Agib Bank Ltd

Your Investment Partner

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

CONTENTS

VISION STATEMENT

To be distinctive in all aspects of our business

MISSION STATEMENT

“To provide quality and accessible banking services based on Islamic financial principles with equitable reward to stakeholders, driven by highly motivated well-trained people and state-of-the-art technology”.

PAY OFF

…. Working today for your tomorrow

CORE VALUES

The core values of the bank are shared belief that drives behavior in the company backed by the Islamic faith. Some of these values, which are aimed at realizing the banks vision, mission and goals are:

Honesty
Tolerance
Brotherhood (Treat each other as a sister/brother)
Team work

THE BANK PROFILE

Agib Bank Limited (AGIB) was incorporated as a private limited liability company on the 11th November 1994 and granted a banking license by The Central Bank of the Gambia in September 1996. The bank became fully operational in January, 1997. It is worth mentioning here that the Financial Institution Act 1992 was amended to provide for the establishment of an Islamic Bank in The Gambia.

Agib Bank Limited is the first and only Islamic bank in the Gambia and it is legally allowed to own equity in other companies and also trade in commodities and Real Estate.

In September, 2008 AGIB consummated a strategic alliance with First Inland Bank (FINBANK) of Nigeria. In May 2014 FINBANK shares were sold to a Gambian businessman making him the majority shareholder. The Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah also hold significant shares. The currently has 137 employees and has 7 branches and 3 Agencies.

The branches are strategically located in Banjul, New Jeshwang, Kairaba Avenue, Bakoteh, Tranquil, Brikama and Basse, while the agencies are located at Numuyel, Garawol and Farafenni. The Bank has 8 ATMS in our branches in Banjul, New Jeshwang, Brikama, Basse, Bakoteh, Basse and at 2 offsite locations at Qcell Head Office on Kairaba Avenue and Brusubi Roundabout.

Agib bank Limited operates on the Islamic Economic Principles of Risk/Reward also known as Profit and Loss Sharing.

Unqiue Charateristics:

- Only Islamic bank in a 90% Muslim dominated country
- Offers only Sharia Compliant products
- Only bank allowed to own and develop real estate
- Assist disadvantaged people in the Community
- Legally allowed to own equity in other companies.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

ACCOUNTS

SAVINGS ACCOUNT

AGIB Savings account has no limit of withdrawal and we ensure that your money is kept safe, secured and accessible. The minimum opening balance is D300

HAJJ SAVINGS ACCOUNT

This is strictly a savings for intending pilgrims and no withdrawal till the end. It is available to individuals, groups, and organizations.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

This account facilitates the Management and operations of all financial transactions for individuals, companies and organizations.

BENEFITS

- Use of Cheque book
- Access to facility
- Access to Salary Card & Salary Advance in the case of Individual Salary customers
- For Sole proprietors and Corporate account customer,
- Access to facilities.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

This like the fixed deposit account is an account whereby a fixed sum of money is kept with the bank for a certain period of time ranging from 3 months to 12 months with a minimum deposit of D50,000 and Profits are shared in accordance with Islamic Sharia law as per the agreement signed between the two parties.

AGIB ORR ACCOUNT

This is a premium investment account that seeks to mobilize long tenured deposits for investment in productive ventures. Minimum deposit is 1 Million.

It is a Profit Sharing Investment based on the Mudarabah principle with the Bank as (Fund Manager) Mudarib, who would invest the funds.

BENEFITS

- Enjoy free facility of up to 10% of principal per quarter with no Mark Up
- 60% Share of distributable profits

CORPORATE BANKING

- Daily Cash collection
- Real Estate
- Investment Advisory Services
- Internet Banking

TRADE FINANCE

- Letters of Credit
- Bid Security, Performance Guarantees
- Advance payment Guarantees

TREASURY

- Foreign Currency Dealings
- Money Transfers – Ria, Western Union, Moneygram, Diamano, Small world, Lumoxchange
- Sukuk Al Salaam and Portfolio Issuance

MODES OF FINANCING

We provide our high valued customers with the opportunity to choose from our Islamic Modes of Financing that would suit their needs such as,

Murabaha –
This is a Contract of sale between the Bank and its client for the sale of goods at a Price Plus and agreed Profit Margin for the bank.

Mudaraba (Profit Sharing) -
This is a contract in which one party offer the funds(investor) and the other (bank) manages the fund. The investor (Rabul Mal) is a dormant partner and the banks is the Manager (Mudarib). It is in the form of equity financing.

In this contract, the investing partners cannot take part in the Management of the firm and profit sharing is determined and agreed at the start., but in the case of losses, the entire capital may never be recovered by the financing partner and the entrepreneur gets nothing for his labour.

Musharakah -

A joint venture partnership agreement where both parties contribute financial assets for a share of profits according to the pre agreed ratio. Capita Contribution can be the form of cash or both parties have the right to manage the funds, but management is permissible by either party.

Ijarah/leasing -

In this financing mode, the bank agrees to lease a customer an asset specified by the customer for an agreed period against specified installments of lease rental.

Salam –

This mode of financing is used specifically to finance the agricultural sector. This is where the seller undertakes to supply specific goods to the bank at a future date in exchange of an advanced price paid by the bank to the customer.

Istisna –

This is where the bank agrees to finance the manufacture or production of a product and the payment is made upon completion and delivery of the item in question. It is a mode of financing used to sell a non-existing asset which is to be manufactured or built according to the customer’s specification and to be delivered on a specific future date at a determined Selling price.

Quad Hassan (Benevolent Loan) -

Is a non-interest bearing loan intended to allow the borrower to use the loaned fund for a period of time with the understanding that the same amount of the loan fund would be repaid at the end of the period.

Sukuk Al Salam-

This is a short-term Islamic security, which is the conventional equivalent of Treasury Bills. It is used to mop up/control excess liquidity in the system. It is a short term investment usually 3,6, and 12 months. It is a transaction whereby two parties agree to carry out the sale and purchase of an underlying asset at a future date, and prepaid price.

Financial Highlights

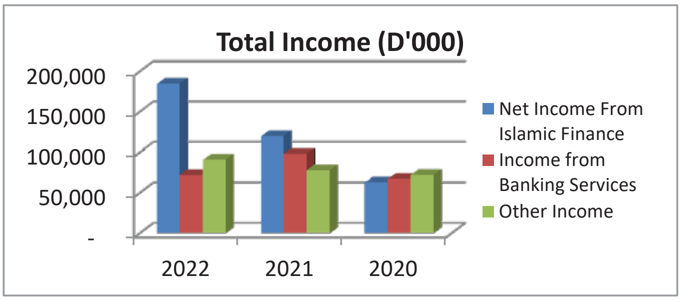
	2022 D'000	2021 D'000	% Change
Income Statement			
Profit before tax	107,260	86,690	23.7
Profit after tax	112,310	63,268	77.5
Net income from Islamic finances	184,312	119,650	54.0
Operating expenses	(162,767)	(152,512)	6.7
Impairment	(76,059)	(55,192)	37.8
Balance sheet			
Total Assets	4,718,024	3,898,344	21.0
Islamic financing and related assets	2,287,144	2,180,134	4.9
Customer Deposits	4,121,902	3,420,188	20.5
Equity	529,549	400,651	32.2
Ratios			
Earnings Per Share (Dalasis)	4.42	2.49	77.5
Return on Asset (ROA)	2.38%	1.62%	46.91
Return on Equity (ROE)	21.20%	15.79%	34.26
Capital Adequacy	20.20%	13.77%	46.7
Cost to Income Ratio	47.03%	51.81%	(9.2)
Liquidity Ratio	107.60%	80.90%	33.0
Gearing Ratio	4.15	5.88	(29.42)
Loan to Deposit Ratio	55.49%	63.70%	(12.9)
Non Performing Loans Ratio	5.63%	5.30%	6.2

General information

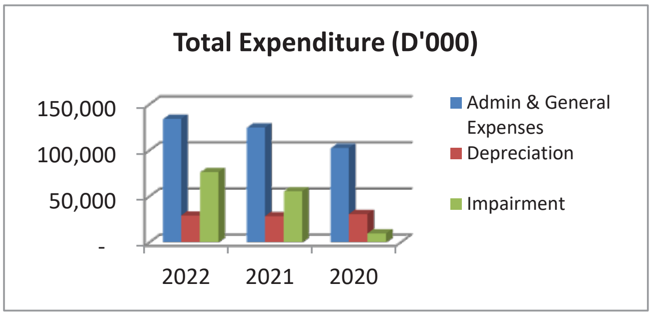
Directors	
Mr. Muhammed Jah	Chairman
Mr. Essa A.K. Drammeh	Member (Joined in September 2022)
Mr. Omar Serign Mbye	Member
IDB Representative (Rachid Fahd Sam)	Member
Mrs. Isatou Jawara	Managing Director

Company secretary/ Legal Adviser	Mrs. Hawa Sisay Sabally	
Sharia Advisory Committee	Alhagie Ousman Jah	Chairman
	Alhagie Muhammed Sarr	Member
	Essa Darboe	Member
	Tijan Kah	Member
Secretary- Sharia Advisory	Alhagie Matarr Drammeh	
Auditors	PKF The Gambia Noble House Bijilo P O Box 431, Banjul, The Gambia	
Bankers	Bank Islamique du Senegal – Dakar Ghana International Bank – London Bank of Africa – Madrib, Spain Aktif Bank - Turkey Central Bank of The Gambia	
Solicitor	Hawa Sisay-Sabally 60B Antouman Faal Street Banjul, The Gambia	
Registered office	Becca Plaza Ecowas Avenue Banjul, The Gambia	

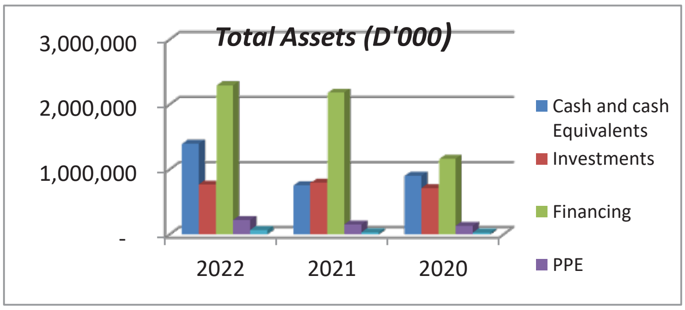
Income Statement (D'000)			
	2022	2021	2020
Net Income From Islamic Finance	**184,312**	119,650	62,444
Income from Banking Services	**71,331**	97,517	66,860
Other Income	**90,443**	77,227	71,622
Total	**346,086**	294,394	200,926



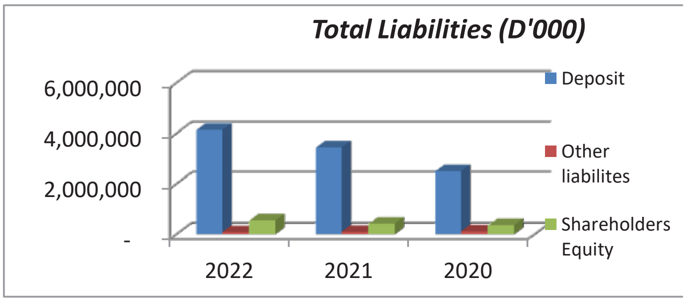
Expenditure (D'000)			
	2022	2021	2020
Admin & General Expenses	**133,955**	124,452	102,232
Depreciation	**28,812**	28,060	30,316
Impairment	**76,059**	55,192	9,264
Total	**238,826**	207,704	141,812



Structure of Assets (D'000)			
	2022	**2021**	**2020**
Cash and cash Equivalents	**1,389,957**	752,345	897,150
Investments	**763,024**	791,240	706,583
Financing	**2,287,144**	2,180,134	1,159,410
PPE	**216,140**	148,200	127,538
Other Assets	**61,759**	26,425	20,899
Total	**4,718,024**	3,898,344	2,911,580



Structure of Liabilities (D'000)			
	2022	**2021**	**2020**
Deposit	**4,121,902**	3,420,188	2,482,733
Other liabilites	**66,573**	77,505	91,464
Shareholders Equity	**529,549**	400,651	337,383
Total	**4,718,024**	3,898,344	2,911,580



Chairman's Statement

MR. MUHAMMED JAH

Chairman

Assalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuhu

Distinguished Shareholders, Ladies and Gentlemen, on behalf of the Board of Directors, it is my pleasure to welcome you all to the 23rd Annual General Meeting as I present to you the Annual Report and Accounts of your bank for the year ended 31st December 2022. Your bank achieved yet another year of remarkable growth in revenues and profit for 2022.

GLOBAL ECONOMIC

The global economic outlook remains uncertain despite indicators of a slow rebound this year. Fears for global recession has subsided on the back of stronger –than expected global demand in the fourth quarter of 2022. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecast global growth to moderate to 2.9 percent in January 2023 from 2.7 percent in October 2022.

Furthermore, the IMF forecast global inflation to decline from 8.8 percent in 2022 to 6.6 percent in 2023 due to the effects of monetary tightening as well as falling fuel and energy prices, global headline inflation continues to slow down. There are still strong underlying inflationary pressures because core inflation is still significantly higher than pre-pandemic levels in many countries.

OUR OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

The Central Bank Composite Index of Economic Activity (CIEA) indicates that the economy activity continues to strengthen pushing the output gap to positive, thanks to high private demand, steady remittance inflows, a slow but steady rebound in tourism, and public investment spending. As a result, the Central Bank forecasts the economy to grow by 6.0 percent in 2023 higher than the 5.2 percent projected for 2022. However, there are downside risks to the growth prospects, such as the unstable geopolitical environment, growing global economic fragmentation, and some structural rigidities in the home economy.

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) recently revealed data showing that the country's GDP expanded by 4.9 percent in 2022 as opposed to the previously reported increase of 5.3 percent in 2021.

Inflation remains elevated in 2022, driven by both demand pressures and supply shocks. It is indicated that headline inflation declines to 13.1 percent in January 2023 from 13.7 percent in December 2022 due to the decline in both food and non-food inflation.

Yields on Government securities started to increase from October 2022 reaching 11.2 percent in December 2022 from 1.8 percent in December 2021.

The Central Bank as at the end of December 2022 has stock of external reserve worth US$470.6 million which is adequate to cover 4.8 months of prospective imports of goods and services.

Foreign exchange activity volumes made of aggregate of sales and purchases of foreign currency declined by 1.9 percent year-on-year to US$2.5 billion in the 12-months to end December 2022. The dalasi weakened against the US dollar by 17.8 percent due to the excess demand of US$37.2 million registered during the period attributed to imports of food, energy and construction materials which was largely bolstered by flows from private remittances and development partners.

BANKING SECTOR

The banking system continued to be well-capitalized, highly liquid, and profitable. The risk-weighted capital adequacy ratio stood at 24.8 percent at the year ended 31st December 2022, higher than the regulatory requirement of 10.0 percent.

The liquidity ratio at 63.7 percent, which is above the prudential requirement of 30 percent. The ratio of non-performing loans to gross loans improved to 4.6 percent in December 2022, from 5.2 percent in December 2021.

Growth in monetary aggregates is moderating. Annual money supply growth slowed to 7.7 percent in 2022, compared to 21.7 percent in 2021, owing to moderation in Net Foreign Assets of both the Central Bank and commercial banks. Private sector credit expanded by 24.4 percent year-on-year at end-December 2022, higher than 23.0 percent a year ago. Reserve Money growth decreased by 0.9 percent in 2022, relative to 13.6 percent the previous year.

BANK PERFORMANCE

The Board and Management of the bank are pleased to inform you that your bank despite the challenging market conditions, profitability grew by 77.5% to D112.3 million in 2022 from D63.3 million in 2021. Revenue grew by 17.5% to D346.09 million from D294.4 million in 2021 whilst profit before tax increased by 23.70% to D107.3million from D86.7 million in 2021. Loans have also increased by 4.9%, year-on-year to D2.3 billion. Deposit grew by 20.5% to D4.1 billion whilst total assets grew by 21% to D4.7 billion.

Earnings per share increased by 77.5% from D2.49 per share in 2021 to D4.42 per share in 2022. Capital Adequacy also increased by 46.7% from 15.79% in 2021 to 21.20% in 2022, well above the regulatory requirement of 10%.

The above is an indication of Customers confidence and trust in the bank as well as the dedication, commitment and high level of integrity of the staff.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Training and capacity building continued to be a priority. All bank staff attended training of some sort either locally or externally including Islamic Finance, aimed at equipping the staff with the requisite skills and knowledge to be able to perform better and respond to the needs of our customers.

We will continue to prioritize capacity building as well as consider human capital to be the most critical in every successful Institution.

DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors recognise the importance of paying dividend to Shareholders, and subject to Shareholders' approval, a dividend payment of D0.60 per share is being proposed for the financial year 2022.

CHANGES IN BOARD

During the reporting year, a new Board Member Mr. Essa A.K. Drammeh was appointed as a Non-Executive Director subject to your approval. Mr Drammeh is a retired Second Deputy Governor and former Director of Financial Supervision Department of the Central Bank of The Gambia. He is a seasoned Bank Regulator and Supervisor with 35 years Central Banking experience.

The latest changes to the Board are part of the constant effort towards reviving the Board for improved performance.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Giving back to communities is a core objective for the bank, and we will continue to support key sectors like Education, Security and Health Sectors. In the year 2022, the bank through the Gambia Bankers Association donated D500,000 towards the victims of the floods that hit the country during the raining season and an amount over GMD471,600, was donated to all causes.

OUTLOOK

The road map for 2023 is digitalization of the bank. This will be judiciously executed in order to simplify our processes and prompt employees' productivity whilst optimising shareholders return.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the Board of Directors and Management, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to our esteemed customers for their trust and patronage, our dear shareholders for their support and confidence in the Board of Directors and wish to assure you of our unrelenting desire to exceed those expectations by increasing and protecting the value of your investment.

On behalf of my fellow Directors, I wish to thank the management and the entire staff for their hard work and dedication towards actualizing and sustaining the ideals and the corporate objectives of your noble institution.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to the regulators, auditors, service providers and our partners for their continuous support.

I pray that Almighty Allah S.A.W would continue to guide and direct your bank and every one of us.

Assalamalaikum wa barakatuhu

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S ADDRESS

MRS. ISATOU JAWARA

Managing Director / CEO

ASSALAMALAIKUM

DISTINGUISHED SHAREHOLDERS, THE CHAIR OF THE BOARD, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, MANAGEMEMNT STAFF, LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to welcome you all to our 23rd Annual General Meeting and to also present to you our dear shareholders, the Bank's Financial Statement and performance for the year ended 31st December, 2022.

From our Financial Statement and performance highlights, you will see that Agib Bank has posted a stronger performance and growth over the previous year's achievements and to this I want to register my sincerest appreciation to all our cherished stakeholders for making AGIB Bank a profitable going concern.

GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The global economic outlook remains uncertain, despite signs of gradual recovery this year. Consumer demand has held up in advanced economies and China to sustain global activity growth, but persistent and new headwinds continue to weigh on the recovery.

In addition to the adverse effects of the existing shocks, the financial stress in advanced economies, triggered by high interest rates, has emerged as a major risk to financial stability and growth. In view of this, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its April 2023 World Economic Outlook (WEO) downgraded its global growth forecast by 0.1 percentage points to 2.8 percent for 2023.

Global headline inflation continues to decelerate, reflecting declining fuel and energy prices and the impact of monetary tightening. However, underlying inflationary pressures remain strong, with core inflation in many countries still well above the pre-pandemic levels. This notwithstanding, the IMF forecast global inflation to decelerate from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 7.0 percent in 2023, before slowing further to 4.9 percent in 2024.

THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY

The prospects of The Gambian economy remain positive, despite global challenges.

The recovery momentum of the Gambian economy continued in 2022, despite headwinds. Recent data released by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) indicates that the Gambian economy grew by 4.9 percent in 2022, compared to the revised growth of 5.3 percent in 2021.

For 2023, the outlook remains positive. The Central Bank Composite Index of Economic Activity (CIEA) indicated that economic activity was robust in the first quarter of 2023, supported by strong private demand, stable remittance inflows, a gradual recovery in tourism, and public investment expenditure.

Against this backdrop, the Bank forecast the economy to continue to grow above four percent in 2023. The risks to the growth outlook, however, are skewed to the downside, including the volatile geopolitical environment, rising global economic fragmentation as well as some structural rigidities in the domestic economy.

The results from the Central Bank's latest Business Sentiment Survey revealed that the sentiments of businesses improved, and most of the respondents expect higher economic activity in the next three months.

Business activity is expected to rise and to be driven by strong consumer demand. However, inflation expectations remain high with most of the businesses surveyed expecting higher inflation in the next three months.

BANKING INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The banking system continued to be well-capitalized, highly liquid, and profitable. The banking system remains safe and sound with stable financial soundness indicators. The risk-weighted capital adequacy ratio stood at 24.4 percent in March 2023, higher than the regulatory requirement of 10 percent.

The liquidity ratio stood at 44.6 percent, also above the prudential regulatory limit of 30 percent. The industry's non-performing loan ratio remains low at 4.6 percent. Growth in monetary aggregates continues to decelerate consistent with the tightening of the monetary policy stance that started in 2022.

Annual money supply growth slowed to 3.4 percent in March 2023, relative to 27.2 percent in the same period a year ago, owing to the contraction in the net foreign assets of the banking system and a moderating net domestic asset as fiscal policy consolidates. Reserve money growth decelerated to 1.2 percent in March 2023, compared to a growth of 14.0 percent a year ago.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Agib Bank continues to make substantial progress to deliver value to you and, our shareholders. Profit before tax grew by 23.7% from GMD86.69 million in 2021 to GMD107.26million recorded in 2022.

Total revenue grew by 17.56% due to the significant increase in income from investment by 54% mainly from income generated from our investment in the 2021-2022 groundnut trade. However, Income from Sukuk dropped by 28% due to low yields during the period.

The bank's total asset grew by 21% from GMD3.90 billion in 2021 to GMD4.72 billion in 2022. Our loan portfolio increased slightly by 4.90% during the year to close at GMD2.29 billion in 2022 from GMD2.18 billion in 2021. This growth was mainly attributed a particular sector and is within the risk appetite of the bank.

The bank deposit continued to grow by 20.5% from GMD3.42 billion to GMD4.12 billion in 2022 driven by the growth in our current and savings deposits. This is an indication of the confidence the customers have in the bank.

Overall, the bank remained well capitalized with capital adequacy ratio standing at 20.20% and is above the regulatory requirement of 10%.

Return on Capital Employed has dropped by 6.42% from 21.64% to 20.25% in 2022. This was due to the revaluation gain recognized from Property, Plant and Equipment during the year which is carried out every two years.

As an Islamic Bank, we will continue to be transparent in all our dealings with our shareholders, esteemed customers and staff at large.

HUMAN RESOURCES

In the financial services industry, the quality of staff is critical to ensuring success. Our staff remain our most valued asset and we are determined to ensure our valued staff perform their responsibilities in a career progressive environment.

Training and capacity building continued to be the priority. Every staff in the bank attended training of some sort either locally or externally during the year under review. Compliance with regulatory guidance and international best practice is mandatory and as such, training in Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing is continuous as part of the Know Your Customer (KYC) process.

We will continue to prioritize capacity building in order to nurture our achievements in this area and we have high hopes that the staff strength in both quantity and quality at our disposal will do everything rightly possible to support the bank's goals and objectives.

In this year 2021, we witnessed the retirement of Baboucarr Joof. We pray that he enjoys many delightful years of retirement.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The bank being the only Islamic Bank in The Gambia is a house-hold name across the length & breadth of the country in part because it is renowned for its corporate social responsibility towards the needy in the form of cash and kind considerations. In the year 2022, our total interventions amounted to over GMD971,600, which included GMD500,000 for flood victims.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the shareholders, Chairman of the Board of Directors, non-Executive Directors and other relevant stakeholders for their trust and confidence in placing me as the head of the management team of this noble institution and its wonderful workforce.

I would also like to thank our esteemed customers for their continued loyalty and support for our brand and we will repay their patronage by being at their beck and call.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge our regulator for their support and guidance.

Directors' report

The Directors present their report and audited financial statements of Agib Bank Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The Companies Act 2013 requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of its profit or loss for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Banking Act 2009 and the Companies Act 2013. They are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal business activity

The company provides banking services in all its departments and branches in accordance with Islamic (Sharia) banking principles, regulations of the Central Bank of The Gambia and the Banking Act 2009, with a view to making profit for its shareholders and depositors and to contribute to the socioeconomic development of The Gambia. Apart from accepting deposits from customers and providing services traditionally rendered by conventional banks, the bank also grants financing facilities for short, medium and long term economically and financial viable undertakings.

Results and dividends

The results of the company are as detailed in the accompanying financial statements. The directors are proposing to pay dividend of D0.60 per share. Property, plant and equipment

The property, plant and equipment of the company are as detailed in note 23 of the financial statements. There has not been any permanent diminution in the value of the property, plant and equipment and as a result a provision has not been deemed necessary.

Charitable Donations

During the year ended 31 December 2022 the Bank made charitable donations of D971,600 (2021: 341,000).

The funds used in giving out charitable donations came from dividends received for the Trust Bank shares held and interest earned from Interbank placements with other banks. The bank is not allowed to benefit from these funds as an income for the bank but to give out as charity to the needy.

Directors and directors' interest

The following directors who held office during the year had beneficial financial interest in the shares of the company as detailed below. There have been no changes between the year end and the date of this report.

	% holding	Number of Shares held	
		As at	As at
		31- Dec- 2022	31- Dec -2021
Mr. Muhammed Jah	80.74	**20,500,958**	20,500,958

Auditors

The auditors, PKF, having indicated their willingness, will continue in office in accordance with Section 342 (2) of the Companies Act 2013.

By order of the Board

Hawa Sisay Sabally

Company Secretary

Date:……6th July……………….2023

Report of Sharia Supervisory Board

In the name of Allah, The Beneficent, The Merciful.

To the Shareholders of Agib Bank Ltd

Assalamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatu Allah Wa Barakatuh

In accordance with the terms of our engagement, we submit the following report:
We have reviewed the principles and the contracts relating to the transactions and applications introduced by Agib Bank Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2022. We have also conducted our review to form an opinion as to whether Agib Bank Ltd has complied with Sharia Rules and Principles and also with the Specific Fatwas, rulings and guidelines issued by us.

Agib Bank's Management is responsible for ensuring that the Bank conducts its business in accordance with Islamic (Sharia) banking principles. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our review of the operations of the Bank and to report to you.

We conducted our review, which included examining, on a test basis of each type of transaction, the relevant documentation and procedures adopted by the Bank.
We planned and performed our review so as to obtain all the information and explanations, which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that Agib Bank Ltd has not violated Islamic Sharia Rules and Principles.

In our Opinion:

(a) The contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by Agib Bank Ltd during the year ended 31 December 2022 that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Islamic Sharia Rules and Principles and;

(b) The allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the basis that have been approved by us in accordance with Islamic Sharia Rules and Principles.

We beg Allah the Almighty to grant us all the success and straight-forwardness.
Wassalam Alaikum Wa Rahmatu Allah Wa Barakatuh

Signed By:

Alhagie Ousman Jah	Chairman	…………………………
Alhagie Muhamed Sarr	Member	…………………………

Dated……6th July………………2023

Accountants &
business advisers

Report of the Independent auditors

Report of the Independent Auditors' to the Members of Agib Bank Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Agib Bank Limited which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st December 2022, Income Statement, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31st December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), Accounting, Auditing and Governance Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2013 and the Banking Act 2009.

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 Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in The Gambia and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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 Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the General Information, Directors report, Corporate Governance Report, Statement of Directors responsibilities as required by the Companies Act of 2013 and Banking Act 2009. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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If, based on the work we have performed we concluded that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as the Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

  The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- 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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

The Engagement Partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Donald Charles Kaye.

PKF

PKF
Accountants and business advisers
Registered Auditors
Bijilo
The Gambia

Date: ....7th July.................... 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2022
(in thousands of Gambian Dalasi)

		2022	2021
Income from Islamic finances	6	219,401	130,305
Returns to Investment Account holders	7	(35,089)	(10,655)
Net income from Islamic finances		184,312	119,650
Fee and commission income	8	72,731	99,045
Fee and commission expense	9	(1,400)	(1,528)
Net fee and commission income		71,331	97,517
Net trading income	10	45,384	47,066
Other operating income	11	45,059	30,161
Impairment on financial asset	19	(76,059)	(55,192)
		14,384	22,035
Operating income after impairment		270,027	239,202
Personnel Expenses	12	(51,284)	(43,377)
Depreciation and amortization	24,25	(26,510)	(23,655)
Depreciation of Right of Use Asset	26	(2,302)	(4,405)
General and administration expenses	13	(82,671	(81,075)
Total operating expenses		(162,767)	(152,512)
Profit before tax		107,260	86,690
Income tax	14	5,050	(23,422)
Profit for the year		112,310	63,268
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		-	-
Foreign currency translation diff. for foreign operations		-	-
Net gain/loss on hedges of net investments in foreign ops and cash flow hedges		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		112,310	63,268
Earnings per share for the profit attributable to the equity holders of the bank during the year (expressed in dalasi per share):			
Basic earnings per share	17	4.42	2.49
Diluted earnings per share	17	4.42	2.49
Profit attributable to Equity Holders:			
Controlling Equity holders of the bank		105,796	59,599
Non-Controlling Interest		6,514	3,669
Profit for the period		112,310	63,268

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31st December 2022
(in thousands of Gambian Dalasi)

	Notes	2022	2021
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	18	1,389,957	**752,345**
Investments	20	505,378	**467,618**
Trading assets	23	2,222	2,193
Islamic financing and related assets	19	2,287,144	**2,180,134**
Other Receivables	22	3,936	**39,100**
Investment in properties	21	255,424	**282,329**
Property, plant and equipment	24	185,214	**124,152**
Right of Use Asset	26	12,258	**14,560**
Intangible assets	25	18,668	**24,048**
Deferred Tax Asset	16	23,414	
Current Tax	15	6,264	
Other Assets	28	28,145	**11,865**
Total assets		4,718,024	**3,898,344**
Liabilities			
Deposits from customers	29	4,121,902	**3,420,188**
Current tax liabilities	15	-	**17,369**
Deferred tax liabilities	16	-	**2,509**
Lease Liability	27	7,301	**9,501**
Other liabilities	30	59,272	**48,126**
Total liabilities		4,188,475	**3,497,693**
Equity			
Stated capital	31	241,209	241,209
Share premium		2,292	2,292
Income surplus (deficit)		35,677	**(48,235)**
Statutory reserve	31	95,836	**67,759**
Credit risk reserve	31	15,569	**15,248**
Revaluation reserve		139,478	122,919
Fair Value Reserve (FVOCI)		(512)	(541)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank		529,549	**400,651**
Total liabilities and equity		4,718,024	**3,898,344**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on
.........6th July.......2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

.... Director ....Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity

As at 31st December 2022

(in thousands of Gambian Dalasi)

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Credit risk reserve	Statutory reserve	Properties Revaluation reserve	Fair value Reserve	Income surplus	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2021	241,209	2,292	18,621	51,942	122,919	(541)	(99,059)	337,383
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-			63,268	63,268
Transfer to credit risk reserve			(3,373)				3,373	-
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	-	15,817			(15,817)	-
Revaluation					-			-
Dividend Paid in 2019								-
Fair Value reserve (FVOCI)						-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	241,209	2,292	15,248	67,759	122,919	(541)	(48,235)	400,651
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**			**112,310**	**112,310**
Transfer to credit risk reserve			**321**				**(321)**	**-**
Transfer to statutory reserve	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28,077**			**(28,077)**	**-**
Revaluation					**16,559**			**16,559**
Fair Value reserve (FVOCI)						**29**		**29**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**241,209**	**2,292**	**15,569**	**95,836**	**139,478**	**(512)**	**35,677**	**529,549**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2022

(in thousands of Gambian Dalasi)

		2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year before tax		107,260	86,690
Adjustment for			
Depreciation right of use	26	2,302	4,405
Depreciation and amortisation	24,25	26,510	23,655
		136,072	114,750
Changes in Islamic financing and related assets	19	(107,011)	(1,020,724)
Change in other assets	28	(16,280)	3,412
Changes in other receivables		35,164	70,705
Change in other liabilities	30	11,144	(22,794)
Change in deposits from customers	29	701,714	937,455
Change in Lease Liability	27	(2,200)	2,813
Income tax paid		(44,505)	(17,400)
Changes in restricted funds		6,457	(69,572)
Net cash used from operating activities		720,555	(1,355)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Change in investment	20	(37,760)	(157,734)
Purchase of investment properties	21	26,905	2,371
Purchase of property and equipment	24	(62,697)	(35,012)
Transfer from work in progress	24	-	2,281
Right of Use Asset	26	-	(13,343)
Purchase of intangible assets	25	(2,936)	(11,585)
Net cash used in investing activities		(76,488)	(213,022)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash from financing activities		0	0
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		644,067	(214,377)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2022		556,320	770,697
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2022 (note 18)		1,200,387	**556,320**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

(forming an integral part of the financial statements)

1. Reporting entity

Agib Bank Limited ("the Bank") was established on November 11, 1994 and obtained its banking license on September 12, 1996. The address of the registered office of the Bank is: Becca Plaza, Ecowas Avenue, Banjul, The Gambia. The major shareholder of the bank is Mr. Muhammed Jah, the Managing Director of Qcell, a telecommunication company incorporated in the Gambia. He acquired 76.45% of First City Monument Bank shareholding in May 2014 which was increased to 80.74% as a result of bonus shares in 2016.The Bank is primarily involved in corporate and retail banking.

The Bank's shareholders as a percentage of subscribed registered capital:

	2022	2021
Mr. Muhammed Jah	**80.74%**	80.74%
Islamic Development Bank	**13.46%**	13.46%
Other minority shareholders	**5.80%**	5.80%

The Bank performs its activities in The Gambia through its 8 branches and 3 Agencies.

Revenue was mainly generated from the provision of Islamic banking services in the Gambia. The Bank considers that its products and services arise from one segment of business - the provision of banking and related services.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Bank's executive and non-executive directors were as follows:

Names	**Period**
Executive Director:	
Mrs Isatou Jawara	2 year
Non-Executive Directors:	
Mr. Muhammed Jah –Chairman	8 years
Mr. Omar Serign Mbye	4 years
Mr. Rachid Fahd Sam	5 years
Mr. Essa Drammeh	3 Months

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and current interpretations issued by the
International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") and with the relevant provisions of the Banking Act 2009 and The Companies Act 2013.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on ....6th July..............2023.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in The Gambian dalasis (D), which represents the functional and presentation currency of the Bank, being the currency of the economic environment in which the Bank operates. The financial statements have been prepared under the assumption that the Bank will continue as a going concern.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the preparation of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and their reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and future changes in the economic conditions, business strategies, regulatory requirements, accounting rules or/and other factors could subsequently result in a change in estimates that could have a material impact on the reported financial position and results of operations. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods

3 Adoption of New and Revised Standard

3.1 New and revised standards in issue but not yet effective

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments were issued on 23rd January 2020. This affects only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability income or expenses, or the information that entities disclose about those items. They:

- clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the "right" to defer settlement by at least twelve months and make explicit that only rights in place "at the end of the reporting period" should affect the classification of a liability;
- clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability; and
- make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods being on or after 1st January 2023.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)

IFRS 3 establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer in a business combination. On 14th May 2020 amendments were issued the reference to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS 3 without significantly changing the requirements in the standard.

The changes in Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3):

- update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework;
- add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for transactions and other events within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, an acquirer applies IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 (instead of the Conceptual Framework) to identify the liabilities it has assumed in a business combination; and

- add to IFRS 3 an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods being on or after 1st January 2022.

Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16))

Amendments to the standard was issued on 14th May 2020.

The amendment is to prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods being on or after 1st January 2022.

Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, , this standard outlines the accounting and disclosure requirements for provisions, contingent assets and liabilities . On 14th May 2020 amendments were issued relating to Onerous contracts.

The changes in Onerous Contracts -Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods being on or after 1st January 2022.

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)

IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors is applied in selecting and applying accounting policies, accounting for changes in estimates and reflecting corrections of prior period errors. Amendments was made on 12th February 2021.

The changes to IAS 8 focus entirely on accounting estimates and clarify the following:

- The definition of a change in accounting estimates is replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".

- Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

- The Board clarifies that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. In addition, the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

- A change in an accounting estimate may affect only the current period's profit or loss, or the profit or loss of both the current period and future periods. The effect of the change relating to the current period is recognised as income or expense in the current period. The effect, if any, on future periods is recognised as income or expense in those future periods.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods being on or after 1st January 2023.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)

On 7th May 2021, amendments were issued for IAS 12.

The main change in Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) is an exemption from the initial recognition exemption provided in IAS 12.15(b) and IAS 12.24. Accordingly, the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition. This is also explained in the newly inserted paragraph IAS 12.22A.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Early adoption is permitted.

4 Significant Accounting Policies

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

4.1 Foreign currency activities

Transactions in currencies other than Dalasi are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in net profit or loss for the period, except for exchange differences arising on non-monetary assets and liabilities where the changes in fair value are recognized directly in equity.

4.2 Revenue from investments

Revenue is generally recognised when future economic benefits of the underlying assets will flow to the Bank and it can be reliably measured. It is income derived from use of an entity’s assets and hence the revenue is mostly dependent on the underlying agreement.

Investment income and expense is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Investment income and expense presented in the income statement include:

Profit (markup) on financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost on an effective interest rate basis.

Profit (markup) on Held to maturity investments (Sukuk al Salam) on an effective interest basis.

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

4.3 Fees and commission

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

Fees and commissions that do not form part of the effective interest rate are recognised as expense and income in the income statement on an accrual basis.

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

4.4 Lease

The Bank has applied IFRS 16 using the cumulative catch-up approach. The details of accounting policies under both IAS 17 and IFRS 16 are presented separately below.

The Bank as a lessee
The Bank assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Bank recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Bank recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

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

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

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

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses which if is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

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

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

The Bank applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in 'Other expenses' in profit or loss

As a practical experience, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Bank has not used this practical expedient. For a contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Bank allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components

4.5 Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

4.6 Deposits from customers

Profit sharing accounts are based on the principle of Mudaraba whereby the Company and the customer share an agreed percentage of any profit earned on the customer's deposit. The customer's share of profit is paid in accordance with the terms and conditions of the account. The profit calculation is undertaken at the end of each calendar month.

Customer Murabaha deposits consist of an Islamic financing transaction involving the Company arranging the purchase of an asset on behalf of the customer and the purchase thereof from the same customer by the Company at cost plus an agreed profit (mark-up) with settlement on a deferred payment basis. Customer Murabaha deposit balances are included in the statement of financial position under deposits from customers and the accrued returns payable to the customer are classified under other liabilities. Returns payable on customer Murabaha deposits are recognised on an effective yield basis over the period of the contract.

4.7 Investment Properties

Investment properties are held to earn rentals, or for capital appreciation, or both. These properties are measured at fair value. Investment properties are re-measured at the end of two reporting periods. Fair value is disclosed. Gains and losses on disposal are recognised in profit or loss.

4.8 Profit Stabilisation reserve

The profit stabilisation reserve is used to maintain returns payable to customers on Mudaraba based savings accounts. Returns payable on these profit sharing accounts are credited to customers in accordance with the terms and conditions of the account. Any surplus returns arising from the investment of funds are then credited to this reserve. In the case of inadequate returns generated by these funds, the Company will maintain the return to depositors by utilising this reserve.

4.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with central bank and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

4.10 Account receivables

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

4.11 Financial instruments

4.11.1 Initial Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Bank's balance sheet when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

4.11.2 Initial Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss. If the transaction price differs from fair value at initial recognition, the Bank will account for such difference as follows:

- if fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition (i.e. day 1 profit or loss);

- in all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to bring it in line with the transaction price (i.e. day 1 profit or loss will be deferred by including it in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability).

After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to profit or loss on a rational basis, only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

4.12 Financial assets

4.12.1 Classification of financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Specifically:

• assets that are hold within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and mark-up on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortised cost;

assets that are hold within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are SPPI, are subsequently measured at FVTOCI;

all other assets (e.g. debt instruments managed on a fair value basis, or hold for sell) and equity investments are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

4.12.2 Amortised cost and effective profit rate method

The effective rate method is the method of calculating the amortised cost of those financial instruments measured at amortised cost of allocating income over the relevant period. The effective profit rate is the rate that is used to calculate the present value of the estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and point paid or received that form an integral part of the effective profit rate, transaction cost and other premium and discounts) through the expected life of the financing and investing instruments, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, or to arrive at the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive on an effective profit rate basis for financing and investing instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost.

4.12.3 Financial Assets at amortised cost or at FVTOCI

The Bank assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the Bank's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal outstanding. For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal).

Profit consists of 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, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

4.12.4 Financial Assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are:

- assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or/and
- assets that are hold in a business model other than hold to collect contractual cash flows or hold to collect and sell; or
- assets designated at FVTPL using the fair value option.

These assets are measured at fair value, with any gains/losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss."

4.12.5 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

The Bank applies a three-stage approach to measure allowance for credit losses, using an expected credit loss approach as required under IFRS 9, for the following categories of financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost:

- Islamic financing and investing assets
- Off-balance sheet instruments issued;

Financial assets migrate through three stages based on the change in credit risk since initial recognition.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

Expected credit loss impairment model

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model contains a three stage approach which is based on the change in credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition. Expected credit losses reflect the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events either (i) over the following twelve months or (ii) over the expected life of a financial instrument depending on credit deterioration from inception.

- Under Stage 1, where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, an amount equal to 12 months ECL will be recorded. The 12 months ECL is calculated as the portion of life time ECL that represents the ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Bank calculates the 12 months ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12 month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original effective profit rate.

- Under Stage 2, where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but the financial instruments are not considered credit impaired, an amount equal to the default probability weighted lifetime ECL will be recorded. The PD and LGD are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument and the expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original effective profit rate.

- Under the Stage 3, where there is objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date these financial instruments will be classified as credit impaired and an amount equal to the lifetime ECL will be recorded for the financial assets, with the PD set at 100%.

The ECL model is forward looking and requires the use of reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions in the determination of significant increases in credit risk and measurement of ECL.

Measurement of ECL

The Bank calculates ECLs based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the effective profit rate. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive. IFRS 9 considers the calculation of ECL by multiplying the Probability of default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). The Bank has developed methodologies and models taking into account the relative size, quality and complexity of the portfolios.

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data and are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information.

Details of these statistical parameters/inputs are as follows:

- The probability of default (PD) is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon;

- The exposure at default (EAD) is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date; and

The loss given default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time.

It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Macroeconomic factors, forward looking information and multiple scenarios

IFRS 9 requires an unbiased and probability weighted estimate of credit losses by evaluating a range of possible outcomes that incorporates forecasts of future economic conditions.

When estimating the ECLs, the Bank considers three scenarios (a base case, an upside and a downside). Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted financing are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the financing will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

In its ECL models, the Bank relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- Inflation rate
- Lending rate
- Foreign Exchange rates
- GDP

Macroeconomic factors and forward looking information are required to be incorporated into the measurement of ECL as well as the determination of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination.

Measurement of ECLs at each reporting period should reflect reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is done on a relative basis. To assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since origination, the Bank compares the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial assets at the reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination, using key risk indicators that are used in the Bank's existing risk management processes. At each reporting date, the assessment of a change in credit risk will be individually assessed for those considered individually significant and at the segment level for both corporate and retail exposures.

The bank assets are moved from stage 1 to stage 2 if:

- the probability of default changes beyond the Bank's established threshold related to the initial recognition;
- an instrument is past due beyond 30 days; and
- an instrument's credit risk is considered higher based on qualitative criteria of the Bank.

The instruments moved to stage 2 from stage 1 remain in the stage until they perform for a sustained period as per Bank's policy.

Movement from stage 2 to stage 3 are based on whether the financial assets are credit impaired at the reporting date. The determination of the credit impairment remains unchanged in IFRS 9 consistent with IAS 39.

Experienced credit judgement

The Bank's ECL allowance methodology requires the use of experienced credit judgement to incorporate the estimated impact of factors not captured in the modelled ECL results, in all reporting periods.

When measuring ECL, the Bank considers the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment options and extension and rollover options.

Expected life

When measuring expected credit loss, the Bank considers the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment, and extension and rollover options.

Definition of default

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- it is established that due to financial or non-financial reasons the borrower is unlikely to pay its 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 past due 90 days or more on any material credit obligation to the Bank.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers indicators that are:

- i qualitative - e.g. material breaches of covenant;
- ii quantitative - e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same customer / customer group to the banks; and
- iii based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financing exposure is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

4.12.6 Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Bank holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying the Bank's financial assets.

During the current financial year and previous accounting period there was no change in the business model under which the Bank holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made.

4.12.7 Modification and derecognition of financial assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date.

In addition, the introduction or adjustment of existing covenants of an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cashflows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g. A penalty will be charged when covenants are breached).

The Bank renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulty to maximise collection and minimise the risk of default. A loan forbearance is granted in cases where although the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, there is a high risk of default or default has already happened and the borrower is expected to be able to meet the revised terms.

The revised terms in most of the cases include an extension of the maturity of the loan, changes to the timing of the cash flows of the loan (principal and mark up repayment), reduction in the amount of cash flows due (principal and mark-up forgiveness) and amendments to covenants.

When a financial asset is modified the Bank assesses whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Bank's policy a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms the Bank considers the following:

- Qualitative factors, such as contractual cash flows after modification are no longer SPPI, change in currency or change of counterparty, the extent of change in mark-up rates, maturity, covenants. If these do not clearly indicate a substantial modification, then;

- A quantitative assessment is performed to compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows under the revised terms, both amounts discounted at the original effective rate.

In the case where the financial asset is derecognised the loss allowance for ECL is re-measured at the date of derecognition to determine the net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on derecognition.

The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except in the rare occasions where the new loan is considered to be originated credit

impaired. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new loan is recognised at a significant discount to its revised balance because there remains a high risk of default which has not been reduced by the modification.

The Bank monitors credit risk of modified financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, such as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms. When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the Bank determines if the financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms; with

- the remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms.
  For financial assets modified as part of the Bank's forbearance policy, where modification did not result in derecognition, the estimate of PD reflects the Bank's ability to collect the modified cash flows taking into account the Bank's previous experience of similar forbearance action, as well as various behavioural indicators, including the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms.

If the credit risk remains significantly higher than what was expected at initial recognition the loss allowance will continue to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

The loss allowance on forborne loans will generally only be measured based on 12-month ECL when there is evidence of the borrower's improved repayment behaviour following modification leading to a reversal of the previous significant increase in credit risk.

Where a modification does not lead to derecognition the Bank calculates the modification gain/loss comparing the gross carrying amount before and after the modification (excluding the ECL allowance). Then the Bank measures ECL for the modified asset.

Where the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the expected cash shortfalls from the original asset. The Bank derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire (including expiry arising from a modification with substantially different terms), or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another entity.

If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bank continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain/loss that had been recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, where the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Bank retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Bank allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain/loss allocated to it that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

A cumulative gain/loss that had been recognised in OCI is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts. This does not apply for equity investments designated as measured at FVTOCI, as the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

4.12.8 Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The Bank may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Bank's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains."

4.12.9 Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- for financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in the investments revaluation reserve;
- for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision; and
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: The Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component.

Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.

4.13 Financial Liabilities and Equity

Liability and equity instruments that are issued are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Bank or a contract that will or may be settled in the Bank's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative contract for which the Bank is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments, or a derivative contract over own equity that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash (or another financial asset) for a fixed number of the Bank's own equity instruments.

4.14 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Bank are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Bank's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain/ loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Bank's own equity instruments.

4.15 Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

4.15.1 Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is

(i) Held for trading, or
(ii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Bank manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. A financial liability other than a financial liability hold to sell or contingent consideration that may be paid by an acquirer as part of a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:
- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Bank's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Bank is provided internally on that basis; or

- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire hybrid (combined) contract to be designated as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains/losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain/loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL' line item in the profit or loss account. However, for non-derivative financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in OCI, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

For issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are designated as at FVTPL all gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

In making the determination of whether recognising changes in the liability's credit risk in OCI will create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Bank assesses whether it expects that the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk will be offset in profit or loss by a change in the fair value of another financial instrument measured at FVTPL. This determination is made at initial recognition."

4.15.2 Other financial liabilities

Deposit (Profit sharing accounts) are based on the principle of Mudaraba whereby the Company and the customer share an agreed percentage of any profit earned on the customer's deposit. The customer's share of profit is paid in accordance with the terms and conditions of the account. The profit calculation is undertaken at the end of each calendar month.

Customer Murabaha deposits consist of an Islamic financing transaction involving the Company arranging the purchase of an asset on behalf of the customer and the purchase thereof from the same customer by the Company at cost plus an agreed profit (mark-up) with settlement on a deferred payment basis. Customer Murabaha deposit balances are included in the statement of financial position under deposits from customers and the accrued returns payable to the customer are classified under other liabilities. Returns payable on customer Murabaha deposits are recognised on an effective yield basis over the period of the contract.

4.15.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bank derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

When the Bank exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

Similarly, the Bank accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability.

It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability or current liabilities.

4.16 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are key estimations that the directors have used in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and determining the forward looking information relevant to each scenario: When measuring ECL the Bank uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

- Probability of default: PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

- Loss Given Default: LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements, including analysis of the sensitivity of the reported ECL to changes in LGD resulting from changes in economic drivers.

- Fair value measurement and valuation process: In estimating the fair value of a financial asset or a liability, the Bank uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available the Bank uses valuation models to determine the fair value of its financial instruments

4.17 Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

• Buildings	10%
• Furniture and equipment	20%
• Motor Vehicle	20%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date.

4.18 Intangible assets

An Intangible asset is generally considered as an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. It is distinguished from goodwill based on the identifiability concept. It is recognised when future economic benefits will flow to the Bank and it can be reliably measured. The useful life may be finite or indefinite depending on the nature and legal framework underpinning the transaction. Impairment assessment is made of all indefinite intangibles at each reporting date and the appropriate adjustments made.

(i) Software

Software acquired by the Bank is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software is three to five years.

4.19 Personnel Expenses

(i) Defined contribution plans

The Bank operates a defined contribution plan for all employees. Under the plan, fixed contributions are paid into a separate entity and the Bank will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(ii) Short-term benefits

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

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

4.20 Share capital and reserves

The Bank classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instrument.

(i) Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

4.21 Earnings per share

The bank presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

4.22 Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

4.23 Sukuk Al Salam

Securities purchased from the Central Bank of The Gambia under agreement to resell (reverse Repos), are disclosed as Sukuk al Salam as they are held to maturity after which they are repurchased and are not negotiable or discounted during the tenure.

4.24 Acceptances and letters of credit

Acceptances and Letters of credits are considered contingent liabilities and are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources involving economic benefits is remote.

5 Financial risk management

Introduction and overview

The Bank has exposure to the following risks arising from the use of financial instruments. Typical of such risks are as follows:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- operational risk.

These are principal risks of the Bank. This note presents information about the Bank exposure to these risks, including the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the risks as well as their impact on earnings and capital.

Risk management framework

This depends mainly on the Risk Management framework set out by the Central Bank. Bank specific framework based on the overall structure of the Bank ensures that the Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Board has established the Asset and Liability (ALCO), Credit and Operational Risk committees, which are responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies in their specified areas. All Board committees have both executive and non-executive members and report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

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

(i) Credit risk

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

The Bank considers all elements of credit risk exposure such as counterparty default risk, geographical risk and sector risk for risk management purposes.

i. Credit risk management

The Bank's credit committee is responsible for managing the Bank's credit risk by:

- Ensuring that the Bank has appropriate credit risk practices, including an effective system of internal control, to consistently determine adequate allowances in accordance with the Bank's stated policies and procedures, IFRS and relevant supervisory guidance.
- Identifying, assessing and measuring credit risk across the Bank, from an individual instrument to a portfolio level.
- Creating credit policies to protect the Bank against the identified risks including the requirements to obtain collateral from borrowers, to perform robust ongoing credit assessment of borrowers and to continually monitor exposures against internal risk limits.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure by type of asset, counterparties, industry, credit rating, geographic location etc.
- Establishing a robust control framework regarding the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities.
- Developing and maintaining the Bank's risk grading to categorise exposures according to the degree of risk of default. Risk grades are subject to regular reviews.
- Developing and maintaining the Bank's processes for measuring ECL including monitoring of credit risk, incorporation of forward looking information and the method used to measure ECL.
- Ensuring that the Bank has policies and procedures in place to appropriately maintain and validate models used to assess and measure ECL.
- Establishing a sound credit risk accounting assessment and measurement process that provides it with a strong basis for common systems, tools and data to assess credit risk and to account for ECL. Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Bank in the management of credit risk.

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

ii. Significant increase in credit risk

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

iii. Internal credit risk rating

In order to minimise credit risk, the Bank has tasked its credit management committee to develop and maintain the Bank's credit risk grading to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The Bank's credit risk grading framework comprises ten categories. The credit rating information is based on a range of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement.

The nature of the exposure and type of borrower are taken into account in the analysis. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default.

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

All exposures are monitored and the credit risk grade is updated to reflect current information. The monitoring procedures followed are both general and tailored to the type of exposure.

The following data are typically used to monitor the Bank's exposures:

- Payment record, including payment ratios and ageing analysis;
- Extent of utilisation of granted limit;
- Forbearances (both requested and granted);
- Changes in business, financial and economic conditions;
- Credit rating information supplied by external rating agencies;
- For retail exposures: internally generated data of customer behaviour, affordability metrics etc.; and
- For corporate exposures: information obtained by periodic review of customer files including audited financial statements review, market data such as prices of credit default swaps (CDS) or quoted bonds where available, changes in the financial sector the customer operates etc.

The Bank uses credit risk grades as a primary input into the determination of the term structure of the PD for exposures. The Bank collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analysed by jurisdiction or region and by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading. The information used is both internal and external depending on the portfolio assessed.

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

The Bank uses different criteria to determine whether credit risk has increased significantly per portfolio of assets. The criteria used are both quantitative changes in PDs as well as qualitative. The table below summarises per type of asset the range above which an increase in lifetime PD is determined to be significant, as well as some indicative.

Loan commitments are assessed along with the category of loan the Bank is committed to provide, i.e. commitments to provide mortgages are assessed using similar criteria to mortgage loans, while commitments to provide a corporate loan are assessed using similar criteria to corporate loans.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Bank presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due unless the Bank has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Bank has monitoring procedures in place to make sure that the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit are effective, meaning that significant increase in credit risk is identified before the exposure is defaulted or when the asset becomes 30 days past due.

The Bank performs periodic back-testing of its ratings to consider whether the drivers of credit risk that led to default were accurately reflected in the rating in a timely manner.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Bank uses forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort in its assessment of significant increase of credit risk as well as in its measurement of ECL.

The Bank employs experts who use external and internal information to generate a 'base case' scenario of future forecast of relevant economic variables along with a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios.

The external information used includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities. The Bank applies probabilities to the forecast scenarios identified. The base case scenario is the single most-likely outcome and consists of information used by the Bank for strategic planning and budgeting.

The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using a statistical analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. The Bank has not made changes in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

Predicted relationships between the key indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analysing historical data over the past years.

Measurement of ECL

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are:

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

As explained above these figures are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data and they are adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forward-looking information. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated as at a point in time.
The calculation is based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on market data (where available), as well as internal data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates.

The estimation is based on current conditions, adjusted to take into account estimates of future conditions that will impact PD. LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from any collateral.

The LGD models for secured assets consider forecasts of future collateral valuation taking into account sale discounts, time to realisation of collateral, cross-collateralisation and seniority of claim, cost of realisation of collateral and cure rates (i.e. exit from non-performing status). LGD models for unsecured assets consider time of recovery, recovery rates and seniority of claims.

The calculation is on a discounted cash flow basis, where the cash flows are discounted by the original EIR of the loan. EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities.

The Bank's modelling approach for EAD reflects expected changes in the balance outstanding over the lifetime of the loan exposure that are permitted by the current contractual terms, such as amortisation profiles, early repayment or overpayment, changes in utilisation of undrawn commitments and credit mitigation actions taken before default.

The Bank uses EAD models that reflect the characteristics of the portfolios. The Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the entity is exposed to credit risk and not a longer period, even if contact extension or renewal is common business practice.

However, for financial instruments such as credit cards, revolving credit facilities and overdraft facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Bank's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Bank's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period.

For such financial instruments the Bank measures ECL over the period that it is exposed to credit risk and ECL would not be mitigated by credit risk management actions, even if that period extends beyond the maximum contractual period. These financial instruments do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and have a short contractual cancellation period.

However, the Bank does not enforce in the normal day-to-day management the contractual right to cancel these financial instruments. This is because these financial instruments are managed on a collective basis and are cancelled only when the Bank becomes aware of an increase in credit risk at the facility level. This longer period is estimated taking into account the credit risk management actions that the Bank expects to take to mitigate ECL, e.g. reduction in limits or cancellation of the loan commitment.

Credit quality

Class of financial instrument	Financial statement line
Islamic Finance to banks at amortised cost	Islamic Finance to banks
Other assets	Other assets
Commitments and financial guarantee contracts	Provisions

The Bank monitors credit risk per class of financial instrument. The table below outlines the classes identified, as well as the financial statement line item and the note that provides an analysis of the items included in the financial statement line for each

An analysis of the Bank's credit risk concentrations per class of financial asset is provided in the following tables. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

Islamic Finance to customers at amortised cost

Concentration by sector	**Dec-22**	Dec-21
	D'000	D'000
Agriculture	**1,406,792**	1,176,708
Fishing	**-**	-
Building and Construction	**261,522**	356,822
Financial Institution	**78,284**	24,280
Distributive Trade	**229,862**	285,593
Tourism	**-**	0
Other Commercial	**310,684**	336,731
	2,287,144	2,180,134

Off balance sheet Concentration by sector	**Dec 22 D'000**	Dec -21 D'000
Retail:		
Mortgages	**-**	-
Unsecured lending	**-**	-
Corporate:		
Commercial	**519,151**	793,059
Real estate	**-**	-
Energy	**-**	-
Leisure and services	**-**	-
Other	**-**	-
Total	**519,151**	793,059

An analysis of the Bank's credit risk exposure per class of financial asset, internal rating and "stage" without taking into account the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements is provided in the following tables. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively

Islamic Finance to customers at amortised cost	**Stage 1** **12-month ECL** **D'000**	**Stage 2** **Lifetime ECL** **D'000**	**Stage 3** **Lifetime ECL** **D'000**	**Year Ended Dec-22** **Total** **D'000**
Grades 1-3: Low to fair risk	**2,197,043**	**-**		**2,197,043**
Grades 4-6 Monitoring	**-**	**62,432**	**25,056**	**87,488**
Grades 7-8: Substandard	**-**	**-**	**15,682**	**15,682**
Grade 9: Doubtful	**-**	**-**	**51,600**	**51,600**
Grade 10: Impaired	**-**	**-**	**68,333**	**68,333**
Total gross carrying amount	**2,197,043**	**62,432**	**160,671**	**2,420,146**
Loss allowance	**(49.364)**	**(967)**	**(82,671)**	**(133,002)**
Total net carrying amount	**2,147,679**	**61,465**	**78,000**	**2,287,144**

Islamic Finance to customers at amortised cost	Stage 1 12-month ECL D'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL D'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL D'000	Dec-21 Total D'000
Grades 1-3: Low to fair risk	2,042,545	8350		2,050,895
Grades 4-6 Monitoring	-	-	68,547	68,547
Grades 7-8: Substandard	-	-	8,958	8,958
Grade 9: Doubtful	-	-	40,763	40,763
Grade 10: Impaired	-	-	67,114	67,114
Total gross carrying amount	2,042,545	8350	185,382	2,236,277
Loss allowance	(28,613)	(835)	(26,695)	(56,143)
Total net carrying amount	2,013,932	7,515	158,687	2,180,134

Off Balance Sheet	Stage 1 12-month ECL D'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL D'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL D'000	D'000	Year Ended Dec-22 Total
Grades 1-3: Low to fair risk	**519,151**	-	-		-
Grades 4-6 Monitoring	**-**	-	-		-
Grades 7-8: Substandard	**-**	-	-		-
Grade 9: Doubtful	**-**	-	-		-
Grade 10: Impaired					
Total amount committed	**519,151**				

Off Balance Sheet	Stage 1 12-month ECL D'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL D'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL D'000	D'000	Year Ended Dec-21 Total
Grades 1-3: Low to fair risk	793,059	-	-		-
Grades 4-6 Monitoring	-	-	-		-
Grades 7-8: Substandard	-	-	-		-
Grade 9: Doubtful	-	-	-		-
Grade 10: Impaired					
Total amount committed	793,059				

The tables below analyse the movement of the loss allowance during the year per class of assets.

	Stage 1 D'000	Stage 2 D'000	Stage 3 D'000	D'000
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	(28,613)	(835)	(26,695)	(56,143)
Changes in the loss allowance				
Transition adjustment	-	-	-	-
—Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
—Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
—Transfer to stage 3	-		-	-
—Increase/(decrease) due to change in credit risk	**(19,453)**	**(132)**	**(55,976)**	**(75,561)**
Decreases due to change in credit risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-

New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	-	-
Changes in models/risk parameters	-	-	-	-
Off balance sheet movements	(1,298)	-	-	(1,298)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	**(49,364)**	**(967)**	**(82,671)**	**(133,002)**

Loss allowance – Off-balance sheet

Loss allowance – Off-balance sheet	**12-month ECL D'000**	**Lifetime ECL D'000**	**Lifetime ECL D'000**	**Total D'000**
Loss allowance as at 31 January 2022	-	-	-	-
Changes in the loss allowance				
—Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
—Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
—Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
—Increases due to change in credit risk	**(1,298)**	-	-	**(1,298)**
Decreases due to change in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did	-	-	-	-
not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	-	-
Changes in models/risk parameters	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	**(1,298)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,298)**

	Stage 1 12-month ECL D'000	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL D'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL D'000**	**Total D'000**
Total amount guaranteed as at 31 January 2022	793,059			793,059
Changes in amount guaranteed				
—Transfer to stage 1	-			-
—Transfer to stage 2	-			-
—Transfer to stage 3	-			-
—Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-			-
Increase(Decrease)	**(273,908)**			**(273,908)**

Write off	-	-
Other changes		
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2022	**519,151**	**519,151**

Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

The Bank holds collateral or other credit enhancements to mitigate credit risk associated with financial assets. The Bank did not hold any financial instrument for which no loss allowance is recognised because of collateral at 31st December, 2022.

The Bank holds collateral against account receivables from customers in the form of Title deeds/ property, other registered securities over assets, and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired. Collateral is not normally held for advances to banks, except when securities are held as part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity.

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against financial assets is shown below. It must however be noted that collateral values of impaired loans are at cash flows of the forced sale values less estimated costs of sale as discounted to present values:

	2022	2021	**2022**	**2021**
Against individually impaired				
Property	**148,725**	120,000	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Against collectively impaired				
Property	**265,000**	136,250		
- -				
Other	-	-	-	-
Against past due but not impaired				
Property	**159,744**	321,600	-	
Other	-	-	-	-
Against neither past due nor impaired				
Property	**2,005,135**	1,742,727	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,578,604**	2,320,577	-	-

Personal lending

The Bank's personal lending portfolio consists of secured and unsecured loans.

Corporate lending

The Bank requests collateral and guarantees for corporate lending. The most relevant indicator of corporate customers' creditworthiness is an analysis of their financial performance and their liquidity, leverage, management effectiveness and growth ratios. For this reason, the valuation of collateral held against corporate lending is not routinely updated. The valuation of such collateral is updated if the loan is put on "watch-list" and is therefore monitored more closely.

For credit-impaired loans the Bank obtains appraisals of collateral to inform its credit risk management actions. As at 31 December 2022 the net carrying amount of Islamic finance to corporate customers was D2.287billion, (2021: D2.180billion).

Investment securities

The Bank holds investment securities measured at amortised cost with a carrying amount of D505million. The investment securities held by the Bank are sovereign debts (Sukuk AL Salam).

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations from its financial liabilities as they fall due. The risk arises from mismatches in the cash flows.

Management of liquidity risk

The bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the bank's reputation.

Treasury Department receives information from other business units regarding the liquidity profile of their financial assets and liabilities and details of other projected cash flows arising from projected future business.

Treasury Department then maintains a portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term liquid investment securities (SUKUK), loans and advances to banks (inter-bank facilities), to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the bank as a whole.

All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by ALCO. Daily reports cover the liquidity position of the bank. A summary report, including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to ALCO.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the bank for managing liquidity risk is daily liquidity report. The Bank liquidity ratio (which is the ratio of liquid assets to demand deposits from customers) at the reporting date shows excess liquidity position of the Bank.

At the reporting period excess liquidity was as follows:

	2022	2021
At 31 December	**107.00%**	80.90%
Average for the period	**108.90%**	93.85%
Maximum for the period	**156.00%**	116.50%
Minimum for the period	**61.80%**	71.00%

Residual contractual maturities of financial liabilities (In millions of D)

	Carrying amount	**Less than 1 month**	**1 - 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 - 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
31-Dec-22						
Non-derivative liabilities						
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	**4,121,902**	**1,794,736**	**6,629**	**2,320,537**	**-**	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
31-Dec-21						
Non-derivative liabilities						
Deposits from banks		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
Deposits from customers	3,420,188	1,507,888	6,129	1,906,171	**-**	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of income arising from unfavourable market movements, including foreign exchange rates and profit rates. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control exposures within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising returns. The Company is not exposed to any material foreign currency risk. Given the bank's current profile of financial instruments, the principle exposure is the risk of loss arising from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of these financial instruments because of a change in achievable rates. This is managed principally through monitoring gaps between effective profit and rental rates and reviewing approved rates and bands at regular re-pricing meetings:

- Profit rates for Commodity Murabaha receivables are agreed with the counterparty bank at the time of each transaction and the profit (mark-up) and effective yield rate is consequently fixed (for Murabaha) for the duration of the contract. Risk exposure is managed by reviewing the maturity profiles of transactions entered into.

- Effective rates applied to new consumer finance transactions are agreed on a monthly basis by ALCO and the profit (mark-up) will then be fixed for each individual transaction for the agreed deferred payment term.

- Profit rates payable on Mudaraba customer deposit accounts are calculated at each month-end in line with the profit allocation model and the customer terms and conditions. Profit rates payable on Murabaha deposits are agreed with the customer at the time of each transaction and the profit (mark-up) and effective yield rate is consequently fixed (for Murabaha) and maintained (for Wakala) for the duration of the contract. Risk exposure is managed by reviewing the maturity profiles of transactions entered into.

Management of market risk

Overall authority for market risk is vested in ALCO. Risk Management Committee is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by the board) and for the day-to-day review of their implementation.

	Carrying amount	Less than 3 months	3 - 6 months	6-1 months	1 - 5 years	+5 years
31-Dec-22						
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,389,957**	**1,389,957**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Islamic finances	**2,287,144**	**75,434**	**259,948**	**1,594,472**	**336,070**	**21,220**
Investments	**505,378**	**-**		**505,378**	**-**	**-**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	**4,121,902**	**1,794,736**	**6,629**	**2,320,537**	**-**	**-**
Effect of derivatives held for risk management	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
31-Dec-21						
Cash and cash equivalents	752,345	752,345	-	-	-	-
Islamic finances to customer	2,180,134	7,524	77,795	1,572,306	522,509	0
Investments	467,618	-		467,618	-	-
Deposits from banks		-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	3,420,188	1,507,888	6,129	1,906,171	-	-
Effect of derivatives held for risk management	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

(iv) Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the bank's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the bank's operations and are faced by all business units.

The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit.

This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Bank standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- documentation of controls and procedures
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action
- development of contingency plans
- training and professional development
- ethical and business standards
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Compliance with Bank standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the Audit Committee and senior management of the Bank.

(v) Sharia compliance risk

Sharia compliance risk is the risk of loss arising from products and services not complying with Sharia requirements or in accordance with Islamic principles. The Bank's purpose is to provide Sharia compliant banking to customers. The Sharia compliant nature of each product and Service offered is therefore critical to the success of the Bank.

The Sharia compliance of each product and service offered is achieved via the Sharia Supervisory Committee (SSC), which seeks to ensure that the Bank's operations are in compliance with Islamic law. The SSC is comprised of experts in the interpretation of Islamic law and its application to modern day Islamic financial institutions. The SSC meets on a regular basis to review all material contracts and agreements relating to the Bank's transactions, certifying every product and service offered.

The bank is currently holding 558,000 shares in Trust Bank (G) Limited valued at D2,222 million. These shares were given to the bank by the courts as part settlement of an overdue debt. Annual dividend received does not form part of the bank's annual revenue but is rather given out as charity as recommended by the Sharia Board. We are negotiating with potential buyers to sell it off. Dividend of D0.379 million was received in 2022.

(vi) Capital management

Regulatory capital

The Central Bank of The Gambia sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank as a whole. The banking operations are directly supervised by their local regulators.

In implementing current capital requirements, The Central Bank of The Gambia requires the bank to maintain a prescribed ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets. The bank is also required to maintain a credible capital plan to ensure that capital level of the Bank is maintained in consonance with the Bank's risk appetite.

The Bank's regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, share premium, perpetual bonds (which are classified as innovative Tier 1 securities), retained earnings, translation reserve and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes.

- Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities, and the element of the fair value reserve relating to unrealised gains on equity instruments classified as available-for-sale.

Various limits are applied to elements of the capital base; qualifying tier 2 capital cannot exceed tier 1 capital; and qualifying term subordinated loan capital may not exceed 50 percent of tier 1 capital. Other deductions from capital include the carrying amounts of investments in subsidiaries that are not included in the regulatory consolidation, investments in the capital of banks and certain other regulatory items.

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

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

The bank and its individually regulated operations have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period.

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

The Bank's regulatory capital position at 31 December was as follows:

%	`	2022	2021
Tier 1 capital			
Ordinary share capital	100	**241,209**	241,209
Share premium	100	**2,292**	2,292
Retained earnings	100	**35,677**	(48,235)
Statutory reserves	100	**95,836**	67,759
Total		**375,014**	263,025
Tier 2 capital			
Revaluation reserve	50	**69,739**	61,460
Fair value reserve for available-for-sale equity securities	50	**(256)**	(271)
Total		**69,483**	61,189
Total regulatory capital		**444,497**	324,214
Risk-weighted assets			
Balances due from other Banks	40	**407,098**	132,280
Real Estate Investment	100	**257,646**	282,329,
Financing	100	**742,085**	931,134
Fixed & Other Assets	100	**273,961**	215,913
Guarantees	100	**519,151**	793,059
Total risk-weighted assets		**2,199,941**	2,354,715
Risk weighted Captal Adequacy ratio		**20.20%**	13.77%

Capital ratios

Total regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets Total tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets

Capital allocation

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

Although maximisation of the return on risk-adjusted capital is the principal basis used in determining how capital is allocated within the Bank to particular operations or activities, it is not the sole basis used for decision making.

Consideration also is made of synergies with other operations and activities, the availability of management and other resources, and the capability of the activity with the bank's longer term strategic objectives. The bank's policies in respect of capital management and allocation are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors.

Use of estimates and judgements and Key sources of estimation uncertainty

While applying the accounting policies as stated in note 4, the management of the bank has made certain judgments. These judgments mainly have a significant effect on the carrying amounts of Islamic financing and investing assets, investment securities. The significant judgments made by the management in arriving at the carrying amounts of Islamic financing and investing assets, investment securities are summarised as follows:

I. Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in note 3.12.6, ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for Stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for Stage 2 or Stage 3 assets. An asset moves to Stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the Bank takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

II. Establishing groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics

When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics. The Bank monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that should credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that group of assets.

III. Models and assumptions used

The Bank uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgment is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

IV. Impairment losses on Islamic financing and investing assets

The impairment allowance for Islamic financing and investing assets is established through charges to the statement of comprehensive income in the form of an impairment allowance for doubtful Islamic financing and investing assets.

Individually assessed Islamic financing and investing assets

Impairment losses for individually assessed Islamic financing and investing assets are determined by an evaluation of exposure on a case-by-case basis. This procedure is applied to all classified corporate and personal Islamic financing assets which are individually significant accounts or are not subject to the portfolio-based-approach.

The following factors are considered by management when determining allowance for impairment on individual Islamic financing and investing assets which are significant:

- The amount expected to be realised on disposals of collaterals;
- The bank's ability to enforce its claim on the collaterals and associated cost of litigation; and
- The expected time frame to complete legal formalities and disposals of collaterals.

The bank policy requires regular review of the level of impairment allowances on individual facilities and regular valuation of the collateral and its enforceability.

Impaired Islamic financing and investing assets continue to be classified as impaired unless they are brought fully current and the collection of scheduled profit and principal is considered probable.

Critical accounting judgements in applying the bank's accounting policies

Critical accounting judgements made in applying the Bank's accounting policies include:

Financial asset and liability classification

The bank's accounting policies provide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated on inception into different accounting categories in certain
circumstances:

- In classifying financial assets as held-to-maturity, the Bank has determined that it has both the positive intention and ability to hold the assets until their maturity date as required by accounting policy in note 4.

Details of the bank's classification of financial assets and liabilities are given in note 4.

5.1.1 Operating segments

Segment information is presented in respect of the Agib's business segments. The primary format, business segments, is based on the bank's management and internal reporting structure.

Business segments

The Bank comprises the following main business segments:

• ***Investment Banking***	Includes the bank's trading and corporate finance activities
• ***Corporate Banking***	Includes loans, deposits and other transactions and balances with corporate customers
• ***Retail Banking***	Includes loans, deposits and other transactions and balances with retail customers
• ***Treasury***	Undertakes the bank's funding and centralised risk management activities through borrowings, issues of debt securities and investing in liquid assets such as short-term placements and corporate and government ebt securities.

Business segments 2022

Investment`	Corporate	Retail Banking	Shared services Banking	Total Treasury Banking	Unallocated	Total
External revenue						
Net interest income	-	184,312	-	-	-	184,312
Net fee and commission income	-	-	-	-	71,331	71,331
Net trading income	-	-	-	45,384	-	45,384
Net income from other financial instruments carried at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating income	-	-	-	-	45,059	45,059
Intersegment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total segment revenue	-	184,312	-	45,384	116,390	346,086
Segment result	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	(5,050)	(5,050)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	112,310	112,310
Segment assets	-	-	-	-	4,718,024	4,718,024
unallocated assets	-	-	-	-		
Total assets	-	-	-	-	4,718,024	4,718,024
Segment liabilities	-	-	-	-	4,718,024	4,718,024
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	4,718,024	4,718,024
Impairment losses on financial assets	-	-	-	-		-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	28,812	28,812
Restructuring costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-

Operating segments (continued)
Business segments 2021

Investment	Corporate	Retail Banking	Shared services Banking	Total Treasury Banking	Unallocated	Total
External revenue						
Net Investment income	-	119,650	-	-	-	119,650
Net fee and commission income	-	-	-	-	97,517	97,517
Net trading income	-	-	-	47,066	-	47,066
Other operating income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intersegment revenue	-	-	-	-	30,161	30,161
Total segment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segment result	-	119,650	-	47,066	127,678	294,394
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	24,356	24,356
Segment assets	-	-	-	-	65,794	65,794
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	3,888,344	3,888,344
Total assets	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	-	3,888,344	3,888,344
Segment liabilities	-					
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	3,888,344	3,888,344
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	3,888,344	3,888,344
Impairment losses on financial assets	-					
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-		-
Restructuring costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-

Agib Bank Ltd
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5.1.2 Financial assets and liabilities

Accounting classifications and fair values. The table below sets out the bank's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their fair values (excluding accrued profit).

31-Dec-22	Designated at fair value	Hold-to-collect	Loans and receivables	Other amortised Cost	Total carrying Amount	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,389,957**	-	-	-	**1,389,957**	**1,389,957**
Investments	-	**505,378**	-	-	**505,378**	**505,378**
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	**2,287,144**	-	**2,287,144**	**2,287,144**
Trading assets	**2,222**	-	-	-	**2,222**	**2,222**
	-	-	-	-	**4,184,701**	**4,184,701**
Trading liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	-	-	**4,121,902**	-	**4.121,902**	**4,121,902**
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	**4,121,902**	**4,121,902**
31-Dec-21						
Cash and cash equivalents	752,345	-	-	-	752,345	752,345
Sukuk al Islam	-	467,618	-	-	467,618	467,618
Derivative assets held for risk management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	2,180,134	-	2,180,134	2,180,134
Trading assets	2,193	-	-	-	2,193	2,193
	-	-	-	-	3,402,290	3,402,290
Trading liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	-	-	3,420,188	-	3,420,188	3,420,188
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	3,420,188	3,420,188

Regulatory requirements

The Bank is subject to the regulatory requirements of the Central Bank of the Gambia CBG, which include limits and other restrictions pertaining to minimum capital adequacy requirements, provisioning to cover credit risk, liquidity, interest rate, and foreign currency position.

6 Income from Islamic finance	**2022**	2021
Income from murabaha sales	**206,030**	111,620
Income from Sukuk	**13,368**	18,558
Income from Istisnaa	**3**	6
Income from Ijara	**-**	
Income from Cash Line Financing	**-**	121
Income from Musharaka	**-**	-
Total income from investments	**219,401**	130,305

7 Return to customers	**2022**	2021
Deposits from banks		-
Deposits from customers: Savings account holders Unrestricted Investment account holders	 **11,758** **23,331**	 4,711 5,944
Other	**-**	-
Total return to Investment Account Holders	**35,089**	10,655
Net investment income	**184,312**	119,650

8 Fee and commission income	**2022**	2021
Service charge on current Accounts	**30,816**	31,885
Cheque book commission	**992**	829
Statement Commission	**483**	305
Commission on Sukuk Al Salaam	**3**	3
Letter of guarantee Commission	**8,816**	29,603
ATM Card Revenue	**666**	329
Western Union	**96**	193
Income from Ria Express	**255**	541
Income from Small World	**23**	101
Swift Charges	**722**	650
Sundry fees & Commissions	**602**	2,347
Shipment Exchange Commission	**7,909**	2,224

8 Fee and commission income	**2022**	2021
Shipment Exchange Commission	**7,909**	2,224
Arrangement fees	**16,730**	17,100
Monitoring Expenses	**2,382**	7,598
Outward Iss. Com (SG)	**-**	2,318
Charges on withdrawal	**1,135**	2,062
RTGS Charges –Outgoing	**319**	351
Other fees and commissions	**782**	606
Total fee and commission income	**72,731**	99,045

9 Fees and commission expenses	**2022**	2021
Swift Charges	**1,400**	1,528
Total fee and commission expense	**1,400**	1,528
Net fees and commission expenses	**71,331**	97,517

10 Net trading income	**2022**	2021
Commission on forex dealings	**45,384**	47,066
Bank profit Share (Investor)	**-**	-
Fair value adjustments from investment properties	**-**	-
Total net trading income	**45,384**	47,066

11 Other operating income	**2022**	2021
Rental Income	**1,274**	1,598
Income from Basse Guest House	**-**	800
Income from commodity sales	**7,954**	23,220
Gain on disposal of Investment Property	**22,270**	-
Gain on sale of fixed assets	**374**	439
Recoveries	**432**	972
Gain on Revaluation of investment Properties	**9,943**	0
Penalty Charges	**2,812**	3,132
Total operating Income	**45,059**	30,161

Penalty charges is late payment charges for Islamic Financing Products. It is as per the Shariah principles of ta'widh (Compensation) and gharamah (penalty) which are imposed on defaulters as a means of deterrence against delays by the Customers in making their respective payment obligations as well as compensate the actual loss that the bank suffers due to late payment. The total amount charged was D7.79 million, and D2.8million was recognised as income in 2022 as compensation for loss under the Shariah principles of ta'widh.

12 Personnel Expenses	**2022**	2021
Full time employees salary	**30,288**	29,135
Social Security Costs	**3086**	2,918
Transportation Allowance	**3,971**	3,595
Leave Allowance	**1,411**	1,316
Other staff costs	**2,587**	4,888
Lunch Allowance	**5,430**	-
13th Months (Bonus)	**3,000**	-
Branch Allowance	**503**	446
Directors fees & Other emoluments	**828**	899
Sharia Advisors fees	**180**	180
Total employee benefit	**51,284**	43,377

13 Administration and general expenses	**2022**	2021
Medical Expenses	**1,752**	1,633
Operating lease expense	**1,076**	0
Utility Expenses	**4,964**	4,350
Generator Expenses	**1,196**	984
Repair & Maintenance	**1,890**	2,363
Computer Costs	**3,867**	4,050
Security Expenses	**2,318**	2,077
Vehicle Maintenance Expenses	**770**	1,144
Transport Expenses	**448**	187
Fuel/Lub Motor	**3,818**	3,050
Advertising Expenses	**3,222**	1,090
Public Relations	**234**	144
Printing & Stationery	**3,194**	2,510
Telephone & fax	**2,237**	1,271
Foreign Travel	**650**	665
Insurance Premiums	**1,209**	915
Auditors fees	**765**	840
Legal fees	**223**	50
Other Professional fees	**376**	49
Sundry Expenses	**4,495**	2,151

13 Administration and general expenses	**2022**	2021
Gamswitch Expenses	**6,204**	2,087
Software Implementation	**7,701**	5,538
Oracle Service fee	**2,946**	3,107
ATM Expenses	**3,121**	2,611
Training & Dev. Expenses	**1,040**	2,080
Fringe Tax Benefit Expense	**1,506**	1,639
Cheque Book Charges	**849**	1,956
Western Union Expenses	**-**	4
Cleaning & Toiletries	**1,191**	1,423
Central Bank Penalty Charges	**-**	400
Trade License	**3,141**	2,253
Subscriptions	**412**	536
RTGS Expenses	**1,647**	1,831
Monitoring Expenses	**2**	1
Cash Shortage (Fraud)	**-**	8,800
Bank Charges	**3,972**	1,647
Sport Expenses	**315**	363
Cash Movement	**637**	565
Zakat Payment	**293**	147
Lease – Finance Cost	**988**	(1,137)
Provision f/o Nawec Fraud	**-**	13,460
Shipment Expenses	**8,002**	2,241
Total administration expenses	**82,671**	81,075

14 Income tax expense	**2022**	2021
Current tax expense	**(20,873)**	(23,659)
Deferred tax expense	**25,923**	237
	-	-
Total	**5,050**	(23,422)

15 Income tax asset/(liability)	**2022**	2021
Brought forward	**(17,369)**	(11,110)
Charge for the year	**(20,873)**	(23,659)
Tax paid	**44,505**	17,400
Current tax (Liability)	**6,264**	(17,369)

16 Deferred tax expense	2022	2021
Brought forward	**2,509**	2,746
Movement for the year	**(25,923)**	(237)
Deferred tax Asset	**(23,414)**	2,509

17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 31 December 2022 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of D112.310million (2021: D63.268million) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 25,390,495 (2021: 25,390,495), calculated as follows:

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders		
	2022	2021
Net profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank	**112.310**	63.268
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
	2022	2021
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	**25,390,495**	25,390,495
Effect of share options exercise	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 31 December	**25,390,495**	25,390,495

Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share at 31 December 2022 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of D112.310million (2021: D63.268million) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares of 25,390,495 (2021: 25,390,495), calculated as follows:

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)			
		2022	2021
Profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders		**112.310**	63.268
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)			
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)	-	-	
Effect of share options on issue		-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted) at 31 December		**25,390,495**	25,390,495

18 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents		
Local Currency Cash	**95,703**	80,035
Foreign Currency Cash	**51,468**	56,599
Nostro Account balances	**1,017,744**	330,700
Operating account with the Central Bank	**187,367**	283,711
3 Months Sukuk Al Salaam	**37,675**	1,300
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,389,957**	752,345
Central Bank restricted funds	**189,570**	196,025
Cash and Cash equivalent as per statement of cashflow	**1,200,387**	556,320

19 Islamic financing and related assets

	2022	2021
Islamic financing and related assets		
Murabaha receivables-	**2,325,424**	2,143,599
Ijara Financing	**1,062**	1,062
Istisnaa Receivables	**389**	181
Cash Line Financing	**53,877**	51,579
Mudaraba Financing	**88,607**	88,607
Short Term Financing	**23,306**	67,422
Musharaka Financing	**1,227**	1,227
Benevolent loan	**1,403**	3,840
Murabaha Deferred income	**(75,149)**	(121,240)
Impairment allowance	**(133,002)**	(56,143)
Islamic financing and related assets net of impairment allowance	**2,287,144**	2,180,134

Islamic financing and related assets at amortized cost	2022			2021		
	Gross Amount	**Impairment Allowance**	**Carrying Amount**	**Gross Amount**	**Impairment Allowance**	**Carrying Amount**
Retail customers:						
Murabaha Receivables	**2,495,294**	**(133,003)**	**2,362,291**	2,357,517	(56,143)	2,301,374
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	**(75,147)**		**(75,147)**	(121,240)		(121,240)
	2,420,147	**(133,003)**	**2,287,144**	2,236,277	(56,143)	2,180,134
Individual allowances for impairment		**(5,927)**			(4,209)	
Corporate allowances for impairment		**(125,778)**			(50,030)	
Balance at 31 December						
Total allowances for impairment		**(131,705)**			(55,049)	

Islamic financing and related assets customers (continued)				
Allowances for impairment – movement	2022	**2022**	2021	2021
Balance at brought forward		**56,143**		28,590
Amount written off		**-**		(27,639)
Impairment charge on loans	**75,561**		55,192	
Impairment charge on Off balance Sheet	**1,298**		-	
		76,859		55,192
Net movement during the year				
Total allowances for impairment		**133,002**		56,143

20 Hold to Collect investments

	2022	2021
Sukuk Al Salam	**505,378**	314,318
Interbank Placement (Bloom Bank)	**-**	153,300
	505,378	467,618

21 Investments in properties

Reconciliation of carrying Amount		
Balance as at 1st January	**282,329**	284,701
Acquisitions	**39,856**	(2,372)
Sales	**(76,704)**	-
Change in fair value	**9,943**	-
	255,424	282,329

The Bank holds some investment property as a consequence of the ongoing rationalization of its retail branch network. Other properties have been acquired through enforcement of security over loans and advances. Investment properties are held to earn rentals, or for capital appreciation, or both in line with IAS 40. These properties are measured at fair value. The fair value of the investment property was determined by external, independent valuers, having appropriate recognized professional qualifications and experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The independent valuers provide the fair value of the investment property portfolio every two years. The investment properties were due for revaluation this year and a gain of D9.94 million was realized. The valuation was done by Investment Services International.

The bank sold and purchase six properties during the period realizing a profit of D22.27 from the sales.

Total direct operating expenses of D1.56million was incurred during the year on investment properties that generated rental income.

22 Other Receivables

There was an agreement between National Food Security Processing & Marketing Corporation (NFSPMC) and Agib Bank, where Agib Bank will be at the different Seccos to purchase groundnut on behalf of NFSPMC during the 2022- 2023 trade season and a suspense account was opened for the cash used to purchase groundnut at the Seccos. As at 31st December 2022, an amount of D3.936 million was utilized and the balance is to be recovered from NFSPMC current account.

23 Trading Assets

These are equity investment held in Trust Bank totaling 558,000 in respect of which dividend of D349,000 was received in 2022. The equity investments are measured at FVOCI using the TBL share market price of GH₵0.80 equivalent to D3.982 at the Ghana Stock Exchange (GHSE). The bank intends to dispose of the shares.

24 Property, plant and equipment

	Work in progress	Motor vehicle	Leasehold Improvements	Fixtures & fittings	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2022	**-**	**28,712**	**150,832**	**58,767**	**238,311**
Additions	**46,961**	**7,960**	**406**	**7,370**	**62,697**
Transfer		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Revaluation Gain			**16,559**		**16,559**
Disposal		**-**	**-**		**-**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**46,961**	**36,672**	**167,797**	**66,137**	**317,567**
Depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2022	**-**	**(15,469**	**(58,470)**	**(40,220)**	**(114,159)**
Depreciation charge for the year	**-**	**(5,213)**	**(6,540)**	**(6,441)**	**(18,194)**
Disposal		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Fully depreciated		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**-**	**(20,682)**	**(65,010)**	**(46,661)**	**(132,353)**
Net book value					
At 31 December 2022	**46,961**	**15,990**	**102,787**	**19,476**	**185,214**
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2021	2,281	14,912	139,007	49,379	205,579
Additions	-	13,800	11,825	9,388	35,013
Transfer	(2,281)	-	-	-	(2,281)
Revaluation			-		-
Disposal		-	-		-
Fully depreciated	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	28,712	150,832	58,767	238,311
Depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	(11,480)	(52,301)	(34,335)	(98,116)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(3,989)	(6,169)	(5,885)	(16,043)
Disposal		-	-	-	-
Fully depreciated		-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	(15,469)	(58,470)	(40,220)	(114,159)
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	-	13,243	92,362	18,547	124,152

The work in progress amount of D46.961 million is the total amount spent so far for the construction of the Bank's Head office at Kairaba Avenue which was contracted to Lerr Group for the construction, B & D Electrical for the electric work and Tone Tech Limited for the finishing including claddings, skylight etc.

25 Intangible assets

	Purchased Software
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2022	**113,650**
Additions	**2,936**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**116,586**
Depreciation	
Balance at 1 January 2022	**(89,602)**
Depreciation charge for the year	**(8,316)**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**(97,918)**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	**18,668**
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2021	102,065
Additions	11,585
Balance at 31 December 2021	113,650
Depreciation	
Balance at 1 January 2021	(81,990)
Depreciation charge for the year	(7,612)
Balance at 31 December 2021	(89,602)
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	24,048

26 Right of Use Asset

	Right of Use Asset
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2022	**27,270**
Additions/Adjustment	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**27,270**
Depreciation	
Balance at 1 January 2022	**(12,710)**
Depreciation charge for the year	**(2,302)**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**(15,012)**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	**12,258**
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2021	13,927
Additions	13,343
Balance at 31 December 2021	27,270
Depreciation	
Balance at 1 January 2021	(8,305)

	Right of Use Asset
Depreciation charge for the year	(4,405)
Balance at 31 December 2021	(12,710)
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	14,560

27 Lease obligation

Balance at 1 January 2022	**9,501**
Additions	**-**
Charges	**988**
Adjustment for Amendments	**-**
Less payments for the year	**(3,188)**
Closing Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	**7,301**
Balance at 1 January 2021	6,688
Additions	8,659
Charges	449
Adjustment for Amendments	(1,585)
Less payments for the year	(4,710)
Closing Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	9,501

The bank has lease contracts for our Head Office, Kairaba Branch, Brikama Branch and Latrikunda Branch which qualified for IFRS16. The leases have lease terms between 2 years to 10 years. The Bank's obligations correspond to the lessor's title to the leased assets and the bank is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

28. Other Assets

	2022	2021
Inventory (office supplies and stationery)	**1,867**	1,131
Inventory (Cheques)	**614**	1,718
CB Clearing	**5,088**	1,681
Prepaid Insurance	**202**	297
Gambia Bankers Association 10 years	**555**	765
Cash in Transit	**357**	0
Prepaid Others	**1,349**	622
RIA Express/Western Union, Wari, Moneygram	**605**	470
Qmoney	**578**	-
RTGS Suspense	**935**	
Oracle Payments	**783**	-
Path Solutions Payments	**6,075**	-
Other Assets	**1,479**	1,602
Anti-Virus (Kaspersky)	**508**	-
Microsoft Business Licence	**440**	-
CSCF Annual Fees	**1,213**	-
Digital Signage	**308**	-
Transaction Monitoring	**1,610**	-
Sale of Property	**3,579**	3,579
Total other assets	**28,145**	11,865

A property in Brufut Heights was sold in 2021 on credit and D3.579 million is the balance outstanding which the customer promised to pay before the end of the 2nd quarter 2023.

29 Deposits from customers

	2022	2021
Current and demand accounts	**1,794,735**	1,507,890
Savings account	**1,824,443**	1,509,395
Bankers acceptances	**-**	-
Investment Accounts:		
3 Months Unrestricted Investments	**6,629**	6,129
6 Months Unrestricted Investments	**9,850**	14,378
12 Months Unrestricted Investments	**486,245**	382,396
Total deposits from customers	**4,121,902**	3,420,188

30 Other liabilities

	2022	2021
Other liabilities		
Accrued Other Expenses	**2,033**	2,313
Provision for Bonus payment	**4,280**	5,011
Digital Signage & Airport Advertisement	**925**	-
Deferred Fixed Mudaraba	**15,077**	9,259
Dividend Payable	**2,139**	2,139
Other Payables	**1,694**	2,309
Salary Suspense	**1,026**	1,471
Income from Interbank	**1,330**	911
Payable Social Security	**37**	229
Accrued Medical	**864**	-
Cleaning Expense	**-**	142
RIA Express	**-**	1,089
CB Clearing Direct Credit	**1,020**	-
AGIB/NAWEC Funds	**2,629**	-
ATM Surplus	**3,375**	-
Bank IPF	**3,710**	-
Audit & Tax Fees	**834**	-
Payable Income Tax	**178**	578
Fringe Benefit Payable	**1,506**	2,827
VAT Payable	**2,049**	552

General Suspense Liability	**1,695**	1,228
Provision for Nawec Fraud	**12,871**	13,460
Withholding Tax Payable	**-**	4,608
	59,272	48,126

31 Ordinary share capital

Share capital

	Ordinary shares		Redeemable preference shares	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GMD	GMD		
On issue at 1 January	**241,209**	241,209	-	-
Deposit for shares	-	-	-	-
On issue at 31 December	**241,209**	241,209	-	-

At 31 December 2022 the authorised share capital comprised 25,390,495 ordinary shares (2021:25,390,495). All issued shares are fully paid. The value per share is D9.50

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Bank. All shares rank equally with regard to the Bank's residual assets, except that perpetual bondholders and preference shareholders participate only to the extent of the face value of the shares plus any accrued coupon / dividends.

Statutory reserve

Statutory reserve represents the cumulative amount set aside from annual net profit after tax as required by the Banking Act, 2009.

Credit risk reserve

Credit risk reserve represents the amount required to meet the Central Bank of The Gambia guidelines for allowances on impairment. This is not distributable and represents the excess of loan provisions computed in accordance with the Central Bank of The Gambia prudential guidelines over the impairment of loans and advances arrived at in accordance with IFRS 9.

Reconciliation between IFRS 9 and prudential guidelines		
	2022	2021
Provisions	**133,324**	52,770
Impairment – IFRS	**133.003**	56,143
Transfer to CRR	**321**	(3,373)

Dividends paid and proposed

The Directors are proposing for the payment of D0.60 per share as dividend for the year ended 31 December 2022.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, no dividend was paid.

32 Off balance sheet contingencies and commitments

In the ordinary course of business, the bank conducts business involving guarantees, acceptances and performance bonds. These facilities are offset by corresponding obligations of third parties. At the year end, the contingencies were as follows:

	2022	2021
Guarantees and standby letters of credit	-	-
Letters of credit, acceptances and other documentary credits	**519,151**	793,059
Performance bonds and warranties	-	-
	519,151	793,059

Nature of contingent liabilities

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

33 Related parties

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel and their immediate relatives have transacted with the bank during the period as follows:

	2022	2021
	Closing balance	Closing balance
Murabaha	**4,705**	4,324
Qard Hasan	**-**	-
Other Loans (non mgt staff)	**-**	-
	4,705	4,324

Profits charged on balances outstanding are a quarter of the rates that would be charged in an arm's length transaction. The mortgages and secured loans granted are secured over property of the respective borrowers.

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 period comprised:

	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	**9,659**	10,971
Long-service leave	**-**	-
Post-employment benefits	**-**	-
Share-based payments	**-**	-
	9,659	10,971

	2022	2021
Islamic Financing to employees		
Balance at 31 December	**24,413**	24,849

Profit earned on staff loans during the year amounted to GMD1,221million (2021 D3.231 million)

(b) Islamic Financing to directors and their associates

The bank has entered into transactions with its directors and their associates as follows:

	2022	2021
Agib/Quantum Partnership	**-**	41,857,905
Qell Company Limited	**31,406,893**	33,821,809
Quantumnet	**1,485,471**	4,750,000
Qmoney	**-**	
Net amount at 31 December	**32,892,364**	80,429,714

Included in Islamic financing and other receivables is D32,892,364 (2021 – D80,429,714) advanced to companies where relationship exists by virtue of shareholding and/or representation in the respective companies' board of directors. The advances are at arm's length in the ordinary course of business and are adequately secured.

All the transactions with the related parties with the exception of key management personnel (as reference above) are priced on arm's length basis and have been entered into in the normal course of business.

34. Going Concern

The Directors confirmed that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Financial Statements.

35. Subsequent events

The Bank has no events after the financial position date which would materially impact on its financial position or results.

36. Litigation against the bank

None

37. Compliance to Banking Regulatory Requirement

None

38. Covid -19 Impact

Covid-19 did not materially affect the financial statement for the year ended 31st December 2022.

Value Added Statement

Value Added Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	D'000	D'000
Income from Islamic Finances and other operating income	**381,175**	305,049
Return to Customers	**(35,089)**	(10,655)
Direct cost of Services	**(82,671)**	(81,075)
Impairments	**(76,059)**	(55,192)
Value Added	**187,356**	158,127
Distributed as follows:		
To Employees:-		
Executive Directors	**3,074**	2,862
Directors (without executives)	**828**	899
Other employees	**47,382**	39,616
To Government:		
Income tax	**(5.050)**	23,422
To expansion and growth		
Depreciation & Amortisation	**28,812**	28,060
Profit /(Loss) for the year	**112,310**	63,268
	187,356	158,127

List of top 20 shareholders

Shareholder	No. Of shares	% Holding
Muhammad Jah	20,500,958	
Islamic Development Bank		
Seedy Ahmed Al		
AGIB Staff Association		
Gambia National Insurance Company		
IQRAA Charitable Society		
Ajarato Jal Yassin Janneh		
Alhagie Jawara		
Social Security & Housing Finance Corporation		
Mamour Malick Jagne		
Estate of Alhagie Marie S. Tambadou		
SSHFC Staff Association		
Ardy Sage		
Bendavia Travel Agency		
Alhaji Musa Njie & Sons		
Sunshine Insurance Company		
Hatib Semega Janneh		
Muhammed Sillah		
Mrs. Ramou Joof		
Roger Bakurin		
	25,319,607	

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Mrs. Isatou Jawara	Managing Director/CEO
Mrs. Fatou Ceesay	Chief Finance Officer
Mr. Ousainou O. Jallow	Head of Operations
Mr. Amat Bittaye	Head of Compliance
Mr. Kemo Jatta	Head of Information Technology
Mr. Lamin Colley	Head of Internal Audit
Mr. Alpha Ebrima Barry	Assistant Head of Finance
Mr. Omar Secka	Head of Recovery & Real Estate
Mr. Momodou Ngari Ceesay	Head of Business Development
Mr. Mamud Touray	Head of Treasury Operations & Branch Network
Mr. Pa Fili Njai	Assistant Head of Information Technology
Mr. Muhammed Jallow	Head of Human Resources
Mrs. Dalanda Jallow	Head of Credit Risk Management
Ms. Isatou Jallow	Assistant Head of Treasury

Board of Directors Profile

Mr. Muhammed Jah

Chairman

Mr. Muhammed Jah is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Agib Bank Ltd. He is the leading Gambian entrepreneur and businessman who is at the head of a growing group of companies, The QGroup in The Gambia and Sierra Leone.

Muhammed's diverse portfolio of businesses includes, Telecoms (QCell Gambia & QCell Sierra Leone), Banking (Agib Bank), Broadcasting (QTV & QRadio), Mobile Money (QMoney), IT Education (QuantumNET Institute of Technology), Auto Sales & Service (Espace Motors), Leisure & Hospitality (QCity), Bottled Water (Naturelle) & Home & Office Electronics (Samsung Gambia).

Mrs. Isatou Jawara

Managing Director / CEO

Mrs. Isatou Jawara is the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer of Agib Bank Ltd from January, 2021 to date.

She started her Banking Career with Guaranty Trust Bank in 2003 as an Executive Trainee. She served in various functions of the bank and rose through the ranks until her appointment as Executive Director of GTBANK in 2011. During her career with GTBank, she amassed a wealth of knowledge and experience particularly in areas of Retail Bank, Commercial Bank, Corporate Bank and Board functions.

Mrs. Isatou Jawara's success story affirms the Bank's vision of 'creating role models for society'. She holds a BSc (Honors) in Business Management from the University of Hull, UK in 2000 and MBA (Finance) from the University of Leicester, UK in 2002. She has also attended several training programmes in banking and management including Leadership. She co-ordinated with high merit the first and second loan syndications ever in The Gambian banking industry.

IsDB REPRESENTATIVE (RACHID FAHD SAM)

Director

RACHID FAHD SAM is a Board Director of Agib Bank since 2017, and chairman of Board of Audit Committee, Rachid is a Development Practitioner with experience as Task Team Leader (TTL) in eleven (11) IsDB MCs in West Africa. He has extensive experience in policy formulation and project implementation underpinned by a strong all round analytical and IT skills. He has more Annual Report and IFRS Financial Statements Agib Bank Annual Report 2021 www.agib.gm 79 than ten (10) years frontline experience in portfolio performance oversight in Islamic Development Bank's (IsDB) member countries in West Africa: Benin, Burkina, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Rachid is involved in broad planning of resources and techno-judgment of alternative ways of shaping project portfolio that amounts to $3.5 billion. He currently holds a position of Operations Team Leader, leading the project appraisals, conducting portfolio quality reviews and proactively mitigating risks issues in the portfolios. He provides technical support and contributes in shaping the Bank's strategy. He is also Director representing IsDB in the Board of Director of WAQF BID-GUINEA. Before joining the Islamic Development bank, He passed by the Central Bank of West African State where he produced an analysis report on the prudential ratio.

Rachid is a Chartered Accountant of West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and he hold two master's degree in Accounting and financial management from CESAG and a master's degree in Economic Policy and Project Appraisal from the University of Dakar. He also completed a certification on Project Finance focusing on PPP structuration from the Middlesex University of London.

Mr. Omar Serign Mbye

Director

Mr. Omar Serign Mbye is a Board of Director of Agib Bank Ltd. He has Accomplished professional with over 30 years in banking and finance with specialty in risk management. Work experience include Central Bank of The Gambia in the Banking Supervision Division. Bank of America as Senior Credit and Risk Manager. Credit Administration Manager at Meridian Bank Gambia (now Trust Bank), UPS Capital Corporation as Credit Controller, Global Trade Finance later on as Portfolio Manager. Education: Bachelor's degree in Accounting. Post graduate MBA studies. Various management and leadership studies.

Mrs Hawa Sisay-Sabally

Secretary to the Board

Mrs Hawa Sisay-Sabally is a legal practitioner of over thirty years standing at the Bar. She has wide experience in civil litigation, laws regulating financial institutions, micro finance, constitutional law, labour matters, commercial and corporate law. She also specializes in drafting laws.

Mr. Essa A.K Drammeh

Director

Mr. Essa A.K Drammeh is a retired Second Deputy Governor and former Director of Financial Supervision Department of the Central Bank of The Gambia. He is a seasoned bank Regulator and Supervisor with 35 years Central Banking experience.

Mr. Drammeh holds an MBA Global Banking and Finance from University of Birmingham UK, FCCA from AT-Emile Wolf College of Accountancy London UK, BA (Hons) Business Accounting from University of Humberside and Lincolnshire UK, AAT and CAT UK.

He Joined the Board of Agib in September 2022 as Board Director and Chairman of the Board Risk and Compliance Committee.

Corporate Directory

Branches:

Banjul Branch
5/6 Liberation Avenue
Bekka Plaza
Tel: +220 4202252

Serrekunda Branch
New Jeshwang
Tel: +220 4380115

Bakoteh Branch
Bakoteh
Tel: +220 3665970

Brikama Branch
Brikama (West Coast Region)
Tel: +220 4485328

Basse Branch
Basse (Upper River Region)
Tel: +220 3665961

Kairaba Branch
Giepa House
Kairaba Avenue
Tel: +220 3666002

Tranquil Branch
Tranquil
Tel: +220 3665926

Agencies:
Garawol
Numuyel
Farafenni