

C & I LEASING PLC

**UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

C & I LEASING PLC

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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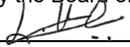
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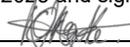
**UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025**

	Notes	Group		Company	
		31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
Assets					
Cash and balances with banks	10.	7,331,777	4,388,819	6,698,656	3,797,719
Loans and receivables	11.	2,157,683	1,619,854	2,117,726	1,574,269
Trade and other receivables	12.	25,827,291	10,694,020	24,301,288	11,997,705
Due from related companies	12.1	(0)	-	26,034,918	27,057,087
Finance lease receivables	13.	5,613,076	5,889,146	3,970,013	3,981,900
Available for sale assets	14.	45,876	62,326	45,876	62,326
Investment in subsidiaries	15.	-	-	759,467	759,467
Investment in joint ventures		7,770,076	7,839,757	7,770,076	7,839,757
Other assets	16.	10,350,775	9,389,050	9,430,848	8,591,851
Operating lease assets	17.	69,884,960	71,858,182	15,816,046	16,291,917
Property, plant and equipment	18.	2,002,830	1,940,723	1,552,949	1,547,060
Intangible assets	19.	52,481	4,446	47,000	-
Deferred income tax assets		-	-	-	-
Total assets		131,036,824	113,686,323	98,544,863	83,501,059
Liabilities					
Balances due to banks	20.	882,897	1,720,197	853,130	1,695,889
Commercial notes	21.	17,612,079	7,168,691	17,612,079	7,168,691
Trade and other payables	22.	22,915,161	16,747,485	17,541,693	11,204,341
Current income tax liability	23.2	690,907	630,664	993,950	737,218
Deferred income tax liabilities	23.3	5,021,384	3,599,744	4,626,145	3,796,115
Borrowings	24.	37,986,295	37,807,766	26,393,965	28,119,373
Retirement benefit obligations	26.	153,049	65,089	153,049	65,089
Total liabilities		85,261,774	67,739,635	68,174,010	52,786,715
Equity					
Share capital	27.	1,474,289	1,474,289	1,474,289	1,474,289
Share premium		4,253,144	4,253,144	4,253,144	4,253,144
Statutory reserve	29.	2,346,947	2,265,392	3,205,758	3,240,844
Statutory credit reserve	30.	392,423	409,819	381,130	402,164
Retained earnings	31.	7,403,888	7,013,923	20,755,528	21,050,269
Foreign currency translation reserve	32.	28,048,561	29,054,400	-	-
AFS fair value reserve	33.	28,826	21,456	28,826	21,456
Revaluation reserve	34.	272,178	272,178	272,178	272,178
		44,220,256	44,764,600	30,370,853	30,714,344
Non-controlling interest	35.	1,554,795	1,182,088	-	-
Total equity		45,775,051	45,946,688	30,370,853	30,714,344
Total liabilities and equity		131,036,824	113,686,323	98,544,863	83,501,059

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30th April, 2025 and signed on its behalf by :


Samuel Maduka Onyishi
 Group Chairman
 FRC/2021/003/00000023928


Ugoji Lenin Ugoji
 Managing Director
 FRC/2015/NIM/00000012363


Okechukwu Nnake
 Chief Financial Officer
 FRC/2013/ICAN/00000005362

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UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	Group		Company	
		3 Months to March 2025 N'000	3 Months to March 2024 N'000	3 Months to March 2025 N'000	3 Months to March 2024 N'000
Gross earnings		9,598,644	8,770,658	7,860,960	6,326,595
Lease rental income	38.	8,546,513	7,792,994	6,034,855	4,710,869
Lease expenses	44.	(2,948,769)	(3,665,479)	(3,839,534)	(3,076,799)
Net lease rental income		5,597,744	4,127,515	2,195,321	1,634,070
Net outsourcing income	40.	345,373	296,317	345,373	296,317
Tracking income	41.	52,417	42,101	52,417	42,101
Tracking expenses	41.	(19,689)	(24,560)	(19,689)	(24,560)
Net tracking income		32,728	17,541	32,728	17,541
Interest income	42.	26,195	190	25,799	14
Other operating income	43.	140,564	220,017	914,934	858,255
Income from Joint Venture		487,581	419,040	487,581	419,040
Finance cost	39.	(3,092,975)	(2,196,317)	(2,345,375)	(1,822,062)
		3,537,211	2,884,303	1,656,363	1,403,174
Impairment charge	37.	14,575	(8,574)	20,733	(2,199)
Depreciation expense	45.	(2,087,343)	(1,542,366)	(567,415)	(460,280)
Personnel expenses	46.	(474,254)	(400,180)	(325,682)	(270,436)
Other operating expenses	47.	(502,281)	(327,979)	(377,404)	(244,848)
Profit on continuing operations before taxation		487,909	605,204	406,595	425,411
Income tax	23.1	(54,614)	(103,307)	(30,357)	(38,128)
Profit after tax		433,294	501,897	376,239	387,283
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		416,834	468,533	376,239	387,283
Non-controlling interests		16,461	33,364		
		433,294	501,897	376,239	387,283
Appropriation of profit attributable to owners of the parent:					
Transfer to statutory reserve		41,683	140,560	37,624	116,185
Transfer to retained earnings		375,150	327,973	338,615	271,098
		416,834	468,533	376,239	387,283
Basic earnings per share [kobo]	48.	15	26	13	22

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

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CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	Group		Company	
		31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit after tax		433,294	728,791	376,239	16,008,302
Adjustment for:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	18.	45,084	168,972	12,724	46,404
Depreciation of operating lease assets	17.	2,042,259	6,733,014	554,691	1,714,544
Amortisation of intangible assets	19.	635	12,003	-	9,333
Profit on disposal of operating/finance lease assets		(22,834)	(224,678)	-	(33,087)
Foreign currency translation difference		(182,946)	(14,227,504)	-	-
Finance cost	39.	3,092,975	10,427,474	2,345,375	8,282,354
Revaluation surplus		-	-	-	-
Prior year adjustment		(37,470)	1,215,602	(548,075)	6,138,330
Exchange loss/Gain adjustment		-	2,589,685	(8)	(13,017,207)
Gain on revaluation of AFS assets		23,821	(26,453)	23,821	(26,453)
Deferred tax expenses		-	-	-	-
Tax expense	23.2	54,614	1,549,547	30,357	1,366,816
		5,449,432	8,946,452	2,795,123	20,489,335
Changes in operating assets and liabilities					
Increase/(Decrease) in loans and receivables		(537,829)	(558,956)	(543,457)	(523,839)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other receivables		(15,133,271)	(4,011,082)	(11,281,406)	(12,875,786)
Decrease in finance lease receivables		276,070	(3,740,766)	11,887	(2,785,970)
Decrease in other assets		(938,891)	1,866,040	(838,997)	1,993,486
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		6,167,676	7,511,940	6,337,352	5,251,860
Increase/(decrease) in commercial papers		10,443,389	(12,500,238)	10,443,389	(12,500,238)
Decrease/(Increase) in Pension contribution		87,960	(7,943)	87,960	(7,943)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax		1,421,640	4,469,427	830,030	4,545,488
Tax paid	23.2	-	(1,243,288)	-	(1,243,288)
Net cash from operating activities		7,236,177	731,588	7,841,881	2,343,105
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	18.	(122,878)	(76,164)	(18,613)	(69,181)
Proceeds from sale of operating lease assets		25,213	-	-	-
Purchase of operating lease assets	17.	(836,223)	(4,314,940)	(78,470)	(1,737,630)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(49,973)	(1,372)	-	-
Proceed from investment in subsidiaries		-	-	-	-
Proceed from investment in joint ventures		69,681	(3,968,092)	69,681	(3,968,092)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		-	-	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(914,180)	(8,360,568)	(27,402)	(5,774,903)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Decrease/(increase) in borrowings		178,529	20,151,412	(1,725,408)	13,473,633
Finance cost	39.	(3,092,975)	(10,427,474)	(2,345,375)	(8,281,667)
Share of (profit)/loss to non-controlling interest	35.	372,707	(8,981)	-	-
Net cash from financing activities		(2,541,739)	9,714,958	(4,070,783)	5,191,967
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		2,668,622	582,644	2,101,830	341,661
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March/December	36.	6,448,879	2,668,622	5,845,527	2,101,830

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

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UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Group	Share capital N'000	Share premium N'000	Deposit for shares N'000	Statutory Reserve N'000	Statutory credit reserve N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Foreign currency translation reserve N'000	AFS fair value reserve N'000	Revaluation reserve N'000	Non-controlling interest N'000	Total equity N'000
At 1 January 2025	1,474,289	4,253,144	-	2,265,392	409,819	7,013,923	29,054,400	21,456	272,178	1,182,088	45,946,688
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2025											
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	416,834	-	-	-	16,461	433,294
Reinstatement of Deposit for shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income											
Bonus issue during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit Adjustment	-	-	-	39,872	(17,396)	14,815	(1,188,785)	7,371	-	356,097	(788,027)
Gain on foreign operations translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,946	-	-	149	183,096
Total comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March 2025	-	-	-	39,872	(17,396)	431,648	(1,005,839)	7,371	-	372,707	(171,637)
Transactions with owners											
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	41,683	-	(41,683)	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	41,683	-	(41,683)	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	1,474,289	4,253,144	-	2,346,947	392,423	7,403,888	28,048,561	28,826	272,178	1,554,795	45,775,051
At 31 March 2024	884,573	4,842,859	-	2,178,118	351,372	5,291,391	31,888,663	10,889	272,178	778,838	46,498,882

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UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Company	Share Capital N'000	Share Premium N'000	Deposit for shares N'000	Statutory Reserve N'000	Statutory credit reserve N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Foreign currency translation reserve N'000	AFS fair value reserve N'000	Revaluation reserve N'000	Total equity N'000
At 1 January 2025	1,474,289	4,253,144	-	3,240,844	402,164	21,050,269	-	21,456	272,178	30,714,344
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2025										
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	376,239	-	-	-	376,239
Reinstatement of Deposit for shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income										
Fair value changes on available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit adjustments	-	-	-	(72,710)	(21,034)	(633,356)	-	7,371	-	(719,729)
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March 2025	-	-	-	(72,710)	(21,034)	(257,117)	-	7,371	-	(343,491)
Transactions with owners										
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	37,624	-	(37,624)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	37,624	-	(37,624)	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	1,474,289	4,253,144	-	3,205,758	381,130	20,755,528	-	28,826	272,178	30,370,853
At 31 March 2024	884,573	4,842,859	-	1,251,904	396,081	1,402,325	-	10,889	272,178	9,060,810

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. The reporting entity

C & I Leasing Plc ("the Company") was incorporated on 28 December 1990 and commenced business in June 1991. The Company was licensed by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) as a finance company, and is owned by a number of institutional and individuals investors. The Company's shares were listed on the Nigerian Exchange Group (NGX) in December 1997. The Company is regulated by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and the Nigerian Exchange Group (NGX). In addition, the Company renders annual returns to the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC). As at 31 March 2025, the Company has three subsidiary companies (31 March 2025) namely:

- Leasafric Ghana Limited
- EPIC International FZE, United Arab Emirates
- C&I Leasing FZE, Nigeria

C & I Leasing Plc together with the subsidiaries are referred to as "the Group".

The Registered office address of the Company is at C & I Leasing Drive, Off Bisola Durosinmi Etti Drive, Lekki Phase 1, Lagos, Nigeria.

The principal activities of the Group are provision of equipment leasing, logistics solution in the form of car and marine vessel rentals, fleet management and personnel outsourcing through its main operating entity and its subsidiaries.

These consolidated and separate financial statements cover the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025.

The consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2025.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, 2020, relevant Central Bank of Nigeria Circulars and in compliance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria(Amendment) Act, 2023.

The consolidated and separate financial statements comprises the consolidated and separate statements of financial position, consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity, consolidated and separate statements of cash flows and the related notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

2.2 Going concern consideration

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2.3 Basis of measurement

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the historical cost and current cost convention for hyper-inflationary economies, except for financial instruments measured at fair value, and property, plant and equipment measured at revalued amounts.

The preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, it also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and therefore the Group's financial statements present the financial position and results fairly.

2.4 Functional and reporting currency

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the Group's reporting currency. The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated and separate financial statements, the consolidated results and financial position are expressed in Naira, which is the functional currency of the Company and the reporting currency for the Group's financial statements.

2.5 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated and separate financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2025.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date in which the Company obtains control, and continues to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using the same accounting policies.

All inter-group balances, transactions, dividends, unrealised gains on transactions within the Group are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses resulting from inter-group transactions are eliminated, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

2.6 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

2.6.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2024.

Several standards amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2024 but their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

New and amended Standards

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (unless otherwise stated). The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective

2.6.1.a IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide a comprehensive accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers, covering all relevant accounting aspects. IFRS 17 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The new standard had no impact on the Group's financial statements.

2.6.1.b Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments to IAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

The previous definition of a change in accounting estimate specified that changes in accounting estimates may result from new information or new developments. Therefore, such changes are not corrections of errors. This aspect of the definition was retained by the Board.

The amendments had no impact on the Group's financial statements.

2.6.1.c Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Group's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Group's financial statements.

New and amended Standards-continued

2.6.1.d Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities. The amendments had no impact on the Group's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2.6.1.e International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 have been introduced in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

In periods in which Pillar Two legislation is (substantively) enacted but not yet effective, the amendment requires disclosure of known or reasonably estimable information that helps users of financial statements understand the entity's exposure arising from Pillar Two income taxes including both qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes at the end of the reporting period. For example:

- a) Qualitative information such as how an entity is affected by Pillar Two legislation and the main jurisdictions in which exposures to Pillar Two income taxes might exist, and
- b) Quantitative information such as:
 - An indication of the proportion of an entity's profits that might be subject to Pillar Two income taxes and the average effective tax rate applicable to those profits; or
 - An indication of how the entity's overall effective tax rate would have changed if Pillar Two legislation had been effective.

Once the legislation is effective, additional disclosures are required for the current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes. The requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 December 2023. The Group has reviewed its corporate structure in light of the introduction of Pillar Two Model Rules in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. The Group has determined that it will not be subject to Pillar Two taxes once the legislation becomes effective since its effective tax rate is above 15% in all the jurisdictions in which it operates. Therefore, as the related Pillar Two disclosures are not required, the amendments will have no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 March 2025.

2.6.2 New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective for the period ended 30 June 2024

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group and Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group and Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

2.6.2 New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2025

2.6.2.a Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 to specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. Earlier application is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2.6.2.b Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020 and October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation

2.6.2.c Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2025

2.6.2 d Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

In August 2023, the Board issued Lack of Exchangeability-Amendments to IAS 21. The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2.6.2 e Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the effective date of the amendments until such time as it has finalised any amendments that result from its research project on the equity method. Early application of the amendments is still permitted. The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendments must be applied prospectively.

Early application is permitted and must be disclosed. The amendments are intended to eliminate diversity in practice and give preparers a consistent set of principles to apply for such transactions. However, the application of the definition of a business is judgemental and entities need to consider the definition carefully in such transactions. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

3. Material accounting policy information

The material accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated and separate financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Investments in subsidiaries

The consolidated and separate financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries where it is determined that there is a capacity to control.

Control means the power to govern, directly or indirectly, the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. All the facts of a particular situation are considered when determining whether control exists.

3.1 Investments in subsidiaries-continued

Control is usually present when an entity has:

- Power over more than one-half of the voting rights of the other entity;
- Power to govern the financial and operating policies of the other entity;
- Power to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of directors or equivalent governing body; or
- Power to cast the majority of votes at meetings of the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the entity.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company and cease to be consolidated from the date that control ceased. Changes in the Company's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions (transactions with owners). Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the Group.

In its separate financial statements, the Company accounts for its investment in subsidiaries at cost.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3.2 Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. The investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost in the separate financial statements, however in its consolidated and separate financial statements; it is recognized at cost and adjusted for in the Group's share of changes in the net assets of the investee after the date of acquisition, and for any impairment in value. If the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses.

3.3 Investments in joint ventures

A joint venture is an entity over which the Company has joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic activity, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The investment in a joint venture is initially recognized at cost and adjusted for in the Group's share of the changes in the net assets of the joint venture after the date of acquisition, and for any impairment in value. If the Group's share of losses of a joint venture exceeds its interest in the joint venture, the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses.

3.5 Intangible assets

3.5.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired separately are shown at historical cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Amortization is charged to statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible asset unless such lives are indefinite. These charges are included in other expenses in profit or loss. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually.

Amortization periods and methods are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.
The Group's intangible assets have a useful life of 1 - 3 years.

3.6 Property, plant and equipment

3.6.1 Initial recognition

All items of property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any, except for land and buildings which are reported at their revalued amount net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses. Acquisition costs include the cost of replacing component parts of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the group derecognises the replaced part, and recognises the new part with its own associated useful life and depreciation. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its costs is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria is satisfied.

3.6.2 Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3.6.3 Depreciation

Depreciation starts when an asset is ready for use and ends when derecognised or classified as held for sale. Depreciation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or retired from use unless the asset is fully depreciated. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write-off assets over their estimated useful lives. Land and assets under construction (work-in-progress) are not depreciated.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and operating lease assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	2%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Plant and machinery	20%
Motor vehicles/autos and trucks	20%
Office equipment	20%
Marine equipment	5%
Leased assets	20%
Cranes	10%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting year and adjusted if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable value.

3.6.4 Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount, these are included in the statement of profit or loss as operating income.

When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation surplus are transferred to retained earnings.

3.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where appropriate, labour and production overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

3.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses annually whether there is any indication that any of its assets have been impaired. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and compared to its carrying value. Where it is impossible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the smallest cash-generating unit to which the asset is allocated. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is recognized as revaluation decrease.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3.9. Financial assets and liabilities

3.9.1. Initial recognition

The Group initially recognises loans and advances, finance lease receivables, lease receivables, equity securities and/or other debt financial assets on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus or minus, (for an item not at fair value through profit or loss), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

a. Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Group recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net gains/(losses) from financial instruments. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

b. Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

c. Effective interest rate method

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired ('POCI') financial assets — assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition — the Group calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows.

When the Group revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

d. Interest income

Interest income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than credit-impaired financial assets, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses. For credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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

Financial assets - Subsequent measurement

a. Debt instruments

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following measurement categories:

b. Amortised cost: Assets that are held within a business model whose objective is collection of contractual cash flows and where such cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss due to impairment or upon derecognition of a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Interest and similar income" using the effective interest rate method.

c. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collection of contractual cash flows and by selling the assets, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for recognition of impairment gains and losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss.

When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in "Net other gains/(losses)". Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Interest and similar income" using the effective interest rate method.

d. Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the profit or loss statement within "Net gains/(losses) from financial instruments classified as held for trading" in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Interest and similar income".

3.9.3. Business Model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Bank's original expectations, the Bank does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3.9.4. SPPI assessment

As a second step of its classification process the Bank assesses the contractual terms of the financial asset to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

3.9.5. Reclassifications

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

3.9.6. Modifications

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset.

In this case, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the Customer, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as "Net gains/(losses)".

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all unquoted equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where the Group has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in Net gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

3.9.7. Impairment of financial assets

Overview of the ECL principles

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its loans and advances, finance lease receivables, plant and equipment lease receivables, securities instrument and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

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The measurement of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering if it is 30 days past due. Based on the above process, the Group's loans and advances, finance lease receivables, Plant and equipment lease receivables, into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

- **Stage 1:** When loans and advances, finance lease receivables, Plant and equipment lease receivables, are first recognised, the Group recognises an allowance based on 12 months expected credit losses (12mECLs). Stage 1 loans and advances, finance lease receivables, Plant and equipment lease receivables also include receivables where the credit risk has improved and the loans and advances, finance lease receivables, Plant and equipment lease receivables have been reclassified from Stage 2.
- **Stage 2:** When a loans and advances, finance lease receivables, Plant and equipment lease receivables has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the lifetime expected credit losses (LTECLs). Stage 2 loans and advances also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loans and advances, finance lease receivables, Plant and equipment lease receivables have been reclassified from Stage 3.
- **Stage 3:** These are loans and advances, finance lease receivables, Plant and equipment lease receivables considered as credit-impaired. The Group records an allowance for the LTECLs.

The calculation of ECLs

The Group calculates ECLs based on a single scenario to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- **PD:** The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- **EAD:** The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including part repayments of total debts or amount owed and whether scheduled by contract or otherwise.
- **LGD:** The Loss Given Default 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 Group would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

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When estimating the ECLs, the Group considers only a single scenario which is considered to be the most likely scenario. When relevant, the assessment also incorporates how defaulted debts are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the loans and advances will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

The maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument unless the Group has the legal right to call it earlier, with the exception of revolving facilities which could extend beyond the contractual life.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

Stage 1

- The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12mECL 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 EIR. This calculation is made for each of the four scenarios, as explained above.

Stage 2

When a loans and advances, finance lease receivables, Plant and equipment lease receivables debt has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

Stage 3

For loans and advances, finance lease receivables, Plant and equipment lease receivables debt considered credit-impaired, the Group recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans and advances, finance lease receivables, Plant and equipment lease receivables. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

POCI

POCI assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. The Group only recognises the cumulative changes in lifetime ECLs since initial recognition, based on a probability-weighting of the four scenarios, discounted by the credit-adjusted EIR.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt instruments carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. Financial assets are credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following:

- there is significant financial difficulty of a customer (potential bad debt indicator);
- there is a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the Group, for economic or legal reasons relating to the Customer's financial difficulty, granting to the Customer a concession that the Group would not otherwise consider;
- it becomes probable that a counterparty/Customer may enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- there is the disappearance of an active market for a financial asset because of financial difficulties, or
- observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a Group of financial assets;
- the financial asset is 90 days and above past due.

A loans and advances, finance lease receivables, Plant and equipment lease receivables debt that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the Customer's financial condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, loans and advances that is overdue

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for 90 days or more is considered impaired.

3.9.8. Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

3.9.9. Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets (POCI)

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

3.9.9. Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets (POCI)

An asset that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

For POCI financial assets, the Group only recognises the cumulative changes in LTECL since initial recognition in the loss allowance.

3.9.11. Write-off

After a full evaluation of a non-performing exposure, in the event that either one or all of the following conditions apply, such exposure is recommended for write-off (either partially or in full):

- continued contact with the customer is impossible;
- recovery cost is expected to be higher than the outstanding debt;
- amount obtained from realisation of credit collateral security leaves a balance of the debt; or
- it is reasonably determined that no further recovery on the facility is possible.

All credit facility write-offs require endorsement by the Board Credit and Risk Committee, as defined by the Group. Credit write-off approval is documented in writing and properly initialed by the Board Credit and Risk Committee.

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The write-off amount is used to reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amount due.

Whenever amounts are recovered on previously written-off credit exposures, such amount recovered is recognised as income on a cash basis only.

3.9.12. Forward looking information

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

- Prime lending
- Inflation rates

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

- Crude oil price

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. Detailed information about these inputs and sensitivity analysis are provided in the financial statements.

3.9.13. Financial liabilities

Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior period, all financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost except for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

The exchange between the Group and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. 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 interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration.

If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Financial guarantee contracts , loans and borrowings and other commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when it is due in accordance with the terms of the debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, other financial institutions on behalf of subsidiary, connected entity, directors, staff to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Loans and borrowings and other commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Financial guarantees issued or commitments to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are initially measured at fair value and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the guarantee or the commitment. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance and the premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

For loans and borrowings and other commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision.

3.10. Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, then the Group establishes fair value using a valuation technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Group, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3.10. Fair value measurement

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some cases the initial estimate of fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different from its transaction price. If this estimated fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition of the instrument. In other cases, the fair value at initial recognition is considered to be the transaction price and the difference is not recognised in profit or loss immediately but is recognised over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable.

Fair value of fixed income liabilities is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

3.10.1 Write off

The Group writes off a financial asset (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Group's Credit determines that the assets are uncollectible. Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower/issuer's financial position such that the borrower/issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to impairment loss on financial assets.

However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amount due.

3.10.2 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group assesses at each date of the statement of financial position whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is an objective evidence of impairment resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss. In this respect, a decline of 20% or more is regarded as significant, and a period of 12 months or longer is considered to be prolonged. If any such quantitative evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the asset is considered for impairment, taking qualitative evidence into account.

The cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss) is removed from equity and recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss on equity instruments are not reversed through the statement of profit or loss. If in a subsequent period the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the profit or loss.

3.10.3 Offsetting financial instruments

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3.11 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amount due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection of trade and other receivables is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets, if not they are presented as non-current assets. Where the potential impact of discounting future cash receipts over the short credit period is not considered to be material, trade receivables are stated at their original invoiced value. These receivables are reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. See further details in Note 3.9.

3.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents comprises short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment with a maturity of three months or less is normally classified as being short-term.

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are reported net of overdrafts.

3.13 Lease contract with lessor

Leases are divided into finance leases and operating leases.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

3.13.1 The Group is the lessor

3.13.1.1 Operating leases

When assets are subject to an operating lease, the assets continue to be recognised as property, plant and equipment based on the nature of the asset.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Any balloon payments and rent free periods are taken into account when determining the straight-line charge.

3.13.1.2 Finance leases

When assets are held subject to a finance lease, the related asset is derecognised and the present value of the lease payments (discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease) is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. See further details in Note 3.9

3.13.2 The Group is the lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Lease payments are apportioned between interest expenses and capital redemption of the liability, Interest is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised to the cost of those assets.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including leased office space for its branch operations. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.14 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due with one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Other payables are stated at their original invoiced value, as the interest that would be recognised from discounting future cash payments over the short payment period is not considered to be material.

3.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability.

3.16 Retirement benefits

3.16.1 Defined contribution plan

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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

Under the defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Employees contribute 8% of their basic salary, housing and transport allowances to the pension scheme while the employer contributes 10% to make a total contribution of 18% of the total emoluments as required by the Pension Reform Act 2004. The Group's contribution to the pension's scheme is charged to the profit or loss account.

3.16.2 Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed without realistic possible withdrawal, to a formal detail plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefit for voluntary redundancies is recognized as expenses if the group has made an offer of voluntary redundancy and it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If the benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting date, then they are discounted to their present value.

3.16.3 Short term employee benefits

These are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Group 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.

3.17 Taxes

3.17.1 Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income respectively and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

3.17.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

-Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

-In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it becomes probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax related to fair value re-measurement of fair value through OCI investments and cash flow hedges, which are charged or credited directly in other comprehensive income, is also credited or charged directly to other comprehensive income and subsequently recognised in the statement of profit or loss together with the deferred gain or loss on disposal.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income tax benefits or expenses in the income statement except for tax related to the fair value remeasurement of debt instruments at fair value through OCI, foreign exchange differences and the net movement on cash flow hedges, which are charged or credited to OCI.

These exceptions are subsequently reclassified from OCI to the income statement together with the respective deferred loss or gain. The Group also recognises the tax consequences of payments and issuing costs, related to financial instruments that are classified as equity, directly in equity. The Group only off-sets its deferred tax assets against liabilities when there is both a legal right to offset its current tax assets and liabilities and it is the Bank's intention to settle on a net basis.

3.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting year, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

3.19 Revenue recognition

This relates to the provision of service or sale of goods to customers, exclusive of value added tax and less any discounts. Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is possible, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

3.19.1 Income from property, plant and equipment for lease

Lease income from property, plant and equipment for lease is recognised in statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term on a systematic basis which is representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiating and arranging an operating lease is added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required by the lessee by way of penalty is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which termination takes place.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3.19.2 Income from finance leases

The recognition of income from finance lease is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on Group's net investment in the finance lease. The Group therefore allocates finance income over the lease term on a systematic and rational basis reflecting this pattern. Lease payments relating to the period, excluding costs for services, are applied against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.

3.19.3 Personnel outsourcing income

The Group is involved with outsourcing contracts in which human capital of varying skills are outsourced to various organisations. The Group pays the remuneration of such personnel on a monthly basis and invoice the clients costs incurred plus a margin. As costs and income associated with this service can be estimated reliably and service completed.

3.19.4 Service charge income

This represents charges for other services rendered to finance lease customers. The services are rendered periodically on a monthly basis and income is recognised when all the followings are satisfied:

- i) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably
- ii) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the group
- iii) The stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably and
- iv) The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

3.19 Revenue recognition-continued

3.19.5 Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the assets carrying amount.

3.19.6 Rental income

Rental income is recognized on an accrued basis.

3.19.7 Realised gains and losses

The realised gains or losses on the disposal of an investment is the difference between proceeds received, net of transaction costs and its original or amortised costs as appropriate.

3.20 Foreign currency translation

3.20.1 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the entities within the Group. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates applying at the reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings which are regarded as adjustments to interest costs; where those interest costs qualify for capitalization to assets under construction;
- Exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge foreign currency risks;
- Exchange differences on loans to or from a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur and therefore forms part of the net investment in the foreign operation, which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

In the separate financial statements of the parent (C&I Leasing Plc), exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investments in foreign operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The deferred tax arising from the recognition of the foreign currency translation differences is also recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

However, in the consolidated financial statements (where the foreign operations are subsidiaries), these exchange differences are initially recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) and accumulated in a separate equity component. The deferred tax on the foreign currency translation difference is also recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income.

3.20.2 Foreign operations

The functional currency of the parent Group and the presentation currency of the financial statements is the Nigerian Naira. The assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated to Naira using exchange rates at the period end. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rate on transaction date is used. Goodwill acquired in business combinations of foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of that operation and translated at the closing rate.

Exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate category of equity.

3.21 IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyper-inflationary Economies

The separate financial statements of the reporting year 2023 of the Ghana subsidiary were restated and consolidated in compliance with IAS 29 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies, the Group's prior year figures were not restated in line with IAS 21 paragraph 42(b).

The standard requirements were applied as follows:

-Income statement items: Income statement line items were restated by multiplying the historical cost by the CPI conversion factor (CPI at reporting period/CPI at transaction date) as stated in Note 55.

-Monetary assets and liabilities: Monetary assets and liabilities were not restated, as they are stated in the current measuring unit at the closing of the reporting fiscal year.

-Non Monetary assets and liabilities: Non monetary assets and liabilities were restated by multiplying carrying value by the CPI conversion factor (CPI at reporting period/CPI at acquisition date).

- Non-monetary items measured at their current values at the end of the reporting fiscal year, such as net realizable value or others, were not restated.

The profit from the net monetary position is included in the profit or loss for the reporting fiscal year, and disclosed as a separate item as gain on Net Monetary Position. The gain on net monetary position was estimated by taking difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary assets, owners' equity and items in the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign currency translation

The Ghana's subsidiary's financial statement line items (assets, liabilities, equity, income and expense) were translated using closing rate in line with IAS 21 paragraph 42.

There Group has adopted the policy choice to present the IAS 21 translation effect through OCI as these amount represents the exchange difference on translating the share capital at closing exchange rate.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

4. Segment reporting

The Group's operating segments are organized by the nature of the operations and further by geographic location into geographical regions; local and foreign to highlight the contributions of foreign operations to the Group. Due to the nature of the Group, the Group's Executive Committee regularly reviews operating activity on a number of bases, including by geographical region, customer group and business activity by geographical region.

A segment is a distinguishable component of the group that is engaged in providing related products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risk and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

4. Segment reporting-continued

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

The Group's operating segments were determined in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Executive Committee, which represents the chief operating decision-maker, as this is the information CODM uses in order to make decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance.

All transactions between business segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with intra-segment revenue and costs being eliminated in Head Office. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance.

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgement

The Group makes estimate and assumption about the future that affects the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgement are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumption.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in the statement of profit or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of change and future period, if the change affects both.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risks of causing material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset and liabilities within the next financial statements are discussed below:

5.1 Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in Note 3.9.3, which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing Groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

5.2 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies. In determining the timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies, the Group assessed the probability of expected future taxable profits based on expected revenues for the next five years. Details of the Group's recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities are as disclosed in Note 22.

5.3 Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements:

5.3.1 Determination of impairment of non-financial assets

Management is required to make judgements concerning the cause, timing and amount of impairment. In the identification of impairment indicators, management considers the impact of changes in current competitive conditions, cost of capital, availability of funding, technological obsolescence, discontinuance of services and other circumstances that could indicate that impairment exists.

5.3.2 Determination of impairment of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets

Management is required to make judgements concerning the cause, timing and amount of impairment. In the identification of impairment indicators, management considers the impact of changes in current competitive conditions, cost of capital, availability of funding, technological obsolescence, discontinuance of services and other circumstances that could indicate that impairment exists. The Group applies the impairment assessment to its separate cash generating units. This requires management to make significant judgements and estimates concerning the existence of impairment indicators, separate cash generating units, remaining useful lives of assets, projected cash flows and net realisable values. Management's judgement is also required when assessing whether a previously recognised impairment loss should be reversed.

5.3.3 Depreciable life of property, plant and equipment

The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on management's judgement. Any material adjustment to the estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment and will have an impact on the carrying value of these items.

5.3.4 Determination of exchange rate used for translation

The Group translates and records its foreign currency transactions and balances based on the exchange rate at which the future cash flows represented by the transactions or balances could have been settled, if those cash flows had occurred at the reporting date. The Central Bank of Nigeria Import & Export rate has been used for the translation of foreign currency balances as this remains the main source of foreign currencies for the Company's transactions. Refer to Notes 3.20.1.

5.4 Statement of prudential adjustments

Provisions under prudential guidelines are determined using the time based provisioning prescribed by the Revised Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Prudential Guidelines. This is at variance with the expected credit loss model required by IFRS under IFRS 9. As a result of the differences in the methodology/provision, there will be variances in the impairments allowances required under the two methodologies.

The Central Bank of Nigeria stipulates that provisions for loans recognized in the profit or loss account be determined based on the requirements of IFRS. The IFRS provision should then be compared with provision determined using the Prudential Guidelines and the expected impact/changes treated in the retained earnings as follows:

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5.4 Statement of prudential adjustments

- i) Where the prudential impairment allowance is greater than IFRS impairment allowance: the difference should be transferred from the retained earnings account to a non-distributable regulatory risk reserve.
- ii) Where the prudential impairment allowance is less than IFRS impairment allowance: The difference should be transferred from the regulatory risk reserve account to the retained earnings to the extent of the non-distributable reserve previously recognized.

The non-distributable reserve should be classified under equity as part of the core capital.

In line with the same directive of the CBN, the Company has reconciled the statutory credit reserve as at 31 March 2025, by comparing the provision and impairment as determined under both bases. A reconciliation of this amount is provided below:

	Company	
	31-Mar-25	31-Dec-24
Total Prudential Impairment Provision (Note 28.2.2)	831,856	852,890
IFRS impairment provision (Note 28.2.1)	450,726	450,726
Difference in impairment provision balances	381,130	402,164
Movement in regulatory reserve:		
At 1 January	402,164	402,164
Transfer to statutory credit reserve in the period	(21,034)	0
At 31 March	381,130	402,164

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

6. Financial instruments and fair values

As explained in Note 3.11, financial instruments have been classified into categories that determine their basis of measurement and, for items measured at fair value, such changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income either through the income statement or other comprehensive income. For items measured at amortised cost, changes in value are recognised in the income statement of the statement of comprehensive income. Therefore the financial instruments carried in the statement of financial position are shown based on their classifications in the table below:

6.1 Classes of financial instrument

Group	Financial assets				Financial liabilities		Total carrying amount N'000
	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Loans and receivables N'000	Loans and receivables N'000	Held to maturity N'000	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Amortised cost N'000	
At 31 March 2025							
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	7,331,777	-	-	-	-	-	7,331,777
Loans and receivables	-	2,157,683	-	-	-	-	2,157,683
Finance lease receivables	-	5,613,076	-	-	-	-	5,613,076
Available for sale assets	-	-	45,876	-	-	-	45,876
Trade receivables	-	25,827,291	-	-	-	-	25,827,291
Other assets	-	10,350,775	-	-	-	-	10,350,775
	7,331,777	43,948,825	45,876	-	-	-	51,326,477
Liabilities							
Balances due to banks	-	-	-	-	882,897	-	882,897
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	37,986,295	37,986,295
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	22,915,161	22,915,161
Commercial notes	-	-	-	-	-	17,612,079	17,612,079
	-	-	-	-	882,897	78,513,535	79,396,433

Group	Financial assets				Financial liabilities		Total carrying amount N'000
	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Loans and receivables N'000	Available for sale N'000	Held to maturity N'000	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Amortised cost N'000	
At 31 December 2024							
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	4,388,819	-	-	-	-	-	4,388,819
Loans and receivables	-	1,619,854	-	-	-	-	1,619,854
Finance lease receivables	-	5,889,146	-	-	-	-	5,889,146
Available for sale assets	-	-	62,326	-	-	-	62,326
Trade and other receivables	-	10,694,020	-	-	-	-	10,694,020
Other assets	-	9,389,050	-	-	-	-	9,389,050
	4,388,819	27,592,070	62,326	-	-	-	32,043,215
Liabilities							
Balances due to banks	-	-	-	-	1,720,197	-	1,720,197
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	37,807,766	37,807,766
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	16,747,485	16,747,485
Commercial notes	-	-	-	-	-	7,168,691	7,168,691
	-	-	-	-	1,720,197	61,723,941	63,444,139

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Company	Financial assets				Financial liabilities		Total carrying amount
	Fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Available for sale	Held to maturity	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
At 31 March 2025							
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	6,698,656	-	-	-	-	-	6,698,656
Loans and receivables	-	2,117,726	-	-	-	-	2,117,726
Finance lease receivables	-	3,970,013	-	-	-	-	3,970,013
Available for sale assets	-	-	45,876	-	-	-	45,876
Other assets	-	9,430,848	-	-	-	-	9,430,848
Trade and other receivables	-	50,336,206	-	-	-	-	50,336,206
	6,698,656	65,854,793	45,876	-	-	-	72,599,325
Liabilities							
Balances due to banks	-	-	-	-	853,130	-	853,130
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	26,393,965	26,393,965
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,541,693
Commercial notes	-	-	-	-	-	17,612,079	17,612,079
	-	-	-	-	853,130	44,006,044	62,400,867
At 31 December 2024							
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	3,797,719	-	-	-	-	-	3,797,719
Loans and receivables	-	1,574,269	-	-	-	-	1,574,269
Finance lease receivables	-	3,981,900	-	-	-	-	3,981,900
Available for sale assets	-	-	62,326	-	-	-	62,326
Trade and other receivables	-	39,054,792	-	-	-	-	39,054,792
Other assets	-	8,591,851	-	-	-	-	8,591,851
	3,797,719	53,202,812	62,326	-	-	-	57,062,858
Liabilities							
Balances due to banks	-	-	-	-	1,695,889	-	1,695,889
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	28,119,373	28,119,373
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	11,204,341	11,204,341
Commercial notes	-	-	-	-	-	7,168,691	7,168,691
	-	-	-	-	1,695,889	46,492,405	48,188,294

6.2 Fair valuation methods and assumptions

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and short term borrowings are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments

The fair value of publicly traded financial instruments is generally based on quoted market prices, with unrealised gains recognised in a separate component of equity at the end of the reporting period.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost.

6.3 Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position

Level 1: fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: for equity securities not listed on an active market and for which observable market data exist that the Group can use in order to estimate the fair value.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

6.3 Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position (cont'd.)

Level 3: fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Group maintains quoted investments in the companies listed in Note 14 and were valued at N45,876,664 (December 2024: N62,326,183) which are categorised as **level 1**, because the securities are listed, however, there are no financial instruments in the level 2 and 3 categories for the year.

7. Capital management

In management of the Group capital, the Group's approach is driven by its strategy and organizational requirements, taking into account the regulatory and commercial environment in which it operates. It is the Group's policy to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times.

Through its corporate governance processes, the Group maintains discipline over its investment decisions and where it allocates its capital, seeking to ensure that returns on investment are appropriate after taking account of capital costs.

The Group's strategy is to allocate capital to businesses based on their economic profit generation and, within this process, regulatory and economic capital requirements and the cost of capital are key factors.

The Group's capital is divided into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital: core equity tier 1 capital including ordinary shares, statutory reserve, share premium and retained earnings, intangible assets, and
- Tier 2 capital: qualifying convertible loan capital, preference shares, collective impairment allowances, non-controlling interest and unrealised gains arising on the fair valuation of equity instruments held as available for sale.

The Central Bank of Nigeria prescribed a minimum limit of 12.5% of total qualifying capital/total risk-weighted assets as a measure of capital adequacy of finance companies in Nigeria. Furthermore, a finance company is expected to maintain a ratio of not less than 1:10 between its capital funds and net credits. Total qualifying capital consists of tier 1 and 2 capital less investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associates. The total risk-weighted assets reflects only credit and counterparty risk.

The Group achieved capital adequacy ratio 35% at the end of the period ended 31 March, 2025 (31 December, 2024 : 83%).

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the Group for the periods presented below. During those two periods, the individual entities with the Group and the Group complied with all the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject.

	Group		Company		
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	
Tier 1 capital					
Share capital	1,474,289	1,474,289	1,474,289	1,474,289	
Share premium	4,253,144	4,253,144	4,253,144	4,253,144	
Statutory reserve	2,346,947	2,265,392	3,205,758	3,240,844	
Statutory credit reserve	392,423	409,819	381,130	402,164	
Retained earnings	7,403,888	7,013,923	20,755,528	21,050,269	
Non-Controlling interest	1,554,795	1,182,088	-	-	
Sub-Total	17,425,485	16,598,654	30,069,848	30,420,710	
Less: Intangible assets	(52,481)	(4,446)	(47,000)	-	
Required loan loss reserve	(392,423)	(409,819)	(381,130)	(402,164)	
Deferred income tax assets	-	-	-	-	
Total qualifying for tier 1 capital	16,980,580	16,184,388	29,641,718	30,018,546	
Tier 2 capital					
Exchange translation reserve	28,048,561	29,054,400	-	-	
Fair value reserve	28,826	21,456	28,826	21,456	
Revaluation reserve	272,178	272,178	272,178	272,178	
	28,349,566	29,348,034	301,005	293,634	
Total qualifying for tier 2 capital (Maximum of 33.3% of tier 1 capital)	5,654,533	9,772,895	9,870,692	9,996,176	
Total regulatory capital	22,635,114	25,957,284	39,512,411	40,014,721	
		%			
Cash in hand	0	-	-	-	
Cash and balances with banks	20%	7,331,777	4,388,819	6,698,656	3,797,719
Loans and receivables	100%	2,157,683	1,619,854	2,117,726	1,574,269
Trade receivables	100%	25,827,291	10,694,020	24,301,288	11,997,705
Due to related companies	100%	-	-	26,034,918	27,057,087
Finance Lease Receivables	100%	5,613,076	5,889,146	3,970,013	3,981,900
Available for sale assets	100%	45,876	62,326	45,876	62,326
Investment in subsidiaries	100%	-	-	759,467	759,467
Investment in joint venture	100%	7,770,076	7,839,757	7,770,076	7,839,757
Other assets	100%	10,350,775	9,389,050	9,430,848	8,591,851
Operating lease assets	100%	69,884,960	71,858,182	15,816,046	16,291,917
Property, plant and equipment	100%	2,002,830	1,940,723	1,552,949	1,547,060
Total risk weighted assets		130,984,343	113,681,877	98,497,863	83,501,059
Risk-weighted Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)		17%	23%	40%	48%

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8. Risk management framework

The primary objective of C & I Leasing group's risk management framework is to protect the group's stakeholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. Management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

The Group has established a risk management function with clear terms of reference from the board of directors, its committees and the executive management committees.

This is supplemented with a clear organizational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the board of directors to executive management committees and senior managers. Lastly, the Internal Audit unit provides independent and objective assurance on the robustness of the risk management framework, and the appropriateness and effectiveness.

C & I Leasing Plc's principal significant risks are assessed and mitigated under three broad headings:

Strategic risks – This specifically focused on the economic environment, the products offered and market. The strategic risks arise from a group's ability to make appropriate decisions or implement appropriate business plans, strategies, decision making, resource allocation and its inability to adapt to changes in its business environment.

Operational risks – These are risks associated with inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

Financial risks – Risk associated with the financial operation of the group, including underwriting for appropriate pricing of plans, provider payments, operational expenses, capital management, investments, liquidity and credit.

The board of directors approves the group's risk management policies and meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organizational requirements of such policies. These policies define the group's identification of risk and its interpretation, limit structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting to the corporate goals, and specify reporting requirements to meet.

8.1 Strategic risks

Capital management policies, objectives and approach.

The following capital management objectives, policies and approach to managing the risks which affect the capital position are adopted by C&I Leasing Plc.

To maintain the required level of financial stability thereby providing a degree of security to clients and plan members.

To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and of its shareholders.

To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity.

To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business and regulatory requirements.

To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the regulators and stakeholders.

C&I Leasing's operations are subject to regulatory requirements of Central Bank Nigeria (CBN) and Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), Nigerian Exchange Limited (NGX) in addition, annual returns must be submitted to Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) on a regular basis.

8.2 Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors. Others are legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the group's operations.

The group's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the group'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 unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of operational standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including independent authorisation of transactions.
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- documentation of controls and procedures.
- training and professional development.
- ethical and business standards.

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8.3 Financial risks

The group's operations exposes it to a number of financial risks. Adequate risk management procedures have been established to protect the group against the potential adverse effects of these financial risks. There has been no material change in these financial risks since the prior year. The following are the risks the group is exposed to due to financial instruments:

Credit risks
Liquidity risks
Market risks

8.3.1 Credit risks

Credit risks arise from a customer delays or outright default of lease rentals; inability to fully meet contractual obligations by customers. Exposure to this risk results from financial transactions with customers.

The group has policies in place to mitigate its credit risks.

The group's risk management policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the group. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the group's management. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.

The carrying amount of the group's financial instruments represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

Exposure to risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	Group	
	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	N'000	N'000
Financial assets		
Cash and balances with banks	7,331,777	4,388,819
Loans and receivables	2,157,683	1,619,854
Finance lease receivables	5,613,076	5,889,146
Available for sale assets	45,876	62,326
Trade receivables	25,827,291	10,694,020
Other assets	10,350,775	9,389,050
	<u>51,326,477</u>	<u>32,043,215</u>

	Company	
	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	N'000	N'000
Financial assets		
Cash and balances with banks	6,698,656	3,797,719
Loans and receivables	2,117,726	1,574,269
Finance lease receivables	3,970,013	3,981,900
Available for sale assets	45,876	62,326
Trade and other receivables	24,301,288	11,997,705
Other assets	9,430,848	8,591,851
	<u>46,564,407</u>	<u>30,005,771</u>

8.3.2 Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial instruments.

The Group maintains sufficient amount of cash for its operations. Management reviews cashflow forecasts on a regular basis to determine whether the Group has sufficient cash reserves to meet future working capital requirements and to take advantage of business opportunities. Operations Committee has primary responsibility for compliance with regulations and company policy and maintaining a liquidity crisis contingency plan.

A substantial portion of the Group's assets are funded by borrowings from financial institutions. These borrowings, which are widely diversified by type and maturity, represent a stable source of funds.

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8.3.2 Liquidity risks

Below is the contractual maturities of financial liabilities in Nigerian Naira presented in the consolidated financial statements.

	Group		
	Current N'000	Non-current N'000	Total N'000
31 March 2025			
Balance due to banks	882,897	-	882,897
Borrowings	7,040,835	25,494,985	32,535,820
Trade payables	22,915,161	-	22,915,161
Commercial notes	17,612,079	-	17,612,079
	<u>48,450,972</u>	<u>25,494,985</u>	<u>73,945,957</u>
31 December 2024			
Balance due to banks	1,486,238	-	1,486,238
Borrowings	3,144,134	14,512,219	17,656,354
Trade payables	9,235,544	-	9,235,544
Commercial notes	3,771,609	15,897,319	19,668,928
	<u>17,637,526</u>	<u>30,409,538</u>	<u>48,047,064</u>

	Company		
	Current N'000	Non-current N'000	Total N'000
31 March 2025			
Balance due to banks	853,130	-	853,130
Commercial notes	17,612,079	-	17,612,079
Borrowings	4,655,222	23,081,200	27,736,422
Trade payables	17,541,693	-	17,541,693
	<u>40,662,124</u>	<u>23,081,200</u>	<u>63,743,324</u>
31 December 2024			
Balance due to banks	1,483,761	-	1,483,761
Commercial notes	3,771,609	15,897,319	19,668,928
Borrowings	1,632,538	13,013,202	14,645,740
Trade and Other payables	5,952,481	-	5,952,481
	<u>12,840,389</u>	<u>28,910,521</u>	<u>41,750,910</u>

The Group's focus on the maturity analysis of its financial liabilities is as stated above, the Group classifies its financial liabilities into those due within one year (current) and those due after one year (non-current).

The contractual cashflows disclosed in the maturity analysis are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount stated in the financial statements which is based on the discounted cash flows using the effective interest rate.

The financial liabilities affected by discounting are the long term borrowings (including the current portion), all other financial liabilities stated are assumed to approximate their carrying values due to their short term nature and are therefore not discounted.

8.3.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign exchange rates (currency risk), market interest rates (interest rate risk) and market prices (price risk).

8.3.4 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of its foreign subsidiary as well as foreign borrowings (usually denominated in US Dollars)

The Group's principal transactions are carried out in Naira and its financial assets are primarily denominated in Nigerian Naira, except for its subsidiaries- Leasafric Ghana Limited and EPIC International FZE, U.A.E.; whose transactions are denominated in Ghanaian Cedi and United Arab Emirates' Dirhams respectively. The exposure to foreign exchange risk as a result of these subsidiaries in this period as a result of translation has been recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income .

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The Group foreign currency risk exposure arises also from long term borrowings from Aureos Africa LLC denominated in United States Dollar. The borrowings have the option of being convertible at the end of the tenor, and as such the impact of fluctuations in these commitments on the financial statements as a whole are considered minimal and reasonable as a result of the stable market.

8.3.5 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that are used by the group. Interest bearing assets comprise cash and cash equivalents and loans to subsidiaries which are considered short term liquid assets. The group's interest rate liability risk arises primarily from borrowings issued at variable interest rates which exposes the group to cash flow interest rate risk. It is the group's policy to settle trade payables within the credit limit terms allowed, thereby not incurring interest on overdue balances. Borrowings are sourced from both local and foreign financial markets, covering short and long term funding.

The Group manages interest rate risk on borrowings by ensuring access to diverse sources of funding, reducing risks of refinancing by establishing and managing in accordance with target maturity profiles.

8.3.6 Market price risk

Investments by the Group in available for sale financial assets expose the Group to market (equity) price risk. The impact of this risk on the financial statements is considered positive because of the continuous increase and stability in value of equities in the past few years. Furthermore, there was a positive impact on the income statement because of the portion of investment disposed off during the period - equity shares in Guaranty Trust Bank (Gross Domestic Receipt), however all other gains due to increase in market prices were recorded in the fair value reserve through the other comprehensive income.

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9. Statement of prudential adjustment

Provisions under prudential guidelines are determined using the time based provisioning prescribed by the Revised Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Prudential Guidelines. This is at variance with the incurred loss model required by IFRS under IAS 39. As a result of the differences in the methodology/provision, there will be variances in the impairments allowances required under the two methodologies.

Paragraph 12.4 of the revised Prudential Guidelines for financial institutions in Nigeria stipulates that financial institutions would be required to make provisions for loans as prescribed in the relevant IFRS Standards when IFRS is adopted.

However, Other Financial Institutions would be required to comply with the following:

- a. Provisions for loans recognised in the profit and loss account should be determined based on the requirements of IFRS. However, the IFRS provision should be compared with provisions determined under prudential guidelines and the expected impact/changes in general reserves should be treated as follows:
 - Prudential provisions is greater than IFRS provisions; the excess provision resulting should be transferred from the retained earnings account to a "statutory credit reserve".
 - Prudential provisions is less than IFRS provisions; IFRS determined provision is charged to the income statement. The cumulative balance in the statutory credit reserve is thereafter reversed to the retained earnings account.
- b. (b) The non-distributable reserve should be classified under equity as part of the core capital.

During the period ended 31 March 2025, the Company has transferred NIL (31 December 2024: N(402,163,975) to the statutory credit reserve. This is because the provisions for credit and other known losses as determined under the prudential guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), is higher than the impairment allowance as determined in line with IAS 39 as at the year then ended.

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	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
10. Cash and balances with banks				
Cash in hand	20,679	2,398	20,679	2,398
Current balances with banks	7,311,097	4,386,421	6,677,977	3,795,321
	<u>7,331,777</u>	<u>4,388,819</u>	<u>6,698,656</u>	<u>3,797,719</u>
11. Loans and receivables				
Lease rental due	2,149,279	1,702,960	2,149,279	1,702,960
Loans and advances	65,868	63,147	25,911	17,562
	<u>2,215,147</u>	<u>1,766,106</u>	<u>2,175,190</u>	<u>1,720,521</u>
Impairment allowance (Note 11.4)	(57,464)	(146,253)	(57,464)	(146,253)
	<u>2,157,683</u>	<u>1,619,854</u>	<u>2,117,726</u>	<u>1,574,269</u>
11.1 Analysis of loans and receivables by security				
Secured	-	-	-	-
Otherwise secured	2,215,147	1,766,106	2,175,190	1,720,521
	<u>2,215,147</u>	<u>1,766,106</u>	<u>2,175,190</u>	<u>1,720,521</u>
11.2 Loans and receivables are further analysed as follows:				
Less than one year	1,107,849	669,903	1,103,594	1,103,594
More than one year and less than five years	791,547	478,639	788,506	616,927
	<u>1,899,396</u>	<u>1,148,542</u>	<u>1,892,100</u>	<u>1,720,521</u>
11.3 Impairment allowance on loans and receivables				
Lease rental due	61,559	127,690	61,559	127,690
Loans and advances	(4,094)	18,563	(4,094)	18,563
	<u>57,464</u>	<u>146,253</u>	<u>57,464</u>	<u>146,253</u>
11.4 Analysis of impairment allowance - Lease rental due				
Specific impairment	(4,094)	18,563	(4,094)	18,563
Collective impairment	61,559	127,690	61,559	127,690
	<u>57,464</u>	<u>146,253</u>	<u>57,464</u>	<u>146,253</u>

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	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
11.6 Analysis of impairment allowance - Loans and advances				
Specific impairment	(4,094)	18,563	(4,094)	18,563
	<u>(4,094)</u>	<u>18,563</u>	<u>(4,094)</u>	<u>18,563</u>
11.6.1 Movement in impairment allowance - Loans and advances				
At the beginning of the year	40,113	40,113	40,113	40,113
(Write back)/(Charge for the year)	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	<u>40,113</u>	<u>40,113</u>	<u>40,113</u>	<u>40,113</u>
12. Trade receivables				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Operating lease service receivables	21,247,506	9,839,793	19,435,942	7,820,146
Account receivables	4,955,029	1,319,059	5,262,190	4,457,597
Other debit balances	26,251	-	26,251	-
Insurance receivables	21,600	8,599	-	-
	26,250,385	11,167,451	24,724,383	12,277,744
Impairment allowance	(352,053)	(473,431)	(352,053)	(280,039)
	<u>25,898,333</u>	<u>10,694,020</u>	<u>24,372,330</u>	<u>11,997,705</u>
12.1 Amount due from related companies				
Leasafric Ghana	-	-	(331,124)	(432,534)
C & I Leasing FZE	-	-	75,326	75,326
EPIC International FZE, United Arab Emirates	-	-	26,298,401	27,421,981
Impairment	-	-	(7,686)	(7,686)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,034,918</u>	<u>27,057,087</u>
13. Finance lease receivables				
Gross finance lease receivable	13,530,522	13,582,695	11,569,393	11,560,720
Unearned lease interest/maintenance	(7,674,538)	(7,689,103)	(7,565,858)	(7,574,374)
Net investment in finance lease	5,855,984	5,893,592	4,003,535	3,986,346
Impairment allowance (Note 13.4)	(242,908)	(4,446)	(33,523)	(4,446)
	<u>5,613,076</u>	<u>5,889,146</u>	<u>3,970,013</u>	<u>3,981,900</u>
13.2 The net investment in finance lease may be analysed as follows:				
Less than one year	5,194,519	5,194,519	3,763,083	3,774,351
More than one year and less than five years	694,627	694,627	206,930	207,549
	<u>5,889,146</u>	<u>5,889,146</u>	<u>3,970,013</u>	<u>3,981,900</u>
13.3 Analysis into current portion and non-current portion				
Current portion	5,194,519	5,194,519	3,763,083	3,774,351
Non-current portion	694,627	694,627	206,930	207,549
	<u>5,889,146</u>	<u>5,889,146</u>	<u>3,970,013</u>	<u>3,981,900</u>
13.4 Analysis of impairment allowance - Finance lease receivables				
Specific impairment				
Collective impairment	242,908	4,446	33,523	4,446
	<u>242,908</u>	<u>4,446</u>	<u>33,523</u>	<u>4,446</u>
13.4.1 Movement in impairment allowance - Finance lease receivables				
At the beginning of the year	1,312	54,794	4,446	1,312
Additional provision	241,596	(53,482)	29,077	3,134
At the end of the period	<u>242,908</u>	<u>1,312</u>	<u>33,523</u>	<u>4,446</u>

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
14. Available for sale assets				
14.1 Listed and unlisted equities - at fair value				
First Bank of Nigeria Plc	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500
Fidelity Bank Plc	-	27,725	-	27,725
Access Bank Plc	-	9,875	-	9,875
Diminution	29,376	8,226	29,376	8,226
	<u>45,876</u>	<u>62,326</u>	<u>45,876</u>	<u>62,326</u>
15. Investment in subsidiaries				
Leasafric Ghana Limited	-	-	754,736	754,736
EPIC International FZE, United Arab Emirates	-	-	4,231	4,231
C & I Leasing FZE	-	-	500	500
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>759,467</u>	<u>759,467</u>

15.1 Subsidiary undertakings

All shares in subsidiary undertakings are ordinary shares.

Subsidiary	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Percentage held	Statutory year end
Leasafric Ghana Limited (Note 15.1.1)	Leasing	Ghana	70.89%	31 December
EPIC International FZE, United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) (Note 15.1.4)	Trading in ships and boats	United Arab Emirates	100%	31 December
C & I Leasing FZE	Leasing	Nigeria	99%	31 December

15.1.1 Leasafric Ghana Limited

Leasafric Ghana Limited is a company incorporated in Ghana under the Companies Code, 1963 (Act 179) of Ghana as a Ghanaian company authorised by the Bank of Ghana to provide leasing business. Leasafric Ghana was incorporated in Ghana. The requisite approval for C&I Leasing Plc investment in Leasafric Ghana was obtained from Central Bank of Nigeria.

15.1.2 EPIC International FZE, U.A.E.

EPIC International FZE, Ras Al khaimah United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) was incorporated on 15 June 2011 as a Free Zone Establishment (FZE) under a Commercial License #5006480 issued by the Ras Al Khaimah Free Trade Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E. The Company is registered under UAE Federal Law No.(8) of 1984 and 1988 as amended. The licensed activities of the Company is trading in ships and boats, its parts, components and automobile.

15.1.3 C & I Leasing FZE was incorporated on 18 December, 2017 as a Free Zone Establishment (FZE) under the companies licensed by the Dangoe Industries Free Zone Development Company under Act 63 of 1992 by the Nigeria Export Processing Zones Authority (NEPZA) as a service rendering enterprise.

15.2 Condensed results of consolidated entities

The consolidated results of the consolidated entities of C & I Leasing Plc are shown in Note 15.2.1.

The C&I Leasing Group in the condensed results includes the results of the underlisted entities:

C&I Leasing Plc
Leasafric Ghana Limited
EPIC International FZE, U.A.E.
C & I Leasing FZE

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

15.2.1 Condensed results of consolidated entities

31 March 2025

	Parent - C&I Leasing Plc N'000	Leasafric Ghana Limited N'000	C & I LeasingI FZE N'000	EPIC International FZE, U.A.E N'000	Total N'000	Elimination N'000	Group N'000
Condensed income statement							
Gross earnings	7,860,960	2,597,703	-	1,641,729	12,100,392	(2,501,748)	9,598,644
Net operating income/(Loss)	1,656,363	1,099,139	-	1,641,729	4,397,230	(860,019)	3,537,211
Impairment charge	20,733	(6,158)	-	-	14,575	-	14,575
Depreciation expense	(567,415)	(741,919)	-	(778,009)	(2,087,343)	-	(2,087,343)
Personel expenses	(325,682)	(148,572)	-	-	(474,254)	-	(474,254)
Other operating expenses	(377,404)	(121,176)	-	(3,701)	(502,281)	-	(502,281)
Profit/(loss) before tax	406,595	81,313	-	860,019	1,347,928	-	487,909
Income tax	(30,357)	(24,258)	-	-	(54,614)	-	(54,614)
Profit/(loss) after tax	376,239	57,055	-	860,019	1,293,313	-	433,294

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

31 March 2025

Condensed statement of financial
position

	C&I Leasing Plc N'000	Leasafric Ghana Limited N'000	C & I Leasing FZE	EPIC International FZE, U.A.E N'000	Total N'000	Elimination adjustments N'000	Group N'000
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	6,698,656	630,936	100	2,084	7,331,777		7,331,777
Loans and receivables	2,117,726	39,957	-	-	2,157,683	-	2,157,683
Trade receivables	24,301,288	2,167,839	218,183	-	26,687,310	(860,019)	25,827,291
Due from related companies	26,034,918	351,364	(75,326)	(23,214,762)	3,096,194	(3,096,194)	(0)
Finance lease receivables	3,970,013	1,643,064	-	-	5,613,076		5,613,076
Available for sale financial assets	45,876	-	-	-	45,876		45,876
Investment in subsidiaries	759,467	-	-	-	759,467	(759,467)	-
Investment in joint ventures	7,770,076	-	-	-	7,770,076		7,770,076
Other assets	9,430,848	890,586	29,341	-	10,350,775	-	10,350,775
Operating lease assets	15,816,046	10,475,711	-	43,593,202	69,884,960	-	69,884,960
Property, plant and equipment	1,552,949	449,881	-	-	2,002,830		2,002,830
Intangible assets	47,000	5,481	-	0.12	52,481		52,481
Deferred income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total assets	98,544,863	16,654,818	172,298	20,380,525	135,752,505	(4,715,680)	131,036,824
Liabilities and equity							
Balances due to banks	853,130	29,767	-	-	882,897		882,897
Commercial notes	17,612,079	-	-	-	17,612,079		17,612,079
Borrowings	26,393,965	11,592,330	-	-	37,986,295	-	37,986,295
Trade payables	17,541,693	1,477,553	66,838	3,829,076	22,915,161	-	22,915,161
Retirement benefit obligations	153,049	-	-	-	153,049		153,049
Current income tax liability	993,950	(303,042)	-	-	690,907		690,907
Deferred income tax assets	4,626,145	395,240	-	-	5,021,384		5,021,384
Equity and reserves	30,370,853	3,462,969	105,460	16,551,448	50,490,731	(4,715,680)	45,775,051
Total liabilities and equity	98,544,863	16,654,818	172,298	20,380,525	135,752,505	(4,715,680)	131,036,824

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

15.2.1 Condensed results of consolidated entities (Cont'd)

31 December 2024

	C&I Leasing Plc N'000	Leasafric Ghana Limited N'000	C & I Leasing FZE	EPIC International FZE, U.A.E N'000	Total N'000	Elimination adjustments N'000	Group N'000
Condensed income statement							
Gross earnings	45,040,251	8,669,061	-	6,502,884	60,212,196	(23,208,032)	37,004,164
Operating income	21,748,157	3,822,734	-	6,498,596	32,069,487	(19,319,583)	12,749,904
Impairment charge	10,113	(15,007)	-	-	(4,894)	-	(4,894)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,760,947)	(2,213,487)	-	(2,927,551)	(6,901,986)	-	(6,901,986)
Personel expenses	(1,192,801)	(517,219)	-	-	(1,710,020)	-	(1,710,020)
Other operating expenses	(1,429,404)	(392,303)	-	(32,959)	(1,854,666)	-	(1,854,666)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	17,375,117	684,717	-	3,538,087	21,597,921	(19,319,583)	2,278,338
Income tax expense	(1,366,816)	(182,731)	-	-	(1,549,547)	-	(1,549,547)
Profit/(loss) after tax	16,008,302	501,986	-	3,538,087	20,048,374	(19,319,583)	728,791

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

15.2.1 Condensed results of consolidated entities (Cont'd)

31 December 2024

Condensed statement of financial
position

	C&I Leasing Plc N'000	Leasafric Ghana Limited N'000	C & I Leasingl FZE	EPIC International FZE, U.A.E N'000	Total N'000	Elimination adjustments N'000	Group N'000
Assets							
Cash and balances due from banks	3,797,719	588,917	100	2,082	4,388,819		4,388,819
Loans and receivables	1,574,269	45,585	-	-	1,619,854	-	1,619,854
Trade and other receivables	11,997,705	2,170,092	218,183	-	14,385,980	(3,691,960)	10,694,020
Due from related companies	27,057,087	376,916	(75,326)	(27,434,526)	(75,849)	75,849	0
Finance lease receivables	3,981,900	1,907,246	-	-	5,889,146		5,889,146
Available for sale financial assets	62,326	-	-	-	62,326		62,326
Investment in subsidiaries	759,467	-	-	-	759,467	(759,467)	-
Investment in joint ventures	7,839,757	-	-	-	7,839,757		7,839,757
Other assets	8,591,851	767,857	29,341	-	9,389,050	-	9,389,050
Operating lease assets	16,291,917	12,490,554	-	43,075,710	71,858,182	-	71,858,182
Property, plant and equipment	1,547,060	393,663	-	-	1,940,723		1,940,723
Intangible assets	-	4,446	-	0.12	4,446		4,446
Deferred income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total assets	83,501,059	18,745,277	172,298	15,643,266	118,061,901	(4,375,578)	113,686,323
Liabilities and equity							
Balances due to banks	1,695,889	24,308	-	-	1,720,197		1,720,197
Commercial notes	7,168,691	-	-	-	7,168,691		7,168,691
Borrowings	28,119,373	9,688,393	-	-	37,807,766	-	37,807,766
Trade payables	11,204,341	5,328,544	66,838	147,762	16,747,485	-	16,747,485
Retirement benefit obligations	65,089	-	-	-	65,089		65,089
Current income tax liability	737,218	(106,554)	-	-	630,664		630,664
Deferred income tax assets	3,796,115	(196,371)	-	-	3,599,744		3,599,744
Equity and reserves	30,714,344	4,006,958	105,460	15,495,504	50,322,266	(4,375,578)	45,946,688
Total liabilities and equity	83,501,059	18,745,277	172,298	15,643,266	118,061,901	(4,375,578)	110,086,579

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
16. Other assets				
Non-financial assets:				
Prepayments	1,302,378	1,080,701	749,828	715,904
Withholding tax receivables	4,427,081	4,265,045	4,355,921	4,197,375
Value added tax receivables	88,207	73,956	-	-
Consumables	4,533,110	3,969,347	4,325,099	3,678,572
Net other assets balance	10,350,775	9,389,050	9,430,848	8,591,851
			-	

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

17. Operating lease assets

	Autos and trucks N'000	Office equipment N'000	Marine equipment N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Cranes N'000	Total N'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2025	30,990,119	44,222	90,281,713	-	109,051	121,425,106
Prior year adjustment		350				350
Additions	836,223	-	-	-	-	836,223
Disposal	(65,831)					(65,831)
Reclassification	(264,631)					(264,631)
Translation difference	(2,339,835)		1,331,447		(1,371)	(1,009,760)
At 31 March 2025	29,156,045	44,572	91,613,160	-	107,680	120,921,456
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2025	15,858,510	37,734	33,567,267	-	103,408	49,566,919
Charge for the year	947,502	374	1,094,086	-	297	2,042,259
Disposal	(65,831)					(65,831)
Reversal on reclassification	(13,232)					(13,232)
Translation Difference	(528,197)		35,945		(1,366)	(493,618)
At 31 March 2025	16,198,752	38,108	34,697,298	-	102,339	51,036,497
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2025	12,957,293	6,464	56,915,862	-	5,341	69,884,960
	Autos and trucks N'000	Office equipment N'000	Marine equipment N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Cranes N'000	Total N'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2024	18,407,730	36,856	61,787,528	-	86,554	80,318,668
Additions	2,246,966	7,366	2,060,608	-	-	4,314,940
Disposal	(232,131)					(232,131)
Translation Difference	10,567,554	-	26,433,577	-	22,497	37,023,629
At 31 December 2024	30,990,119	44,222	90,281,713	-	109,051	121,425,106
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2024	11,642,745	36,658	21,562,702	-	79,725	33,321,830
Charge for the year	2,980,749	1,076	3,750,002	-	1,187	6,733,014
Disposal	(208,884)					(208,884)
Translation Difference	1,443,901	-	8,254,563	-	22,496	9,720,959
At 31 December 2024	15,858,510	37,734	33,567,267	-	103,408	49,566,919
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2024	15,131,609	6,488	56,714,446	-	5,643	71,858,187

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

17. Operating lease assets

	Autos and trucks N'000	Office equipment N'000	Marine equipment N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Cranes N'000	Total N'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2025	8,048,994	44,222	24,296,902	-	21,000	32,411,118
Additions	78,470					78,470
Disposal		-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	8,127,463	44,222	24,296,902	-	21,000	32,489,588
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2025	5,408,247	37,734	10,657,507	-	15,362	16,118,850
Prior year adjustment						-
Disposal						-
Charge for the period	237,944	374	316,077	-	297	554,691
At 31 March 2025	5,646,191	38,108	10,973,583	-	15,659	16,673,541
Carrying amount At 31 March 2025	2,481,272	6,114	13,323,319	-	5,341	15,816,046
	Autos and trucks N'000	Office equipment N'000	Marine equipment N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Cranes N'000	Total N'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2024	7,676,262	36,856	22,958,860	-	21,000	30,692,978
Additions	392,222	7,366	1,338,042		-	1,737,630
Disposal	(19,836)	-	-	-	-	(19,836)
At 31 December 2024	8,048,648	44,222	24,296,902	-	21,000	32,410,772
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2024	4,524,787	36,658	9,832,600	-	14,175	14,408,220
Charge for the year	(6,364)	-	2,456		-	(3,908)
Disposal	889,830	1,076	822,451	-	1,187	1,714,544
At 31 December 2024	5,408,252	37,734	10,657,507	-	15,362	16,118,855
Carrying amount At 31 December 2024	2,640,396	6,488	13,639,395	-	5,638	16,291,917

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

18. Property, plant and equipment

	Autos and trucks N'000	Furniture and fittings N'000	Office equipment N'000	Plant and machinery N'000	Buildings N'000	Land N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Marine Equipment N'000	Total N'000
Valuation/Cost									
At 1 January 2025	1,578,048	139,129	627,065	112,580	366,735	1,308,866	77,239	11,133	4,220,796
Additions	101,491	645	2,129	-	18,613	-	-	-	122,878
Disposal	(34,495)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,495)
Transfer/Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference	(68,018)	(2,573)	(10,415)	(1,668)	(1,407)	-	-	-	(84,080)
At 31 March 2025	1,577,026	137,201	618,779	110,912	383,941	1,308,866	77,239	11,133	4,225,099
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2025	1,363,297	115,683	492,095	64,934	232,931	-	1,386,105	11,133	2,280,074
Disposal	(34,495)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,495)
Charge for the year	23,938	1,545	11,824	2,943	4,833	-	-	-	45,084
Exchange difference	(59,033)	(1,559)	(5,614)	(768)	(1,421)	-	-	-	(68,394)
At 31 March 2025	1,293,707	115,670	498,305	67,110	236,343	-	-	11,133	2,222,268
Carrying amount At 31 March 2025	283,320	21,532	120,474	43,803	147,598	1,308,866	77,239	-	2,002,831
Valuation/Cost									
At 1 January 2024	1,189,589	110,239	508,650	103,272	335,243	1,251,149	77,239	11,133	3,606,407
Additions	1,396	6,711	42,821	471	24,765	-	-	-	76,164
Disposal	(33,234)	-	(1,100)	-	-	-	-	-	(34,333)
Transfer/ Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference	420,296	22,179	76,694	8,837	6,728	57,717	-	-	592,451
At 31 December 2024	1,578,048	139,129	627,065	112,580	366,735	1,308,866	77,239	11,133	4,240,688
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2024	1,049,451	102,616	424,484	48,990	148,489	-	-	11,133	1,805,056
Disposal	(33,234)	-	(69)	-	64,676	-	-	-	31,373
Charge for the year	89,727	6,404	45,721	13,119	14,000	-	-	-	168,972
Exchange difference	257,352	6,663	21,958	2,825	5,765	-	-	-	294,564
At 31 December 2024	1,363,297	115,683	492,095	64,934	232,931	-	-	11,133	2,299,966
Carrying amount At 31 December 2024	214,751	23,446	134,970	47,646	133,805	1,308,866	77,239	-	1,940,723

19.1 The land and buildings of the group were not revalued on 31 March 2025.

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

18. Property, plant and equipment

	Autos and trucks N'000	Furniture and fittings N'000	Office equipment N'000	Plant and machinery N'000	Buildings N'000	Land N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Marine Equipment N'000	Total N'000
Valuation/Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 January 2025	287,787	90,323	428,130	80,945	343,013	1,286,049	-	11,133	2,527,380
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	18,613	-	-	-	18,613
At 31 March 2025	287,787	90,323	428,130	80,945	361,626	1,286,049	-	11,133	2,545,993
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2025	240,859	85,831	383,645	50,135	208,718	-	-	11,133	980,321
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period	3,114	366	3,406	1,970	3,868	-	-	-	12,724
At 31 March 2025	243,972	86,197	387,051	52,105	212,586	-	-	11,133	993,045
Carrying amount									
At 31 March 2025	43,815	4,126	41,079	28,841	149,039	1,286,049	-	-	1,552,949
Valuation/Cost									
At 1 January 2024	286,391	84,106	406,327	80,945	318,248	1,271,049	-	11,133.30	2,458,199
Revaluation Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	6,217	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	21,217
Additions	1,396	-	21,803	-	24,765	-	-	-	47,964
At 31 December 2024	287,787	90,323	428,130	80,945	343,013	1,286,049	-	11,133	2,527,380
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2024	228,498	82,949	370,048	41,941	134,101	-	-	11,133	868,671
Revaluation Surplus	-	571	-	-	64,676	-	-	-	65,246
Charge for the period	12,361	2,311	13,597	8,194	9,942	-	-	-	46,404
At 31 December 2024	240,859	85,831	383,645	50,135	208,718	-	-	11,133	980,321
Carrying amount									
At 31 December 2024	46,928	4,492	44,485	30,810	134,295	1,286,049	-	-	1,547,059

19.1 The land and buildings of the group were not revalued on 31 March 2025.

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
19. Intangible assets				
Computer software				
Cost				
Cost	299,369	273,880	208,352	208,352
Additions	49,973	1,372	47,000	-
Exchange difference	(5,905)	24,117	-	-
	<u>343,437</u>	<u>299,369</u>	<u>255,352</u>	<u>208,352</u>
Amortisation				
January 1, 2024	294,923	258,950	208,352	199,018
Exchange difference	(4,602)	23,970	-	-
Amortisation charge	635	12,003	-	9,333
	<u>290,956</u>	<u>294,923</u>	<u>208,352</u>	<u>208,352</u>
Net carrying amount At the end of the period	<u>52,481</u>	<u>4,446</u>	<u>47,000</u>	<u>-</u>
The software is not internally generated.				
20. Balance due to banks				
First City Monument Bank Plc	9,939	-	9,939	-
Diamond Bank Plc	349,231	25,397	319,464	1,089
Greenwich Bank	2,540	215,836	2,540	215,836
Standard Chartered Bank	-	-	-	-
Sterling Bank Plc	-	-	-	-
Fidelity Bank Plc	1	978,204	1	978,204
First Security Discount House (FSDH)	500,000	-	500,000	-
Polaris Bank	-	500,578	-	500,578
Zenith Bank Plc	-	181	-	181
Union Bank Plc	-	-	-	-
	<u>861,711</u>	<u>1,720,197</u>	<u>831,944</u>	<u>1,695,889</u>
21. Commercial notes				
Institutional clients	17,612,079	7,168,691	17,612,079	7,168,691
Individual clients	-	-	-	-
	<u>17,612,079</u>	<u>7,168,691</u>	<u>17,612,079</u>	<u>7,168,691</u>
21.1 Analysis of commercial notes				
Current	17,612,079	7,168,691	17,612,079	7,168,691
Non-current	-	-	-	-
	<u>17,612,079</u>	<u>7,168,691</u>	<u>17,612,079</u>	<u>7,168,691</u>
22. Trade and other liabilities				
Financial liabilities:				
Statutory deductions (WHT, PAYE)	3,005,440	2,737,514	2,668,212	2,421,661
Accounts payable	17,444,713	11,441,890	12,783,966	6,603,665
Payments received on account	-	-	-	-
Deferred rental income	27,948	15,424	4,400	4,400
	<u>20,478,100</u>	<u>14,194,828</u>	<u>15,456,578</u>	<u>9,029,726</u>
Non-financial liabilities:				
Provision and accruals	2,437,061	2,552,656	2,085,115	2,174,614
Total other liabilities	<u>22,915,161</u>	<u>16,747,485</u>	<u>17,541,693</u>	<u>11,204,341</u>

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	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
23. Taxation				
23.1 Income tax charge				
Income tax	46,634	1,352,804	22,376	1,170,073
Education tax	2,878	170,373	2,878	170,373
Police Trust Fund Levy	20	105	20	105
National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) Technology tax	1,016	5,253	1,016	5,253
	4,066	21,012	4,066	21,012
Current income tax	54,614	1,549,547	30,357	1,366,816
Capital gain tax charge	-	-	-	-
Income tax	54,614	1,549,547	30,357	1,366,816
23.2 Current income tax liability				
At the beginning of the year	630,664	716,802	737,218	579,788
Prior year adjustment	(426,299)	(426,299)	-	-
Additional prov from prior period	383,805	33,902	383,805	33,902
Charge for the period	54,614	1,549,547	30,357	1,366,816
Capital gain tax charge	-	-	-	-
Payments during the period	-	(1,243,288)	-	(1,243,288)
At the end of the period	642,784	630,664	1,151,379	737,218
23.3 Deferred income tax liability				
At the beginning of the year	3,599,744	(893,668)	3,796,115	(749,373)
Addition/Adjustment	4,493,412	4,493,412	4,545,488	4,545,488
Payment	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	8,093,157	3,599,744	8,341,603	3,796,115
23.3.1 Analysis of deferred income tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	8,093,157	3,599,744	8,341,603	3,796,115
	8,093,157	3,599,744	8,341,603	3,796,115

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
24. Borrowings				
Term loans (Note 26.1)	17,421,937	18,764,394	17,421,937	18,764,394
Finance lease facilities (Note 26.2)	12,529,438	11,449,821	937,108	1,761,428
Redeemable bonds (Note 26.3)	8,034,919	7,593,552	8,034,919	7,593,552
	<u>37,986,295</u>	<u>37,807,766</u>	<u>26,393,965</u>	<u>28,119,373</u>

The Group has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to their liabilities during the period (December 2024 : Nil).

24.1 Term loans				
Bank of Industry (24.1.3)	1,480,347	2,390,534	1,480,347	2,390,534
First Ally	-	5,091	-	5,091
Financial Derivative Company	871,579	1,644,748	871,579	1,644,748
Secured lease notes	16,412,469	692,382	16,412,469	692,382
	<u>18,764,394</u>	<u>4,732,755</u>	<u>18,764,394</u>	<u>4,732,755</u>
24.1.1 Analysis of term loans				
Current	4,252,812	1,072,644	4,128,410	1,041,267
Non-current	14,511,582	3,660,111	14,635,984	3,691,487
	<u>18,764,394</u>	<u>4,732,755</u>	<u>18,764,394</u>	<u>4,732,755</u>

24.1.2 First City Monument Bank Plc
Facility represents the sum of N500million that was recently availed by the bank for the overhaul of one of the vessels

24.1.3 Bank of Industry
C & I entered an agreement with BOI to finance vessel overhaul and acquisition totaling N1.5bn (in 2023) and N 2.142bn(in 2019) with Fidelity bank and FCMB respectively at 8%. The loan is payable over a 5 year period and secured by bank guarantees with both banks.

24.1.4 Secured Leased Notes
Facility represents amount obtained from various individual and institutional investors under term loan agreement at interest of 9% per annum. The facility was obtained for construction of vessels for the Company. As security for the facility, the investors are given equity holdings in the vessels being constructed. The tenor for the facility ranges between 50 - 60 months.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
25.2 Finance lease facilities				
Stanbic IBTC Bank (Note 25.2.3)	42,439	87,012	30,680	87,012
Fidelity Bank Nigeria Ltd (Note 25.2.4)	(9,929)	522,436	-	522,436
Lotus Capital Limited (25.2.4)	906,428	651,980	906,428	651,980
First City Monument Bank	(1,830)	500,000	-	500,000
Golden Cedar, Ghana (Note 25.2.9)	2,095,584	870,507	-	-
Barclays Bank Ghana (Note 26.2.10)	946,333	7,533,459	-	-
Growth and development Nig Ltd	966,120	-	-	-
Others	791,361	1,284,427	-	-
	5,736,506	11,449,821	937,108	1,761,428
25.2.1 Analysis of finance lease facility				
Current	2,558,389	5,106,434	297,177	558,587
Non-current	3,178,118	6,343,387	639,931	1,202,841
	5,736,506	11,449,821	937,108	1,761,428

25.2.2 Access Bank Plc

This facility represents N1billion motor vehicle corporate lease renewable annually for the purpose of financing 80% of cost required to purchase vehicles to service lease or fleet management contract for vehicles from corporate organisations. its tenor is 4 years (48 months).

25.2.3 Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc

Facility represents N1 billion finance lease facility secured from Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited in February 2020 for a period of Four years. The facility was secured by legal ownership of assets finance under the lease contract.

25.2.4 Lotus Capital Limited

This represents N1.68 billion Murabaha facility secured from Lotus Capital Limited under the Murabaha agreement for a period of three to four years.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

25.2.8 Bank of Africa

This represents the GHS 652,715 term loan secured on 28th August 2020 for a period Of 48 months to finance lease contracts. The interest on the loan is 18% . Thus, GRR of 14.32% and risk premium of 3.68% . On 15th September 2022, a new loan of GHS 1,057,268.04 was secured to finance lease contracts at a fixed rate of 28%. A GRR of 26.50% and the risk premium of 1.50%. The loan is secured by the vehicles purchased with the loan.

25.2.10 Barclays Bank of Ghana

Facility represents US\$750,000 finance lease facility secured from Barclays Bank of Ghana Limited in February 2012 for a period of three years. The interest on the facility is 8% per annum. The facility was secured by legal ownership of the leased assets.

25.2.11 FSDH Merchant Bank Limited

Facility represents N4.5 Billion asset backed facility for a period of four years

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
25.3 Redeemable bonds				
10 billion Fixed Rate 5yr Redeemable Bond	8,034,919	7,593,552	8,034,919	7,593,552
	8,034,919	7,593,552	8,034,919	7,593,552
25.3.1 Analysis of redeemable bonds				
Current	229,635	252,806	229,635	217,021
Non-current	7,805,285	8,592,877	7,805,285	7,376,531
	8,034,919	8,845,683	8,034,919	7,593,552

25.3.2 Redeemable bonds include financial instruments classified as liabilities measured at amortised cost

N10billion Fixed Rate 5yr Redeemable bond with 2 years principal repayment moratorium was issued in 2021

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
26. Retirement benefit obligations				
Defined contribution pension plan (Note 27.1)	153,049	65,089	153,049	65,089
	153,049	65,089	153,049	65,089
26.1 Defined contribution pension plan				
At the beginning of the year	65,089	73,032	65,089	73,032
Contribution during the period	224,523	1,156,719	224,523	1,156,719
Remittance during the period	(136,562)	(1,164,662)	(136,562)	(1,164,662)
At the end of the period	153,049	65,089	153,049	65,089

26.1.1 The Group make 10% and its employees make a contribution of 8% basic salary, housing and transport allowance to each employee's retirement savings account maintained with their nominated pension fund administrators.

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	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
27. Share capital				
27.1 Issued and fully paid				
At the beginning of the year	1,474,289	884,573	1,474,289	884,573
Addition/reinstated during the period	-	589,715	-	589,715
At 31 December	<u>1,474,289</u>	<u>1,474,289</u>	<u>1,474,289</u>	<u>1,474,289</u>
28. Deposit for shares				
At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Converted during the period	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

This represents US\$10,000,000 unsecured variable coupon convertible notes issued to Aureos Africa LLC (now wholly owned by Abraaj Advisers Nigeria Limited) on 14 January 2010. The transaction was agreed and fixed at N197.50 to \$1. The convertible notes was acquired by PMT Global investments Limited (PMT) in January 2021. The interest to be paid on the notes, is equivalent, in any period, to dividend declared by C&I Leasing Plc and payable on the equivalent number of ordinary shares underlying the loan stock.

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
29. Statutory reserve				
At the beginning of the year	2,265,392	2,037,558	3,240,844	1,135,719
Prior year adjustment	39,872	169,568	(72,710)	504,295
Transfer from income statement	41,683	58,266	37,624	1,600,830
At the end of the period	<u>2,346,947</u>	<u>2,265,392</u>	<u>3,205,758</u>	<u>3,240,844</u>

Nigerian banking regulations requires the Group to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve. As stipulated in S. 16 (1) of the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act CAP B3 LFN 2004 and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) guidelines, an appropriation of 30% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than the paid-up share capital and 15% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is greater than the paid-up share capital.

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
30. Statutory credit reserve				
At the beginning of the year	409,819	351,372	402,164	396,081
Adjustment	(17,396)	58,447	(21,034)	6,083
At the end of the period	<u>392,423</u>	<u>409,819</u>	<u>381,130</u>	<u>402,164</u>

The Group determines its loan loss provisions based on the requirements of IFRS. The difference between the loan loss provision as determined under IFRS and the provision as determined under Prudential Guidelines (as prescribed by the Central Bank) is recorded in this reserve. This reserve is non distributable.

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	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
31. Retained earnings				
At the beginning of the year	7,013,923	4,963,419	21,050,269	1,129,921
Transfer from income statement	416,834	582,663	376,239	16,008,302
Fair value changes on available for sale	-	-	-	-
Prior year adjustment	14,815	1,526,107	(633,356)	5,512,876
Transfer to statutory credit reserve	(41,683)	(58,266)	(37,624)	(1,600,830)
At the end of the period	7,403,888	7,013,923	20,755,528	21,050,269
32. Foreign currency translation reserve				
At the beginning of the year	29,054,400	15,770,155	-	-
Prior year adjustment	(1,188,785)	199,933	-	-
Arising in the year	182,946	13,084,312	-	-
At the end of the period	28,048,561	29,054,400	-	-
This represents net exchange difference arising from translation of reserve balances of foreign entity at closing rate.		28,968,665	85,734.86	
33. AFS fair value reserve				
At the beginning of the year	21,456	12,196	21,456	12,196
Gain/loss arising in the period	7,371	9,260	7,371	9,260
At the end of the period	28,826	21,456	28,826	21,456

Available for sale (AFS) fair value reserve represents gains or losses arising from marked to market valuation on available for sale assets.

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
34. Revaluation reserve				
At the beginning of the year	272,178	272,178	272,178	272,178
Write back of revaluation	-	-	-	-
Arising during the period	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	272,178	272,178	272,178	272,178

Revaluation reserve relates surplus arising from the revaluation of land and buildings included in property, plant and equipment. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN, which is our primary regulator has directed the company to reverse it from the book until approval is obtained. The process of approval is in progress.

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 March 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
35. Non controlling interest				
At the beginning of the year	1,182,088	1,191,069	-	-
Arising during the period	16,461	146,128	-	-
Prior year adjustment	356,097	-	-	-
Share of translation gain/(loss)	149	(155,109)	-	-
At the end of the period	1,554,795	1,182,088	-	-
36. Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and balances with banks (Note 10)	7,331,777	4,388,819	6,698,656	3,797,719
Balance due to banks (Note 20)	(882,897)	(1,720,197)	(853,130)	(1,695,889)
	6,448,879	2,668,622	5,845,527	2,101,830

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	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
37. Impairment writeback/charges				
Other assets	-	-	-	-
Per income statement	-	-	-	-

	Group		Company	
	3 Months to March 2025	3 Months to March 2024	3 Months to March 2025	3 Months to March 2024
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
38. Lease rental income				
Finance lease/operating lease	8,546,513	7,792,994	6,034,855	6,034,855
	8,546,513	7,792,994	6,034,855	6,034,855
39. Lease interest expense				
Finance lease interest	1,983,761	604,230	1,240,405	235,015
Commercial notes interest	584,574	866,600	584,574	866,600
Term loans interest	524,640	725,487	520,396	720,448
	3,092,975	2,196,317	2,345,375	1,822,062
40. Outsourcing income				
Outsourcing rental	5,435,380	3,939,663	5,435,380	3,939,663
Outsourcing service expense	(5,090,006)	(3,643,346)	(5,090,006)	(3,643,346)
	345,373	296,317	345,373	296,317

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	Group		Company	
	3 Months to March 2025	3 Months to March 2024	3 Months to March 2025	3 Months to March 2024
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
41. Tracking and tagging income				
Tracking income	52,417	42,101	52,417	42,101
Tracking expenses	(19,689)	(24,560)	(19,689)	(24,560)
	32,728	17,541	32,728	17,541
42. Interest income				
Interest on bank deposits	26,195	190	25,799	14
	26,195	190	25,799	14
43. Other income				
Gain on sale of operating lease assets (Note 46.1)	22,834	138,703	-	95,499
Foreign exchange gain	3,999	-	8	-
Insurance claims received	4,954	23,400	4,954	23,400
Insurance income on finance leases	1,887	75	1,887	75
Management fee income	34,660	37,750	34,660	37,750
Frank investment income	-	-	860,019	695,793
Rent received	-	4,480	-	4,480
Others	72,231	15,609	13,407	1,258
	140,564	220,017	914,934	858,255

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	Group		Company	
	3 Months to March 2025 N'000	3 Months to March 2024 N'000	3 Months to March 2025 N'000	3 Months to March 2024 N'000
44. Operating expenses				
Direct operating expenses	1,947,022	2,898,205	3,376,158	2,732,929
Finance lease assets maintenance	568,822	452,794	213,770	142,845
Finance lease assets insurance	432,924	314,480	249,606	201,025
	2,948,769	3,665,479	3,839,534	3,076,799
45. Depreciation expense				
Operating lease assets	2,042,259	1,504,169	554,691	448,546
Property, plant and equipment	45,084	38,197	12,724	11,734
	2,087,343	1,542,366	567,415	460,280
46. Personnel expense				
Salaries and allowances	364,227	297,898	292,215	237,644
Pension contribution expense	20,402	27,219	13,479	21,377
Training and medical	89,625	75,062	19,989	11,415
	474,254	400,180	325,682	270,436
47. Administrative expenses				
Auditors' remuneration	16,071	12,325	8,708	6,750
Directors' emoluments	33,595	34,316	27,100	30,271
Foreign exchange loss	-	32,721	-	34,453
Bank charges	-	-	-	-
Fuel and maintenance	62,718	30,195	61,192	28,095
Insurance	12,674	10,023	12,674	10,023
Advert and external relations	23,283	6,215	-	3,309
Travel and entertainment	42,098	21,161	40,702	18,444
Legal and professional expenses	111,135	34,863	100,008	19,132
Communications	53,853	29,412	47,132	22,209
Subscriptions	47,072	7,122	25,523	2,573
Penalties	-	8,454	-	8,454
Levies	850	6,392	-	5,304
Other administrative expenses	98,933	94,779	54,366	55,832
	502,281	327,979	377,404	244,848

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48. Basic earnings per share

Earnings per share (basic) (EPS) have been computed for each period on the profit after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders and divided by the weighted average number of issued N0.50 ordinary shares during the period. While diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all diluted potential ordinary shares.

	Group		Company	
	March 31, 2025 N'000	Mar 31, 2024 N'000	March 31, 2025 N'000	Mar 31, 2024 N'000
Profit after taxation	433,294	501,897	376,239	387,283
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Number of shares at period end	2,948,577	1,769,147	2,948,577	1,769,147
Time weighted average number of shares in issue	2,948,577	1,769,147	2,948,577	1,769,147
Diluted number of shares	-	-	-	-
Earnings per share (EPS) (kobo) - basic	15	28	13	22
Earnings per share (EPS) (kobo) - diluted				-

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	Group		Company	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
49. Information regarding Directors and employees				
49.1 Directors				
49.1.1 Directors' emoluments				
Directors fees	26,595	27,076	20,100	23,031
Directors sitting allowance	7,000	7,240	7,000	7,240
Other emoluments	-	-	-	-
	33,595	34,316	27,100	30,271
49.1.2 Fees and emoluments disclosed above excluding pension contributions include amounts paid to:				
The Chairman	13,600	8,010	13,600	8,010
Other Directors	19,995	26,306	13,500	22,261
49.1.3 The number of Directors [including the Chairman and the highest paid Director] who received fees and other emoluments [excluding pension contributions] in the following ranges were :				
	Number	Number	Number	Number
N240,001 - N400,000	-	-	-	-
N400,001 - N1,550,000	6	6	-	-
N1,550,001 - N5,000,000	7	7	7	7
N5,000,000 - N8,000,000	1	1	1	1
N8,000,001 - N11,000,000	-	-	-	-
	12	12	8	8

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2025 Number	31 December 2024 Number	31 March 2025 Number	31 December 2024 Number
50.2 Employees				
50.2.1 The average				
Managerial	21	23	15	17
Senior staff	47	50	39	42
Junior staff	379	444	342	407
	447	517	396	466
50.2.2	The number of employees of the Group, other than directors, who received emoluments in the following ranges (excluding pension contributions and certain benefits) were as follows:			
	N	N		
	250,001	370,000	57	64
	370,001	420,000	96	100
	430,001	580,000	110	115
	580,001	700,000	35	44
	700,001	750,000	21	30
	840,001	850,000	32	47
	1,000,001	1,100,000	18	20
	1,100,001	1,150,000	18	23
	1,200,001	1,400,000	8	10
	1,500,000	1,550,000	31	38
	1,650,000	2,050,000	21	26
			447	517
			396	466

51. Reclassification of comparative figures

Certain comparative figures in these financial statements have been restated to give a more meaningful comparison.

52. Events after the reporting date

No event or transaction has occurred since the reporting date, which would have had a material effect on the financial statements as at that date or which needs to be mentioned in the financial statement in the interests of fair presentation of the Group's financial position as at the reporting date or its result for the year then ended.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

53. Financial commitments

The Directors are of the opinion that all known commitments and liabilities, which are relevant in assessing the state of affairs of the group have been take into consideration in the preparation of these financial statements.

54. Contingent assets/(liabilities)

The Group is not subject to any claim and other liabilities nor assets arising in the normal course of the business for the period ended 31 March 2025 (31 Dec 2024: Nil).

55. Related party transactions

The Group is controlled by C&I Leasing Plc, whose share are widely held. The parent company is a finance company.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans and borrowings.

The volumes of related-party transactions, outstanding balances at the period-end, and related expense and income for the year are as follows:

Name of related	Nature of Relationship	Nature of transaction with party	Total transaction in the period		Balance receivable at:		Balance payable at:	
			31-Mar-25	31-Dec-24	31-Mar-25	31-Dec-24	31-Mar-25	30-Dec-24
			#'000	#'000	#'000	#'000	#'000	#'000
Leasafric Ghana Limited	Subsidiary	Purchase, payments, shared services, loans to and from party	101,410	103,607	-	-	(331,124)	(432,534)
EPIC International FZE Limited. UAE	Subsidiary	Purchase, payments, shared services, loans to and from party	(1,123,580)	12,043,480	26,298,401	27,421,981	-	-
C&I Leasing FZE	Subsidiary	Technical services	-	-	75,326	75,326	-	-
SIFAX	JV with C&I	Joint venture to execute marine services	(717,071,772)	1,276,926,247	-	-	515,110,113	1,232,181,885
OCS/C&I JV Current account	JV with C&I	Joint venture to execute marine services	-	-	70,754.00	70,754.00	-	-
			<u>(718,093,941)</u>	<u>1,289,073,334</u>	<u>26,444,481</u>	<u>27,568,061</u>	<u>514,778,989</u>	<u>1,231,749,351</u>

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

56. Segment reporting

56.1 Segment results of operations

The segment information provided to the Group management committee for the reportable segments for the period ended 31 March 2025:

	Fleet management N'000	Personnel outsourcing N'000	Marine services N'000	Citrack N'000	Total N'000
Gross earnings	1,800,877	346,598	5,660,969	52,516	7,860,960
Operating income	1,441,058	300,651	3,721,360	52,516	5,515,585
Operating expenses	(943,321)	(81,403)	(2,808,207)	(26,291)	(3,859,223)
Depreciation	(240,193)	(1,842)	(325,188)	(191)	(567,415)
Personnel expense	(74,826)	(59,460)	(185,119)	(6,278)	(325,682)
Administrative expenses	(66,619)	(43,834)	(243,316)	(2,901)	(356,670)
Profit before taxation	116,099	114,111	159,529	16,856	406,595
Total assets employed	4,254,648	2,181,387	39,721,627	70,505	46,228,166
Interest Expense	(359,819)	(45,946)	(1,939,610)	-	(2,345,375)
Earnings Before Interest and Tax	475,918	160,058	2,099,139	16,856	2,751,970
ROCE (EBIT/Total Asset)	11%	7%	5%	24%	6%

31 March 2025	31 March 2024
N'000	N'000

56.2 Geographical information

1. Revenue

Nigeria	5,359,212	5,630,802
Ghana	2,597,703	1,831,457
United Arab Emirates	1,641,729	1,308,400
	9,598,644	8,770,658

31 Mar 2025	31 Dec 2024
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2. Total assets

Nigeria	98,717,162	83,673,357
Ghana	16,654,818	18,745,277
United Arab Emirates	15,664,845	11,267,688
	131,036,824	113,686,323

Hypothetical Case on Free Float Computation

Shareholding Structure/Free Float Status

Description	31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
	Unit	Percent	Unit	Percentage
Issued Share Capital	2,948,576,945	100%	1,769,146,167	100%
Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)				
CIL ACQUICO LIMITED	370,833	0.01%	96,778,219	5.47%
PETRA PROPERTIES LTD	67,173,775	2.28%	40,304,265	2.28%
PMT GLOBAL INVESTMENTS NIG LTD	1,995,511,533	67.68%	1,197,306,920	67.68%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	2,063,056,141		1,334,389,404	75.43%
Directors' Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors with substantial interests				
NDU CHUKWUEMEKA E.	1,666.00	0.00%	333,567	0.02%
OMOTUNDE ALAO-OLAIFA	-	0.00%	0	0.00%
BABATUNDE EDUN	3,111,790.00	0.16%	1,867,074	0.11%
SAMUEL MADUKA ONYISHI	-	0.00%	0	0.00%
UGOJI LENIN UGOJI	-	0.00%	0	0.00%
SADIQ ABUBAKAR ADAMU	-	0.00%	0	0.00%
FLORENCE OKOLI	-	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOM OKO ACHODA	-	0.00%	0	0.00%
OLUYEMI PETER ABAOLU-JOHNSON	-	0.00%	0	0.00%
OMOTUNDE ALAO-OLAIFA (INDIRECT- REPRESENTING LEADWAY ASSU	58,333,480.00	1.98%	0	0.00%
NDU CHUKWUEMEKA E. (Indirect- REPRESENTING PETRA PROPERTIES	-	0.00%	0	0.00%
BABATUNDE EDUN (INDIRECT- REPRESENTING CIL ACQUICO LTD)	-	0.00%	0	0.00%
SAMUEL MADUKA ONYISHI(INDIRECT- REPRESENTING PMT GLOBAL INVESTMENTS NIG LTD)		2.13%	0	0.00%
Total Directors' Shareholdings	61,446,936.00		2,200,641	0.12%
Other Influential Shareholdings				
Total Other Influential Shareholdings	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Free Float in Units and Percentage	953,065,412	32.32%	432,556,122	24.45%
Free Float in Value	₦ 3,583,525,949.12		₦ 1,600,457,651.40	

Declaration:

(A) C&I LEASING Plc with a free float percentage of 24.45% as at 31st March 2025, is compliant with NGX's free float requirements for companies listed on the **Main Board**.

(B) C&I LEASING Plc with a free float value of N1,600,457,651.40 as at 31st March, 2024, is compliant with NGX's free float requirements for companies listed on the **Main Board**.

30th, April 2025

**CERTIFICATION OF FIRST QUARTER 2025 RETURNS IN PURSUANT OF S.60(2) OF
ISA ACT 2007**

We the undersigned, hereby certify that:

- (a) We have reviewed the above-mentioned reports.
- (b) Based on our knowledge, the report does not contain
 - i any untrue statement of a material fact, or
 - ii omit to state a material fact, which would make the statement misleading in the light of the circumstances under which report was prepared.
- (c) Based on our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report present in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of the company as of, and for the periods presented in the report.
- (d) The signing officers:
 - i are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.
 - ii have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the company and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to such officers by others within those entities particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared.
 - iii have evaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal controls as of date within 90 days prior to the report.
 - iv have presented in the report their conclusions about the effectiveness of their internal controls based on their evaluation as of that date.
- (e) the signing officers have disclosed to the Auditors of the company and audit committee:
 - i all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which would adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the company's Auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and
 - ii any fraud, whether material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal controls.
- (f) the signing officers have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Yours faithfully

For: C & I LEASING PLC



.....
Ugoji Lenin Ugoji
Group Managing Director

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

NOTARY PUBLIC OF NIGERIA
G. MBANUGO UDENZE
MBANUGO UDENZE & CO
Barristers, Solicitors & Notary Public
9B Olatunji Moore Street,
Off TF Kuboye Road, Lekki Phase 1, Lagos



30th, April 2025

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- i any untrue statement of a material fact, or
 - ii omit to state a material fact, which would make the statement misleading in the light of the circumstances under which report was prepared.
- (c) Based on our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report present in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of the company as of, and for the periods presented in the report.
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Yours faithfully

For: C & I LEASING PLC



Okechukwu Nnake
Chief Financial Officer

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