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of monetary assets denominated in foreign currency classified as at-fair-value are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in the carrying amount, are recognised in other comprehensive income.

g) Sales and Repurchase Agreements

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements ('repos') are reclassified in the financial statements as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral; the counterparty liability is included in deposits from banks or deposits from customers, as appropriate. Securities purchased under agreements to resell ('reverse repos') are recorded as loans and advances to other banks or customers, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method. Securities lent to counterparties are also retained in the financial statements.

h) Financial Assets and Liabilities

i) Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets

Except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, at initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured at their transaction price.

The Group classifies its financial assets into three principal classification categories based on the cash flow characteristics of the asset and the business model assessment:

- Measured at amortised cost;
- FVOCI; and
- FVTPL.

Amortised Cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group recognises cash, deposits and balances due from financial institutions including items in the course of collection, amounts due from related parties, loans and advances to customers, certain investment securities, and other assets at amortised cost.

The carrying amount of these assets is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method and is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest and similar income' using the effective interest rate method.

Fair Value Through other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – Debt

A financial asset which is a debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Bank classifies certain investments it has in government securities at FVOCI.

Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/ (losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – Equity

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by investment basis.

The Bank classifies derivative financial assets at FVOCI.

Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. In addition, on initial recognition the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. The Group currently has no equity investments held at FVTPL.

A financial asset is classified into one of these categories on initial recognition. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of IFRS 9 are not separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

Assessment Whether Contractual Cash Flows are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI)

To determine whether a financial asset should be classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, an entity assesses whether the cash flows from the financial asset represent, on specified dates, solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding - i.e. the SPPI criterion. A financial asset that does not meet the SPPI criterion is always measured at FVTPL, unless it is an equity instrument for which an entity may apply the OCI election.

For the purposes of this assessment, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. The definition of principal reflects the economics of the financial asset from the perspective of the current holder. This means that an entity assesses the asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics by comparing the contractual cash flows to the amount that it actually invested.

‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considered the contractual terms of its financial assets. The Group, through the Credit, Finance and Treasury departments will from time to time review the contractual terms of existing instruments and also review contractual terms of new products the Group develops or invests in going forward. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contained a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

In making the assessment, the Group shall consider:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group’s claim to cash flows from specified assets – e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements; and
- features that modify consideration for the time value of money – e.g. periodic reset of interest rates.

Contractual features that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that is unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, give rise to contractual cash flows that do not meet the SPPI criterion.

Interest rates on loans made by the Group are based on the prevailing interest rate which currently are referenced to the Central Bank Rate. The prevailing rates are generally based on a Central Bank rate and also include a discretionary spread (Margin). In these cases, the Group has assessed whether the discretionary feature is consistent with the SPPI criterion by considering a number of factors, including whether:

- the borrowers are able to prepay the loans without significant penalties;
- the market competition ensures that interest rates are consistent between banks; and
- any regulatory or customer protection framework is in place that requires banks to treat customers fairly.

Some of the Group's loans may contain prepayment features. A prepayment feature is consistent with the SPPI criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract.

In addition, a prepayment feature is treated as consistent with this criterion if a financial asset is acquired or originated at a premium or discount to its contractual par amount, the prepayment amount substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination), and the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant on initial recognition.

De Minimis

A contractual cash flow characteristic may not affect the classification of a financial asset if it could have only a de minimis effect on the financial asset's contractual cash flows. To make this determination, the Group considers the possible effect of the contractual cash flow characteristic in each reporting period and cumulatively over the life of the financial asset.

Business Model Assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice, including whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held for trading and those that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis have been measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets. The table below summarises the key features of each type of business model and the resultant measurement category:

Business Model	Key Features	Category
Held to collect	The objective of the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows. Sales are incidental to the objective of the model. This model typically involves the lowest level of sales in comparison with other business models (in frequency and volume).	Amortised cost[1]
Both held to collect and for sale	Both collecting contractual cash flows and sales are integral to achieving the objective of the business model. This model typically has more sales (in frequency and volume) than the held-to-collect business model.	FVOCI[1]
Other business models, including: trading managing assets on a fair value basis maximising cash flows through sale	The business model is neither held-to-collect nor held to collect and for sale. The collection of contractual cash flows is incidental to the objective of the model.	FVTPL[2]

[1]Subject to meeting the SPPI criterion.
[2]The SPPI criterion is irrelevant - i.e. assets in all business models are measured at FVTPL.

Financial Liabilities

The Group classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value. Deposits from customers, borrowed funds and other liabilities are also classified at amortised cost.

Reclassification

The Group only reclassifies financial assets when management changes the business model for managing the financial assets. In that instance all affected financial assets are reclassified. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and are determined by the Bank's senior management as a result of external or internal changes.

Derecognition and Contract Modification

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability. However, when the modification of a financial instrument not measured at FVTPL does not result in derecognition, the Group has recalculated the gross carrying amount of the financial asset (or the amortised cost of the financial liability) by discounting the modified contractual cash flows at the original effective interest rate and recognise any resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss..

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised from the statement of financial position. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include, for example, securities lending and repurchase transactions.

Write-off

The Group writes off financial assets, in whole or part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include:

- Ceasing enforcement activity
- Where the Group's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activity.

Interest Income Recognition

According to IFRS 9 paragraph 5.4.1 interest revenue shall be calculated by using the effective interest method (Refer to the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) policy for information on determination of the EIR). This shall be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the entity shall apply the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the entity shall apply the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

According to IFRS 9 paragraph 5.4.2 an entity that, in a reporting period, calculates interest revenue by applying the effective interest method to the amortised cost of a financial asset in accordance with paragraph 5.4.1(b) (see (b) above), shall, in subsequent reporting periods, calculate the interest revenue by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount if the credit risk on the financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired and the improvement can be related objectively to an event occurring after the requirements in paragraph 5.4.1(b) were applied (such as an improvement in the borrower's credit rating). In the context of the Central Bank regulations, credit impaired accounts would refer to the substandard, doubtful and loss risk classifications.

Assets that are Credit-Impaired on Initial Recognition

According to IFRS 9 (7A.8.340) Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) assets are assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. An asset is credit-impaired if one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset. The following are examples of such events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- A breach of contract - e.g. a default or past-due event;
- A lender having granted a concession to the borrower - for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty - that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or another financial reorganisation;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event that caused the asset to be credit impaired. Instead, the combined effect of several events may cause financial assets to become credit impaired.

Measurement on Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, POCI assets do not carry an impairment allowance. Instead, lifetime ECLs are incorporated into the calculation of the effective interest rate.

Subsequent Measurement

The ECLs for POCI assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. However, the amount recognised as a loss allowance for these assets is not the total amount of lifetime ECLs, but instead the changes in lifetime ECLs since initial recognition of the asset. Favourable changes in lifetime ECLs are recognised as an impairment gain, even if the favourable changes are more than the amount, if any, previously recognised in profit or loss as impairment losses.

Modifications

When the contractual cash flows of a POCI asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the calculation of the modification gain or loss is the difference between:

- the gross carrying amount of the asset before the modification; and
- the recalculated gross carrying amount

The recalculated gross carrying amount is the present value of the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the modified financial asset discounted using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate before the modification

ii) Impairment – Financial Assets, Loan Commitments and Financial Guarantee Contracts

IFRS 9 replaced the previous 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' model. The new impairment model applies to the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments – this applies to the Group's loans and advances to customers, Investment in Government securities measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, balances due to group companies and other assets;
- lease and trade receivables – this applies to the Group's finance lease and trade receivables; and
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued (previously, impairment was measured under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets) - this applies to the Group's off-balance sheet exposures where credit intervention is not required for the counterparty to access the credit facility.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments and financial assets measured at FVTPL.

The Group recognises loss allowance at an amount equal to either 12-month ECLs or lifetime ECLs. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument, whereas 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The Group has recognised loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except in the following cases, for which the amount recognised will be 12-month ECLs:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. The Bank has considered a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment-grade' and investments in Government securities; and
- other financial instruments (other than trade and lease receivables) for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade and lease receivables will always be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are complex and require management judgement, estimates and assumptions, particularly in the following areas, which are discussed in detail below:

- assessing whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition; and
- Incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of ECLs.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses and will be measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: the present value of all cash shortfalls – i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive;
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

An asset is credit-impaired if one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset. The following are examples of such events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract - e.g. a default or past-due event;
- a lender having granted a concession to the borrower - for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty - that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or another financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- the purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

For purposes of IFRS 9 there will be no difference between credit impaired and non-performing financial loans as defined by the CBK.

Expected Credit Losses

Expected credit losses are computed as a product of the Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and the Exposure at Default (EAD).

ECL = PD x LGD x EAD

In applying the IFRS 9 impairment requirements, an entity needs to follow one of the approaches below:

- The general approach
- The simplified approach

The simplified approach is applied for trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions in the scope of IFRS 15 Revenue from customer contracts or lease receivables resulting from transactions in the scope of IAS 17 Leases. The Bank has therefore applied the general approach.

The General Approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting date, an entity recognises a loss allowance based on either 12-month ECLs or lifetime ECLs, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on the financial instrument since initial recognition. The changes in the loss allowance balance are recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss. Essentially, an entity must make the following assessment at each reporting date:

Stage 1 - For credit exposures where there have not been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, an entity is required to provide for 12-month ECLs, i.e., the portion of lifetime ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12-months after the reporting date (12-month ECL as per formula below).

$$ECL12m = PD12m \times LGD12m \times EAD12m \times D12m$$

Stage 2 - For credit exposures where there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition on an individual or collective basis, a loss allowance is required for lifetime (LT) ECLs, i.e., ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument (ECL LT as per formula below).

$$ECL\ LT = LT\sum T=1\ PDt \times LGDt \times EADt \times Dt$$

Stage 3 – For credit exposures that are credit impaired and in default. Similar to stage 2 assets a loss allowance is required for lifetime ECLs however the probability of default for these assets is presumed to be 100% less any determined recovery and cure rate.

The table below shows the link between the CBK risk classifications and the IFRS 9 stage allocation for assets.

CBK PG/04 Guidelines	Days Past Due	Stage Allocation
Normal	0-30	1
Watch	31-90	2
Substandard	91-180	3
Doubtful	181 - 365	3
Loss	Over 365 or considered uncollectible	3

Definition of Default

The Group has considered a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay their credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Bank. This will be consistent with the rebuttable criteria set out by IFRS 9 and existing practice of the Bank; or
- if it meets the definition of the local regulator of default, if in the future the local regulator prescribe the criteria of default for IFRS 9 purposes

This definition is largely consistent with the Central Bank of Kenya definition that will be used for regulatory purposes. In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank has considered indicators that are:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract - e.g. a default or past-due event;
- a lender having granted a concession to the borrower - for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty - that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- the purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances. The Group has not rebutted the 90 Days Past Due (DPD) rule for identifying defaults.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SIICR)

The Group in determining whether the credit risk (i.e. risk of default) on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition considered reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Bank's historical experience, expert credit assessment and forward-looking information.

The Group identifies a significant increase in credit risk where

- an exposure is greater than 30 days past due – this is in line with the IFRS 9 30 DPD rebuttable presumption;
- an exposure has been restructured in the past due to credit risk related factors or which was NPL and is now regular (subject to the regulatory cooling off period); or
- by comparing exposures:
  - credit risk quality at the date of reporting; with
  - the credit risk quality on initial recognition of the exposure.

The assessment of significant deterioration is key in establishing the point of switching between the requirement to measure an allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses and one that is based on lifetime expected credit losses.

Credit Risk Classification

The Group allocates each exposure to a credit risk classification based on the regulatory requirements of the Central Bank which requires the prediction of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. The Bank shall use these classifications in identifying significant increases in credit risk under IFRS 9. The risk classifications are defined using the regulator's guidance, days past due, management assessment, qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default.

These factors may vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower. The Bank shall undertake a thorough credit appraisal process and determine the credit quality of each exposure on initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures will be subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk classification.

Determining Whether Credit Risk has Increased Significantly

The Group shall establish a framework that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative information to determine whether the credit risk on a particular financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The framework shall align with the Bank's internal credit risk management process. The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly will vary by portfolio and will include a backstop based on delinquency (30 DPD presumption).

Quantitative Factors

The Group deems the credit risk of a particular exposure to have increased significantly since initial recognition based on a loan being in arrears for a period of 31 to 90 days in accordance with IFRS 9 paragraph 5.5.11. The Bank has developed an internal rating model going forward and movement in rating grades between the reporting period and initial recognition date/the date of initial application of IFRS 9 of the loan will form the basis of significant increase in credit risk.

Qualitative Factors

In certain instances, using its expert credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience, the Bank may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk if particular qualitative factors indicate so and those indicators may not be fully captured by its quantitative analysis on a timely basis. The management view and judgement include the following assessments:

- Classification of exposures by any other Banks and Financial institutions or local Credit Reference Bureau (CRB);
- Unavailable/inadequate financial information/financial statements;
- Qualified report by external auditors;
- Significant contingent liabilities;
- Loss of key staff in the organization;
- Increase in operational risk and higher occurrence of fraudulent activities;
- Continued delay and non-cooperation by the borrower in providing key relevant documentation; and
- Deterioration in credit worthiness due to factors other than those listed above

As a backstop, and as required by IFRS 9, the Group has presumptively considered that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. The Bank has determined days past due by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received.

Backward Transitions

Backward transitions define the criteria for moving a financial asset back from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3 to Stage 2. The Group applies the considerations of the Central Bank prudential guidelines to determine whether a financial asset should be upgraded from Stage 3 to Stage 2 and then Stage 1. Where an account in Stage 3 is regularised (i.e. all past due principal and interest is repaid in full) it may be upgraded to Stage 2 subject to observation of the cooling off period as defined by the Prudential Guidelines. A facility which meets the above condition and has been classified as Stage 2 may be reclassified to Stage 1 if a sustained record of performance is maintained for a period of six (6) months.

Modified Financial Assets

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing loan whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated loan recognised as a new loan at fair value. Under IFRS 9, when the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly reflects comparison of the borrower's initial credit risk assessment and the current assessment at the point of modification.

Restructuring

The Group renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as 'restructuring') to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. Under the Bank's restructuring policy, loan restructuring is granted on a selective basis if the debtor is currently in default on its debt or if there is a high risk of default, there is evidence that the debtor made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms and the debtor is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. The revised terms usually include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest payments and amending the terms of loan covenants. The Group's Credit Committee regularly reviews reports on restructuring activities.

Generally, restructuring is a qualitative indicator of default and credit impairment and expectations of restructuring are relevant to assessing whether there is a significant increase in credit risk. Following restructuring, a customer needs to demonstrate consistently good payment behaviour over a period of time before the exposure is no longer considered to be in default/credit-impaired or the PD is considered to have decreased such that the loss allowance reverts to being measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The Group applies the requirements of the Central Bank prudential guidelines where an account in Doubtful or Sub-standard category (Stage 3) will be upgraded to Watch if principal and interest payments are fully regularised at the point of restructure, the account is re-classified to Watch (Stage 2) and observed for six (6) months. Where the account continues to perform appropriately for an additional six (6) months the account is upgraded to normal and the Bank reverts to measuring 12-month ECLs. Where the account is restructured with the customer having not regularized overdue principal and interest, the account shall remain in Substandard for six (6) months or if in Doubtful category, twelve (12) months for observation. If the restructured account performs as per the new contract during the observation period, the account can be then upgraded to Watch (stage 2) and observed for another six (6) months where it can be further upgraded to Normal (stage 1) if good performance is sustained. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

However, the Group also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition. If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original EIR.

The Bank restructured 26% of its loan book in the year with the restructure not resulting in derecognition. The following table refer to modified financial assets where modification does not result in derecognition.

Modified Financial Assets Where Modification does not Result in Derecognition	Amount Pre-Restructure Shs '000,000	Modification Gain/Loss Shs '000,000	Amount Post-Restructure Shs '000,000
Classification			
Stage 1	2,422	-	2,422
Stage 2	773	-	773
Stage 3	174	-	174
Total	3,369	-	3,369

The restructure of loans with loss allowance based on lifetime ECL did not result in a material modification gain or loss.

There were no financial assets whose loss allowance has changed in the period from lifetime to 12-month ECL basis after modification.

iii) Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures FVOCI investment securities at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group

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

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

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

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

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

The determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs. Gains or losses on valuation of financial assets at FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the discounted cash flow method, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing models, credit models and other relevant valuation models.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Bank has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above. The table below shows the various asset classes.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Category (as Defined by IFRS 9)</th><th colspan="2">Class (as Determined by the Group)</th><th>Subclasses</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="16">Financial assets</td><td rowspan="3">Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</td><td rowspan="3">Financial Assets Available for sale</td><td>Debt securities</td><td rowspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Derivatives – non-hedging</td></tr>
<tr><td>Equity securities</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="9">Measured at Amortised Cost</td><td colspan="2">Loans and advances to banks</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Loans and advances to customers</td><td rowspan="3">Loans to individuals (retail)</td><td>Overdrafts</td></tr>
<tr><td>Term loans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Personal Loans</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Loans to corporate entities</td><td>Overdrafts</td></tr>
<tr><td>Term loans</td></tr>
<tr><td>SMEs</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Investment securities - debt instruments</td><td rowspan="2">Debt securities</td><td>Others</td></tr>
<tr><td>Listed</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Financial liabilities at amortised cost</td><td colspan="2">Deposits from banks</td><td rowspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Deposits from customers</td><td>Retail customers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mid - corporate</td></tr>
<tr><td>SMEs</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Off-balance sheet financial Instruments</td><td colspan="3">Loan commitments</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group's impairment approach, is based on expected credit losses and the Group uses the general approach in determining the impairment of financial assets. Therefore, it is not necessary for a loss event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised; instead, a loss allowance is always recognized for expected credit losses and is re-measured at each reporting date for changes in those expected credit losses.

Determining whether an expected credit loss should be based on 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") of the financial asset since initial recognition.

The Group recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments
- Loan and advances to customers
- Financial guarantee contracts issued
- Loan and advances to Banks
- Loan commitments issued.

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

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

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with i) changes in market conditions, ii) expected cash flows and iii) 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. The Group measures credit risk using Probability of Default ("PD"), Exposure at Default ("EAD") and Loss Given Default ("LGD").

i) Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

j) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, including: cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya, treasury and other eligible bills, and amounts due from other banks. Cash and cash equivalents excludes the cash reserve requirement held with the Central Bank of Kenya.

k) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of these assets. Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis to write down the costs of the property, plant and equipment to their residual value over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	12.5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Office equipment	8 years
Computers and electronic equipment	3.33 years
Furniture and fittings	8 years

l) Intangible Assets

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Bank are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which does not exceed five years.

m) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised 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 to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). The impairment test also can be performed on a single asset when the fair value less cost to sell or the value in use can be determined reliably. Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

n) Provisions for Liabilities

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims 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 will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

o) Income Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(i) Current Income Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax laws and rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. They establish provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

p) Employee Benefits

i) Post-Employment Benefits

The Group operates a defined contribution post-employment benefit scheme for all its employees. The scheme is administered by an insurance company and is funded by contributions from both the Bank and employees. The Bank and its employees also contribute to the statutory National Social Security Fund, which is a defined contribution scheme.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Bank pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Bank has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The Bank's contributions to both these defined contribution schemes are charged to profit or loss in the year to which they fall due. The Bank has no further obligation once the contributions have been paid. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

ii) Other Entitlements

The estimated monetary liability for employees' including annual leave entitlement at the balance sheet date is recognised as an expense accrual.

q) Interest Income and Expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised within 'interest income' or 'interest expense' in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

r) Fees and Commission Income

Fees and commission income is generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Fees and commissions expense are generally recognised on an accrual basis when incurred.

s) Dividend Income

Dividends are recognised in the profit or loss account when the Bank's right to receive payment is established.

t) Dividends Payable

Dividends on ordinary shares are charged to equity in the period in which they are declared.

u) Share Capital

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.

v) Regulatory Reserve

Where impairment losses required by Central Bank of Kenya Prudential guidelines exceed those computed under IFRS, the excess is recognised as a regulatory reserve and is accounted for as an appropriation of retained earnings. The regulatory reserve is non-distributable.

w) Financial Guarantee Contracts and Loan Commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of the debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities. Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance; and
- The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15

Loan commitments provided by the Group are measured as the amount of the loss allowance. The Group has not provided any commitment to provide loans at a below-market interest rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument, other than for staff facilities. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Group cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan to the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognised as provision.

x) Accounting for Leases

Leases Under Which the Group is the 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 Group 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, and the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the group's incremental borrowing rate is used. For leases that contain non-lease components, the company allocates the consideration payable to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone components.

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.

All right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. 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 the ownership of the underlying asset is expected to pass to the group 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 if of low value, the total lease payments are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

Leases Under Which the Group is the Lessor

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Payments received under operating leases are recognised as income in the profit or loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. Financial Risk Management

The Bank's business involves taking on risks in a targeted manner and managing them professionally. The core functions of the Bank's risk management are to identify all key risks for the Bank, measure these risks, manage the risk positions and determine capital allocations. The Bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and best market practice.

The Bank's aim is to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance. The Bank defines risk as the possibility of losses or profits foregone, which may be caused by internal or external factors.

Risk management is carried out by different departments under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Departmental heads identify and evaluate risks in close cooperation with the operating units. The Board provides guidance on overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of financial instruments. The most important types of risk are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and other operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

3.1 Credit Risk

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss to the Bank by failing to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk is the most important risk for the Bank's business: management therefore carefully manages the exposure to credit risk. Credit risk arises mainly from commercial and consumer loans and advances, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities, but can also arise from credit enhancement provided, financial guarantees, letters of credit, endorsements and acceptances. The Bank is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities.

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 in light with the changing market and economic conditions.

3.1.1 Risk Limit Control and Mitigation Policies

The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to annual or more frequent review. Limits on the level of credit risk by product, and industry sector are approved annually by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also approves individual borrower limits above specified amounts. The exposure to any one borrower including groups 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 also 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.

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 advances, which is common practice. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Charges over business assets such as premises inventory and accounts receivable.
- Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument. Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured. In addition, in order to minimize the credit loss the Bank will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are identified for the relevant individual loans and advances.

3.1.2 Credit Risk Measurement

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. In measuring credit risk of loans and advances at a counterparty level, the Bank considers three components: (i) the 'Probability of Default' (PD) by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations; (ii) current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the 'Exposure at Default' (EAD); and (iii) the likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the 'Loss Given Default') (LGD).

Credit Risk Grading

The Bank has developed an internal credit risk grading system that reflect its assessment of the probability of defaults of individual counterparties. The Bank uses internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty. Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of application (such as disposable income, the level of collateral for retail exposures, and turnover and industry type for wholesale exposures) is fed into this rating model. This is supplemented with external data such as credit bureau scoring information on individual borrowers. In addition, the models enable expert judgment from the Credit Risk Officer to be fed into the final internal credit rating for each exposure. This allows for the considerations which may not be captured as part of the other data input into the model.

The following are additional considerations for other types of portfolio held by the Group:

Retail

After the date of initial recognition, for retail business, the payment behaviour of the borrower is monitored on a periodic basis to develop a behavioural score. Any other know information about the borrower, which impacts their creditworthiness – such as unemployment and previous delinquency history – is also incorporated into the behavioural score. This score is mapped to a PD.

Corporate

For wholesale business, the rating is determined at the borrower level. A relationship manager will incorporate any updated or new information/credit assessments into the credit system on an ongoing basis. In addition, the relationship manager will also update information about the creditworthiness of the borrower every year from sources such as public financial statements. This will determine the updated internal credit rating and PD.

Debt Securities and Placements with Banks

For debt securities in the treasuty portfolio and placements with banks, external rating agency credit grades will be used where available. These published grades will be continuously monitored and updated. The PDs associated with each grade will be determined based on realised default rates over the prior 12 months, as published by the rating agency.

3.1.3 Expected Credit Loss Measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-Stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the bank.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'.

- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward looking information.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

The following diagram summarises the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 (other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets):

Change in Credit Quality Since Initial Recognition

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
(Initial recognition)	(Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition)	(Credit impaired assets)
12- Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL

The key judgements and assumptions adopted by the Group in addressing the requirements of the Standard are as follows:

a) Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)

The Group considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Quantitative Criteria

The standard also sets out a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. The Bank has adopted the default standard definition of 30 days past due to determine the significant increase in credit risk.

Qualitative Criteria

The Bank considers a significant increase in credit risk in their portfolio if the borrower is on the watch list and/or the instrument meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Significant increase in credit spread
- Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates
- Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring
- Actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower
- Significant change in collateral value (secured facilities only) which is expected to
- Increase risk of default

Early signs of cash flows/liquidity problems such as delay in servicing of trade creditors/loans

The assessment of SICR incorporates forward-looking information and is performed at the counterparty level and on a periodic basis. The criteria used to identify SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the independent credit team.

b) Definition of Default and Credit-Impaired Assets

The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Qualitative Criteria

The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- The borrower is in long-term forbearance
- The borrower is deceased
- The borrower is insolvent or becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenants
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower's financial difficulty
- Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses

The above criteria have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Bank and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) throughout the Group's expected loss calculations.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of six months. This period of six months has been determined based on an analysis which considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after cure using different possible cure definitions.

c) Measuring Expected Credit loss - Explanation of Inputs, Assumptions and Estimation Techniques

The expected credit loss (ECL) is measured on either a 12-month or Lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD), defined as follows:

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD).
- LGD represents the Group's expectations of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type of seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12 month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the next 12 months and lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by product type.

ECL is formula driven, i.e. ECL= PD x LGD x EAD

d) Forward-Looking Information Incorporated in the ECL Models

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for the loan portfolio. These economic variables and their associated impact on PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument.

The Bank has incorporated forward-looking information in its measurement of ECLs. The Group has formulated a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables and a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios based on consideration of a variety of external actual and forecast information. This process involves developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome.

Noting the wide range of possible scenarios and macroeconomic outcomes, and the relative uncertainty of the social and economic consequences of COVID-19, these scenarios represent reasonable and supportable forward-looking views as at the reporting date.

Sensitivity Analysis

There are no significant changes to the ECL at 31 December 2022 that would result from reasonably possible changes in the Bank's macroeconomic overlays and the probability weightings from actual assumptions used in the Bank's economic variable assumptions.

3.1.4 Credit Risk Exposure

The below table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Bank at 31 December 2022 and 2021, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out above are based on carrying amounts as reported in the statement of financial position.

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)
3.1 Credit Risk (Continued)
3.1.4 Credit Risk Exposure (Continued)

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk Before Collateral Held	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Group		
Balances with Central Bank of Kenya (Note 13)	1,305,381	1,623,861
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions (Note 16)	538,053	2,338,833
Financial assets at amortised cost (Note 15)	4,608,699	3,912,155
Financial assets at FVOCI (Note 14)	327,039	1,270,115
Other assets (Note 18)	568,444	590,801
Loans and advances to customers (Note 17)	17,451,135	15,288,110
	24,798,751	25,023,875
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet items:		
- Acceptances and letters of credit	496,864	1,712,490
- Guarantee and performance bonds	5,399,295	6,291,947
- Commitments to lend	461,427	333,840
- Unutilised guarantees	1,740,047	1,222,365
- Forwards, swaps & options	1,385,703	1,283,922
	34,282,087	35,868,439
Bank		
Balances with Central Bank of Kenya (Note 13)	1,267,685	1,594,536
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions (Note 16)	538,053	2,338,833
Financial assets at amortised cost (Note 15)	4,608,699	3,912,155
Financial assets at FVOCI (Note 14)	327,039	1,270,115
Other assets (Note 18)	516,859	544,017
Loans and advances to customers (Note 17)	17,451,135	15,288,110
	24,709,470	24,947,766
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet items:		
- Acceptances and letters of credit	496,864	1,712,490
- Guarantee and performance bonds	5,399,295	6,291,947
- Commitments to lend	461,427	250,940
- Unutilised Guarantees	1,740,047	1,222,365
- Forwards, swaps & options	1,385,703	1,283,922
	34,192,806	35,709,430

As shown above 51% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to customers (2021: 41%); 14% (2021:11%) represents investments in held-to-maturity and available-for-sale financial assets.

Loans and advances to customers and off-balance sheet items are secured by collateral in the form of charges over land and buildings and/or plant and machineries. No collateral is held for 'other assets'.

3.1.5 Financial Assets that are Past Due or Impaired

The Bank aligns the classification of assets that are past due or impaired in line with the Central

Bank of Kenya prudential guidelines. In determining the classification of an account, performance is the primary consideration. Classification of an account reflects judgement about the risk of default and loss associated with the credit facility.

Accounts are classified into the following categories:

CBK PG/04 Guidelines	Days Past Due	IFRS 9 Stage Allocation
Normal	0-30	1
Watch	31-90	2
Substandard	91-180	3
Doubtful	181 - 365	3
Loss	Over 365 or considered uncollectible	3

Analysis of Loans and Advances *Group and Bank*	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Neither past due nor impaired (Stage 1)	10,045,821	10,011,382
Past due but not impaired (Stage 2)	3,585,750	1,705,844
Impaired (Stage 3)	4,762,374	4,337,775
Gross	18,393,945	16,055,001
Stage 1 and 2	(81,025)	(32,039)
Stage 3	(861,785)	(734,852)
Net	17,451,135	15,288,110

Breakdown of Portfolio *Group and Bank*	Secured Shs '000	Unsecured Shs '000	Total Shs '000
31 December 2022			
Loans	12,284,585	877,856	13,162,441
Overdrafts	3,638,292	1,593,212	5,231,504
Total	15,922,877	2,471,068	18,393,945
31 December 2021	11,759,807	373,314	12,133,121
Loans	2,328,512	1,593,369	3,921,881
Overdrafts			
	14,088,319	1,966,683	16,055,002

i) Loans Advances Neither Past Due by up to 30 Days (Stage 1)

The credit quality of the portfolio of loans and advances that were neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the classification adopted by the Bank in conformity with the prudential guidelines of Central Bank of Kenya:

	Individual (Retail Customers)			Corporate Entities			
Stage 1 Group and Bank	Overdrafts Shs '000	Term Loans Shs '000	Mortgage Shs '000	Large Corporate Customers Shs '000	SMEs Shs '000	Other Shs '000	Total Loans & Advances to Customers Shs '000
31 December 2022							
Stage 1	1,564,983	1,104,983	729,084	2,561,913	4,084,858	-	10,045,821
31 December 2021							
Stage 1	1,886,684	1,352,266	510,590	4,036,499	2,225,343	-	10,011,382

ii) Loans and Advances Past Due by up to 90 Days (Stage 2)

Late processing and other administrative delays on the side of the borrower can lead to a financial asset being past due but not impaired. Therefore, loans and advances less than 90 days past due are not usually considered impaired, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary. Gross amount of loans and advances by class to customers that were past due but not impaired were as follows:

	Individual (Retail Customers)		
Stage 2 Group and Bank	Overdrafts Shs '000	Term Loans Shs '000	Total Shs '000
31 December 2022			
Past due up to 30 days	1,723,191	536	1,723,727
Past due 30 - 90 days	29,689	3,455	33,144
Past due 60 - 90 days	32,036	104,286	136,322
Total	1,784,916	108,277	1,893,193

Stage 2 Group and Bank	Corporate Entities		
	Large Corporate Customers Shs '000	SMEs Shs '000	Total Shs '000
31 December 2022			
Past due up to 30 days	361,358	23,496	384,854
Past due 30 - 90 days	-	89,913	89,913
Past due 60 - 90 days	754,273	463,517	1,217,790
Total	1,115,631	576,926	1,692,557

Stage 2 Group and Bank	Individual (Retail Customers)		
	Overdrafts Shs '000	Term Loans Shs '000	Total Shs '000
31 December 2021			
Past due up to 30 days	343	4,862	5,205
Past due 30 - 90 days	10,264	8,085	18,349
Past due 60 - 90 days	154,306	35,460	189,766
Total	164,913	48,407	213,320

Stage 2 Group and Bank	Corporate Entities		
	Large Corporate Customers Shs '000	SMEs Shs '000	Total Shs '000
31 December 2021			
Past due up to 30 days	710,234	82,504	792,738
Past due 30 - 90 days	60,561	36,972	97,533
Past due 60 - 90 days	589,124	13,129	602,253
Total	1,359,919	132,605	1,492,524

iii) Loans and Advances Individually Impaired (Stage 3) - Group and Bank

Of the total gross amount of impaired loans, the following amounts have been individually assessed net of interest in suspense:

Stage 3 Group and Bank	Individual (Retail Customers)			Corporate Entities		
	Overdrafts Shs '000	Term Loans Shs '000	Mortgage Shs '000	Large Corporate Customers Shs '000	SMEs Shs '000	Total Loans & Advances to Customers Shs '000
31 December 2022						
Stage 3	1,881,605	302,046	23,930	1,130,579	1,424,214	4,762,374
31 December 2021						
Stage 3	945,746	281,015	53,320	2,034,959	1,022,735	4,337,775

Collateral Held Against Stage 3 Loans	SME Shs '000	Corporate Shs '000	Personal Shs '000	Total Collateral Held Shs '000
Product				
Loans	1,769,606	1,591,399	355,166	3,716,171
Overdraft	351,111	86,401	37,532	475,044
Total	2,120,717	1,677,800	392,698	4,191,215

3.2 Concentration of Risk

Economic sector risk concentrations within the loan portfolios were as follows:

Risk Concentration on Loan Portfolios	Loans and Advances %	Credit Commitments %
At 31 December 2022		
Financial institutions	1.2%	22%
Manufacturing	0.1%	0.1%
Real estate	13.2%	0.4%
Wholesale and retail trade	27.2%	11.5%
Building and construction	23.1%	55.6%
Other industries	21.6%	10.4%
Individuals	13.6%	0%
	100%	100%
At 31 December 2021		
Financial institutions	2%	99%
Manufacturing	1%	0%
Real estate	10%	1%
Wholesale and retail trade	35%	0%
Building and construction	20%	0%
Other industries	15%	0%
Individuals	17%	0%
	100%	100%

3.3 Market Risk

The Bank takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Bank separates exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while optimising the return on risk. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO). The Treasury department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by ALCO) and for the day to day implementation of those policies. Market risk measurement and monitoring technique adopted by the bank includes use of various stress tests in its day to day operations.

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise in extreme conditions. The stress tests carried out by Bank Treasury include interest rates stress test, liquidity stress test and ad hoc stress testing, which includes applying possible stress events to specific positions or regions – for example, the stress outcome to a region following a currency peg break.

The results of the stress tests are reviewed by senior management and the Assets and liabilities committee and by the Board of Directors. The stress testing is tailored to the business and typically uses scenario analysis.

i) Foreign Exchange Risk

The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Board of Directors sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily.

At December 31 2022, if the shilling had weakened/strengthened by 10% against the foreign currencies in which the Bank had exposures, with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit would have lower by Shs 46.8Mln/Kes 38.3Mln higher(2021: Shs (19.13Mln/ Kes 14.99Mln).

ii) Currency Risk

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 thousands of Kenya Shillings).

Foreign Exchange Risk Exposure	USD	GBP	Euro	Other	Total
At 31 December 2022					
Assets					
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	133,769	8,854	1,437	192	144,252
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	130,028	25,849	67,873	1,424	225,174
Loans and advances to customers	4,831,498	-	-	-	4,831,499
Other assets	6,390	1,585	25,997	94	34,066
Total assets	5,101,685	36,288	95,307	1,710	5,234,991
Liabilities					
Customer deposits	2,398,484	172,085	78,440	528	2,649,537
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	709,935	-	-	-	709,935
Long term borrowings	847,517	-	-	-	847,517
Other liabilities	1,508	1,563	-	-	3,071
Total liabilities	3,957,444	173,648	78,440	528	4,210,060
Net on-balance sheet position	1,144,242	(137,360)	16,868	1,182	1,024,932
Net off-balance sheet position	(1,752,012)	133,623	(38,291)	(21,272)	(1,677,952)
Overall net position	(607,770)	(3,737)	(21,423)	(20,090)	(653,020)
As at 31 December 2021					
Total assets	5,491,492	132,442	40,145	2,595	5,666,674
Total liabilities	3,957,444	173,648	78,440	528	4,210,060
Net on-balance sheet position	1,534,048	(41,206)	(38,295)	2,067	1,456,614
Net off-balance sheet position	(1,361,092)	38,773	38,397	-	(1,283,922)
Overall net position	172,956	(2,433)	102	2,067	172,692

iii) Interest Rate Risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Bank's interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities are loans and advances to customers and customer deposits, which are at variable rate, and on which it is therefore exposed to cash flow interest rate risk. The Bank regularly monitors financing options available to ensure optimum interest rates are obtained. At December 2022, 20% increase in Interest Charging Liabilities with Constant volume and yield on interest earning assets will reduce Profits by Kes 23.6 Mln (2021:23.15 Mln).20% decrease in earning Assets coupled with 20% increase in Charging Liabilities assuming 1% increase in cost of funds but holding yield on earning assets constant will arise in profit reduction by Kes83.14 Mln(2021: 80.22 Mln). This is the worst case scenario.

The table below summarises the exposure to interest rate risk. Included in the table are the Bank's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity date. The Bank does not bear an interest rate risk on off balance sheet items. All figures are in thousands of Kenya shillings.

Interest Rate Risk Group	Up to 1 Months Shs '000	1-3 Months Shs '000	4-12 Months Shs '000	Over 1 Year Shs '000	Non-Interest Bearing Shs '000	Total Shs '000
As at 31 December 2022						
Assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	-	-	-	-	1,305,381	1,305,381
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-	4,608,699	-	4,608,699
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	538,053	-	-	-	-	538,053
Financial assets at FVOCI	327,039	-	-	-		327,039
Other assets and prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-	568,444	568,444
Loans and advances to customers	4,550,369	2,463,251	3,544,518	6,892,996	-	17,451,134
Property and equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	327,019	327,019
Deferred income tax	-	-	-	-	250,155	250,155
Right-of-use asset	-	-	-	-	278,099	278,099
Current income tax	-	-	-	-	159,195	159,195
Total assets	5,415,461	2,463,251	3,544,518	11,501,695	2,888,291	25,813,218
Liabilities and Shareholders' Funds						
Customer deposits	1,983,510	8,118,722	790,833	1,827,545	4,816,261	17,536,871
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	2,648,107	-	710,437	-	-	3,358,544
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	381,430	381,430
Current income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	331,334	331,334
Long term borrowings	-	-	-	896,743	-	896,743
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	3,308,296	3,308,296
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	4,631,617	8,118,722	1,501,270	2,724,288	8,837,321	25,813,218
Interest sensitivity gap	897,533	(5,655,471)	2,043,248	8,777,407	(5,949,030)	-
As at 31 December 2021						
Total assets	7,853,635	893,283	2,278,466	11,783,828	3,161,937	25,971,150
Total liabilities and shareholders' funds	6,652,485	7,049,024	4,412,293	1,597,512	6,259,836	25,971,150
Interest sensitivity gap	1,201,150	(6,155,741)	(2,133,827)	10,186,316	(3,097,899)	-

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)
3.3 Market Risk (Continued)
iii) Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk Bank	Up to 1 Months Shs '000	1-3 Months Shs '000	4-12 Months Shs '000	Over 1 Year Shs '000	Non-Interest Bearing Shs '000	Total Shs '000
As at 31 December 2022						
Assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	-	-	-	-	1,267,685	1,267,685
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-	4,608,699	-	4,608,699
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	538,053	-	-	-	-	538,053
Financial assets at FVOCI	327,039	-	-	-	-	327,039
Other assets and prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-	516,859	516,859
Loans and advances to customers	4,550,369	2,463,251	3,544,518	6,892,996	-	17,451,135
Property and equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	326,981	326,981
Right-of-use asset	-	-	-	-	278,099	278,099
Deferred income tax	-	-	-	-	250,085	250,085
Current income tax	-	-	-	-	152,009	152,009
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Total assets	5,415,461	2,463,251	3,544,518	11,501,695	2,796,716	25,721,643
Liabilities And Shareholders' Funds						
Customer deposits	2,300,872	9,417,718	917,366	2,119,952	5,586,863	20,342,771
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	3,071,707	-	824,107	-	-	3,895,814
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	383,802	383,802
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	384,347	384,347
Long term borrowings	-	-	-	1,040,222	-	1,040,222
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	3,790,053	3,790,053
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5,372,579	9,417,718	1,741,473	3,160,174	10,145,065	29,837,009
Liquidity gap	897,617	(5,655,471)	2,043,248	8,777,407	(5,949,030)	-
As at 31 December 2021						
Total assets	8,953,144	982,611	2,483,528	12,490,858	4,173,757	29,083,899
Total liabilities and shareholders' funds	5,372,578	9,417,718	1,741,473	3,160,174	10,145,065	29,837,009
Liquidity risk	3,580,566	(8,435,107)	742,055	9,330,684	(5,971,308)	(753,110)

3.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its obligations when they fall due as a result of customer deposits being withdrawn, cash requirements from contractual commitments, or other cash outflows, such as debt maturities or margin calls for derivatives. Such outflows would deplete available cash resources for client lending, trading activities and investments. In extreme circumstances, lack of liquidity could result in reductions in the statement of financial position and sales of assets, or potentially an inability to fulfil lending commitments. The risk that the Bank will be unable to do so is inherent in all banking operations and can be affected by a range of institution-specific and market-wide events including, but not limited to, credit events, merger and acquisition activity, systemic shocks and natural disasters.

The Bank's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Bank and monitored by a separate team in Bank Treasury, includes:

- Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or are borrowed by customers. The Bank maintains an active presence in global money markets to enable this to happen;
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- Monitoring the liquidity ratios of the statement of financial position against internal and regulatory requirements; and
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

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

Bank Treasury also monitors unmatched medium-term assets, the level and type of undrawn lending commitments, the usage of overdraft facilities and the impact of contingent liabilities such as standby letters of credit and guarantees.

The table below presents the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Bank under financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. All figures are in Thousands of Kenya Shillings.

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)
3.4 Liquidity Risk (Continued)

Payable Undiscounted Cash Flows	Up to 1 Months Shs '000	1-3 Months Shs '000	4-12 Months Shs '000	1-5 Years Shs '000	Over 5 Years Shs '000	Total Shs '000
Group						
As at 31 December 2022						
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	7,115,053	9,417,718	917,366	2,119,952	772,682	20,342,771
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	3,071,707	-	824,107	-	-	3,895,814
Other liabilities	378,705	9,966	-	53,788	-	442,459
Borrowings	-	-	-	983,120	57,102	1,040,222
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	3,837,623	3,837,623
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	384,347	384,347
Total liabilities	10,565,464	9,427,683	1,741,473	3,156,860	5,051,755	29,943,236
As at 31 December 2021						
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	6,152,868	7,049,024	4,412,293	643,500	2,107,213	20,364,898
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	499,617	-	-	-	-	499,617
Other liabilities	339,248	10,313	-	46,877	-	396,438
Borrowings	-	-	-	902,080	51,933	954,013
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	3,361,288	3,361,288
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	394,897	394,897
Total liabilities	6,991,733	7,059,337	4,412,293	1,592,457	5,915,330	25,971,151
Bank						
As at 31 December 2022						
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	6,133,666	8,118,722	790,833	1,827,545	666,105	17,536,871
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	2,648,107	-	710,437	-	-	3,358,544
Other liabilities	275,905	8,591	-	46,369	-	330,865
Long term borrowings				847,517	49,226	896,743
Lease liability					331,334	331,334
Shareholders equity	-	-	-	-	3,267,287	3,267,287
Total liabilities	9,057,909	8,127,313	1,501,270	2,721,431	4,313,952	25,721,643
At 31 December 2021						
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	6,152,868	7,049,024	4,412,293	643,500	2,107,213	20,364,898
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	499,617	-	-	-	-	499,617
Other liabilities	294,585	10,313	-	46,877	-	351,775
Long term borrowings	-	-	-	902,080	51,933	954,013
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	394,897	394,897
Shareholders equity	-	-	-	-	3,328,300	3,328,300
Total liabilities	6,947,070	7,059,337	4,412,293	1,592,457	5,882,343	25,893,499

The Bank holds a diversified portfolio of cash and high-quality highly-liquid securities to manage liquidity risk and support payment obligations and contingent funding in a stressed market environment. The Bank's assets held for managing liquidity risk comprise of cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya, certificates of deposit, government securities and other securities that are readily acceptable in repurchase agreements with the Central Bank of Kenya.

3.5 Fair Value Hierarchy

Assets Measured at Fair Value *Group and Bank*	Level 1 Shs '000	Level 2 Shs '000	Level 3 Shs '000	Total Balance Shs '000
At 31 December 2022				
Assets				
Fair value through OCI				
- Debt investments	-	327,039	-	327,039
At 31 December 2021				
Assets				
Fair value through OCI				
- Debt investments	-	1,270,115	-	1,270,115

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry Bank, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Bank is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily foreign corporate bonds and Nairobi Securities Exchange ("NSE") equity investments classified as available for sale.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.

The following summarises the carrying amount of those assets and liabilities not held at fair value. The carrying amount of assets and liabilities held at amortised cost is considered to approximate the fair value of the assets and liabilities.

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

3.5 Fair Value Hierarchy (Continued)

Fair Value	2022 Historical Cost Shs '000	2022 Fair Value Shs '000	2021 Historical Cost Shs '000	2021 Fair Value Shs '000
Group				
Assets				
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	1,305,381	1,305,381	1,623,861	1,623,861
Financial assets at FVOCI	327,039	327,039	1,270,115	1,270,115
Financial assets at amortised cost	4,608,699	4,608,699	3,912,155	3,912,155
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	538,053	538,053	2,338,833	2,338,833
Loans and advances to customers	17,451,135	17,451,135	15,288,110	15,288,110
Other assets and prepaid expenses	568,444	568,444	590,801	590,801
Right-of-use assets	278,099	278,099	321,180	321,180
Liabilities				
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	3,358,544	3,358,544	499,617	499,617
Customer deposits	17,536,871	17,536,871	20,364,897	20,364,897
Other liabilities	381,430	381,430	396,438	396,438
Borrowings	896,743	896,743	954,012	954,012
Lease liabilities	331,334	331,334	394,897	394,897
Bank				
Assets				
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya	1,267,685	1,267,685	1,594,536	1,594,536
Financial assets at FVOCI	327,039	327,039	1,270,115	1,270,115
Financial assets at amortised cost	4,608,699	4,608,699	3,912,155	3,912,155
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	538,053	538,053	2,338,833	2,338,833
Loans and advances to customers	17,451,135	17,451,135	15,288,110	15,288,110
Other assets and prepaid expenses	516,859	516,859	544,017	544,017
Right-of-use assets	278,099	278,099	321,180	321,180
Liabilities				
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	3,358,544	3,358,544	499,617	499,617
Customer deposits	17,536,871	17,536,871	20,364,897	20,364,897
Other liabilities	330,864	330,864	351,774	351,774
Borrowing	896,743	896,7434	954,012	954,012
Lease liabilities	331,334	331,334	394,897	394,897

3.6 Capital Management

The Bank's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the balance sheets, are:

- to comply with the capital requirements set by the 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;
- to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and use of regulatory capital are monitored regularly by management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Central Bank of Kenya for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Central Bank of Kenya on a monthly basis.

The Central Bank of Kenya requires each bank to:

(a) hold the minimum level of regulatory capital of Shs 1 billion;

(b) maintain a ratio of core regulatory capital to the risk-weighted assets plus risk-weighted off-balance sheet assets (the 'Basel ratio') at or above the required minimum of 10.5% (2021: 10.5%);

(c) maintain core capital of not less than 8% of total deposit liabilities; and

(d) maintain total capital of not less than 14.5% (2021: 14.5%) of risk-weighted assets plus risk-weighted off-balance sheet items.

The Bank's total regulatory capital is divided into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital (core capital): share capital, share premium, plus retained earnings.
- Tier 2 capital (supplementary capital): 25% (subject to prior approval) of revaluation reserves, subordinated debt not exceeding 50% of Tier 1 capital and hybrid capital instruments. Qualifying Tier 2 capital is limited to 100% of Tier 1 capital.

The risk weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of four risk weights classified according to the nature of – and reflecting an estimate of the credit risk associated with – each asset and counterparty. A similar treatment is adopted for off-balance sheet exposure, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the Bank as at 31 December:

Composition of Regulatory Capital	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Tier 1 capital	1,655,957	1,672,543
Tier 1 + Tier 2 capital	3,343,515	3,328,300
Risk-weighted assets		
On-balance sheet	20,532,124	18,899,773
Off-balance sheet	1,906,046	2,501,525
Total risk-weighted assets	22,438,170	21,401,298
Basel ratio		
Core capital to total risk weighted assets (CBK minimum – 10.5% (2021: 10.5%)	7.38%	7.88%
Total capital to total risk weighted assets (CBK minimum – 14.5% (2021: 14.5%)	14.90%	15.82%

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

a) Impairment Losses on Loans and Advances

The Bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Bank makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Bank.

Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. 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.

	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
5. Interest Income		
Group and Bank		
Loans and advances	1,825,243	1,983,476
Credit related fees and commissions	191,411	194,038
Financial assets at amortised cost	502,538	397,670
Financial assets at FVOCI	99,459	132,690
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	9,797	24,959
	2,628,448	2,732,834
6. Interest Expense		
Group		
Customer deposits	1,307,367	1,329,437
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	130,653	57,666
Lease liability	47,049	55,385
	1,485,069	1,442,488
Bank		
Customer deposits	1,311,590	1,332,820
Deposits and balances due to banking institutions	130,653	57,666
Lease liability	47,049	55,386
	1,489,292	1,445,872

	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
7. a) Other Income		
Group and Bank		
Gain on sale of financial assets held at FVOCI	20,459	38,048
Other income	88,054	7,254
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	274	47
	108,787	45,349
7. b) Trading Income		
Group and Bank		
Foreign exchange income	147,108	126,710
7. c) Fees and Commission		
Group		
Service fees and commissions/ transactional	129,296	183,140
Other fees	152,321	132,274
Bancasurance commissions earned	18,324	20185
	299,941	335,599
7 d) Fees and commission		
Bank		
Service fees and commissions/transactional	129,296	183,140
Other fees	152,321	132,274
	281,617	315,414

	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
8. Credit Impairment Losses		
Group and Bank		
Increase/(decrease) in stage 1 ECL	15,896	(7,706)
Increase/(decrease) in stage 2 ECL	34,164	1,940
Increase in stage 3 ECL	242,384	157,775
Loans to customers (Note 17)	292,444	152,009
The ECL movements in other financial instruments were not material in the year and have not been recognised. (2021: Not material)		
9. Employee Benefits		
Group		
Salaries and allowances	562,005	545,033
Medical insurance	57,761	48,733
Training and development	2,598	2,325
Travelling and accommodation	1,047	400
Retirement benefits costs		
- Defined contribution scheme	24,503	24,683
- National Social Security Fund	520	775
Other costs	65,056	63,254
	713,490	685,203
The number of persons employed by the Group at the year-end was 216 (2021: 216)		
Bank		
Salaries and allowances	554,039	533,483
Medical insurance	56,968	48,007
Training and development	2,598	2,325
Travelling and accommodation	1,047	400
Retirement benefits costs		
- Defined contribution scheme	24,132	24,140
- National Social Security Fund	510	763
Other costs	64,846	62,739
	704,141	671,857
The number of persons employed by the Bank at the year-end was 212 (2021: 212).		

10. Other Operating Expenses	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Group		
The following items are included with other operating expenses:		
Software licensing and other information technology costs	139,182	114,299
Auditor's remuneration	10,960	9,932
Rental expenses	16,150	23,526
Security guards alarms	42,382	37,343
Visa expenses	34,399	34,781
Deposit protection fund	32,472	26,835
Data communication costs	27,466	26,826
Membership subscription	10,671	22,076
Other costs	161,840	172,381
	475,522	467,999
Bank		
The following items are included with other operating expenses:		
Software licensing and other information technology costs	139,031	114,151
Auditor's remuneration	10,492	9,549
Rental expenses	16,150	23,526
Security guards alarms	42,382	37,343
Visa expenses	34,399	34,781
Deposit protection fund	32,472	26,835
Data communication costs	27,466	26,826
Membership subscription	10,671	22,076
Other costs	160,794	171,862
	473,857	466,949

11. Income Tax Expense

	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Group		
Current income tax	33,429	82,347
Deferred income tax (Note 19)	(42,401)	(5,496)
Underprovision of deferred tax in the prior years (Note 19)	794	1,048
(Over)/under provision of current tax in the prior years (Note 19)	(44,179)	(1,579)
	(52,357)	76,320
The tax on the Group's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory income tax rate as follows:		
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	(54,040)	214,461
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 30% (2021: 30%)	(16,186)	64,338
Tax effect of:		
- income not subject to tax	(61,187)	(55,865)
- expenses not deductible for tax purposes	68,349	62,960
- under/(over) provision of deferred tax in prior years	(44,167)	6,464
- (over)/under provision of current tax in prior years	834	(1,577)
Income tax expense	(52,357)	76,320
Bank		
Current income tax	29,950	79,508
Deferred income tax (Note 19)	(42,401)	(5,486)
Underprovision of deferred income tax in the prior years (Note 19)	(44,168)	1,048
Under provision of curreny tax in the prior years	772	364
	(55,847)	75,434
The tax on the Bank's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory income tax rate as follows:		
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	(65,552)	205,331
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 30% (2021: 30%)	(19,665)	61,599
Tax effect of:		
- income not subject to tax	(59,619)	(55,865)
- expenses not deductible for tax purposes	68,377	62,872
- underprovision of deferred tax in prior years	(44,168)	6,464
- (over)/under provision of current tax in prior years	(772)	364
Income tax expense	(55,847)	75,434

12. Proposed Dividends

Proposed dividends are provided for when declared and ratified at the annual general meeting.

Payment of dividends is subject to withholding tax at a rate of either 5% or 10% depending on the residence status of the respective shareholders.

The directors do not recommend payment of a cash dividend (2021: Nil).

	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
13. Cash and Balances with Central Bank of Kenya		
Group		
Cash in hand	381,547	385,095
Balances with Central Bank of Kenya	923,834	1,238,766
	1,305,381	1,623,861
Bank		
Cash in hand	343,851	355,770
Balances with Central Bank of Kenya	923,834	1,238,766
	1,267,685	1,594,536
The ECL for cash and bank balances was not material and has not been booked. (2021: Not material)		
14. Financial Assets Held at FVOCI		
Group and Bank		
Infrastructure bond	121,650	304,550
Treasury bonds	205,389	965,565
	327,039	1,270,115
The securities are traded on the Nairobi Securities Exchange. The ECL was not material to the financial statements and has not been booked. (2021: Not material)		
15. Financial Assets Held-to-Maturity		
Group and Bank		
Maturing after 90 days of the date of acquisition	4,608,699	3,912,155
	4,608,699	3,912,155
The ECL was not material to the financial statements and has not been booked. (2021: Not material)		
16. Deposits and Balances from Banking Institutions		
Group and Bank		
Overnight lending	312,879	884,173
Balances with banks abroad	225,174	1,454,660
	538,053	2,338,833
The ECL was not material to the financial statements and has not been booked. (2021: Not material)		

	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
17. Loans and Advances to Customers		
Retail customers		
Mortgage lending	753,014	563,910
Personal unsecured	130,973	56,321
Personal secured Loans	1,384,334	1,625,369
Corporate customers		
Commercial term loans	10,894,121	10,812,060
Overdraft facilities	5,231,503	2,997,343
Gross loans and advances	18,393,945	16,055,003
Less: Provision for impairment of loans and advances		
- Stage 1	(36,398)	(21,577)
- Stage 2	(44,627)	(10,463)
- Stage 3	(861,785)	(734,852)
	(942,810)	(766,892)
Net loans and advances	17,451,135	15,288,111

17. Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

i)	Stage 1 12-month ECL Shs '000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL Shs '000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL Shs '000	Total Shs '000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2022	10,011,382	1,705,845	4,337,776	16,055,003
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(1,221,572)	1,221,572	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(91,348)	-	91,348	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	514,178	(514,178)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(589,130)	589,130	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	10,682	-	(10,682)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	142,024	(142,024)	-
Financial assets derecognised	(623,846)	(72,393)	(196,011)	(892,250)
New financial assets originated	1,446,345	1,692,011	92,836	3,231,192
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2022	10,045,821	3,585,751	4,762,373	18,393,945
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2021	11,230,797	3,563,602	1,714,287	16,508,686
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(1,490,607)	1,490,607	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(1,197,185)	-	1,197,185	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	217,602	(217,602)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(1,736,999)	1,736,999	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	4,500	-	(4,500)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	7,059,666	168,615	15,162	7,243,443
Financial assets derecognised	(5,813,391)	(1,562,378)	(321,357)	(7,697,126)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2021	10,011,382	1,705,845	4,337,776	16,055,003

ii) Provisions for Impairment of Loans and Advances	Stage 1 12-month ECL Shs '000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL Shs '000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL Shs '000	Total Shs '000
Year ended 31 December 2022				
At start of the year	21,577	10,464	734,851	766,892
Movements during the year				
Transfer to 12 month ECL	4,048	(478)	(3,570)	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(3,761)	13,233	(9,472)	-
Transfer to life time ECL credit impaired	(190)	-	190	-
Financial assets derecognized	(3,291)	(985)	(112,250)	(116,526)
Charge to profit or loss	18,016	22,392	252,036	292,444
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	36,399	44,626	861,785	942,810
Year ended 31 December 2021				
At start of the year	79,028	105,284	693,338	877,650
Movements during the year				
Transfer to 12 month ECL	(8,457)	8,457	-	-
Transfer to life time ECL not credit impaired	(1,297)	-	1,297	-
Transfer to life time ECL credit impaired	6,093	(78,953)	72,860	-
Financial assets derecognized	(46,084)	(26,264)	(190,419)	(262,767)
Charge to profit or loss	(7,706)	1,940	157,775	152,009
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2021	21,577	10,464	734,851	766,892

18. Other Assets and Prepaid Expenses	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Group		
Items in transit	237,804	189,436
Prepaid expenses	57,080	57,764
Stationery stocks	4,904	4,904
Others	268,655	338,698
	568,443	590,802
Bank		
Items in transit	237,804	189,436
Prepaid expenses	57,080	57,764
Stationery stocks	4,904	4,904
Others	217,072	291,913
	516,860	544,017

19. Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax is calculated, in full, on all temporary differences under the liability method using the enacted income tax rate of 30% (2021: 30%). The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

Deferred Income Tax Group	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
At start of year	161,979	164,466
Charge to PL	42,401	5,497
Under provision in the prior years	44,168	(1,048)
Deffered Tax OCI/IFRS16	1,607	(6,936)
At end of year	250,155	161,979

The net deferred income tax asset in the statement of financial position, deferred income tax credit in the profit or loss and charge to other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributable to the following items:

Attribution of Net Deferred Income Tax Group	At Start of Year Shs '000	(Credit/ (Charge) to P&L Shs '000	At End of Year Shs '000
Year ended 31 December 2022			
Property and equipment	17,176	2,275	19,451
Loans and advances	173,814	46,315	220,129
Other provisions	(29,011)	37,979	8,968
Deferred tax – OCI	-	-	1,607
Net deferred income tax asset	161,979	86,569	250,155
Year ended 31 December 2021			
Property and equipment	10,744	6,432	17,176
Loans and advances	155,033	18,781	173,814
Other provisions	(1,311)	(27,710)	(29,021)
Deferred tax – OCI	-	-	-
Net deferred income tax asset	164,466	(2,497)	161,969

The deferred tax on FVOCI instruments is not material for both years.

Deferred Income Tax Bank	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
At start of year	161,886	164,384
Charge to profit or loss account (Note 11)	42,424	5,486
Under provision in the prior years	44,168	(1,048)
Deferred tax – OCI	1,607	(6,936)
At end of year	250,085	161,886

19. Deferred Income Tax (Continued)

The net deferred income tax asset in the statement of financial position and deferred income tax expense in the profit or loss are attributable to the following items:

Attribution of Net Deferred Income Tax Bank	At Start of Year Shs '000	(Credit/ (Charge) to P&L Shs '000	At End of Year Shs '000
Year ended 31 December 2022			
Property and equipment	17,124	2,272	19,396
Loans and advances	173,814	46,296	220,110
Other provisions	(29,051)	38,023	8,972
Deferred tax – OCI	-	-	1,607
Net deferred income tax asset	161,887	86,591	250,085
Year ended 31 December 2021			
Property and equipment	10,692	6,432	17,124
Loans and advances	155,033	18,781	173,814
Other provisions	(1,341)	(27,710)	(29,051)
Deferred tax – OCI	-	-	-
Net deferred income tax asset	164,384	(2,497)	161,887

20. Property and Equipment Group	Leasehold Improvements Shs '000	Motor Vehicles Shs '000	Office Equipment Shs '000	Computer & Electronic Equipment Shs '000	Furniture and FIttings Shs '000	Total Shs '000
At 1 January 2021						
Cost	284,125	30,959	337,308	161,555	47,843	861,790
Accumulated Depreciation	(142,199)	(27,181)	(171,985)	(154,661)	(33,662)	(529,688)
Net book value	141,926	3,778	165,323	6,894	14,181	332,102
Year ended 31 December 2021						
Opening net book amount	141,926	3,778	165,323	6,894	14,181	332,102
Additions	2,838	-	5,316	2,001	634	10,789
Depreciation charged	(24,597)	(2,758)	(34,864)	(3,425)	(2,967)	(68,611)
Closing net book amount	120,167	1,020	135,775	5,470	11,848	274,280
At 31 December 2021						
Cost	286,963	30,959	342,624	163,556	48,477	872,579
Accumulated depreciation	(166,796)	(29,939)	(206,847)	(158,088)	(36,629)	(598,299)
Net book amount	120,167	1,020	135,777	5,468	11,848	274,280
Year ended 31 December 2022						
Opening net book amount	120,167	1,020	135,777	5,468	11,848	274,280
Additions	146		6,936	3,450	1,509	12,041
Depreciation charged	(20,792)	(1,020)	(31,497)	(3,369)	(2,653)	(59,331)
Closing net book amount	99,521	-	111,216	5,549	10,704	226,990
At 31 December 2022						
Cost	287,110	30,959	349,561	167,006	49,986	884,622
Accumulated depreciation	(187,588)	(30,959)	(238,346)	(161,457)	(39,282)	(657,632)
Net book amount	99,522	-	111,215	5,549	10,704	226,990

20. Property and Equipment Bank	Leasehold Improvements Shs '000	Motor Vehicles Shs '000	Office Equipment Shs '000	Computer & Electronic Equipment Shs '000	Furniture and Fittings Shs '000	Total Shs '000
At 1 January 2021						
Cost	280,674	31,089	332,514	160,285	47,276	851,838
Accumulated depreciation	(138,746)	(27,311)	(167,190)	(153,454)	(33,137)	(519,838)
Net book amount	141,928	3,778	165,324	6,831	14,139	332,000
Year ended 31 December 2021						
Opening net book amount	141,928	3,778	165,324	6,831	14,139	332,000
Additions	2,838	-	5,316	2,001	634	10,789
Depreciation charged	(24,597)	(2,758)	(34,864)	(3,399)	(2,953)	(68,571)
Closing net book amount	120,169	1,020	135,776	5,433	11,820	274,218
At 31 December 2021						
Cost	283,512	31,089	337,832	162,287	47,911	862,631
Accumulated depreciation	(163,343)	(30,069)	(202,055)	(156,853)	(36,090)	(588,410)
Net book amount	120,169	1,020	135,777	5,434	11,821	274,221
Year ended 31 December 2022						
Opening net book amount	120,169	1,020	135,777	5,433	11,821	274,220
Additions	146	-	6,936	3,450	1,509	12,041
Depreciation charged	(20,792)	(1,020)	(31,497)	(3,362)	(2,639)	(59,310)
Closing net book amount	99,523	0	111,216	5,521	10,691	226,951
At 31 December 2022						
Cost	283,659	31,089	344,768	165,736	49,420	874,672
Accumulated depreciation	(184,136)	(31,089)	(233,552)	(160,215)	(38,729)	(647,721)
Net book amount	99,523	-	111,216	5,521	10,691	226,951

21. Intangible Assets

	Software Licences Shs '000	Work in Progress Shs '000	Total Shs '000
Group and Bank			
Year ended 31 December 2021			
Opening net book amount	124,427	25,638	150,065
Additions	36,475	(22,593)	13,882
Amortisation for the year	(54,868)	-	(54,868)
Closing net book amount	106,034	3,045	109,079
Year ended 31 December 2022			
Opening net book amount	106,034	3,047	109,081
Additions	18,477	19,751	38,228
Amortisation for the year	(47,280)	-	(47,280)
Closing net book amount	77,231	22,798	100,029

22. Investment in Subsidiary

The Bank has an investment in a wholly owned subsidiary called Credit Bank Insurance Agency Limited. The subsidiary provides bancassurance services.

	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
23. Deposits and Balances Due to Banking Institutions		
Group and Bank		
Current accounts	84	84
Overnight borrowing	3,358,460	499,533
	3,358,544	499,617
24. Customer Deposits		
Group and Bank		
Retail customers:		
Current and demand deposits	1,320,245	1,419,015
Fixed deposits	5,606,510	5,332,560
Savings accounts	298,342	282,977
Corporate customers:		
Current and demand deposits	2,829,912	2,955,389
Fixed deposits	7,400,358	10,297,755
Savings Accounts	81,504	77,201
	17,536,871	20,364,897
25. Other Liabilities		
Group		
Items in transit	7,364	16,682
Bills payable	36,965	35,294
Unclaimed balances	5,673	6,589
Other payables	331,428	337,875
	381,430	396,440
Bank		
Items in transit	7,364	16,682
Bills payable	36,965	35,294
Unclaimed balances	5,673	6,589
Other payables	280,862	293,212
	330,864	351,777

	Buildings Shs '000 2022	Buildings Shs '000 2021
26. Right of Use Assets		
Group and Bank		
Year ended 31 December 2021		
At start of year	321,181	407,272
Additions	45,121	-
Disposal	(53)	(1,348)
Depreciation Charge	(88,149)	(84,744)
At end of year	278,100	321,180

	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
27. Lease Liabilities		
Group and Bank		
At start of the year	394,897	462,934
Add:- additions	45,121	-
Add:- interest expense	47,049	55,385
Less:- lease payments	(155,733)	(123,422)
	331,334	394,897
Lease liablities can be classified as current or non – current liabilities depending on the expected date of settlement / cash outflow as per the table below:-		
Expected to be settled within 12 months after the year end	134,328	123,422
Expected to be settled more than 12 months after the year end	197,006	271,475
	331,334	394,897

28. Borrowings Group and Bank	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Movement during the year:		
At start of year	954,012	891,392
Proceeds from borrowed funds	-	51,933
Repayment of borrowed funds	(161,000)	-
Interest charged on borrowed funds	46,049	51,922
Foreign exchange gain/loss	85,493	26,561
Interest paid on borrowed funds	(27,811)	(67,796)
	896,743	954,012
Current	185,869	152,469
Non-current portion	710,873	801,543
	896,742	954,012

Lender	Type of loan	Loan Balance Shs '000	Currency	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Finance Cost Recognised in the Year Shs '000
African Development Bank	Long term loan	847,517	USD	6 Months Libor + 4.75%	1 February 2025	43,718
KMRC - AFDB Line	Long term loan	28,569	KES	5%	1 December 2036	1,467
KMRC - World Bank Line	Long term loan	20,658	KES	5%	1 December 2036	864
		896,744				46,049

29. Share Capital Group and Bank

	Number of Shares (Thousands)	Ordinary Shares Shs '000	Share Premium Shs '000
Year ended 31 December 2021			
At the start of the year	29,030	2,903,019	97,343
Issue of shares	130	12,952	-
Bonus issue	-	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	(2,704)
As at 31 December 2021	29,160	2,915,971	94,639
Year ended 31 December 2022			
At the start of the year	29,160	2,915,971	94,639
Issue of shares	-	-	-
Bonus Issue	-	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	(6,882)
As at 31 December 2022	29,160	2,915,971	87,757

As at 31 December 2022, the Banks authorised share capital was 75,000,000 ordinary shares of Shs' 100 each (2021: 75,000,000). During the year no additional shares were issued.Retained earnings distributed in form of Bonus shares (Nil) (2021: Nil). Shares 29,159,714 are issued and fully paid (2021: 29,159,714).

30. Regulatory Reserve Group and Bank

	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
At start of year	1,687,559	350,166
Transfer from retained earnings	-	1,337,393
At end of year	1,687,559	1,687,559

The regulatory reserve represents an appropriation from retained earnings to comply with the CBK's Prudential guidelines. The balance in the reserve represents the excess of impairment provisions determined in accordance with the CBK's Prudential guidelines over the impairment provisions recognised in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards. This reserve is not distributable.

31. Fair Value Reserve Group and Bank	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
At start of year	(31,802)	(1,742)
Revaluation of FVOCI instruments net of tax	(44,427)	(30,060)
At end of year	(76,229)	(31,802)

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

32. Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments, Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (Group and Bank)

In common with other banks, the Bank conducts business involving acceptances, guarantees, performance bonds and indemnities. The majority of these facilities are offset by corresponding obligations of third parties.

In addition, there are other off-balance sheet financial instruments including forward contracts for the purchase and sale of foreign currencies, whose nominal amounts are not reflected in the statement of financial position. At the year end, the contingent items were as follows:

Contingent Liabilities	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Group		
Contingent Liabilities		
Acceptances and letters of credit	496,864	1,712,490
Guarantees and performance bonds	5,399,295	6,291,947
Forwards, Options & Swaps	1,385,703	1,283,922
	7,281,862	9,288,359
Bank		
Contingent Liabilities		
Acceptances and letters of credit	496,864	1,712,490
Guarantees and performance bonds	5,399,295	6,291,947
Forwards, Options & Swaps	1,385,703	1,283,922
	7,281,862	9,288,359
Clients' Investments		
Clients' treasury bonds	438,800	288,800
Clients' treasury bills	200	750
	439,000	289,550

Nature of Contingent Liabilities (Group and Bank)

The Bank invests in Government of Kenya treasury bills and treasury bonds on behalf of its clients. These investments are held in Bank's clients account with the Central Bank of Kenya separate from the Bank's own investments. These investments are recognised as client investments and as off balance sheet assets in the Bank's books.

An acceptance is an undertaking by a Bank to pay a bill of exchange drawn on a customer. The Bank expects most acceptances to be presented, but reimbursement by the customer is normally immediate.

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

Commitments

(a) Legal Proceedings

There were a few of legal proceedings outstanding against the Bank at 31 December 2022.

Claims and counter claims against the Bank regarding collaterals held by the Bank have been lodged. The Bank considers the cases as without merit and is defending them vigorously.

(b) Capital Commitments

At 31 December 2022, the Bank had capital commitments of Kes 361.3 Mln (2021: 414.2 Mln) in respect of software, buildings and equipment purchases.

(c) Other Commitments	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Undrawn formal stand-by facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend	2,201,474	1,556,205

Nature of Commitments

Commitments to lend are agreements to advance to a customer in future subject to certain conditions. Such commitments are normally made for a fixed period. The Bank may withdraw from its contractual obligation for the undrawn portion of agreed overdraft limits by giving reasonable notice to the customer.

33. Assets Pledged as Security

As at 31 December 2022 treasury bonds valued at Shs Nil (2021: Nil) were pledged to secure trade finance lines with various banks.

There was no contingent liabilities outstanding under these facilities at 31 December 2022 (2021: Nil)

34. Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalents as Shown in The Cash Flow Statement	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
Group		
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya (Note 13)	1,305,381	1,623,861
Less: cash reserve requirement (see below)	(685,744)	(758,621)
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions (Note 16)	538,053	2,338,833
Treasury bills with less than 91 days maturity (Note 15)	-	-
	1,157,690	3,204,073
Bank		
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Kenya (Note 13)	1,267,685	1,594,536
Less: cash reserve requirement (see below)	(685,744)	(758,621)
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions (Note 16)	538,053	2,338,833
Treasury bills with less than 91 days maturity (Note 15)	-	-
	1,119,994	3,174,748

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than 91 days maturity from the date of acquisition including: cash and balances with central banks, treasury bills and other eligible bills, and amounts due to and from other banks. Cash and cash equivalents exclude the cash reserve requirement held with the Central Bank of Kenya.

Banks are required to maintain a prescribed minimum cash balance with the Central Bank of Kenya that is not available to finance the Bank's day-to-day activities. The amount is determined as 4.25% (2021: 4.25%) of the average outstanding customer deposits over a cash reserve cycle period of one month.

35. Related Party Transactions

(i) Transactions With Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel and their immediate relatives have transacted with the Bank during the year as follows:

Transactions With Key Management Personnel	2022 Shs '000 Maximum Balance	2022 Shs '000 Closing Balance	2021 Shs '000 Maximum Balance	2021 Shs '000 Closing Balance
Mortgage lending and other secured loans	361,743	334,802	358,036	324,806
Other loans	9,284	11,174	29,704	51,119

Interest rate charged to staff is at preferential rate whereas rates to Directors and related parties are at arm's length transaction. The mortgages and secured loans granted are secured over property of the respective borrowers. Other balances are not secured and no guarantees have been obtained.

No impairment losses have been recorded against balances outstanding during the period with key management personnel, and no specific allowance has been made for impairment losses on balances with key management personnel and their immediate relatives at the period end.

Key management personnel compensation for the year comprised

Management Personnel Compensation	2022 Shs '000	2021 Shs '000
(ii) Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short-term employment benefits	238,709	233,873
(iii) Directors' remuneration		
- fees for services as non executive directors	10,616	9,956
- other emoluments (included in key management compensation above)	49,306	48,503
	59,922	58,459

(iv) Loans and Advances to Directors and Their Associates (Group and Bank)

At 31 December 2022 advances to companies where the Bank's directors or their families exert significant influence amounted to Kes 515,098,000 (2021: Shs 592,840,000).

At 31 December 2022 advances to employees amounted to 908,054,000(2021: Shs 966,597,000). The movement in advances to related parties is as shown below:

v) Loans and Advances to Staff ***Group and Bank***	**2022** **Shs '000**	**2021** **Shs '000**
At start of year	966,597	946,521
Issued during the year	45,873	130,466
Repaid during the year	(104,416)	(110,391)
At end of year	908,054	966,596
Interest earned on staff loans during the year amounted to Shs 73,786,738 (2020: Shs 76,083,953).		
The Bank has entered into loan transactions with its directors and associates as follows:		
At start of year	592,839	177,376
Prior year Adjustment	-	-
Interest charged	63,631	62,531
Loans disbursed	-	335,336
Repaid during the year	(118,059)	(23,153)
Net movement in overdraft balances	(23,312)	40,749
At end of year	515,099	592,839
Interest income earned on these advances	63,631	62,531

No provisions have been recognised in respect of loans given to related parties (2021: nil).

At 31 December 2022, customer deposits include deposits due to directors or their families and employees of Shs 2,153,802,993 (2021: Shs 1,252,695,074).

(vi) Other Related Party Transactions

Rent expense payments to related parties during the year amounted to Shs 43,051,928.70 (2021: Shs 39,426,212).

Credit Bank
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jot down something

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Proxy **Form**

To: The Company Secretary
Credit Bank PLC
P O Box 61064 – 00200
Nairobi

Details

I/We:

ID No.: Share Account No.:

Address:

Being a member/members of **Credit Bank PLC** (the Company) hereby appoint:

Name:

ID No.: Proxy's Mobile No.:

Proxy's Email Address:

Or Failing Him/Her:

As my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on 29th June 2023, Nairobi and at any adjournment thereof.

I/We authorize my/our Proxy to cast the votes as they wish/according to my/our intentions as follows*:

1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 together with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.

   ○ For ○ Against ○ Abstain

2. To re-elect Directors in accordance with the Articles of Association:-
   a. Mrs. Grace Wamuyu Nyachae retires from office by rotation and, being eligible, offers herself for re-election

      ○ For ○ Against ○ Abstain

   b. Mr. Moses Munywoki Mwendwa retires from office by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

      ○ For ○ Against ○ Abstain

   c. Mrs. Elizabeth Mueni Musyoka having been appointed since the last Annual General Meeting, retires from office pursuant to Article 96 of the Company Articles of Association and, being eligible, offers herself for re-election.

      ○ For ○ Against ○ Abstain

3. To approve the Directors' remuneration for the financial year 2023.

   ○ For ○ Against ○ Abstain

Proxy
Form

4. To authorise the directors to fix the Auditors' remuneration.
   - ◯ For ◯ Against ◯ Abstain

5. To re-appoint the Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, who have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 719 (2) of the Companies Act, 2015 and subject to approval by Central Bank of Kenya.
   - ◯ For ◯ Against ◯ Abstain

6. Amendments to the Company's Articles of Association

   To consider THAT the existing Articles of Association of the Credit Bank Plc be amended by incorporating the changes highlighted in the annexure attached to this resolution, with effect from the date of the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting.
   - ◯ For ◯ Against ◯ Abstain

Dated this day of	Signature:

*Unless specifically indicated, the proxy will vote as they wish.

Notes:

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his or her behalf. A proxy need not to be a member of the Company. A form of proxy may be obtained from the bank's website www.creditbank.co.ke or the banks head office, One Africa Place, Westlands, Nairobi or our Company's Share Registrar, Custody and Registrars Services, at IKM Place, Tower B, 1st Floor, 5th Ngong Avenue, Nairobi. To be valid, a form of proxy must be duly completed by the member and must either be lodged with the Registrar of the Company at Custody and Registrars Services, at IKM Place, Tower B, 1st Floor, 5th Ngong Avenue, Nairobi or be posted to Custody and Registrars Services, P. O. Box 8484-00100 Nairobi, so as to reach the Registrar not later than 48 hours before the meeting or emailed to proxy@candrgroup.co.ke in pdf format. Duly completed form must be supported by a copy of ID/valid Passport of the member.

2. In the case of a member being a corporation, the proxy must be under a common Seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised.

3. Registration for the AGM opens on Friday 16th June, 2023 at 8:00 a.m. and will close on Wednesday 28th, June 2023 at 12:00 noon. Shareholders will not be able to register after 28th June 2022 12:00 noon

4. A full copy of the Audited Accounts and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 may be viewed on the Bank website www.creditbank.co.ke. A printed copy may be requested from the Bank's head office, One Africa Place, Westlands, Nairobi or our Company's Share Registrar, Custody and Registrars Services, at IKM Place, Tower B, 1st Floor, 5th Ngong Avenue, Nairobi between 9.00AM to 3.00PM from Monday to Thursday and Friday 8.30AM to 12.30PM.

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For more information call us on
0709 072 000

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ISO 9001:2015 Certified
Credit Bank PLC is Regulated by the Central Bank of Kenya