



April 2016





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Outline

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Overview of Access Bank





At a Glance





International Network

Recognized as a leading commercial bank in Nigeria with a distribution network across Sub-Saharan Africa, the UK, China and the UAE



Nigeria	
Parent Company	
PBT (₩'bn)	20.3
ROE (%)	19.2
Equity (₩'bn)	374.2
Branches	308

Ine UK	
Ownership Interest	100%
PBT (#'bn)	0.7
ROE (%)	9.8
Equity (N'bn)	22.7
Branches	2

S Gnana	
Ownership Interest	92%
PBT (₩'bn)	1.3
ROE (%)	23.1
Equity (₩'bn)	19.4
Branches	39

Rwanda	
Ownership Interest	75%
PBT (₩'m)	98.3
ROE (%)	12.2
Equity (#'bn)	2.7
Branches	7

Zambia	
Ownership Interest	92%
PBT (Nm)	9.3
ROE (%)	1.6
Equity (₩'bn)	1.9
Branches	6

The Gambia	
Ownership Interest	64%
PBT (\mathbf{H}'m)	41.2
ROE (%)	7.1
Equity (**'bn)	1.9
Branches	6

R. D. Congo		
Ownership Interest	74%	
PBT (N'm)	90.2	
ROE (%)	9.1	
Equity (**'bn)	3.4	
Branches	2	

Sierra Leone		
Ownership Interest 97%		
PBT (\mathbf{H}'m)	41.4	
ROE (%)	8.9	
Equity (₩'bn)	1.5	
Branches	4	



Domestic Operating Environment





The Nigerian Economy



Comments

- GDP expected to remain flat q/q at 2.1% in Q1'16, as slowed economic activity persisted on the back of lower oil prices, FX unavailability and stringent fiscal economic policies
- Continued uptick in inflation since Q1'15 largely reflecting the impact of FX scarcity on food prices and increased imported inflation
- Bonny Light price was down 7% q/q, averaging \$34.0pb in Q1'16 (Q4'15: \$36.6pb). Persistent decline in crude oil prices has triggered a 27% drop in foreign direct investment and a 11% y/y decline in external reserves to \$27.9bn in Q1'16 (Q1'15: \$31.2bn)
- The Naira traded at a record low of ₦320/\$ at the parallel market in Q1'16. Continued pressure on the Naira primarily driven by FX scarcity and speculation on further currency devaluation due to declining oil prices

2016 Regulatory Highlights

January – March

 CBN tightened liquidity by increasing the MPR to 12% from 11%, and the CRR to 22.5% from 20%

Source: CBN, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Financial Derivatives Company Limited (FDC), Business Monitor International (BMI)

⁽¹⁾ Call rate was used as an indicator for the Money Market Rate



Group Financial Performance Review





Key Messages

Strong Profitability Metrics **Profit Before Tax**

₩22.6bn

Q1'15: ₩16.5bn ↑ +37% y/y

After-Tax ROAE

20.7%

Q1'15: 19.2% ↑ +150bps y/y

Strong profits recorded in the period on the back of improved interest income, fees and commission from increased e-channels usage and payment volumes

Improved Margins **Cost of Funds**

3.7%

Q1'15: 5.1% \ -140bps y/y

Net Interest Margin

7.1%

Q1'15: 5.9% ↑ +120bps y/y

Significant improvement in margins driven by repricing and growth in low-cost deposits in the retail business

Stable Asset Quality **NPL Ratio**

1.7%

Dec'15: 1.7% ↔

Cost of Risk

0.6%

Q1'15: 1.0% \preceq -40bps y/y

Asset quality remains strong due to continuous and proactive monitoring of the loan book in line with the Bank's risk management framework



Group Financial Highlights

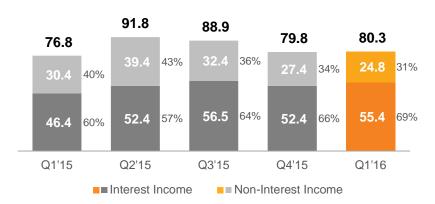
Profitability			
	Q1'16	Q1'15	Δ
Gross Earnings (₩'m)	80,271	76,792	5%
Operating Income (₦'m)	59,360	53,959	10%
Impairment Charges (₦'m)	(2,398)	(3,868)	(38%)
Profit Before Tax (₦'m)	22,583	16,518	37%
Profit After Tax (₩m)	19,419	13,668	42%
EPS (₦)	0.67	0.68	(1%)
Cost-to-Income (%)	57.9	62.2	(4.3)
Balance Sheet			
	Mar'16	Dec'15	Δ
Loans and Advances (₦'bn)	1,469	1,409	4%
Total Assets (₦'bn)	2,748	2,591	6%
Customer Deposits (₦'bn)	1,803	1,683	7%
Shareholders' Fund (₦'bn)	382	368	4%
Prudential & Performance R	atios		
	Q1'16	FY'15	Δ
After-Tax ROAE (%)	20.7	20.4	↑ 0.3
Capital Adequacy (%)	19.6	19.5	↑ 0.1
Liquidity (%)	37.6	38.0	↓ 0.4
Loans to Deposit (%)	69.5	70.9	J 1.4

- Gross earnings stood at ₩80.3bn in the quarter (+5% y/y, Q1'15: ₩76.8bn) on the back of loan growth in Q4'15
- 47% y/y increase in net interest income to ₦34.6bn in Q1'16 (Q1'15: ₦23.4bn), benefitting from a 9% y/y reduction in interest expense to ₦20.8bn (Q1'15: ₦22.8bn) and a 19% y/y growth in interest income
- PBT up 37% y/y to \$\frac{\text{22.6bn}}}} driversets} text} by interest income growth (+19% y/y) and improved fee and commission income (+87% y/y) on the back of increased utilization of the Bank's retail channels
- Loans and advances grew by 4% to ₩1.47trn as at Mar'16 (Dec'15: ₩1.41trn), well within the year-end guidance of 10%
- Customer deposits closed at ₦1.80trn for the period, 7% growth from ₦1.68trn as at Dec'15 reflecting improved retail penetration
- After-Tax ROAE up 30 bps to 20.7% in Q1'16 (FY'15: 20.4%) on the back of improved earnings

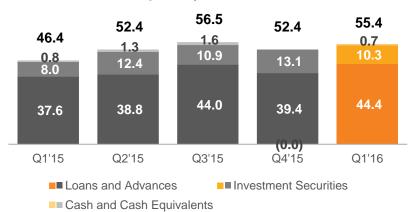


Revenue

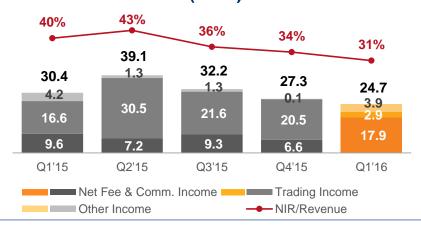
Gross Earnings (N³bn)



Interest Income (₦'bn)



Non-Interest Income (₦'bn)

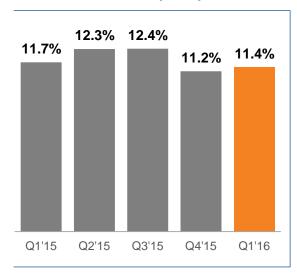


- Gross earnings up 5% y/y to ₩80.3bn in Q1'16 (Q1'15: ₩76.8bn)
- · Key drivers:
 - 19% y/y increase in interest income to ₩55.4bn in the quarter (Q1'15: ₩46.4bn) largely resulting from an 18% y/y growth in income from loans and advances, as well as a 29% y/y rise in returns from investment securities
 - Sizeable growth in fee and commission income, particularly from retail-related transactions and increased payment volumes
- Non-interest income decreased 19% to ₩24.7bn in Q1'16 (Q1'15: ₩30.4bn) as significant growth in fees and commission income (+88% y/y) largely offset the drop in net trading income
- Sizeable growth in other income to ₦3.9bn in Q1'16 (Q4'15: ₦106m) primarily driven by dividend income of ₦2.2bn recognized in the period

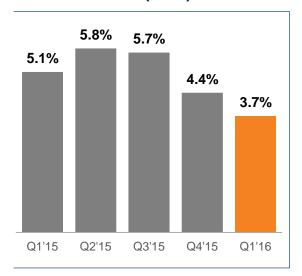


Margin Analysis

Yield on Assets (YoA)



Cost of Funds (CoF)



Net Interest Margin (NIM)

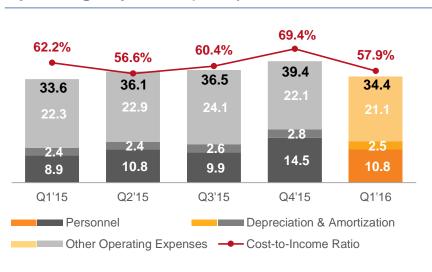


- Yield on Assets declined marginally by 30 bps y/y to 11.4% from 11.7% in Q1'15, but inched up 20bps q/q (Q4'15: 11.2%) reflecting the impact of repricing on FX loans in the last quarter of 2015
- Significant improvement in cost of funds, down 140bps y/y and 70bps q/q to 3.7% (Q1'15: 5.1%, Q4'15: 4.4%) benefitting from the repricing of deposits and growth in low-cost deposits in the period
- Consequently, NIM rose to 7.1% in Q1'16 from 5.9% in Q1'15, in line with the guidance for the year

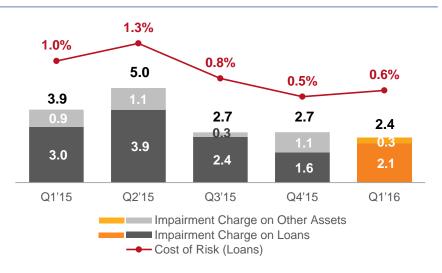


Operating Expenses & Impairment Analysis

Operating Expenses (₩'bn)



Impairment Analysis (₩'bn)



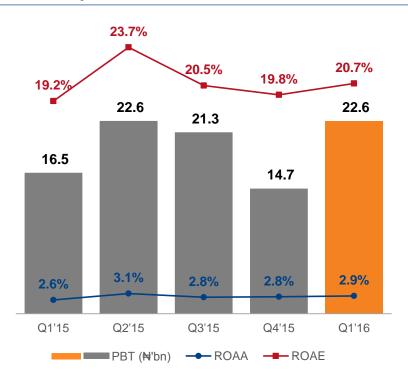
- Operating expenses increased 2% y/y to ₦34.4bn in the period (Q1'15: ₦33.6bn). However, operating costs declined 13% q/q from ₦39.4bn in Q4'15 primarily as a result of savings from strategic cost reduction programs
- Cost-to-Income Ratio (CIR) improved to 57.9%, down 430bps from 62.2% in Q1'15 primarily driven by a 10% y/y increase in operating income to ₹59.4bn in Q1'16 (Q1'15: ₹54.0bn)
- Total impairment charges declined 38% y/y to ₦2.4bn in Q1'16 (Q1'15: ₦3.9bn)
- Cost of risk improved by 40bps to 0.6% in Q1'16 (Q1'15: 1.0%)



Profitability

Solid profitability metrics reflecting commitment to generating sustainable economic returns

Profitability Indicators



 Profit Before Tax (PBT) grew by 37% y/y to ₩22.6bn in Q1'16 (Q1'15: ₩16.5bn)

· Key drivers:

- Strong earnings, as interest income grew by 19% y/y to ₩55.4bn (Q1'15: ₩46.4bn)
- 88% y/y increase in fee and commission income to ₦18.0bn (Q1'15: ₦9.6bn) largely due to considerable growth in channels and e-business income
- ROAA improved 30bps y/y to 2.9% in Q1'16 (Q1'15: 2.6%) largely driven by a 42% y/y growth in net profit to ₩19.4bn (Q1'15: ₩13.7bn)
- Significant growth in ROAE (+150bps) to 20.7% in the quarter from 19.2% in Q1'15



Balance Sheet Snapshot

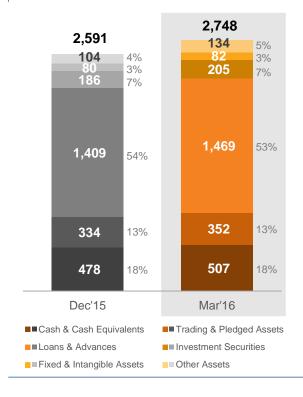
Capital Adequacy 19.6% Dec'15: 19.5%

37.6% Dec'15: 38.0%

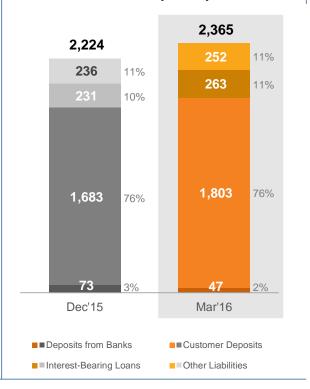
NPL Ratio 1.7% Dec'15: 1.7% NPL Coverage⁽¹⁾ 214.5% Dec'15: 216.4%

 Total assets grew by 6% to ₩2.75trn as at Mar'16 (Dec'15: ₦2.59trn)

Asset Mix (N³bn)



Total Liabilities (₩'bn)



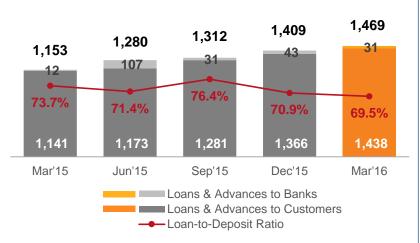
Key drivers:

- 34% increase in cash and balances with other banks to ₩114.6bn in Mar'16 (Dec'15: ₩85.3bn)
- 10% growth in investment securities to ₩204.9bn resulting from a 22% rise in investments government bonds ₩66.5bn in the period from ₩54.7bn as at Dec'15
- · Loans and advances up 4% to ₩1.47trn in the period (Dec'15: ₩1.41trn), in line with the year-end guidance of 10%
- · Customer deposits increased 7% to \$\\\\1.80\trn as at Mar'16 from ₩1.68trn in Dec'15

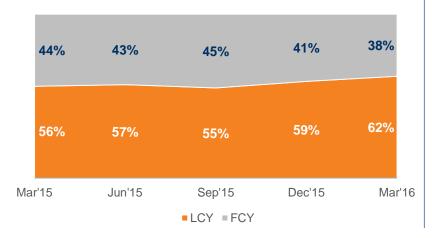


Loan Analysis

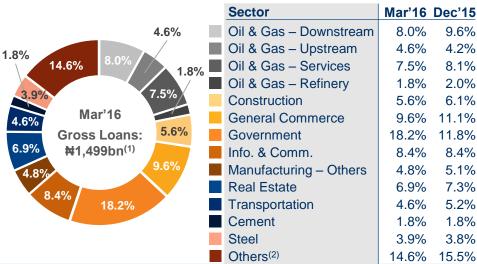
Loans and Advances (₩'bn)



Loans by Currency



Loan Distribution by Sector



- Loan portfolio remains diversified, benefitting from the Bank's moderate risk appetite and continued focus on maintaining high quality obligors
- Loan growth of 4% recorded in the period (Mar'16: ₩1.47trn vs. Dec'15: ₩1.41trn) is well within guidance
- Loan-to-deposit ratio (LDR) improved to 69.5% (inclusive of interest-bearing borrowings) as at Mar'16 (-140bps, Dec'15: 70.9%)

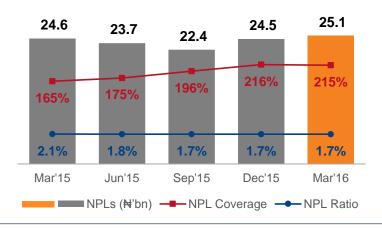
⁽¹⁾ Stated Gross Loans figure includes Loans & Advances to Banks as at 31 March 2016

⁽²⁾ The following sectors are included in Others": Agriculture, Capital Markets, Education, Finance & Insurance, General, Basic Metal Products, Conglomerates and Food Manufacturing

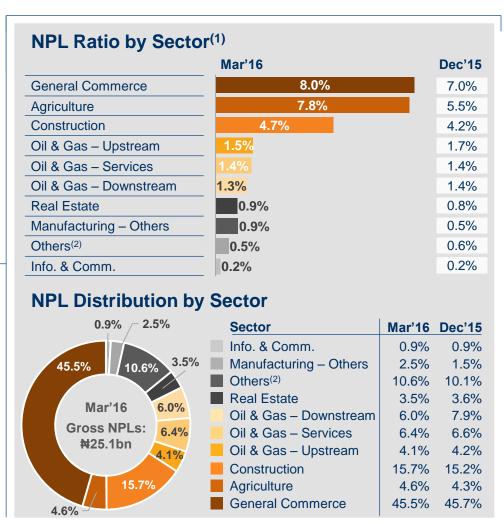


Asset Quality

NPL Analysis



- Asset quality remained stable in the period as the Bank continues to actively monitor the loan book to mitigate against significant growth in non-performing loans
- NPL ratio remained flat at 1.7% whilst gross NPLs inched up slightly to ₹25.1bn as at Mar'16 (Dec'15: ₩24.5bn) due to proactive risk management and continued close monitoring of the loan portfolio
- NPLs are adequately provisioned as the coverage ratio (including regulatory risk reserves) stood at 214.5% in the period



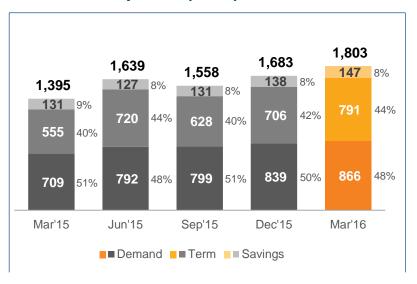
⁽¹⁾ Measures the portion of the total credit exposure by sector that is impaired. Formula: NPL_(Sector) / Total Gross Loans_(Sector)

⁽²⁾ The following sectors are included in "Others": General, Finance & Insurance, Basic Metal Products, Government, Food Manufacturing, Transportation and Storage

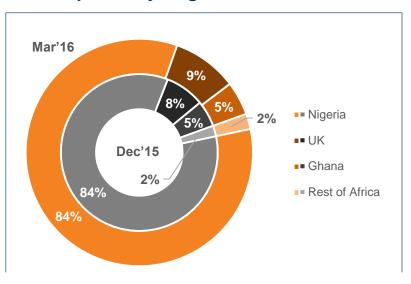


Deposit Analysis

Customer Deposits (★'bn)



Total Deposits by Region



- Customer deposits up 7% to ₩1.80trn in the period (Dec'15: ₩1.68trn)
- CASA grew by 4% to ₦1.01trn as at Mar'16 (Dec'15: ₦977bn) reflecting continued growth in the Bank's retail business and improved value chain penetration across the SBUs
- 12% increase in term deposits to ₦790.7bn (Dec'15: ₦706.3bn), which accounted for 44% of the total customer deposit base as at Mar'16
- Term deposits were repriced downwards in the period, which resulted in a reduction in cost of funds to 3.7% (Q1'15: 5.1%)
- Access UK constituted 9% of the Group's total deposits in the quarter, 100bps improvement from Dec'15 (8%)

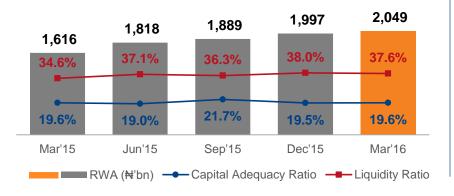


Capital & Liquidity

Adequately positioned to absorb significant macro shocks

Capital Adequacy Computation – Basel II

Underlying in ₩'m	Mar'16	Dec'15	%∆
Tier I Capital	312,229	302,637	3
Tier II Capital	89,099	86,770	3
Total Regulatory Capital	401,328	389,407	3
Credit Risk	1,731,623	1,694,884	2
Operational Risk	283,443	288,439	(2)
Market Risk	33,846	13,402	153
Risk-Weighted Assets	2,048,912	1,996,724	3
Capital Adequacy			
Tier I	15.2%	15.2%	
Tier II	4.4%	4.3%	
Total	19.6%	19.5%	



Funding Sources

Underlying in ₦'bn	Mar'16	Dec'15	%∆	
Customer Deposits	1,803	1,683	7	
Deposits from Banks	47	73	(36)	
Debt Securities	150	150	-	
Interest-Bearing Borrowings	263	231	13	
Other Liabilities	103	86	21	
Equity	382	368	4	
Total Liabilities & Equity	2,748	2,591	6	
1				

- Capital and liquidity metrics are strong and above regulatory limits
- Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 19.6% as at Mar'16 (+10bps)
- Stable liquidity position with the Group liquidity ratio at 37.6% as at Mar'16, providing a surplus to internal and external minimum requirements



SBU Performance Review





Q1'16 SBU Performance Summary



Corporate & Investment Banking

- Slowed treasury, sales and trading business driven by persistent FX illiquidity on the back of increased restrictions on FX by the CBN
- Decline in PBT to ★4.3bn in the period (Q1'15 ★12.2bn) largely attributed to the drop in net trading income

Commercial Banking

- Increase in operating income benefiting from growth in the commercial banking business and the government intervention funding program
- Enhanced performance in collections resulting in reduced funding cost

Business Banking

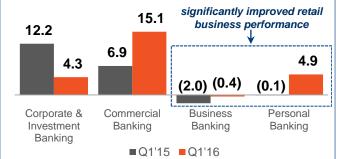
- Consistent reduction in loss position, recording a ₦1.6bn reduction in its loss position to ₦357m in Q1'16 from ₦2.0bn in Q1'15
- Performance primarily driven by increased utilization of the Bank's retail products and channels
- Dormancy ratio declined to 40% in Q1'16 from 42% in Dec'15

Personal Banking

 Improved results, as sizeable growth in PBT to 4.9bn in the period was largely driven by increased transaction volumes across the Bank's channels and ebusiness



Profit Before Tax (**)bn)



Loan Contribution



Deposit Contribution





Q2'16 Outlook





Key Imperatives for Q2'16

Intensify implementation of identified cost reduction initiatives and optimize branch operations

Effectively Manage Costs **Enhance Asset** Quality

Ensure proactive risk management and close monitoring of the loan book

Reinforce efficiency of the digital strategy and launch Phase 2 of Pay With Capture campaign

Implement Digital Banking Strategy

Optimize E-banking **Platforms**

Drive increased customer sign-on and utilization of the Bank's digital platforms

Drive value chain banking and branch optimization to grow low-cost deposits

Generate Lowcost Liability



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access>>>

tomorrow /noun/

A mystical land where 99% of all human productivity, motivation and achievement is stored.

