NDIC
Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation
Protecting your bank deposits

PART TWO

INSURED INSTITUTIONS' PERFORMANCE AND PROFILE

NDIC

Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation

Protecting your bank deposits

SECTION 10

THE OPERATING ENVIRONMENT IN 2015

10.1 Introduction

Regulatory, macro-economic and socio-political events in both the domestic and international markets significantly impacted on the environment in which the insured financial institutions operated in 2015.

The tight monetary policy stance which characterised 2014, continued for most part of 2015, while the volatility in crude oil prices continued to create some level of unpredictability in the operating environment.

On the global stage, there was a considerable divergence in global output recovery in 2015 as growth picked up in most advanced economies compared with showdown in majority of emerging and developing economies.

In particular, growth in the emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) continued to decrease to 4% in 2015, reflecting the protracted showdown in China as well as recession in Russia and Brasil. The showdown among EMDEs had been mainly due to weak import growth in China, low commodity prices, capital flow reversals, rising debt levels and other geopolitical factors.

During the year under review, the CBN, in collaboration with other safety-net participants had continued to implement sound financial sector policies to ensure continued stability and growth of the financial system, as well as improved financial inclusion and confidence in the system.

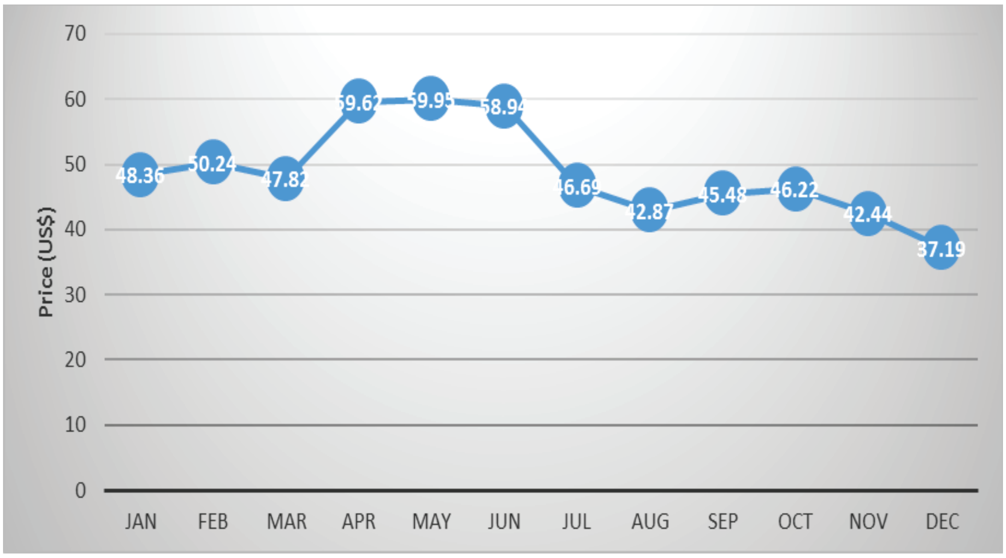
Accordingly, the banking industry experienced relative stability in most performance indices and continued to play key roles in the development of the Nigerian economy especially through financial intermediation. The continued regime of effective regulation and supervision alongside enhanced corporate governance practices in most of the banks, further reinforced the resilience of the banking industry. The interventions in key sectors of the economy like power, and agriculture were sustained during the year. Various policy measures and initiatives were also implemented to improve the payment system.

This section presents a review of the operating environment for insured financial institutions in 2015.

10.2 Monetary Policy Environment

During the year under review, the CBN continued to perform among others, its cardinal function of maintaining price stability in addition to ensuring an efficient payment

Chart 10.1
TREND IN GLOBAL CRUDE OIL PRICES IN 2015



Source: Energy Information Administration (www.eia.gov)

system. Global crude oil prices also continued to be a strong driver of business and economy in Nigeria, and the volatility experienced in the price of the commodity in the first half of 2015 as well as its continued fall in the second part of the year made the operating environment quite challenging. That negatively affected the country's external reserves, the value of the Naira as well as the business and economic activities in the period under review.

In view of the afore-mentioned challenges, alongside some other uncertainties in the economy, the CBN in 2015 implemented the following measures to moderate their combined effects:

a) Liquidity Management Measures

The CBN retained the liquidity ratio (LR) at 30% throughout the year. A segregated Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) regime was maintained in the first quarter of the year where the rate was kept at 75% for public sector deposits and 20% for private sector deposits but were harmonised at 31% in May, 2015 and remained same for the rest of the year.

b) Interest Rate Policy

The Monetary Policy Rate (MPR), was maintained at 13% for most part of 2015 to curtail excess liquidity and moderate inflationary pressures in the face of increased public spending from electioneering activities in the year. That was however reduced to 11% in the months of November and December to slightly relax the tight monetary stance that had subsisted for most of the year.

c) Exchange Rate Policy

The Naira exchange rate was under sustained pressure at the various segments of the market in 2015. The continued decline in global oil prices and the resultant fall in the country's foreign exchange earnings put pressure on the external reserve in the Naira exchange rate.

It would be recalled that in a bid to ensure stability and find the true value of the Naira the CBN further devalued the Naira in November, 2014 bringing the rate to ₦168/US$1 from ₦155/US $1 and further to ₦197/US$1 in February, 2015. Inspite of the devaluation, there was an apparent shortage in the supply of US$ viz-avis its demand resulting in a wide margin between the official exchange rate and the parallel market rate.

That development created incentives for undesirable practices, including round-tripping, speculative demand, rent-seeking, and spurious demand, amongst others. The CBN therefore closed the rDAS window for the rest of the year and pegged the exchange rate at ₦197/US$ 1.

10.3 Regulatory Developments

During the year under review, the CBN issued a number of circulars and guidelines to guide the operations of insured deposit-taking financial institutions. They included the following:

a) Implementation of Two Factor Authentication for Internal Banking Processes

The CBN, in a circular referenced **BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/06/001**, mandated banks to institute further controls to check the rising cases of fraud especially as it relates to insider abuse with many cases bordering on identity theft and abuse of authorisation procedures. The directive required that there should exist maker/checker control structure for all payments platforms, the implementation of Two Factor Authentication Login points, and the implementation of fraud-monitoring tools to monitor transfers.

b) Framework for Mobile Money Services in Nigeria

In a bid to ensure the smooth take–off of Mobile Payment platform as an important tool for financial inclusion in Nigeria, the CBN rolled out the Framework for Mobile Payment Services in Nigeria in April 2015. The framework which provides a strategy that would effectively bring the informal sector transactions into the formal sector identified two models for mobile money services, namely: bank-led and non-bank led. The main objectives of the framework were to provide an enabling environment for the adoption of mobile payment services, thus reducing cash dominance in the economy and to ensure a structured and orderly development of mobile payment services in Nigeria.

c) Inclusion of Some Imported Goods and Services on the List of Items Not Valid for Foreign Exchange in the Nigerian Foreign Exchange Market

The CBN in its efforts to sustain the stability of the foreign exchange market and ensure the efficient utilization of available foreign exchange while deriving optimal benefit from imports, released a list of goods and services to be excluded from accessing foreign exchange. The circular referenced **TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/010**, was aimed at conserving the Nation's external reserves, as well as encouraging the local production of those items contained in the prohibitions list thereby resuscitating domestic industries and creating employment.

d) Management of Dormant Accounts and other Unclaimed Funds by Banks and Other Financial Institutions (OFIs) in Nigeria

In a circular referenced **FPR/DIR/CIR/GEN/05/013**, the CBN released a guideline on the Management of Dormant Accounts in Nigeria. The objectives of the guideline were to curb possible abuses in the operation of dormant and inactive accounts; set operational standards for banks and OFIs in line with best practices; and to reinforce the rights of depositors and/or customers. The guideline would standardize the management of dormant accounts in Nigeria, in line with global best practices, as well as eliminate the possibility of banks converting dormant accounts' balances to income.

e) Establishment of Industry Fraud Desks

The CBN in a circular referenced **BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/004**, established the Nigeria Electronic Fraud Forum (NEFF) in continuance of its efforts to fight cybercrimes within the Banking Industry. The Desk would provide solutions toward addressing frauds arising from increased adoption of electronic payments. It would also serve as an effective mechanism for receiving and responding promptly to fraud alerts within the Nigerian banking industry. The DMBs were given the option to subscribe to NIBSS' Central Anti-Fraud Solution for this purpose.

f) Implementation of Control of Naira Denominated Card Transactions Consummated Overseas

The CBN released a circular referenced **BPSD/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/005**, on the usage of Naira-denominated cards abroad which superseded the earlier circulars referenced **TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/007** and **TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/008**. With the circular, individual customer's daily ATM withdrawal overseas with Naira-denominated cards were limited to US$300 (or its equivalent) and total annual expenditure to US$50,000 (or its equivalent). The CBN also gave the following directives to DMBs:

i. Submit reports of all Naira-denominated card transactions consummated overseas to NIBSS on daily basis electronically.
ii. Discontinue Naira denominated corporate cards for cross-border payments, while allowing foreign currency denominated cards for corporate entities.

iii. Inform cardholders of the institution of banking industry tracking system on the use of Naira denominated cards abroad.

g) Prohibition of Cash Deposit into Domiciliary Accounts by CBN

The CBN in a circular referenced **TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/015** prohibited the acceptance of foreign currency cash deposits by DMBs. That was prompted by the need to prevent money laundering, round tripping and speculation in dollars. Only wire transfers to and from Domiciliary Accounts were permissible.

h) Use of Bank Verification Number (BVN) By all Banks and Licenced Bureau De Change (BDCs)

The CBN in a circular referenced **FRP/DIR/CIR/GEN/05/015** directed all Banks and licensed BDCs to request for BVN for all foreign exchange transactions effective November 1, 2015. Consequently, customers desiring to purchase foreign exchange through all available channels in Nigeria must provide their BVNs, which should be validated by the CBN Authorized Foreign Exchange Dealer through the NIBBS platform before the transactions are consummated.

I) Extension of BVN for Nigeria Bank Customers in Diaspora and Other Related Matters

The CBN had in a circular referenced **BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/033** extended the BVN enrolment for Nigerian bank customers in Diaspora to 31st January, 2016. That was to enable them complete the registration exercise and the attachment of the BVN to their bank accounts. The CBN had clarified that the registration of BVN was a continuous exercise to enable depositors have access to their funds.

j) Revised Operational Guidelines for Bureaux de Change (BDC)

The CBN in November 2015 released a revised guideline for BDCs to strengthen the regulations guiding their efficient operations. The new guideline would take effect from 1st January, 2016 with the following amendments:

- The financial requirements had been increased with the minimum paid-up share capital raised to ₦35 million from ₦10 million;
- Anti-money laundering/combating financing of terrorism policy and manual had been included as a requirement of the feasibility report;
- Board/Management requirements had been relaxed with the Managing Director requiring 3 years post-graduation experience as opposed to 5 years in the previous version;
- The maximum buying and selling rate spread had been increased from 2% to 3.5%;
- Proper documentation by potential customers had been mandated by the new guidelines including their Bank Verification Number, travelling documents etc.; and

- BDCs had been prohibited from branch networks;

It should be noted that BDCs had been mandated to display a copy of its license, exchange rates and Anti-money laundering caution notice conspicuously.

The immediate effect of the revised guidelines had been the reduction in the number of BDCs from 3,208 to 2,699 as at 31st December, 2015.

k) The Implementation of the Global Mobile Payments Monitoring & Regulation System (GMPM)

The CBN had implemented a monitoring solution called GMPM at the NIBSS for the effective surveillance of MMOs and their transactions. The system which was fully operational would aid fraud management on mobile money platforms. That was contained in a circular referenced **BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/011** to all MMOs who were also instructed to send the daily (on-us) live transaction data only. Failure to comply by 16th November, 2015 would attract a sanction of ₦50,000 per week from that day.

l) The Increment of General Provision on Performing Loans in Nigeria

The CBN, in an attempt to ensure that adequate buffers were built against unexpected loan losses in the face of recent adverse macro-economic happenings increased the general provision for loan losses from 1% to 2%. In a letter referenced BSD/DIR/GEN/LAB/08/052, the CBN required banks to immediately increase the general provision on performing loans to 2% in the prudential review of their credit portfolios.

10.4 Macro-economic Environment

The Macro-economic developments continued to influence economic activities in the financial sector during the period under review. The Nigerian economy endured a very challenging year in 2015, largely plagued by the drop in oil prices and the elections amongst other macro-economic factors. There was a slow-down in improvements to global output recovery shown by the less than expected growth of 2.9% in the first half of 2015. The development was affected largely by the deteriorating global trade, reversal in output growth in the advanced economies and a significant slowdown in growth in the emerging and developing economies. The major effect on growth in the advanced economies included unfavourable labour market conditions, suppressed foreign demand and weaker than anticipated domestic aggregate demand. Consequently, growth in the U.S. slowed to 1.5% in the third quarter of 2015 as a result of a drawdown in inventories; deceleration in exports; drag in private consumption, government spending and residential fixed investment.

Growth in the Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) continued to drop, reflecting the protracted slowdown in China as well as recession in Russia and Brazil. The slowdown among EMDEs has been mainly due to weak import growth in China, low commodity prices, capital flow reversals, rising debt levels and other geopolitical factors. Table 10.1 shows some key macro-economic indicators.

Table 10.1:
KEY MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS FROM 2010-2015

Macroeconomic indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gross Domestic (₦' billion at current market price)	55,469.35	63,713.36	72,599.63	81,009.96	90,136.98	69,144.89
Fourth Quarter real GDP Growth Rate for the year (%)	8.36	7.76	6.99	6.77	5.94	2.11
No of Banks	24.00	20.00	20.00	24.00	24.00	23.00
Inflation (%)	11.80	10.80	12.10	8.70	8.00	9.55
Total Deposits of Banks (₦' billion)	10,837.14	12,330.00	14,386.00	16,6771.59	18,023.37	17,511.64
Ratio of Total Deposits to GDP (%)	19.54	19.35	19.82	20.70	19.97	25.00
Total Assets of Banks inclusive of off - Balance Sheet (OBS) Engagements (N' Billion)	18,661.27	21,891.56	24,584.65	23,169.00	30,970.49	31,393.28
External Reserve (US$' Million) as at 31st December	32,339.30	32,639.80	43,830.40	42,847.30	34,468.60	29,069.78

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank Returns for NDIC and CBN
*GDP figures from year 2010-2015 are rebased GDP figures
** 2015 Fourth Quarter Real GDP growth rate for the year was an estimate

Table 10.1 shows that the GDP had been increasing from 2010 to 2014, which was due to the rebasing of the economy. However, the GDP declined from N90.1 trillion in 2014 to N69.1 trillion in 2015. The Real GDP Growth Rate had been declining from 2010 to 2015 year on year, with the highest reduction observed between 2014 and 2015. That reflected the impact of the low crude oil price on the economy. The drop of the oil price was also reflected in the down-ward trend of the foreign exchange reserves from 2014 to 2015 as opposed to the upward accumulation of the reserves from 2010 to 2013 during periods of high crude oil prices. The table also shows that the inflation rate had been oscillating within 8% and 12% band, reflecting the difficulty of inflation management, which had increased from 8% in 2014 to 9.55% in 2015.

Other developments in the domestic macro-economic environment include the following:

a) Domestic Economic and Financial Developments Output

Oil prices persistently trended downwards in 2015, owing to the overwhelming supply glut in the energy market. Despite the fact that Brent crude oil prices fell to its lowest level in 10-year during the month of December, the NSE oil and gas index was up by 13.88% in December, 2015 but down by 6.6% on a year-on-year basis. Domestic output growth during the year under review remained moderate. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), real GDP grew by 2.84% in the third quarter of 2015, as against 2.35% recorded in the second quarter. However, in the third quarter it remained substantially below 3.96% and 6.23% in the first quarter of 2015 and the corresponding period of 2014, respectively. The major stimulus to growth came from the non-oil sector which grew by 3.05% compared with the growth of 3.46% reported in the previous quarter. The major drivers of expansion in the non-oil sector were Services, Agriculture and Trade; contributing 1.42, 1.03 and 0.79 percentage points, respectively.

b) Prices

In 2015, there was a slight increase in headline inflation to 9.6 per cent in December, from 9.4% in November and 9.2% in October. The increase in headline inflation in November 2015 reflected an increase in the Food component, even though the core component remained unchanged at 8.70%. Core inflation declined for the third consecutive month to 8.70% in November and December from 8.74% in October, while food inflation inched up to 10.32% from 10.13% and 10.2% over the same period.

c) Monetary, Credit and Financial Markets Developments

The development in the financial system with particular reference to Monetary, Credit and Financial Markets showed that broad money supply (M2) rose by 5.90% in December 2015, over the level recorded at the end of December 2014, which was below the growth benchmark of 15.24% for 2015. Net domestic credit (NDC) grew by 12.13% in the same period, but remained below the provisional benchmark of 29.30% for 2015.

Growth in aggregate credit reflected mainly growth in credit to the Federal Government by 151.56% in December 2015 compared with 145.74% in the corresponding period of 2014. The renewed increase in credit to government was partly attributable to increased borrowing to implement the 2015 supplementary budget.

During the period under review, money market interest rates generally reflected the level of liquidity in the banking system. Average inter-bank call and Open-Buy-Back (OBB) rates, stood at 1.00% and 1.50% on 25 November, 2015 respectively. Also, between November 2015 and end-December 2015, interbank call and OBB rates averaged 0.81% and 0.98% respectively.

The Nigeria Stock Exchange's (NSE) flagship Index, the All-share Index declined by 17.4% as at December, 2015 in comparison to its December 2014 value. The NSE Banking Index was very badly hit, plunged 23.6%, which was much higher than the 17.6% NSE Main Index drop in value. Relative to the 2014 performance, the NSE performed poorly in 2015.

The biggest one-day gain recorded by the All Share index in 2015 was on the 1st of April 2015 (8.30% gain) shortly after the 2015 Presidential election. The market returned to its bearish ways shortly after as macro-economic fundamentals further deteriorated. The highest point recorded for the index was 35,728.12 on 2nd April, 2015 while the lowest was 26,537.36 on 18th December, 2015.

d) External Sector Developments

Gross official reserves was US$29.07 billion as at December, 2015, representing a decrease of US$5.18 billion from US$34.25 billion as at end-December 2014.

10.5 SOCIO – POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

The socio-political environment of the country in 2015 witnessed numerous challenges which included: anxiety over the uncertainty of the outcome of the 2015 general election, bombings, kidnapping, armed robbery, rampant corruption, epileptic power supply, poor infrastructure and ethno-religious crisis.

Notable among the critical challenges that affected the country in 2015 was the deteriorating security situation as a result of Boko Haram insurgency activities particularly in the North Eastern part of the country.

The insurgency activities had also constituted a serious distraction to government activities as a lot of public funds were channelled towards the resolution of the insurgency. However, with the stepping up of the military campaigns and the activities of the multi-national regional coalition force, the insurgency appeared to be subdued. The general elections in the country were held peacefully and transparently and were commended by regional and international observers including the European Union (EU), the African Union (AU), and Economic Communities of West African States (ECOWAS).

The outcome of the election ushered in Muhammadu Buhari of the main opposition party, APC as the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Another major significant development that impacted positively in the economy of the country was the federal government's resolve to end the lingering crisis of unpaid workers' salaries in the country. The President Muhammadu Buhari approved a comprehensive relief package to the States designed to ensure that outstanding salaries of workers were paid. Specifically, the government approved the sum of ₦338 billion to 27 States as loans repayable at 9% interest rate over a 20-year period.

In the same vein, the existing bank loans owed by 22 States with commercials banks were restructured through either bond issuance or into long tenured loans of 20 years. During the period under review, another event that impacted negatively on the economy was the increasing criminal activities in Nigeria's territorial waters ranging from armed robbery, illegal bunkering, and crude oil theft and pipeline vandalism, among others in the Niger Delta region.

Despite the prevailing challenges, the government took several measures in order to improve the security situation in the country, end fuel scarcity, resolve the lingering crises of unpaid workers' salaries in the country, resolve various labour related issues, protect the Naira, fight corruption, source for ways to generate more revenue for the government owing to the falling crude oil price which had impacted negatively on the revenue of the government and many more measures all in a bid to provide a more conducive environment for growth and development of the Nigerian economy.

SECTION 11

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BANKING INDUSTRY

11.0 Financial Condition of Deposit Money Banks

The banking industry was not insulated from the developments in the external and domestic environment in 2015. The persistent fall in the global price of crude oil had reduced significantly the foreign exchange earnings as well as government revenue and it had also adversely affected the naira exchange rate. The effect on the exchange rate and the downturn in the economy with the GDP growth rate in 2015 estimated at 2.79% as against 6.22% in 2014 had impaired the repayment capability of bank borrowers generally but particularly, in the oil and gas as well as commerce sectors of the economy. Also the banks were not only exposed to the oil and gas as well as commerce sectors but some of them had taken foreign currency denominated loans which had put pressure on their repayment ability as a result of the continued depreciation of the domestic currency.

The reduction in monthly allocation to state governments occasioned by the fall in government revenue had made some banks to be exposed to such state governments many of which had huge outstanding obligations to staff and contractors. The continued fall in the oil price and hence government revenue had adversely affected the state governments from servicing their debts in banks, thereby worsening the banks' asset quality.

Based on the foregoing, the banking industry performance and soundness revealed a mixed outlook in 2015. In particular total assets of the banking industry grew marginally by 1.36%, total loans and advances to the economy rose by 5.56%, shareholders' funds unimpaired by losses increased by 14.02% while capital adequacy ratio stood at 17.66%. On the other hand, banking industry deposit liabilities declined by 2.83%, unaudited profits decreased by 2.02% while non-performing loans increased by 82.87% in 2015.

11.1 Capital Adequacy

The banking industry capital base remained strong during the year under review. Total qualifying capital stood at ₦3.24 billion with primary capital accounting for 85.89%.
The adjusted shareholders' funds (primary capital) increased by 14.02% from ₦2,440.20 billion in 2014 to ₦2,782.20 billion in 2015. With risk-weighted assets of ₦18.34 trillion, the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) of the banking industry was 17.66% in 2015 compared with 15.92% in 2014. The CAR for the industry exceeded the minimum threshold of 10% and 15% for national and international banks respectively. However, two (2) out of twenty four (24) DMBs failed to meet the minimum CAR threshold of 10% as at 31st December, 2015 compared to only one (1) bank as at 31st December, 2014.
Table 11.1 shows some indices of DMBs' capital adequacy as at 31st December, 2015 with comparative figures for 2014.

Table 11.1:
INSURED DMBs CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Capital Adequacy Indicators	Year	
	2014	2015
Total Qualifying Capital (₦' billion)	2,880.40	3,239.37
Adjusted Shareholders' Funds (Tier 1 Capital) (₦' billion)	2,440.20	2,782.28
Tier II Capital (₦' billion)	440.2	457.09
Capital to Total Risk-Weighted Asset Ratio (%)	15.92	17.66

Source: NDIC

12.2 Asset Quality

There was a deterioration in the asset quality of the banking industry in 2015 when compared with 2014. The volume of NPLs of the banking industry increased by 82.87% to ₦648.91 billion in 2015 from ₦354.84 billion in 2014. The growing NPLs was of regulatory concern and portended serious challenges to the banking industry. The non-performing loans to total loans ratio for the industry increased from 2.81% in 2014 to 4.87% in 2015. Although the NPL ratio was within the regulatory threshold of 5%, it was however, trending closer to the maximum prudential limit, an indication of significant stress on the banking industry loans portfolio. The banking industry total loans and advances to the Nigerian economy stood at ₦13.33 trillion in 2015, showing an increase of 5.56% over the ₦12.63 trillion reported in 2014.

Table 11.2 shows the quality of assets of the industry as at 31st December, 2015, relative to 31st December, 2014. The position of asset quality for the period is further illustrated in Charts 11A and 11B.

Table 11.2:
ASSET QUALITY OF INSURED DMBs

Asset Quality Indicators	Year	
	2014	2015
Total Loans (₦'billion)	12,626.96	13,328.77
Non-Performing Loans (₦'billion)	354.84	648.91
Ratio of Non-Performing Loans to Total Loans (%)	2.81	4.87
Ratio of Non-Performing Loans to Shareholders' Funds (%)	12.01	12.79

Source: NDIC

Chart 11a:
DMBs SHARE OF INDUSTRY TOTAL LOANS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

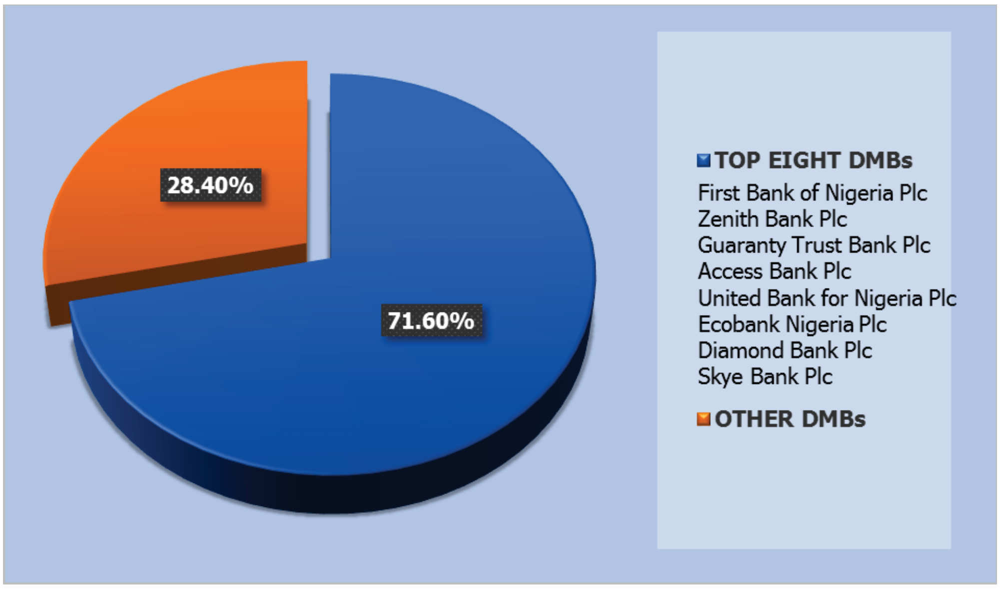
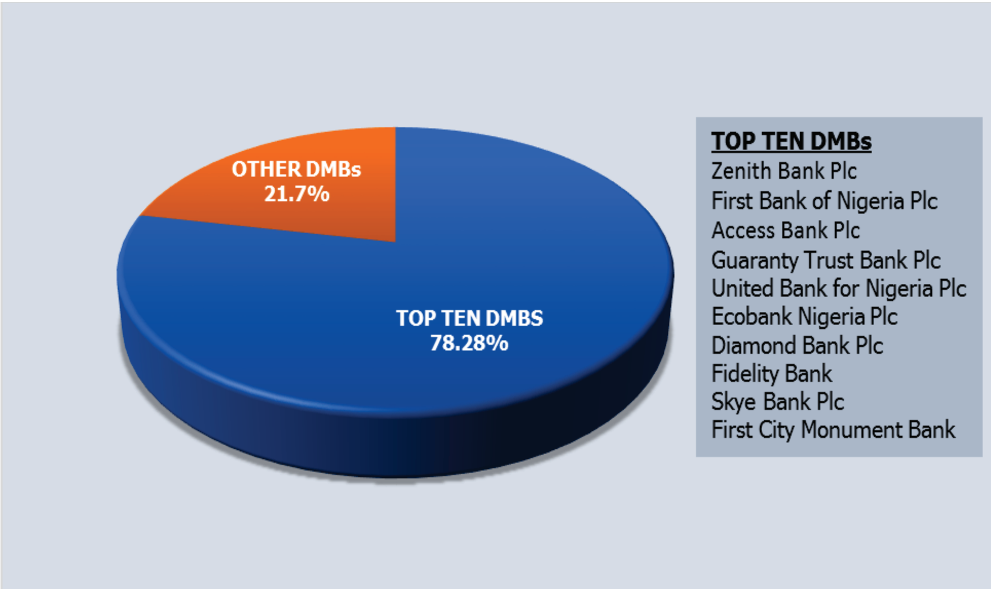


CHART 11B:
DMBs SHARE OF INDUSTRY TOTAL ASSETS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015



As can be seen in Chart 11A, the top eight (8) DMBs in the banking industry accounted for 71.60% of total loans extended to the domestic economy in 2015 which was slightly higher than 2014 figure of 71.30%. Chart 11B on the other hand, reveals that ten (10) DMBs out of the total twenty four (24) accounted for 78.28% of banking industry total assets while the rest fourteen (14) DMBs accounted for 21.72%, an indication of the low level of competition. The biggest bank's share of assets was 14.37% while the least bank's market share of assets was 0.29%. The two charts further highlight the fact that a few big DMBs dominated the banking industry during the year under review.

11.3 Earnings and Profitability

The banking industry operated profitably, though earnings and profitability deteriorated. The unaudited profit-before-tax (PBT) of the banking industry stood at ₦588.86 billion as at 31st December, 2015 representing a decrease of 2.02% over ₦601.02 billion reported as at 31st December, 2014.

The decline in profit could largely be attributed to the significant decline in non-interest income and rise in interest expenses. Whereas non-interest income decreased by 70.71% to ₦255.76 billion in 2015 from ₦873.17 billion in 2014 interest expenses increased by 18.23% to ₦969.11 billion in 2015 from ₦819.67 billion in 2014.

The banking industry return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE) declined from 2.29% and 20.34% in 2014 to 2.18% and 16.93% in 2015, respectively. Yield on earning assets appreciated to 13.40% in 2015 from 11.71% in 2014.

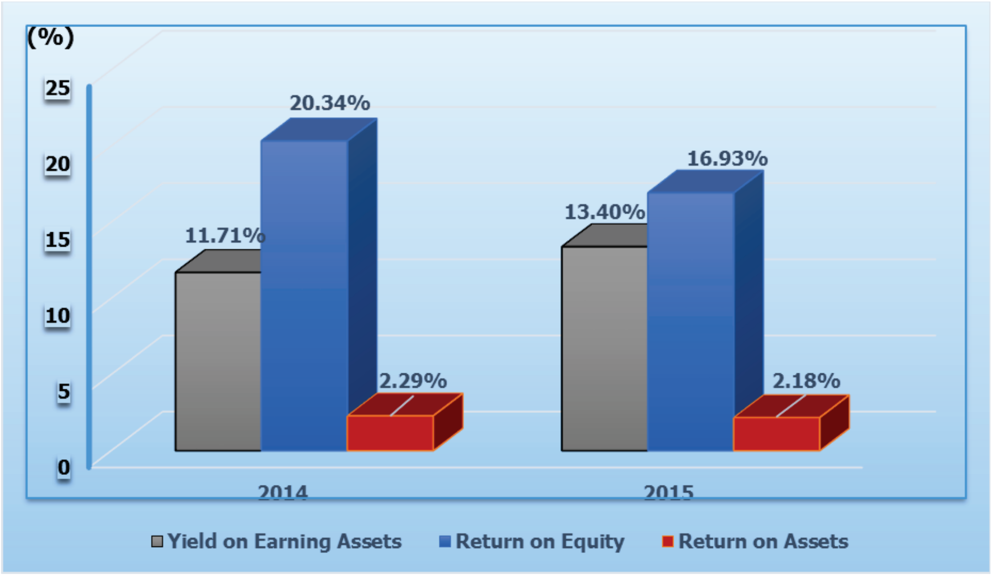
Table 11.3 and Chart 11C present selected financial indicators of earnings and profitability as at 31st December, 2015.

Table 11.3:
EARNINGS AND PROFITABILITY INDICATORS FOR DMBs

Indicators	Year	
	2014	2015
Profit Before Tax (₦' billion)	601.02	588.86
Net Interest income (₦' billion)	1,296.92	1,443.08
Non-Interest income(₦' billion)	873.17	255.76
Interest Expenses (₦' billion)	819.67	969.11
Operating Expenses (₦' billion)	1,596.61	1,394.92
Yield on Earning Assets (%)	11.71	13.4
Return on Equity (%)	20.34	16.93
Return on Assets (%)	2.29	2.18

Source: NDIC

Chart 11c:
EARNINGS AND PROFITABILITY INDICATORS FOR 2014 AND 2015



11.4 Liquidity Management

The banking industry's liquidity position was strong as its average liquidity ratio rose slightly from 53.65% in 2014 to 58.18% in 2015. The ratio was well above the minimum prudential threshold of 30%. Out of the twenty-four (24) DMBs in the industry, one (1) had liquidity ratio below the minimum prudential requirement of 30%. The overall industry improvement was due to regulatory liquidity management measures adopted by the CBN.

In addition, the loans to deposits ratio increased from 68.11% in 2014 to 73.76% in 2015. However, the ratio was above the maximum prudential threshold of 70% for the DMBs during the period under review. Table 11.4 presents the liquidity position of the DMBs for 2014 and 2015.

Table 11.4:
LIQUIDITY POSITION OF DMBs AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

Items	Year	
	2014	**2015**
Average Liquidity Ratio	53.65	58.18
Loans and Advances to Deposit Ratio	68.11	73.76
No. of Banks with Less than 30% minimum Liquidity Ratio	Nil	1

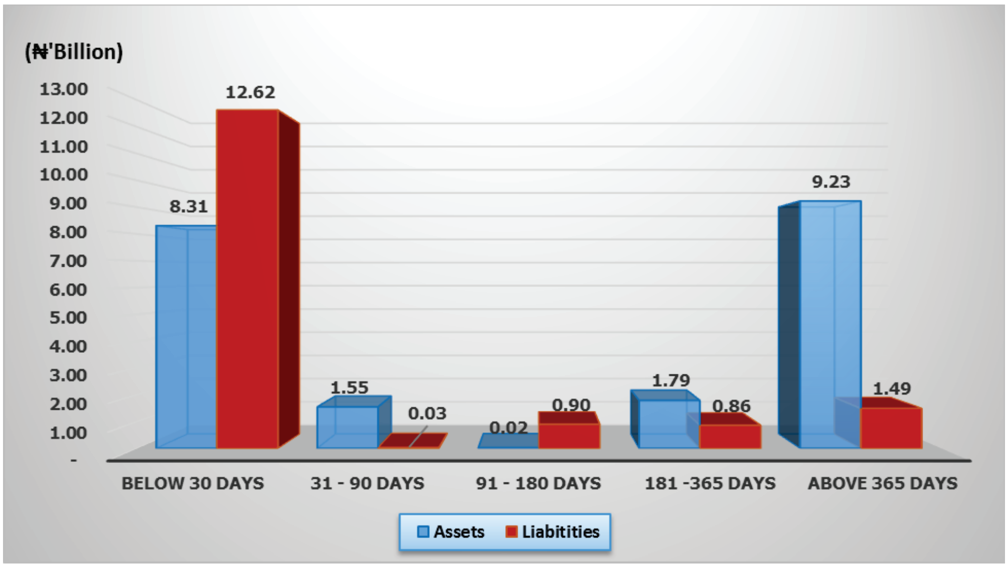
Source: NDIC

11.5 Maturity Profile of Assets and Liabilities

The maturity profile of the banking industry's assets and liabilities continued to show a mismatch and investor preference for short-term investment. As shown in Chart 11D, short-term investments maturing below 180 days accounted for 47.22% of aggregate assets while that of liabilities stood at 85.27%.

Also, assets maturing within one year stood at ₦11.65 trillion while ₦9.23 trillion would mature over one year (>365 days). On the other hand, liabilities of ₦14.53 billion would mature within one year.

Chart 11D:
MATURITY PROFILE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF DMBs AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015



11.6 Sectoral Allocation of Credit

A review of the banking industry distribution of credits to the various sectors of the economy indicated that top ten (10) sectors out of 22 accounted for 88.48% of total credits in 2015 compared with 87.35% in 2014. The other sectors accounted for 11.52% in 2015 as against 12.65% of the total credits extended by the DMBs in 2014. Credit to the Oil and Gas sector accounted for the largest share of 24.82%, followed by manufacturing with 13.91%. Government's exposure was 7.91% or ₦1.053 trillion during the period under review.

Agricultural sector's total allocation was ₦502.23 billion or 3.77% of the industry total credit in 2015 as against ₦498.77 billion or 3.96% in 2014. Also, the Mining and Quarrying sector got very low credit allocation of ₦11.71 billion or 0.09% of the industry total credit. The industry's exposure to Power and Energy was ₦198.71 billion or 1.49%, a sharp decline from ₦493.47 billion or 3.91% in 2014.

The banking industry's sectoral distribution of credit revealed that 0.95% and 7.66% went to technical activities and General Commerce, respectively as at 31st December, 2015. Table 11.5 and Charts 11E and 11F illustrate the sectoral distribution of credits by DMBs and NPLs by sector in 2015.

Table 11.5

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CREDITS FROM 2011 – 2014

SECTOR	2014 (₦'Bn)	% of Total Loans	2015 (₦'Bn)	% of Total Loans	NPC/TC 2015 (%)
Oil and Gas	3,245.31	25.74	3,307.87	24.82	15.29
Manufacturing	1,662.38	13.19	1,854.01	13.91	12.79
General	1,230.03	9.76	1,386.50	10.40	19.20
General Commerce	1,085.96	8.61	1,020.69	7.66	13.46
Information and Communication	895.73	7.1	831.94	6.24	5.13
Governments	724.24	5.74	1,053.97	7.91	1.37
Real Estate Activities	584.76	4.64	706.38	5.30	5.67
Construction	590.89	4.69	533.05	4.00	9.73
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	498.77	3.96	502.23	3.77	6.42
Finance and Insurance	494.65	3.92	476.07	3.57	2.68
Transportation and Storage	361.27	2.87	596.39	4.47	4.10
Capital Market	228.46	1.81	437.28	3.28	0.25
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	154.52	1.23	126.36	0.95	1.12
Power and Energy	493.47	3.91	198.71	1.49	1.30
Education	87.27	0.69	74.52	0.56	0.69
Administrative and Support Services	72.37	0.57	61.14	0.46	0.15
Human Health & Social Work Activities	44.56	0.35	43.10	0.32	0.29
Activities of Extra Territorial Organizations & Bodies	14.77	0.12	0.07	0.00	0.00
Water Supply Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation	10.34	0.08	11.61	0.09	0.32
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12.59	0.1	12.20	0.09	0.06
Public Utilities	97.94	0.78	82.98	0.62	0.00
Mining and Quarrying	17.27	0.14	11.71	0.09	0.00
TOTAL	**12,607.55**	**100**	**13,328.77**	**100**	**100**

Source: NDIC

NPC = Non-Performing Credit

TC = Total Credit

Chart 11E:
SECTORAL ALLOCATION OF CREDITS FOR 2014 AND 2015

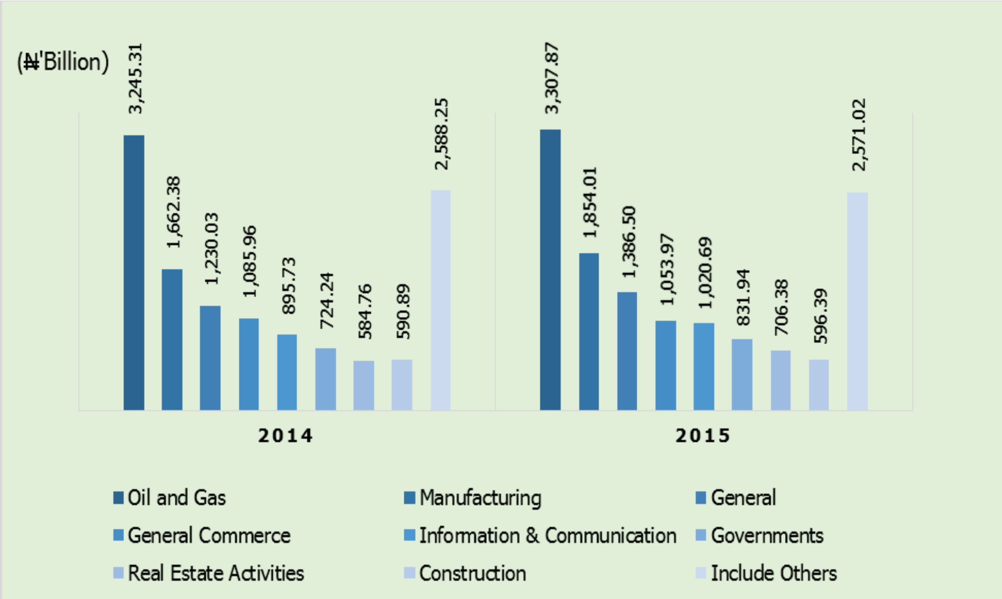
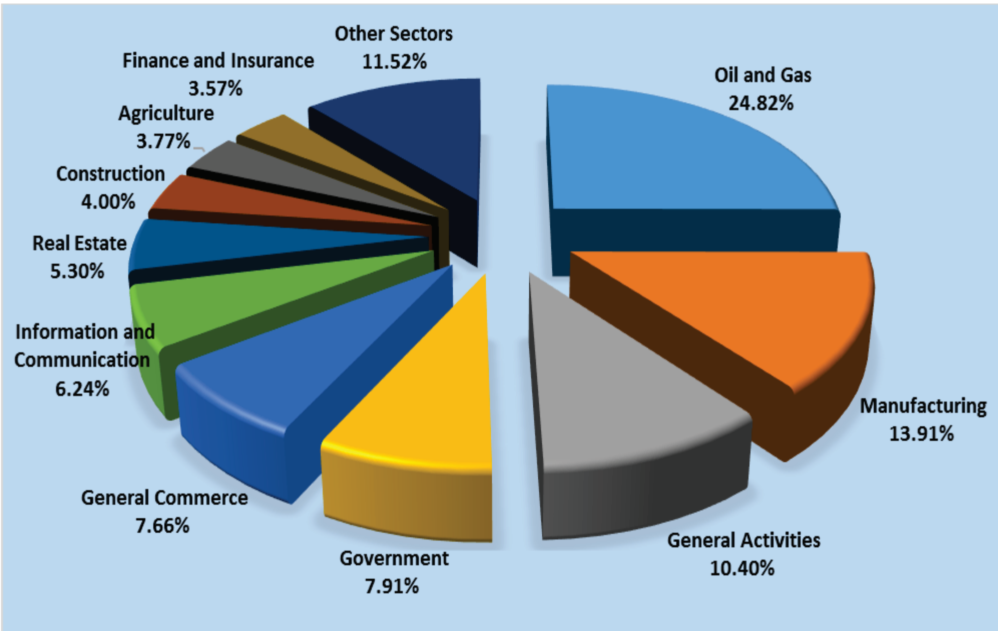


Chart 11F:
SECTORAL ALLOCATION OF CREDITS FOR 2015



11.7 Level of Soundness of DMBs in 2015

The DMBs are usually assessed yearly in five different categories, namely: Very Sound; Sound; Satisfactory; Marginal, and Unsound. Overall, the banking industry remained stable and sound during the period under review.

11.8 Summary of Financial Condition of DMBs

The banking industry average CAR was 17.66% as at 31st December, 2015. Twenty two (22) DMBs met the CAR regulatory threshold of 10% and 15% for National and International active banks, respectively with only two (2) DMBs having a CAR below the prescribed threshold of 10%.

Assets quality deteriorated during the period under review, as the NPLs increased from 2.81% in 2014 to 4.87% in 2015. The banking industry was liquid as all the individual DMBs had liquidity ratios above the prudential minimum threshold of 30% as at 31st December, 2015. The banking industry unaudited profit declined by 2.02% in 2015. Table 11.6 and Charts 11 (H-N), present the summary of some financial indicators of the banking industry during the period under review.

Table 11.6:
SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF DMBs FOR 4-YEAR PERIOD

S/No	DETAILS	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Total Assets (OBS Inclusive) (₦'Trillion)	24.58	28.79	30.97	31.39
2	Total Deposit (₦'Trillion)	14.39	16.77	18.02	17.51
3	Insured Deposit (₦'Trillion)	2.31	2.20	2.31	2.66
4	Total Loans & Advances (₦'Billion)	8,150.03	10,042.73	12,626.96	13,328.77
5	Non-Performing Loans (₦' Billion)	286.09	321.66	354.84	648.91
6	Profit Before Tax (₦' Billion)	458.78	539.97	601.02	588.86
7	Adjusted Shareholders' Fund (Tier I Capital) (? 'Billion)	2,150.32	2,418.75	2,440.20	2,782.27
8	Non-Performing Loans/Total Loans (%)	3.51	3.2	2.81	4.87
9	Non-Performing Loans/Shareholders' Fund (%)	14.34	13.35	12.01	12.79
10	Capital Adequacy (%)	18.07	17.18	15.92	17.66
11	Average Liquidity Ratio (%)	68.01	50.63	53.65	58.18
12	Loans/Deposit Ratio (%)	54.29	57.95	68.11	73.76
13	Return on Assets (%)	2.62	2.33	2.29	2.18
14	Return on Equity (%)	22.2	20.71	20.34	16.93
15	Net Interest Margin (NIM) (%)	-	8.11	7.16	7.4
16	Efficiency Ratio (%)	-	61.88	48.14	71.02
17	Insured Deposit/Total Deposit Ratio (%)	16.05	13.12	12.82	15.19

Source: NDIC

Chart 11G:
TOTAL ASSETS AND TOTAL DEPOSITS FROM 2012 TO 2015

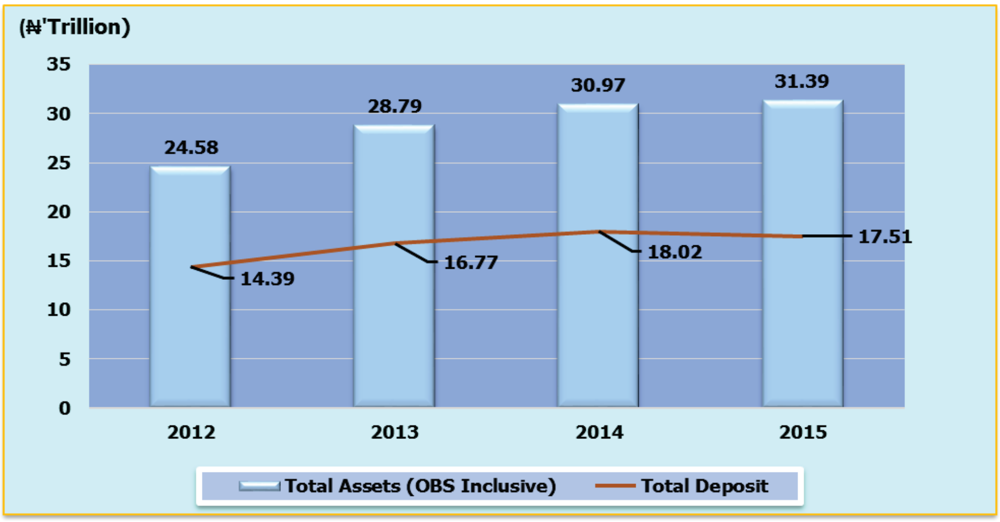


Chart 11H:
NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND TOTAL LOANS FROM 2012 TO 2015

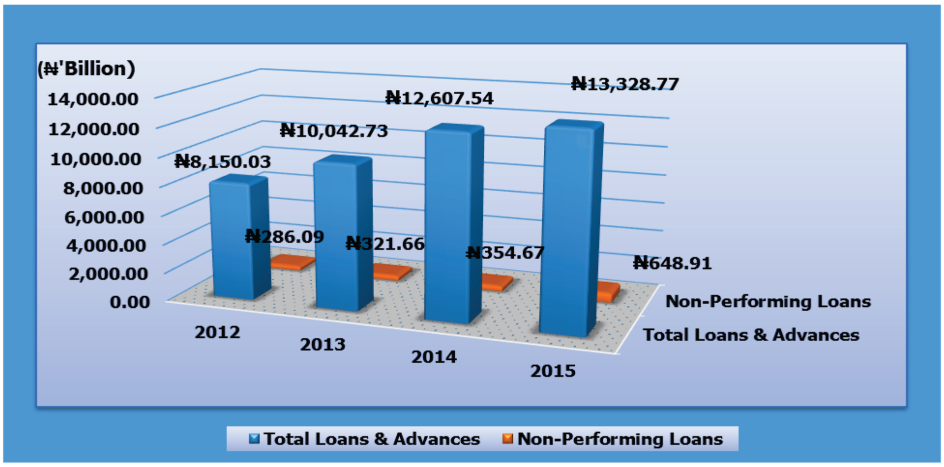


Chart 11I:
PROFIT BEFORE TAX AND ADJUSTED SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS FROM 2012 TO 2015

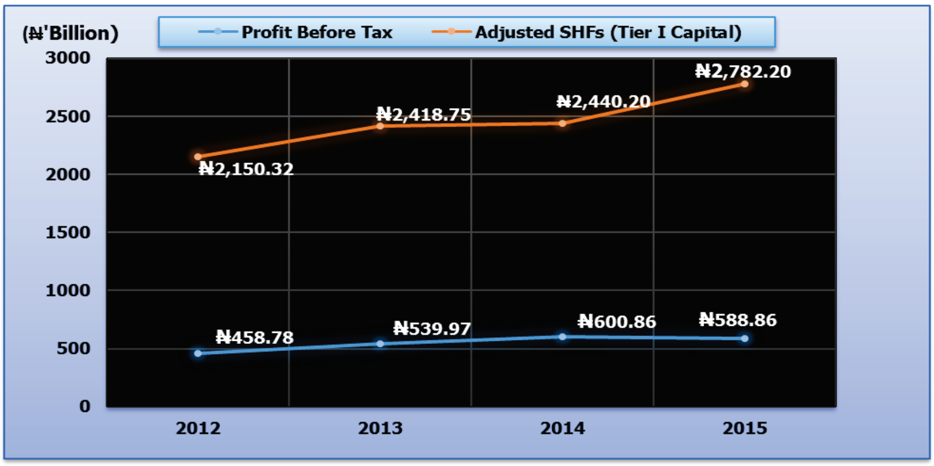


Chart 11J:
RATIO OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS/TOTAL LOANS FROM 2012 TO 2015

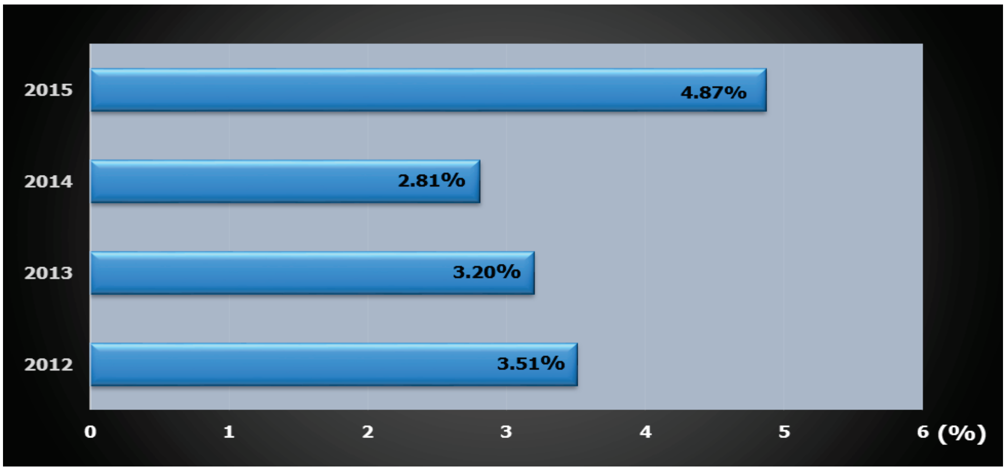


Chart 11K:
RATIOS OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS TO SHAREHOLDERS' FUND FROM 2012 TO 2015

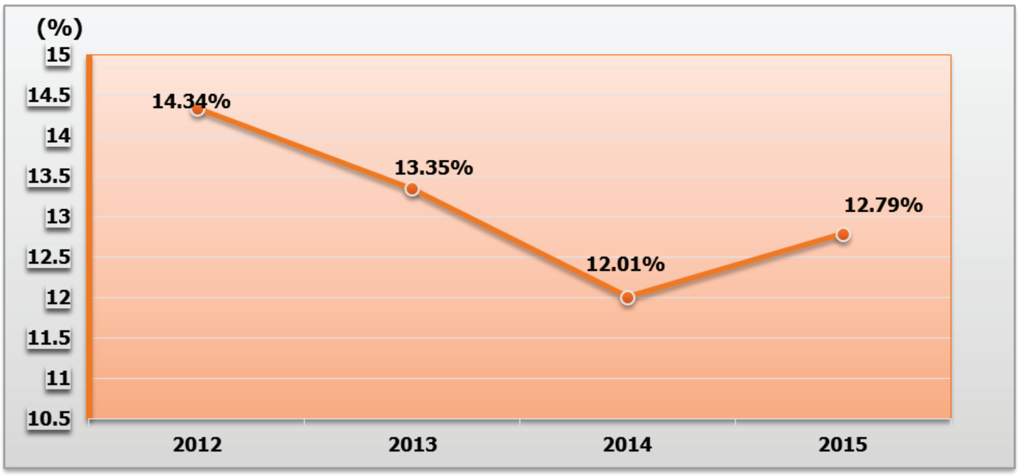


Chart 11L:
TREND ON LOANS/DEPOSIT RATIO FROM 2012 TO 2015

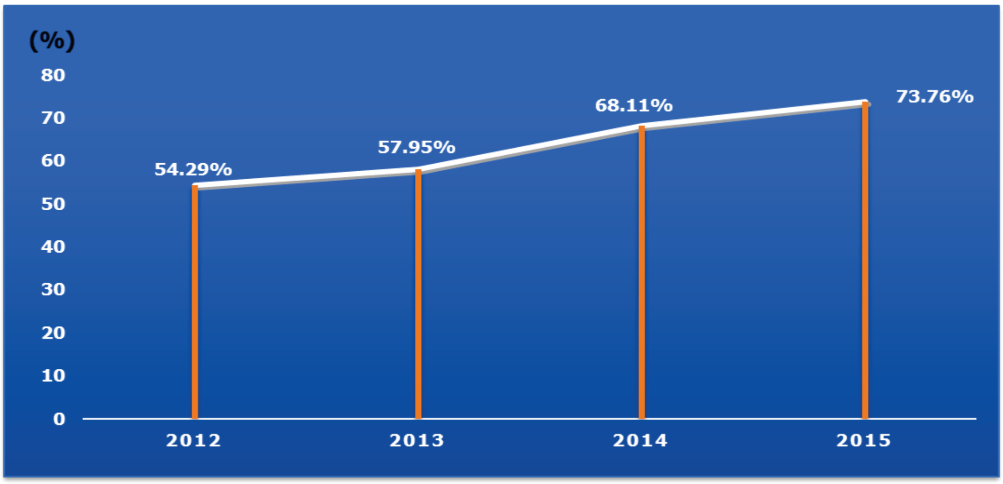


Chart 11M:
RETURNS ON ASSETS AND RETURNS ON EQUITY FROM 2012 TO 2015

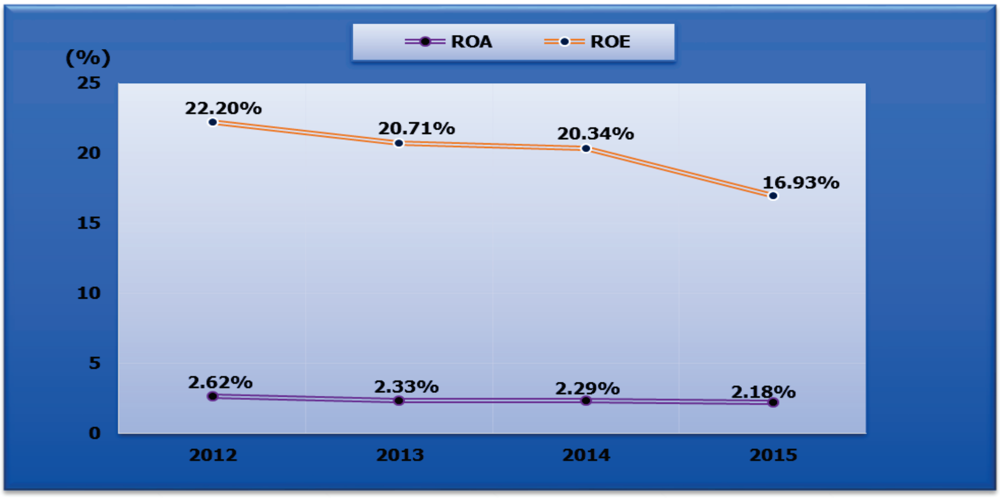


Chart 11N:
INSURED DEPOSITS AND TOTAL DEPOSITS FROM 2012 TO 2015

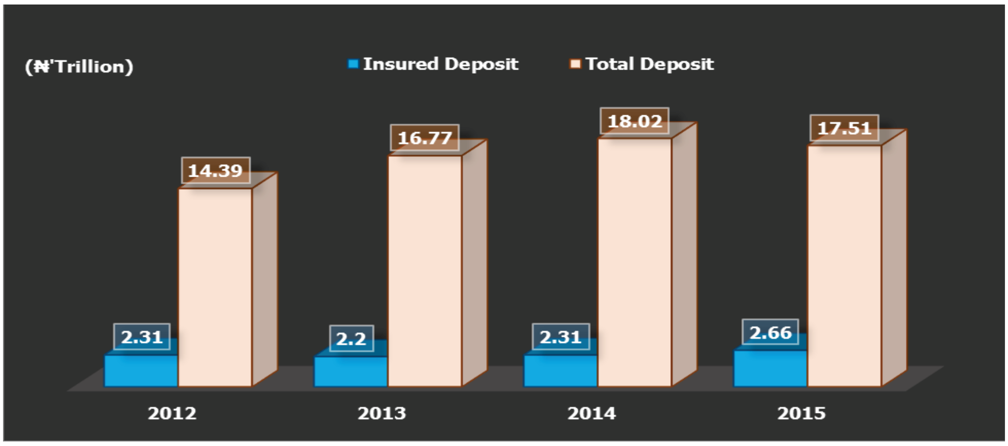
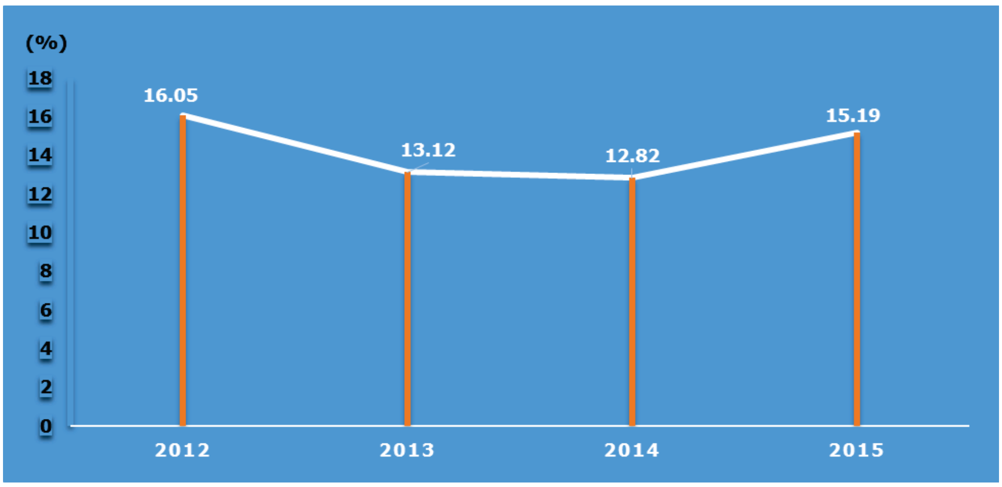


Chart 11O:
RATIO OF INSURED DEPOSITS TO TOTAL DEPOSITS FROM 2012 TO 2015



11.9 FINANCIAL CONDITION OF MICROFINANCE BANKS (MFBs)

The performance of the Microfinance Bank subsector was mixed in 2015 as it reflected the developments in the external and domestic environment. In particular, the total number of MFBs in operation increased by 7.82% from 882 in December 2014 to 951 in December 2015. Also, the number of MFBs that rendered returns improved slightly from 679 in 2014 to 739 in 2015 as shown in Table 11.7.

The MFBs paid-up capital increased by 54.40% from ₦54.52 billion (679 MFBs) in 2014 to ₦84.18 billion (739 MFBs) in 2015. The shareholders' funds recorded significant improvement as it increased by 76.06% from ₦53.04 billion in 2014 to ₦93.38 billion in 2015. The adjusted capital increased from ₦1.47 billion in 2014 to ₦55.25 billion in 2015. Consequently, the MFB subsector had an average capital adequacy ratio (CAR) of 43.75% as at 31st December, 2015. The increase in the capital base was as a result of the on-going recapitalisation by MFBs, the licensing of new MFBs by CBN as well as the increase in the number of MFBs that rendered prudential returns.

Total assets of the subsector increased by 62.78% from ₦221.79 billion in 2014 to ₦361.04 billion in 2015. Total loans and advances also increased by 46.34%, from ₦114.70 billion in 2014 to ₦167.85 billion in 2015. The quality of risk assets as reflected by the NPLs further deteriorated from 18.54% in 2014 to 23.13% in 2015. The NPL ratio of 23.13% exceeded the prudential maximum threshold of 5%.

As revealed in Table 11.7, the microfinance subsector profitability indicators showed significant decline during the period under review. Profit before tax (unaudited) decreased by 77.63% from ₦7.51 billion in 2014 to ₦1.68 billion in 2015. The decline in profit could be attributed to the significant fall in gross income by 84.72%. Also, Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) for the subsector declined from 3.39% and 14.70% in 2014 to 0.47% and 13.74% in 2015, respectively.

The liquidity position of the Microfinance Bank subsector was strong as reflected in the increase in the average liquidity ratio from 80.37% in 2014 to 119% in 2015. The subsector average liquidity ratio of 119% compared favourably with the minimum prudential threshold of 20%. Total deposits rose significantly by 45.29% from ₦110.68 billion in 2014 to ₦160.81 billion in 2015. Analogously, the Loans to Deposit Ratio (LDR)increased from 103.63% in 2014 to 104.38% in 2015, indicating significant overtrading. The penchant for huge investment in fixed assets seems to have reduced as investment in fixed assets decreased by 18.08% from ₦22.45 billion in 2014 to ₦18.39 billion in 2015.

A summary of the performance indicators is presented in Table 11.7.

Table 11.7:
SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF MFBs FOR 2014 AND 2015

S/No	DETAILS	2014	2015
1	Number of MFBs in Operation	882	951
2	Number of MFBs that Rendered Returns	679	739
3	Total Number of Accounts	5,665,717	8,438,227
4	Total Assets (₦'Billion)	221.79	361.04
5	Total Deposits (₦'Billion)	110.68	160.81
6	Insured Deposits (₦'Billion)	83.01	159.80
8	Total Loans & Advances (₦'Billion)	114.70	167.85
9	Gross Income(₦'Billion)	51.31	7.84
10	Interest Income(₦'Billion)	34.74	4.47
11	Non-Interest Income(₦'Billion)	16.57	3.38
12	Non-Performing Loans (NPL) (₦'Billion)	21.27	38.82
13	Profit Before Tax (PBT) (₦'Billion)	7.51	1.68
14	Total Operating Expenses (₦'Billion)	36.68	5.58
15	Total Paid-Up Capital (₦'Billion)	54.52	84.18
16	Shareholders' Fund (₦'Billion)	53.04	93.38
17	Adjusted Shareholders' Fund/Tier-1 Capital (₦'Billion)	1.47	55.25
18	Micro Loans (₦'Billion)	N/A	119.89
19	Savings (₦'Billion)	43.70	64.76
20	Investment in Fixed Assets (₦'Billion)	22.45	18.39
21	Non-Performing Loans/Total Loans (P.A.R) (%)	18.54	23.13
22	Non-Performing Loans/Shareholders Fund (%)	40.10	41.57

23	Average Liquidity Ratio (%)	80.37	119.00
24	Loans/Deposit Ratio (%)	103.63	104.38
25	Return on Assets (%)	3.39	0.47
26	Return on Equity (%)	14.70	13.74
27	Savings/Total Deposit (%)	39.48	40.27
28	CAR (%)	NIL	43.75
29	Micro loans/total loans (%)	NIL	60.06

Source: NDIC

Some of the selected performance indicators of MFBs are depicted in Charts 11P to 11U as follows:

Chart 11P:
MFBs SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR 2014 AND 2015

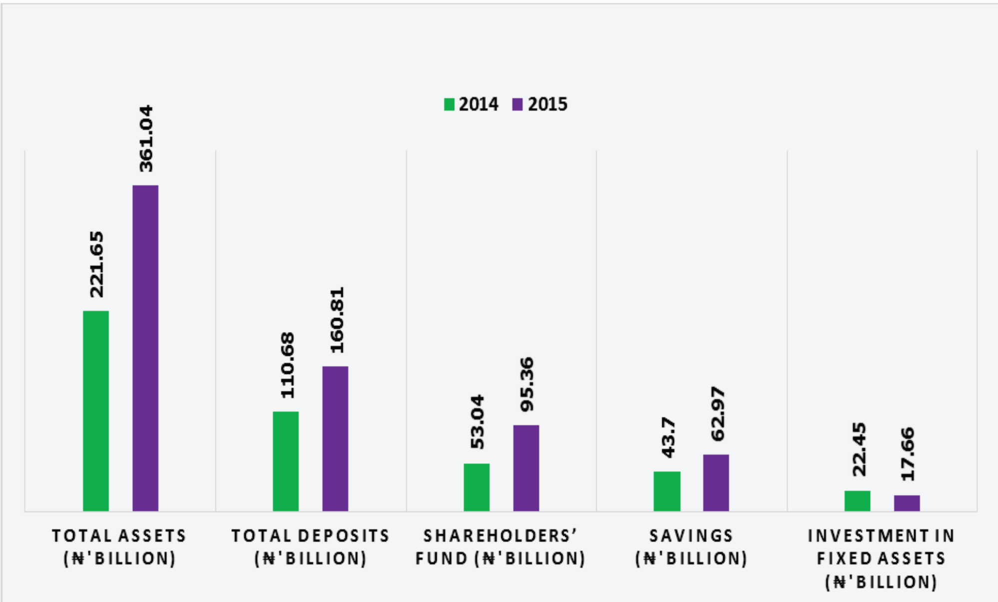


Chart 11Q:
MFBs NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND TOTAL LOANS FOR 2014 AND 2015

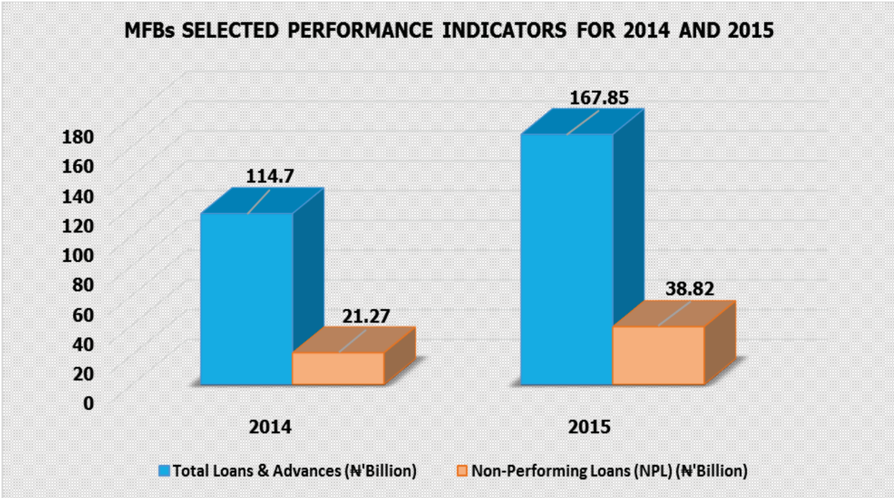


Chart 11R:
MFBs GROSS INCOME AND PROFIT BEFORE TAX FOR 2014 AND 2015

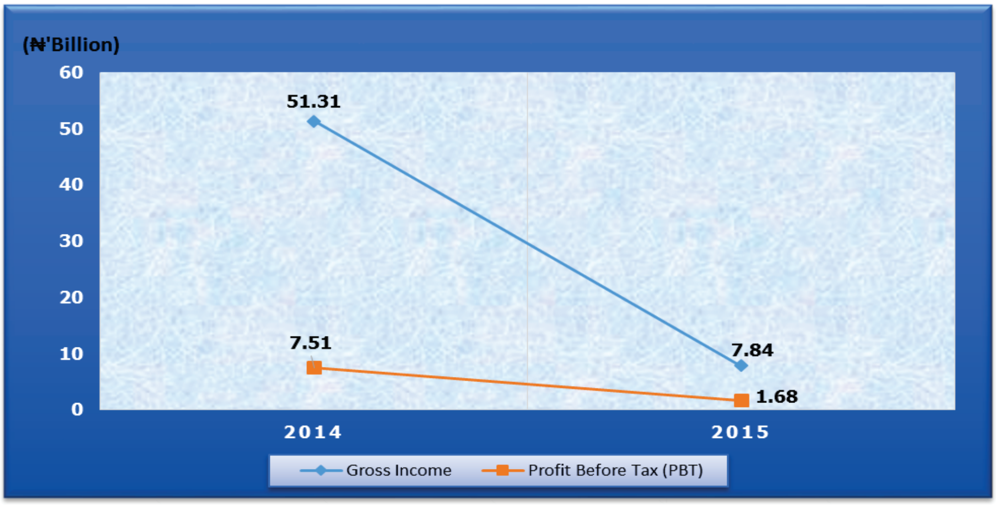


Chart 11S:
MFBs SELECTED PERFORMANCE RATIOS FOR 2014 AND 2015

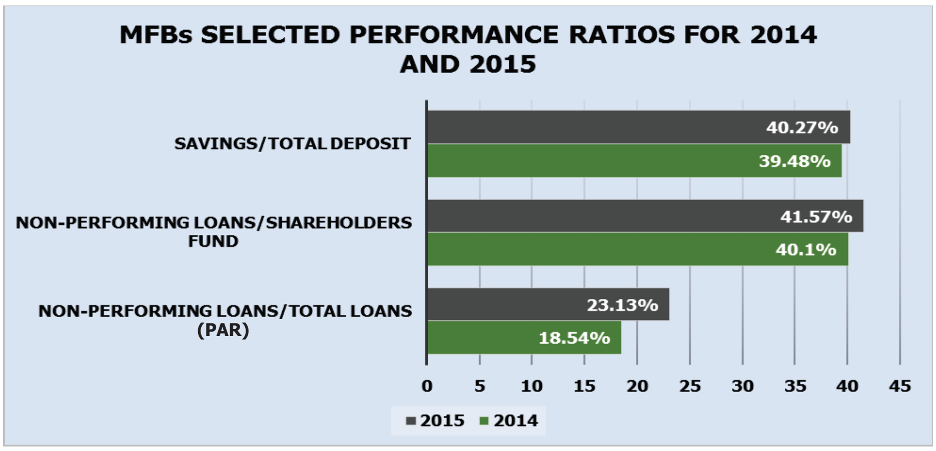


CHART 11T:
MFBs LOANS/DEPOSIT RATIO FOR 2014 AND 2015

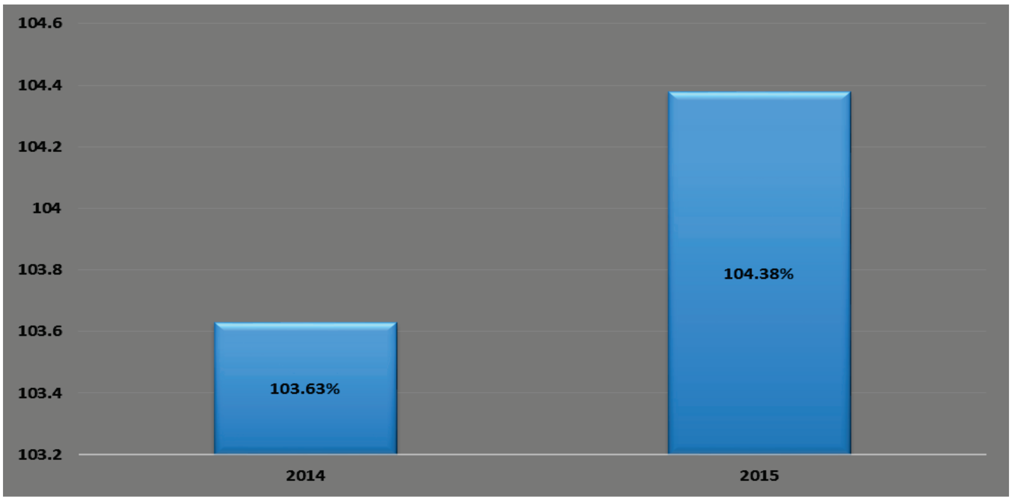
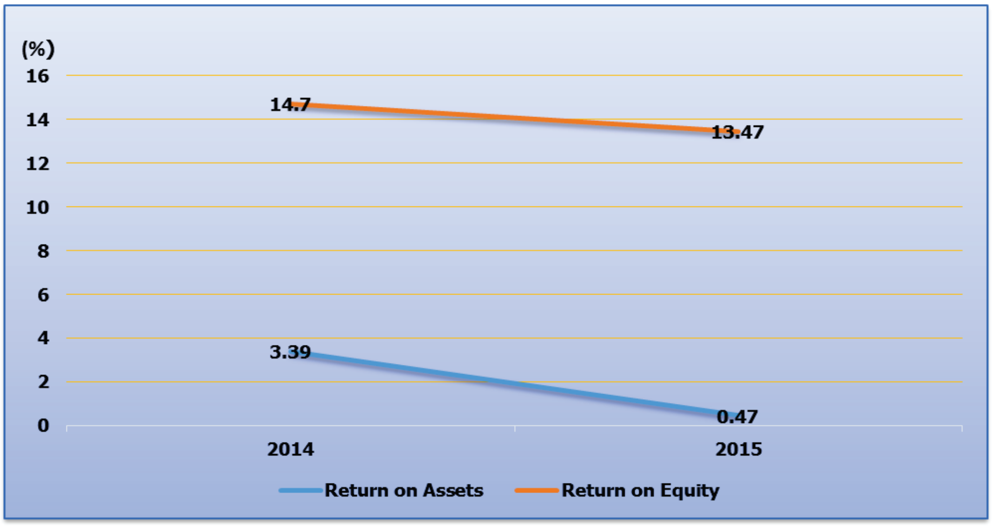


Chart 11U:
MFBs RETURNS ON ASSETS AND EQUITY FOR 2014 AND 2015



11.10 FINANCIAL CONDITION OF PRIMARY MORTGAGE BANKS

The PMBs in operation remained at 42 while the number that rendered returns increased from 23 in 2014 to 28 in 2015. Overall, the performance of the PMB subsector improved in almost all indices in comparison with 2014. The improvement in the operations of the PMBs was due to the recapitalisation of the sub-sector, enhanced compliance by PMB operators and improved supervisory oversight. It was pertinent to note that included in the 42 PMBs were seven (7) that failed to meet the CBN recapitalisation deadline but had been rendering returns and paying their deposit insurance premium.

The PMBs paid-up capital increased from ₦59.05 billion in 2014 to ₦112.40 billion in 2015, an increase of 90.35%. The shareholders' funds also increased by 93.91% to ₦138.92 billion in 2015 from ₦71.64 billion in 2014 while adjusted shareholders' funds increased by 162.35% from ₦12.59 billion in 2014 to ₦33.03 billion in 2015. The subsector recorded a Capital Adequacy Ratio of 74.04% as at December 2015 which exceeded the prudential threshold of 10%.

Total Assets of the subsector increased significantly by 116.99%, from ₦179.61 billion in 2014 to ₦389.73 billion in 2015. Total loans and advances extended by the subsector declined significantly by 31.87% to ₦168.96 billion in 2015 while the share of loans and advances as a percentage of total assets decreased to 43.35% in 2015 from 71.34% in 2014. There was an improvement in the quality of PMBs assets in the period under review as NPLs decreased by 53.99% to ₦26.02 billion as at December 2015 from ₦56.56 billion as at December 2014. The ratio of non-performing loans (NPLs) to Gross Loans decreased to 15.40% in 2015 from 44.14% in 2014. Despite that improvement, the NPLs ratio exceeded the prudential maximum threshold of 5%.

The PMBs' profitability position improved marginally by 18.64% during the period under review. Profit before tax (unaudited) rose from ₦2.79 billion in 2014 to ₦3.31 billion in 2015. The increase in profit could be attributed to significant rise in interest income and non-interest income by 90.75% and 321.05% in 2015, respectively. Return on equity (ROE) and Return on assets (ROA) on the other hand, declined marginally to 2.99% and 1.26% in 2015 from 3.89% and 1.55% in 2014, respectively. The fall in ROE/ROA could be associated with a sharp increase in operating expenses which rose to ₦13.35 billion in 2015 from ₦7.97 billion in 2014, emphasising the need for improved cost management by operators.

The PMBs' liquidity position was strong during the period under review. The mortgage sector recorded average liquidity ratio of 72.63% in 2015 as against 80.37% in the previous year. The liquidity ratio of 72.63% exceeded the prudential minimum threshold of 20%. Also, total deposits of the mortgage subsector increased significantly with a growth of 42.99% from ₦51.55 billion in 2014 to ₦73.71 billion in 2015. However, the loans to deposit ratio declined from 248.55% in 2014 to 138.84% in 2015, still indicating serious overtrading.

Table 11.8:
SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF PMBs FOR 2014 AND 2015

S/No	DETAILS	DEC., 2014	DEC., 2015
1	Number of PMBs in Operation	42	42
2	Number of Reporting PMBs	23	28
3	Total Assets (₦'Billion)	179.61	389.73
4	Total Deposit (₦'Billion)	51.55	121.69
5	Insured Deposit (₦'Billion)	38.66	55.28
6	Gross Total Loans & Advances (₦'Billion)	128.13	168.96
7	Gross Income (₦'Billion)	11.01	24.95
8	Interest Income (₦'Billion)	9.30	17.74
9	Non-Interest Income (₦'Billion)	1.71	7.20
10	Non-Performing Loans (₦'Billion)	56.56	26.02
11	Profit Before Tax (₦'Billion)	2.79	3.31
12	Total Operating Expenses (₦'Billion)	7.97	13.35
13	Total Paid Up Capital (₦'Billion)	59.05	112.40
14	Shareholders' Fund (₦'Billion)	71.64	138.92
15	Adjusted Shareholders' Fund/Tiers-1 Capital (₦'Billion)	12.59	33.03
16	Non-Performing Loans/Total Loans (%)	44.14	15.40
17	Non-Performing Loans/Shareholders' Funds (%)	78.95	18.73
18	Average Liquidity Ratio (%)	80.37	72.63

19	Loans/Deposit Ratio (%)	248.55	138.84
20	Return on Assets (ROA) (%)	1.55	1.26
21	Return on Equity (ROE) (%)	3.89	2.99

Source: NDIC

Charts 11V, W, X and Y below provide a pictorial representation of some selected performance indicators of PMBs:

CHART 11V:
PMBs' SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR 2014 AND 2015

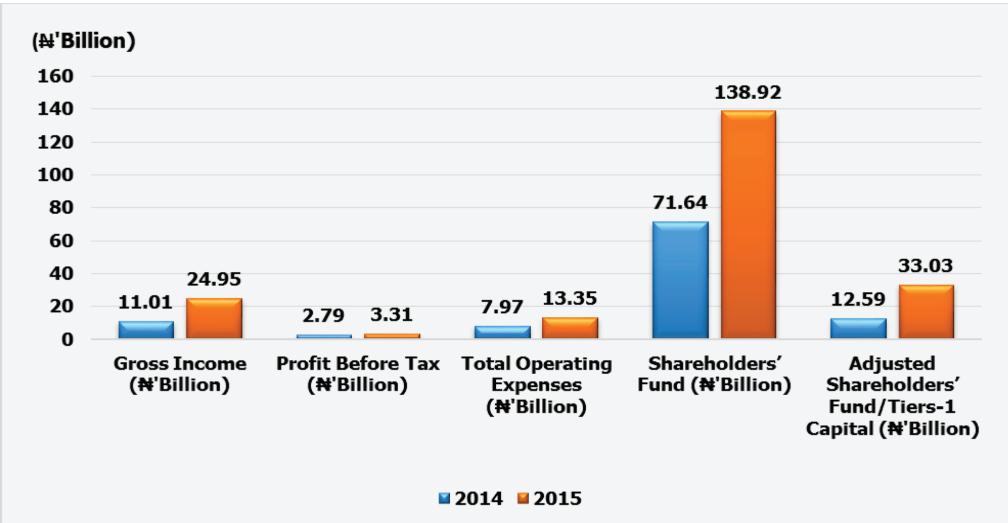


Chart 11W:
PMBs' TOTAL ASSETS, DEPOSITS, AND LOANS FOR 2014 AND 2015

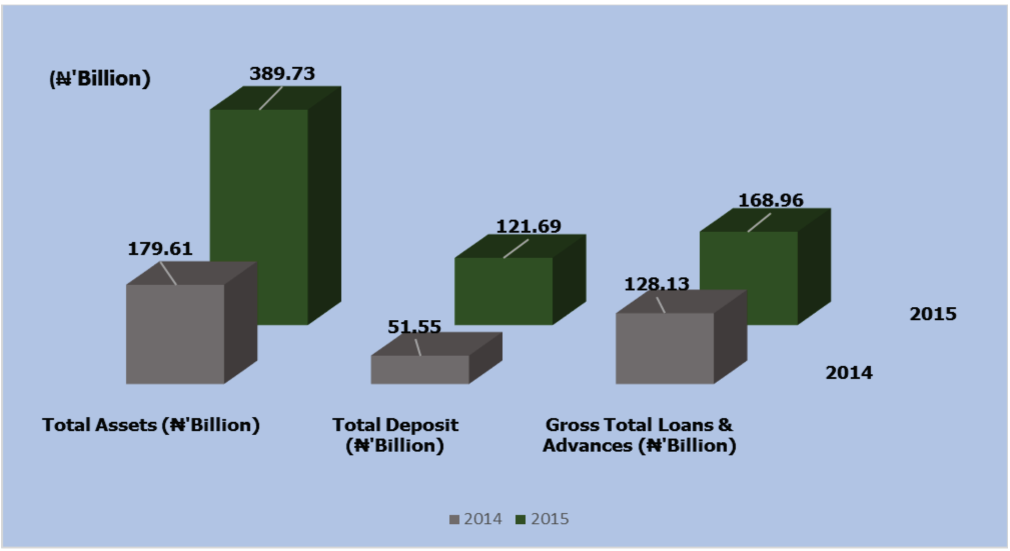


Chart 11X:
PMBs' LOANS TO DEPOSITS RATIO FOR 2014 AND 2015

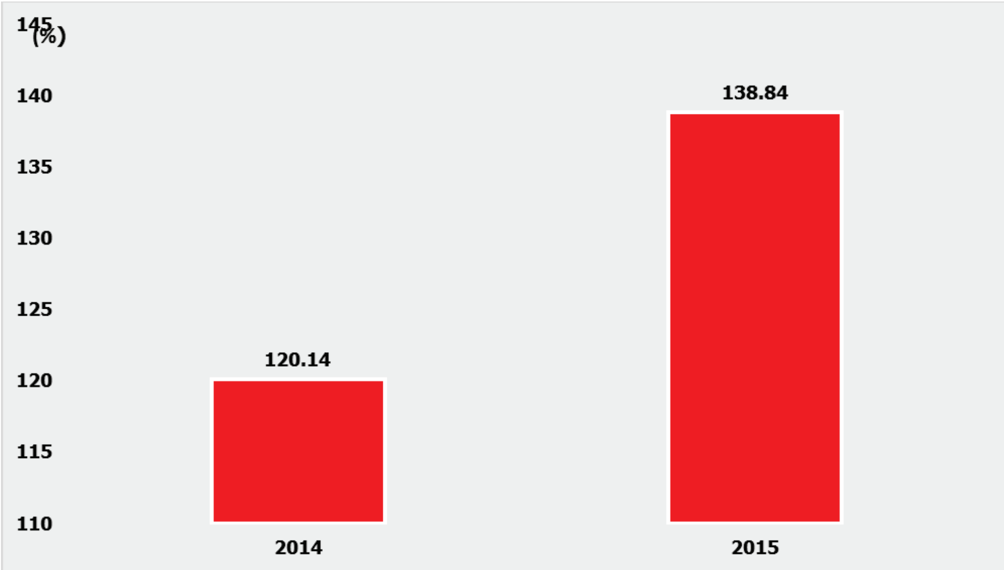
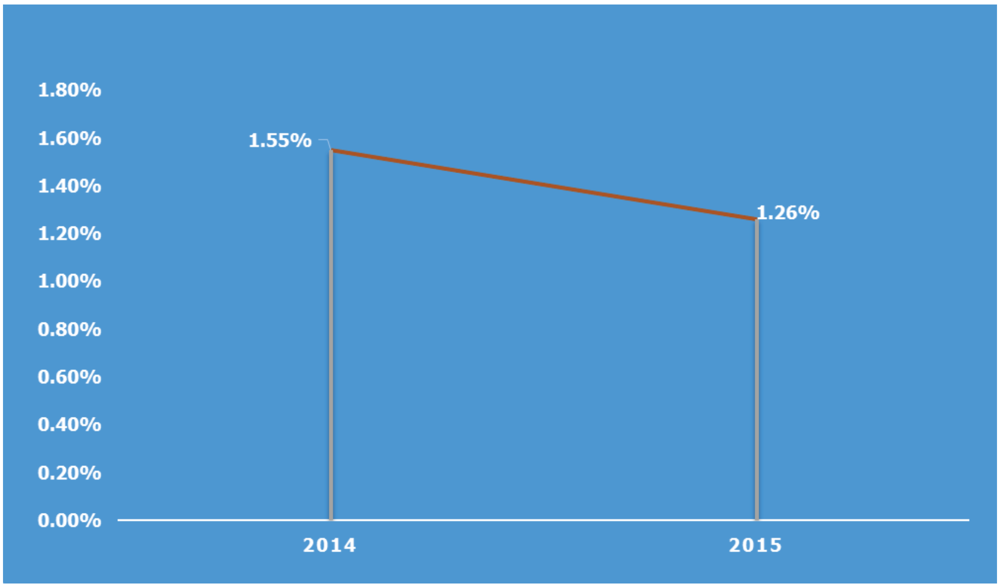


Chart 11Y:
PMBs' RETURN ON ASSETS FOR 2014 AND 2015



NDIC

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SECTION 12

STRUCUTRE OF DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS' STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

12.0 Introduction

The Statement of Financial Position (SFP) gives an indication of the health of a bank and summarises its assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity. It is a veritable source of information for the regulatory authorities and gives investors and the public knowledge as to the net-worth of a bank as well as assist them to make informed decisions.
This section presents the SFP of insured DMBs in 2015 compared with that of 2014 with special focus on changes in the structure of assets and liabilities, shareholders' funds, and ownership structure as well as deposit liabilities.

12.1 DMBs' Structure of Assets

The banking industry structure of assets, including Contingent Liabilities is presented in Table 12.1. The table shows that total assets slightly increased by 1.36% from ₦30.97 trillion in 2014 to ₦ 31.39 trillion as at 31st December, 2015.

As a proportion of Total Assets, the following asset categories increased: Cash Balances from 1.51% in 2014 to 1.53% in 2015; Loans & Advances to Customers from 38.33% in 2014 to 38.61% in 2015; and Other Asset from 2.79% in 2014 to 3.11% in 2015. Financial Assets held for trading from 1.30% in 2014 to 1.68% in 2015; Investment Securities Available for Sale from 6.87% in 2014 to 9.11% in 2015; Investment Securities held to maturity from 7.02% in 2014 to 7.32% in 2015; and Investment in Subsidiaries & Associates from 0.96% in 2014 to 0.99% in 2015.

On the other hand, the following asset categories expressed as a proportion of total assets decreased: Balances with Banks and Central Bank from 19.63% in 2014 to 18.09% in 2015; Loans and Advances to Banks from 1.72% in 2014 to 1.52% in 2015; Asset Classified as Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations from 0.14% in 2014 to 0.02% in 2015; and Contingent Liabilities from 15.62% in 2014 to 13.92% in 2015.

Table 12.1:
DMBs STRUCTURE OF ASSETS IN 2014 AND 2015

Assets	Share of Assets as at 31st December, (%)	
	2014	2015
Cash Balances	1.51	1.53
Balances with Banks & Central Bank	19.63	18.09
Loans & Advances to Banks	1.72	1.52
Loans & Advances to Customers	38.33	38.61
Financial Assets Held for Trading	1.30	1.68
Investment Securities: Available for Sale	6.87	9.11
Investment Securities: Held to Maturity	7.02	7.32
Assets Pledged as Collateral	1.44	1.35
Investment in Subsidiaries & Associates	0.96	0.99
Property Plant and Equipment	2.67	2.75
Other Assets*	2.79	3.11
Asset Classified as Held for Sale & Discontinued Operations	0.14	0.02
Contingent Liabilities	15.62	13.92
Total Assets	**100**	**100**
Total Assets (Inclusive of Contingent Liabilities) (₦ Billions)	**30,970.49**	**31,393.28**

Source: NDIC
*Included in Other Assets are Assets of Jaiz Bank and two Non-Interest windows (Sterling Bank and Stanbic IBTC Bank)

12.2 DMBs Structure of Liabilities

The structure of liabilities of insured DMBs in 2015 in comparison with that of 2014 is given in Table 12.2. The table indicates that the following liability items expressed as a proportion of total liabilities increased during the year under review: Borrowings from 4.57% in 2014 to 6.89% in 2015; Other Liabilities from 6.78% in 2014 to 7.98% in 2015; and Shareholder's fund from 9.61% in 2014 to 11.08% in 2015.

The following categories of liabilities, expressed as a proportion of total liabilities decreased: Deposits from Banks from 2.64% in 2014 to 2.07% in 2015; Deposits from Customers from 58.19% in 2014 to 55.78% in 2015; Debt Instruments from 2.50% in 2014 to 2.23% in 2015.

TABLE 12.2:
DMBs STRUCTURE OF LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2014 & 2015

Liabilities	% Share	
	2014	2015
Deposit from Banks	2.64	2.07
Deposit from Customers	58.19	55.78
Financial Liabilities Held for Trading	0.08	0.05
Borrowings	4.57	6.89
Debt Instrument	2.50	2.23
Other Liabilities	6.78	7.98
Shareholders' Fund	9.61	11.08
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	15.62	13.91
Total Value of Liabilities Inclusive of Contingent Liabilities (₦' Billion)	**30,970.49**	**31,393.28**

Source: NDIC

12.3 DMBs' Shareholders' Funds

Table 12.3 presents the shareholders' funds of insured DMBs as at December 2014 and 2015. The table shows an increase of 10.13% in shareholders' funds from ₦3,169.76 billion in 2014 to ₦3,490.88 billion in 2015. As in the previous year, the increase in shareholders' fund was due to recapitalisation by some banks and retention of earnings. That development had a positive impact on the capital base of the banking industry in 2015.

TABLE 12.3:
DMBs SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS FOR 2014 AND 2015

S/N	BANKS	SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS (₦'BILLION)	SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS (₦'BILLION)
		2014	**2015**
1	Access Bank Plc.	264.12	302.83
2	Citibank Nigeria Plc.	50.45	48.36
3	Coronation Merchant Bank	N/A	17.09
4	Diamond Bank Plc.	207.27	203.34
5	EcoBank Nigeria Ltd.	156.63	192.85
6	FSDH Merchant Bank Ltd.	20.91	22.23
7	First City Monument Bank Plc.	123.72	140.39
8	Fidelity Bank Plc.	174.67	167.90
9	First Bank of Nigeria Plc	432.21	441.55
10	FBN Merchant Bank Ltd	N/A	18.10
11	Guaranty Trust Bank Plc.	284.88	378.67
12	Heritage Banking Company Ltd.	54.40	60.85
13	Jaiz Bank Plc.	11.83	11.83
14	Keystone Bank Ltd.	36.30	16.41
15	Rand Merchant Bank Ltd.	13.44	21.45
16	Skye Bank Plc.	184.36	131.95
17	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc.	81.93	82.51
18	Standard Chartered Bank Plc.	80.29	75.84
19	Sterling Bank Plc.	85.21	88.65
20	United Bank for Africa Plc.	243.08	287.16
21	Union Bank of Nigeria Plc.	149.17	213.10
22	Unity Bank Plc.	66.05	76.26
23	Wema Bank Plc.	41.40	43.74
24	Zenith Bank Plc	407.44	447.82
	Total	**3,169.76**	**3,490.88**

Source: NDIC

12.4 Ownership Structure

In the last quarter of 2014, Skye Bank Plc and Heritage Banking Company Ltd acquired Mainstreet Bank Ltd and Enterprise Bank Ltd, respectively. As at 31st December, 2015, the integration of operations and systems of the two acquired banks had been completed.

During the period under review, the ownership structure of Nigerian banks had some adjustments as against what obtained in 2014. Table 12.4 shows that the private sector continued to dominate the industry in the ownership of Nigerian banks while government ownership continued to be very minimal with a shareholding capacity of below 10% in most of the banks with the exception of Keystone Bank Ltd that had 100% government ownership as a result of its acquisition by AMCON, an agency of the government.

The table also shows that fifteen (15) out of the twenty-four (24) DMBs had some level of foreign ownership in 2015. Of that number, five (5) banks had substantial foreign ownership of above 50%, namely: Union Bank (85.9%), Citibank (81.9%), Ecobank (100%), Rand Merchant Bank (100%), and Standard Chartered Bank (99.99%).

TABLE 12.4:
DMBs OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

S/N	BANKS	OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE (%)		
		GOVT.	PRIVATE (NIGERIA)	FOREIGN
1	Access Bank Plc	4.40	75.0	20.60
2	Citibank Nigeria Ltd		18.10	81.90
3	Coronation Merchant Bank	20.00	80.00	-
4	Diamond Bank Plc	0.14	62.78	37.08
5	Ecobank Nigeria Ltd	-	-	100.00
6	FSDH Merchant Bank Ltd	-	90.61	9.39
7	Fidelity Bank Plc	0.01	99.83	0.16
8	First City Monument Bank Plc	-	100.00	-
9	First Bank of Nigeria Plc	-	100.00	-
10	FBN Merchant Bank Ltd	-	100.00	-
11	Guaranty Trust Bank Plc	0.15	87.06	12.79
12	Jaiz Bank Plc	0.13	99.56	0.01
13	Heritage Banking Company Ltd	-	100.00	-
14	Keystone Bank Ltd	100.00	-	-

15	Rand Merchant Bank Ltd	-	-	100.00
16	Skye Bank Plc	-	100.00	-
17	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	-	100.00	-
18	Standard Chartered Bank Plc	-	0.01	99.99
19	Sterling Bank Plc	0.15	60.98	38.87
20	United Bank for Africa Plc	2.00	73.00	25.00
21	Union Bank of Nigeria Plc	0.47	13.63	85.90
22	Unity Bank Plc	8.34	91.66	
23	Wema Bank Plc	-	100.00	-
24	Zenith Bank Plc	1.32	97.78	0.90

Source: NDIC

12.5 Assets of DMBs by Market Share

An analysis of DMBs' assets by market share showed that as in previous years, the banking industry's assets were concentrated in few banks, indicating the oligopolistic nature of the banking industry. Out of industry total assets (excluding Contingent Liabilities) of ₦27.03 trillion as at 31st December, 2015, the top five (5) banks had assets of ₦14.22 trillion, representing 52.61% of the industry total assets. That proportion was, however, greater than the 50.64% recorded by the top five banks in 2014, as shown in Table 12.5.

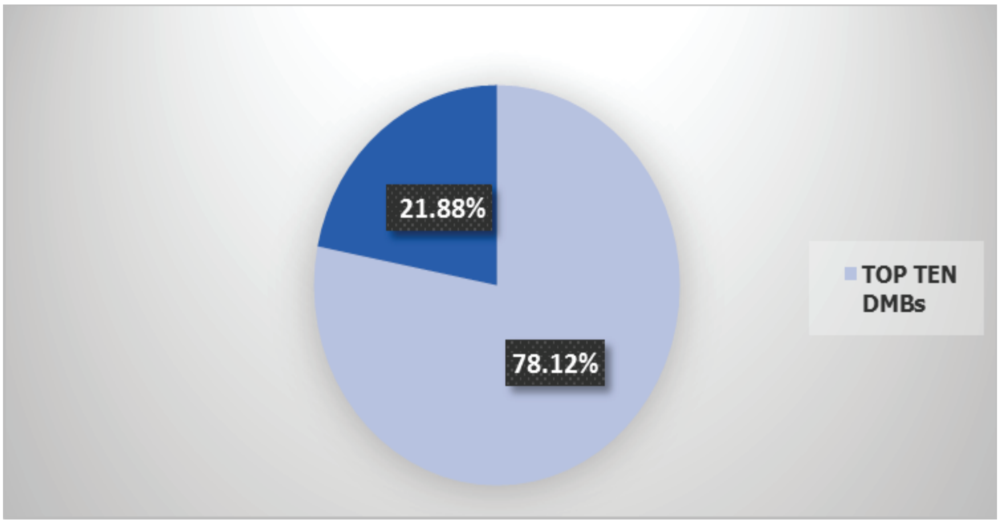
The total assets of the top ten (10) banks slightly increased from ₦20.30 trillion to ₦21.11 trillion while its proportion to industry total assets increased from 77.38% in 2014 to 78.12% in 2015, as shown in Table 12.5 and Chart 12A. The remaining fourteen (14) DMBs total assets was ₦5.91 trillion which represented 21.88% of total assets of the banking industry as at 31st December, 2015 as against ₦5.97 trillion, representing 22.72% in 2014.

Table 12.5:
MARKET SHARE OF ASSETS OF TOP DMBs

DMBs	2014		2015	
	Assets (₦' Billion)	Percentage of Total	Assets (₦' Billion)	Percentage of Total
Top 5	13,306.62	50.64	14,217.36	52.61
Top10	20,304.46	77.38	21,112.38	78.12
Other DMBs	5,971.02	22.72	5,912.82	21.88

Source: NDIC

Chart 12A:
MARKET SHARE OF ASSETS OF TOP TEN DMBs AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015



12.6 DMBs' Deposit Liabilities by Market Share, Type and Tenor

Deposits usually constitute the largest component of the liability of a DMB's statement of financial position. A thorough analysis of the types and sizes of deposits mobilised by banks reveals the relative effectiveness of asset/liability management in the financial institutions. Total deposits of insured DMBs decreased from ₦18.02 trillion in 2014 to ₦17.51 trillion in 2015, representing a decrease of 2.83%. Table 12.6 and Chart 12B show the analysis of the total deposit liabilities of insured DMBs as at 31st December, 2015 with comparative figures for 2014.

12.6.1 Deposit Liabilities by Market Share

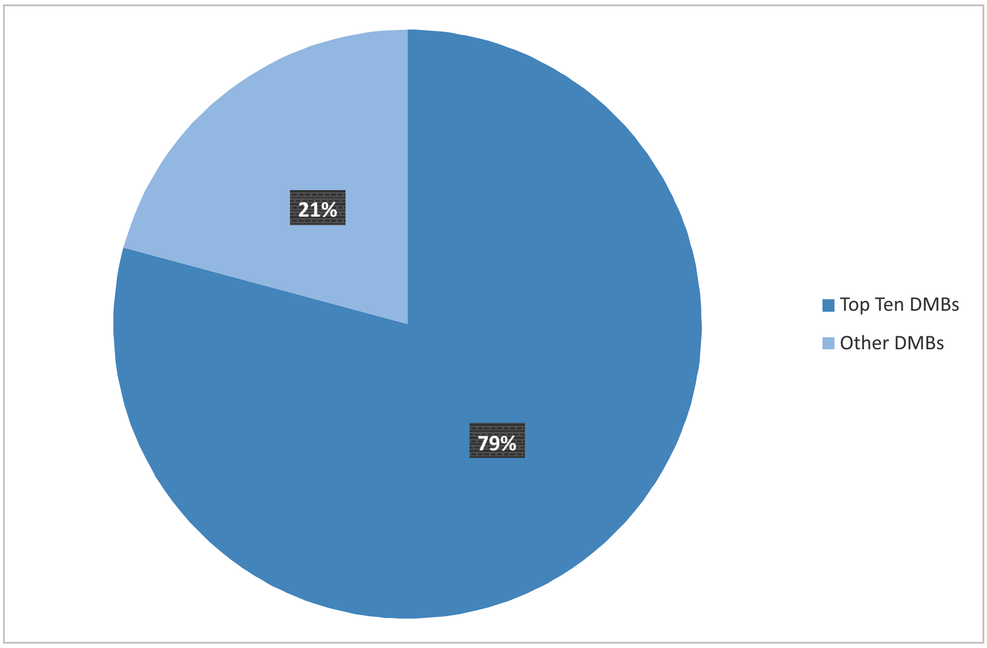
During the year under review, there was an increase in the market share of the top five (5) DMBs but a decrease in that of top ten (10) DMBs in the banking system as shown in Table 12.6 and Chart 12B. The deposits held by the top five DMBs slightly decreased in absolute terms from ₦9.34 trillion in 2014 to ₦9.33 trillion in 2015 while it increased as a percentage of total deposits from 51.83% in 2014 to 53.29% in 2015. In addition, the proportion of deposit liabilities of the top ten (10) DMBs slightly decreased from 79.29% in 2014 to 79.17% in 2015. The deposit profile of the banking industry indicated that the top ten DMBs collectively held 79.17% while the remaining fourteen DMBs held only 20.83% of the banking industry total deposits.

Table 12.6:
MARKET SHARE OF DEPOSIT LIABILITIES HELD BY THE DMBs

DMBs	2014		2015	
	Deposits (₦'Billion)	Percentage of Total (%)	Deposits (₦'Billion)	Percentage of Total (%)
Top Five DMBs	9,341.12	51.83	9,332.80	53.29
Top Ten DMBs	14,290.98	79.29	13,863.67	79.17
Other DMBs	3,732.39	20.71	3,647.97	20.83

Source: NDIC

Chart 12B:
MARKET SHARE OF DEPOSIT LIABILITIES HELD BY INSURED DMBs AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015



12.6.2 Deposit Liabilities by Type

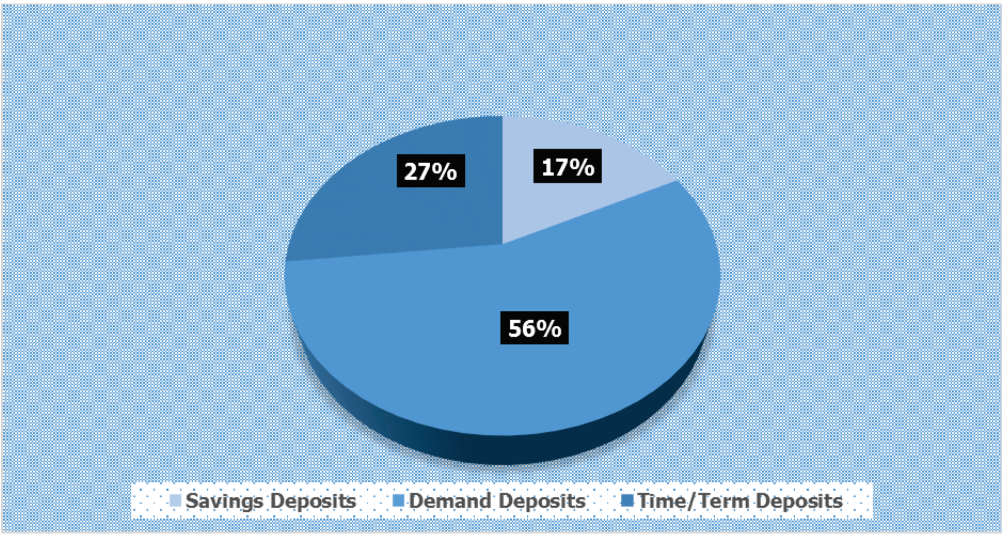
Table 12.7 and Chart 12C show that savings deposits in insured DMBs declined marginally both in absolute terms and as a proportion of total deposits from ₦3,574.03 billion or 19.83% in 2014 to ₦3,065.48 billion or 17.51% in 2015. Demand deposits, however, increased in absolute terms and as a proportion of the total deposit liabilities from ₦7,881.62 billion or 43.73% in 2014 to ₦9,760.72 billion or 55.74% as at 31st December, 2015. Time/Term deposits declined from ₦6,567.72 billion or 36.44% in 2014 to ₦4,685.44 billion or 26.76% as at 31st December, 2015.

Table 12.7:
COMPOSITION OF DEPOSIT LIABILITIES OF DMBs IN 2014 AND 2015

Types of Deposit Liabilities	2014		2015	
	Amount (₦'B)	% of Total	Amount (₦'B)	% of Total
Savings Deposits	3,574.03	19.83	3,065.48	17.51
Demand Deposits*	7,881.62	43.73	9,760.72	55.74
Time/Term Deposits	6,567.72	36.44	4,685.44	26.76
TOTAL	**18,023.37**	**100.00**	**17,511.64**	**100.00**

Source: NDIC
* Demand Deposits include Electronic Purse, Domiciliary Accounts, Other Deposits, Certificates and Notes

Chart 12C:
COMPOSITION OF DMBs DEPOSIT LIABILITIES BY TYPE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015



12.6.3 Deposit Liabilities by Tenor

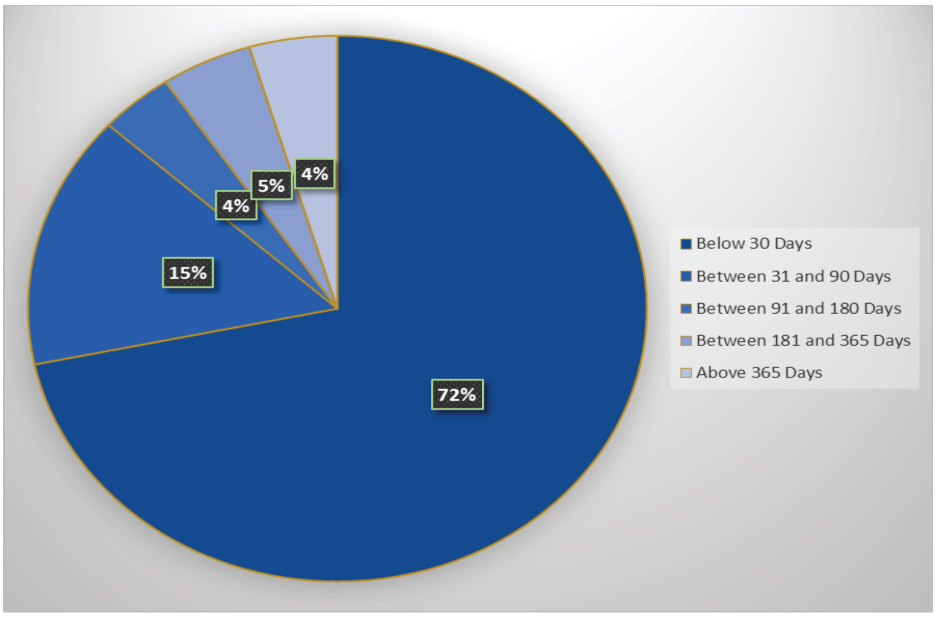
Table 12.8 and Chart 12D present the total deposit liabilities of DMBs by tenor for 2014 and 2015. An analysis of the table reveals that short term deposits of below 30 days decreased from ₦13.24 trillion in 2014 to ₦12.03 trillion in 2015, representing a decline of 9.10% and fell as a proportion of total deposits from 73.69% in 2014 to 71.72% in 2015. Deposits with tenor of between 31 and 90 days increased in absolute terms and as a percentage of total deposit liabilities from ₦2.45 trillion or 13.63 % in 2014 to ₦2.52 trillion or 15.03% in 2015. Deposits with tenor of between 91 and 180 days decreased in both absolute terms and as a percentage of total deposit liabilities from ₦987.48 billion or 5.50% in 2014 to ₦649.58 billion or 3.87% in 2015. Deposits with tenor of between 181 and 365 days increased slightly from ₦627.61 billion or 3.49% in 2014 to ₦801.67 billion or 4.78% in 2015. Long-term funds of more than 365 days' duration also increased both in absolute terms and as a proportion of total deposit liabilities from ₦663.50 billion or 3.69% as at December 2014 to ₦771.08 billion or 4.60% as at 31st December, 2015.

Table 12.8:
MATURITY PROFILE OF DMBs' DEPOSIT LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

Types of Deposits	2014		2015	
	Amount (₦' B)	% of Total	Amount (₦' B)	% of Total
Below 30 Days	13,238.05	73.69	12,032.77	71.72
Between 31 and 90 Days	2,448.37	13.63	2,521.53	15.03
Between 91 and 180 Days	987.48	5.50	649.58	3.87
Between 181 and 365 Days	627.61	3.49	801.67	4.78
Above 365 Days	663.50	3.69	771.08	4.60
TOTAL	**17,965.01**	**100.00**	**16,776.63**	**100.00**

Source: NDIC
(Note: Jaiz Bank deposits excluded).

Chart 12D:
MATURITY PROFILE OF DMBs' DEPOSIT LIABILITIES



SECTION 13

FRAUDS AND FIDELITY BOND INSURANCE COVER

13.0 Introduction

Sections 35 and 36 of the NDIC Act 2006 require all insured deposit-taking financial institutions to render monthly returns on frauds, forgeries or outright theft involving their staff as well as notify the NDIC of any staff involvement and disciplinary action(s) meted out on grounds of frauds, forgeries or any other financial malpractices. During the period under review, most of the DMBs in the industry were in compliance with the provisions of these sections as required by the Act.

The report was based on the 2015 Frauds and Forgeries submissions to the Regulating Authorities by the DMBs. A total of 268 responses were received from 24 banks with 48 recording nil responses. The nil returns were rendered by Coronation, FSDH and Rand Merchant banks. Similarly, Heritage and Jaiz banks rendered zero (nil) returns for three quarters in the year under review.

This section presents report on the fraud and forgeries in the banking industry, their type, nature and other vital statistics as recorded in 2015.

13.1 Frauds and Forgeries in Insured DMBs in 2015

The rising incidence of frauds and forgeries in the banking system continued in 2015. During the period under review, a total of 12,279 fraud cases were reported from the 268 responses, representing a 15.71% increase over the 10,612 fraud cases reported in 2014. The amount involved, however, decreased by ₦7.59 billion or 29.63% from ₦25.608 billion in 2014 to ₦18.021 billion in 2015.

Similarly, the expected/actual loss decreased by ₦3.02 billion or 48.79% from ₦6.19 billion in 2014 to ₦3.17 billion in 2015.

Table 13.1 and Charts 13A and 13B present a summary of returns on frauds and forgeries in 2014 and 2015.

Table 13.1:
FRAUDS AND FORGERIES IN INSURED DMBs IN 2014 AND 2015

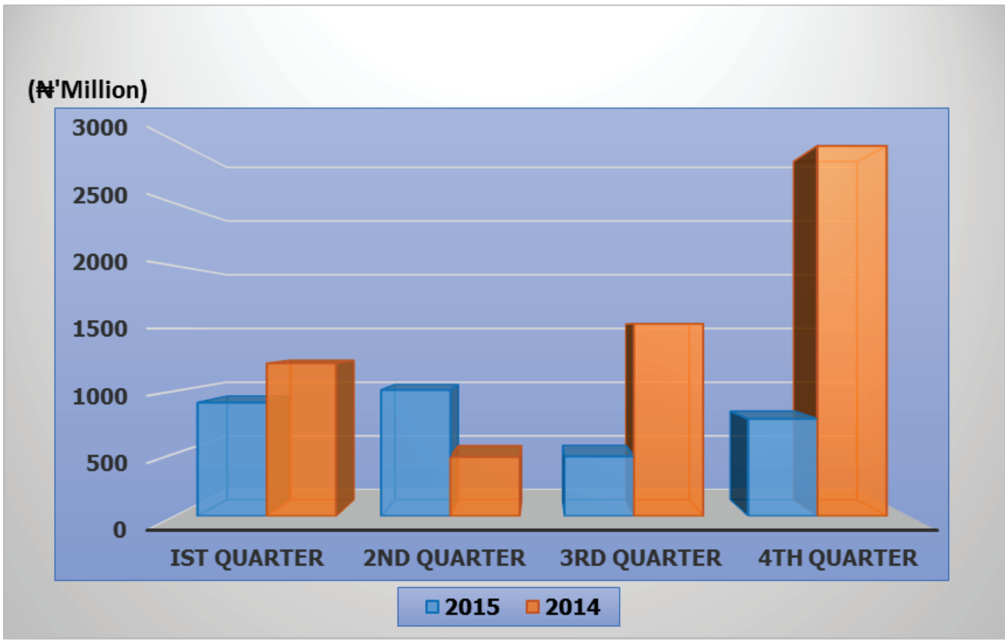
Quarter	Year	Total No. of Fraud Cases	Total Amount Involved (₦'m)	Total Expected Loss (N'm)	Proportion of Expected Loss To Amount Involved (%)
1st	2015	3,702	2,444	907	37.11
	2014	1,897	3,552	1,221	34.38
2nd	2015	2,219	9,584	1,008	10.52
	2014	2,357	12,915	473	3.66
3rd	2015	3,550	2,119	479	22.61
	2014	2,173	4,002	1,538	38.43
4th	2015	2,808	3,874	776	20.03
	2014	4,194	5,139	2,960	57.60
Total	2015	12,279	18,021	3,173	17.61
	2014	10,621	25,608	6,192	24.18

Source: NDIC

The reduction in the rate of successful frauds as well as total expected/actual loss in 2015 could be attributed to increased vigilance by the banks, deployment of improved security architecture as well as improved risk management practices especially in operational risk management and improved Regulatory/Supervisory oversight.

Chart 13A:
AMOUNT INVOLVED IN FRAUDS AND FORGERIES IN 2014 AND 2015

Chart 13B:
EXPECTED LOSS DUE TO FRAUDS AND FORGERIES IN 2014 & 2015



13.2 Incidence and Types of Frauds and Forgeries Reported

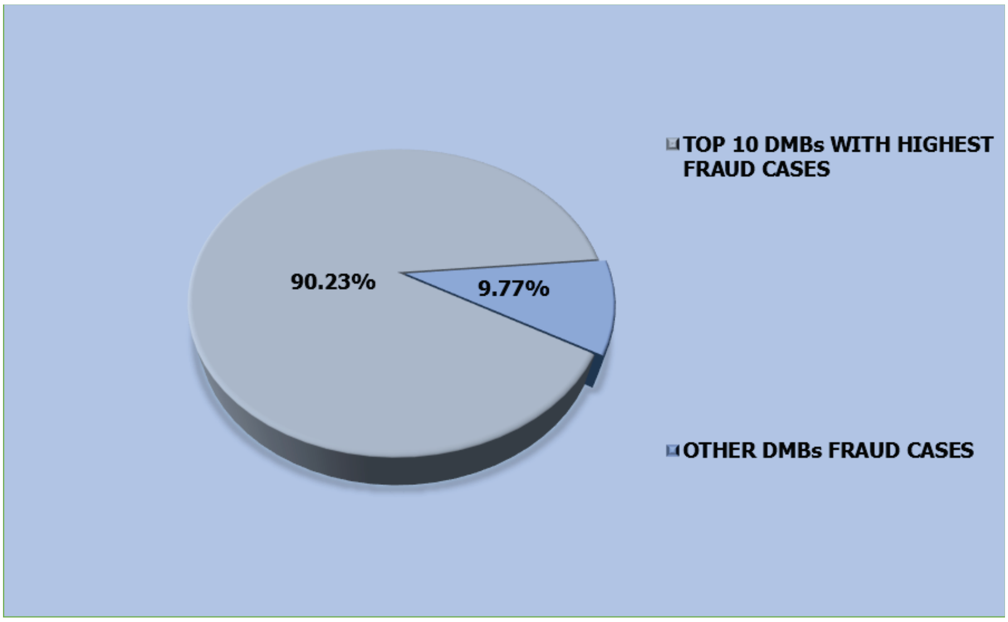
Table 13.2 shows that the top ten (10) DMBs with the highest amount of reported fraud cases accounted for 90.23% of the banking industry fraud cases in 2015 as against 85.54% in 2014. The actual loss suffered by the top 10 DMBs amounted to ₦2.58 billion or 81.28% of the industry total loss in 2015 as depicted in Chart 13C. Whereas the fraud cases from the top ten DMBs amounted, to ₦16.26 billion in 2015 as against ₦21.90 billion in 2014, the share of fraud by these DMBs increased from 85.54% in 2014 to 90.23% in 2015.

Table 13.2:
PROPORTION OF FRAUD CASES REPORTED BY TOP 10 DMBs IN 2015

GROUP	2014		2015	
	Amount Involved (₦' M)	% Share	Amount Involved (₦' M)	% Share
Top 10 DMBs	21,904.45	85.54	16,261.64	90.23
Total For All DMBs	25,608.06	100.00	18,022.49	100.00

Source: NDIC

Chart 13C:
TOP 10 DMBs WITH THE HIGHEST FRAUD CASES IN 2015



The types and nature of frauds and forgeries committed during the year under review portrayed a similar pattern as in the preceding year. The most common cases reported are listed in Table 13.3.

Table 13.3:
TYPES OF FRAUDS AND FORGERIES WITH FREQUENCY AND ACTUAL LOSSES SUSTAINED

2015				2014	
S/N	**NATURE OF FRAUD**	**FREQUENCY**	**ACTUAL LOSS SUSTAINED (₦ 'B)**	**FREQUENCY**	**ACTUAL LOSS SUSTAINED (₦ 'B)**
1	ATM/Card-Related Fraud	8,039	0.504	7,181	1.242
2	Web-Based (Internet Banking) fraud	1,471	0.857	1,271	3.196
3	Fraudulent Transfer/ Withdrawal Of Deposit	1,396	0.562	1,099	0.583
4	Suppression Of Customer Deposit	602	0.218	483	0.312
5	Fraudulent Conversion Of Cheques	71	0.049	138	0.088

6	Presentation Of Stolen Cheques	132	0.054	59	0.054
7	Presentation Of Forged Cheques	69	0.067	62	0.067
8	Outright Theft By Staff(cash defalcation)	213	0.146	107	0.297
9	Unauthorized Credits	143	0.587	98	0.231
10	Outright theft by Outsiders/Customers	33	0.021	14	0.021
11	Foreign Currencies Theft	18	0.033	22	0.033
12	Diversion Of Bank charges (Commissions & Fees)	92	0.075	87	0.069
	TOTAL	12,279	3.173	10,621	6.193

Source: NDIC

As presented in Table 13.3, the frequency of occurrence of web-based (internet banking) fraud considerably increased in 2015 over the 2014 position. The actual Loss sustained in respect of internet banking fraud was ₦857 million (representing 27% of total actual loss) of the banking industry. That was a significant drop of 73.2% from the 2014 value recorded and the highest actual loss figure for the review year.

There was also an increase in the frequency of ATM/Card-Related Fraud cases from 7,181 in 2014 to 8,039 in 2015 representing an increase of 11.95%. However, the loss suffered by the industry due to such frauds declined significantly by 59.4% from the previous year figure of ₦1.242 billion to ₦0.504 billion, representing 15.9% of total industry loss to frauds and forgeries.

The increasing frequency of occurrence of frauds in all categories, except fraudulent conversion of cheques, reflects the fall of "values" in the society.

To address the rising incidence of frauds, the DMBs should embark on global collaboration to mitigate cybercrimes, improvement in IT, strengthening of internal controls, and enhancing their operational risk management practices, taking cognisance of current trends. In the same vein, bank customers should be enlightened on the need to be security conscious and avoid the disclosure of their ATM card information to third parties.

13.3 Staff involved in Frauds and Forgeries

All the 24 DMBs rendered Returns on Dismissed/Terminated staff as a result of frauds and forgeries during the year under review. Out of the 12,279 fraud cases reported by the DMBs, 425 cases were attributed to staff/staff involvement. The number of fraud cases perpetrated by staff had decreased from 465 in 2014 to 425 in 2015. Similarly, losses arising therefrom substantially decreased by 70% from N3.165 billion in 2014 to N0.979 billion in 2015.

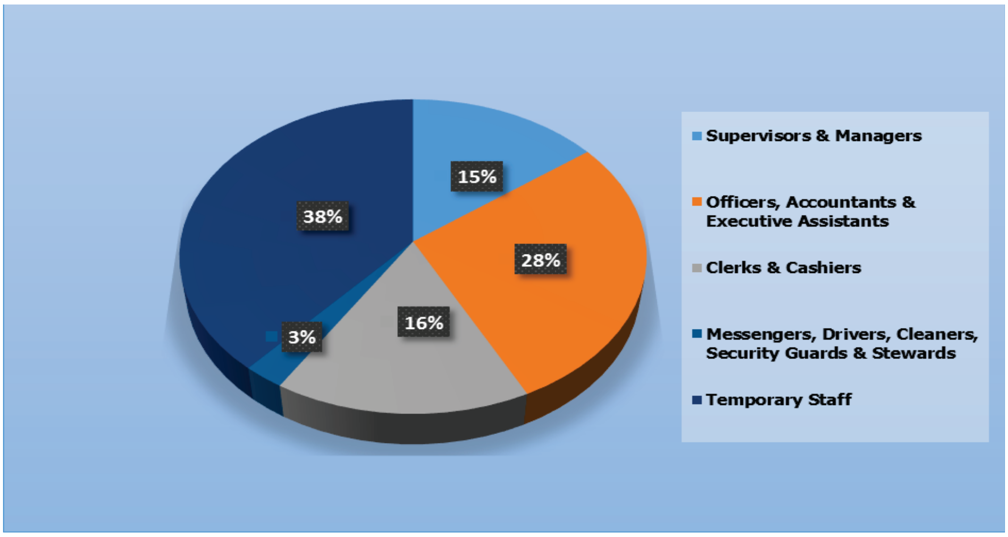
Table 13.4 and Chart 13D show the number of staff involved in frauds and forgeries in the last three years with their status.

Table 13.4:
CATEGORIES OF STAFF INVOLVED IN FRAUDS AND FORGERIES FROM 2013 TO 2015.

Status	2013		2014		2015	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Supervisors & Managers	97	14.22	58	12.47	62	14.59
Officers, Accountants & Executive Assistants	234	34.31	176	37.85	119	28.00
Clerks & Cashiers	128	18.77	78	16.77	69	16.24
Secretaries and Technicians	12	1.76	0	0.00	0	0.00
Messengers, Drivers, Cleaners, Security Guards & Stewards	34	4.99	2	0.43	11	2.59
Full Staff	33	4.84				
Temporary Staff	144	21.11	126	27.10	164	38.59
Others	-	-	25	5.38	-	-
Total	**682**	**100**	**465**	**100**	**425**	**100**

Source: NDIC

Chart 13D:
CATEGORIES OF STAFF INVOLVED IN FRAUDS AND FORGERIES IN 2015



From Table 13.4 the highest percentage (38.59%) of frauds and forgeries cases of 38.59% was perpetrated by temporary staff. That was followed by Officers, Accountants & Executive Assistants which constituted 28% of the total, fraud involving staff. Going forward, the DMBs should avoid the deployment of casual staff to sensitive areas.

13.4 Banks' Fidelity Bond Insurance Cover

All DMBs are required to take Fidelity Guarantee Insurance cover to cushion losses that could result from fraud and forgeries by staff in line with the provisions of Section 33 of the NDIC Act 2006. Accordingly, all insured institutions should have fidelity insurance cover of at least, 15% of their paid-up capital as at 31st December of the preceding year. Table 13.5 presents DMBs' compliance with the NDIC's fidelity bond insurance cover in 2015.

TABLE 13.5:
DMBs' COMPLIANCE WITH THE NDIC FIDELITY INSURANCE COVER REQUIREMENT FROM 2012 TO 2015

Year	(a) No. of DMBs in operation	(b) No. of DMBs that rendered Returns	(c) No. of DMBs that Complied	(d=c/a) % of Total
2015	24	22	12	50
2014	24	24	21	88
2013	24	24	6	25
2012	20	20	7	35

Source: NDIC

Table 13.5 shows that twenty two (22) out of twenty four (24) DMBs rendered returns on Fidelity Guarantee Insurance cover during the year under review. Out of the twenty two (22) DMBs that rendered returns, only twelve (12) or 54.55% maintained adequate Fidelity Insurance cover as required, while the remaining ten (10) banks had their cover below the required 15% of their paid-up capital.

All the DMBs that failed to meet the required Fidelity Insurance coverage of 15% of their paid-up capital in accordance with the NDIC Act of 2006 were mandated to comply forthwith.

SECTION 14

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER INSURED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

14.0 Introduction

Microfinance Banks (MFBs) and Primary Mortgage Banks (PMBs) are the two (2) categories of banks referred to as Other Insured Deposit-Taking Financial Institutions under the supervisory purview of the NDIC. The MFB initiative was informed by the need to assist the economically active poor individuals/households have access to credit facilities and other formal financial services. Similarly, the PMBs were established under the Federal Government's National Housing Policy to address the housing deficit in the nation's housing sector.

As in previous years, all licensed MFBs and PMBs remained as members of the Deposit Insurance System (DIS) in line with the provisions of the NDIC Act No.16 of 2006.
The major developments, in the MFBs and PMBs subsector in 2015 are presented in this section.

14.1 Operations of Microfinance Banks in Nigeria

The Microfinance Policy was launched on 15th December, 2005 by the CBN to strengthen the banking sector reforms and enhance financial inclusion, thereby improving the capacity of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The CBN issued a revised Guidelines in September, 2013 to enhance the provision of diversified microfinance services on a sustainable basis for the economically active poor and low income earners.

The Policy identified three categories of MFBs viz:

- MFB licensed to operate as a Unit bank would be required to have a minimum capital of ₦20 million, and operate within a Local Government Area (L.G.A.).

- MFB licensed to operate in a State and open branches within the state would be required to have a minimum capital of ₦100 million.

- MFB licensed to operate and open branches in all states of the Federation/Federal Capital Territory would be required to raise a minimum capital of ₦2 billion.

The policy also established other models of Microfinance Bank namely: Fully-Owned Government Microfinance Bank; Public Private Partnership Microfinance Model and Government-Supported Cooperative Model. The fully-owned government MFB has two variants namely: Government Fully-Owned State Microfinance Bank and Government Fully-Owned Unit Microfinance Bank.

As at 31st December, 2015, there were 951 Microfinance banks in operation compared with 882 in 2014. Table I4.1 and Chart I4.1 show the distribution of the MFBs by Geo-Political Zones in 2014 and 2015.

Table I4.1:
MFBs BY GEO-POLITICAL ZONES IN 2014 AND 2015

	2014		2015	
Geo-Political Zone	**No. of MFBs**	**% Per Zone**	**No. of MFBs**	**% Per Zone**
North-West	104	11.79	123	12.93
North-Central	160	18.14	165	17.35
North-East	38	4.31	49	5.15
South-West	313	35.49	334	35.12
South-East	166	18.82	172	18.09
South-South	101	11.45	108	11.36
Total	**882**	**100.00**	**951**	**100.00**

Source: NDIC

Chart I4.1
MFBs BY GEO-POLITICAL ZONES IN 2015

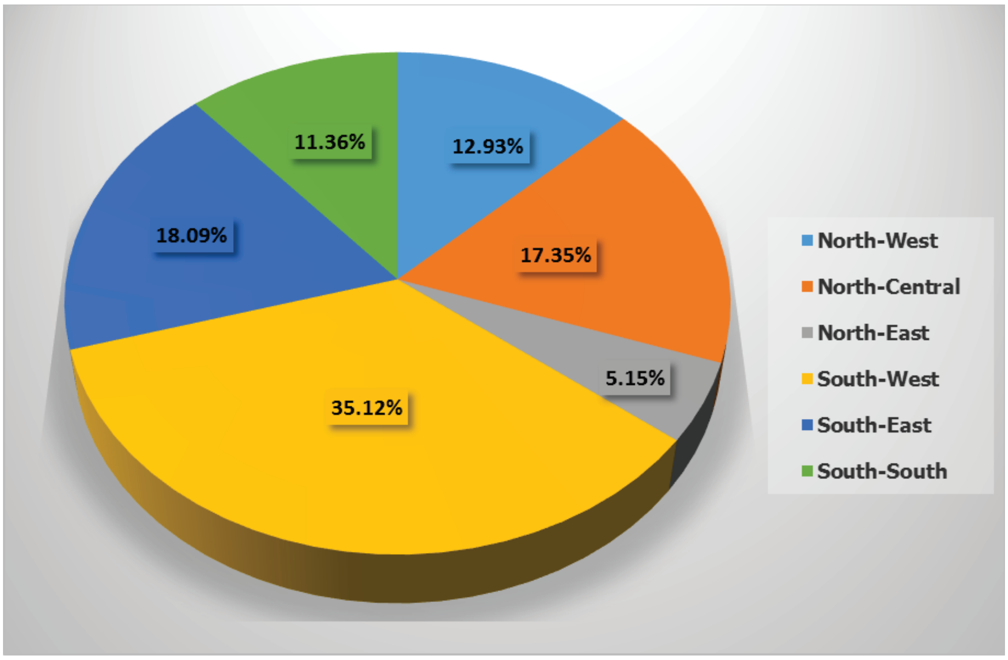


Table 14.1 and Chart 14.1 show that the South-West Zone had the highest concentration with 334 MFBs or 35.12%, South-East had 172 MFBs or 18.09% and North-Central had 165 MFBs or 17.35%. The North-East Zone had the lowest with only 49 MFBs or 5.15% of the total, though an increase over the 38 MFBs in 2014.

14.1.2 Participation of MFBs in the Disbursement of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Fund (MSMEDF)

As part of its developmental functions and mandate of promoting a sound financial system in Nigeria, the CBN launched a N220 billion Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Fund (MSMEDF) on 15th August, 2013. That was in recognition of the invaluable contributions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sub-sector to the economy. 60% of the Fund was earmarked for providing financial services to women.

The framework provides that each of the 36 states and the FCT would be entitled to access as much as ₦2 billion from the fund. The Fund would not be disbursed to the states directly but through Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) in their States which were expected to effect the disbursements directly to the beneficiaries. Funding for women from the Fund is expected to increased annually by at least 15% to eliminate gender disparity.

As at 31st December, 2015, the sum of ₦52.33 billion had been disbursed to various institutions as shown in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2:
MSMEDF DISBURSEMENTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

S/NO	CATEGORY OF INSTITUTIONS	AMOUNT APPROVED (Million)	AMOUNT DISBURSED (Million)	SHARE OF DISBURSED (%)
1	Financial Cooperatives	65.70	65.70	0.12
2	Microfinance Banks	4,527.25	4,517.24	8.63
3	NGO-MFIs	141.00	141.00	0.27
4	State Governments	42,652.88	42,652.88	81.51
5	Deposit Money Banks	4,954.01	4,954.01	9.47
6	Development Finance Institutions	0.00	0.00	-
	TOTAL	**52,340.83**	**52,330.82**	**100.00**

14.1.3. Challenges faced by the Microfinance Sub-Sector

Challenges faced by the MFBs sub-sector during the year under review remained as in the previous year. Some of the challenges included:

i) Weak Capital Base

The Shareholders' Funds of some of the MFBs had been impaired by losses. The poor quality of loan assets and the compelling need to make adequate provision for loan losses had a negative impact on the MFBs' capital base. The observed condition was further compounded by declining earnings which greatly constrained the institutions' capacity to organically generate additional equity.

ii) Poor Asset Quality

The level of classified credits/portfolio-at-risk (PAR) in some of the MFBs, as revealed by examination reports, was found to be worrisome. Some of the MFBs had PAR ratios in excess of 50% as against the prudential threshold of 5%. The "Know Your Customer" (KYC) rule which ought to be the prime driver in lending decisions had been overtaken by the penchant for immediate profit. The slow and cumbersome legal and judicial process made it difficult for the MFBs to realize their non-performing loans or foreclose on the collaterals in the event of default.

iii) Lack of Microfinance Skills and Experience

As a novel business practice in the country, most staff of MFBs did not have the required knowledge, skills and experience in microfinance banking. A number of the personnel were products of the right-sizing exercise that trailed the banking industry consolidation reforms which explained why many of them focused on conventional banking products and engaged in commercial lending to high net-worth individuals.

Meanwhile, the CIBN's effort in certifying the MFBs Operators was quite commendable. Also, NDIC's annual workshop in addressing selected skill gaps had proved invaluable.

iv) Poor Corporate Governance Practices

A sound and focused Board is responsible for establishing strategic objectives, policies and procedures that would guide and direct the activities of MFBs; such Boards were lacking in some MFBs examined. Also, there were series of incidences of self-serving practices and insider abuse.

v) Inadequate Management Information System

Many of the MFBs were yet to be computerized as their operations were still manual. Such operations had implications for the full adoption of FinA regulating/supervisory application for the electronic rendition of Statutory Returns.

vi) Huge Operating Costs

The operating expenses of the MFBs remained high during the period under review because of the poor state of infrastructure in the country. As observed in the previous period, the cost of office accommodation mostly in the urban areas and unsustainable salaries and wage bills resulted in high overheads. The resultant effect was iliquidity as funds that would have been utilized to create earning assets were otherwise utilized.

vii) Scarcity of Loan-able Funds

MFBs relied mainly on deposits for creating loans and advances and for funding their operations. However, many of the MFBs had limited funds to grant credits to their customers due to their inability to access wholesale funding.

viii) High illiteracy level

High illiteracy level especially in the rural areas continued to constitute communication barriers to the promotion of microfinance practice and thus inhibiting financial inclusion. The incidence of the financially uninformed having penchant to keep their funds in their homes still persisted.

14.2 Operations of Primary Mortgage Banks (PMBs) in Nigeria

During the year under review, forty-two (42) PMBs were in operation. Six (6) out of the forty-two (42) PMBs failed to meet the initial deadline of 31st December, 2014 set by CBN for all PMBs to comply with the minimum capital requirement of ₦2.5 billion and ₦5 billion for States and National PMBs, respectively.

Table 14.3 and Chart 14.2 show the distribution of PMBs by geo-political Zones in 2015.

Table 14.3:
PMBS BY GEO-POLITICAL ZONES IN 2015

Geo-Political Zone	No. of PMBs	% Per Zone
North-West	2	5
North-Central	5	12
North-East	1	2
South-West	28	67
South-East	4	9
South-South	2	5
Total	**42**	**100**

Source: NDIC

Chart I4.2:
DISTRIBUTION OF PMBs by GEO-POLITICAL ZONES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

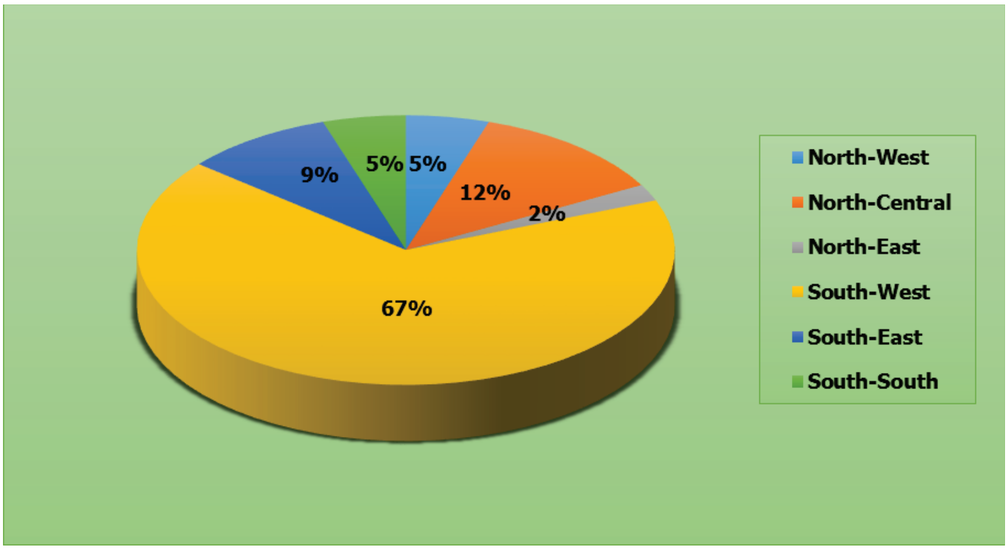


Table 14.3 shows that the South-West Zone had the highest concentration of PMBs with a total number of 28 or 67% of the total while the North-East Zone had the least with just 1 PMB.

To further sanitize the PMB subsector, the CBN during the period under review, granted an approval for the acquisition of Union Homes Savings and Loans by Aso Savings and Loans Plc. However, as at 31st December 2015, the acquisition was not concluded as both parties were yet to fulfil the CBN requirements.

It is instructive to note that Sun Trust Savings & Loans Limited was granted banking licence to operate as a Regional DMB by the CBN. However, the bank would commence operation in March 2016.

14.2 Federal Government Initiative to Support PMBs

The Nigeria Mortgage Refinancing Corporation (NMRC) was established to provide mortgage-lending institutions with access to long-term finance at an affordable interest rate. The NMRC is a Federal Government initiative to provide affordable housing for Nigerians through loans accessed from mortgage bank and DMBs. NMRC would contribute to a better alignment of the Housing Finance Programme.

One of the roles of NMRC is to provide liquidity to financial institutions to enable them refinance illiquid mortgage assets. The NMRC which started with US$300 Million IDA loan (Tier 2 capital) had raised ₦8.5 billion equity from participating PMBs and DMBs.

14.3 Challenges Faced By the PMBs

During the year under review, the PMBs encountered many challenges that militated against the attainment of the policy objectives. Some of the challenges included:

i) Delay in Accessing NHF Funds/Dearth of Long Term Funds

The PMBs encountered delays before the NHF funds are disbursed to a few of them. Some PMBs had the challenge with providing the required Bank Guarantee to access the Funds. Only four (4) out of the forty-two (42) PMBs in operation are listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) during the period under review.

ii) Difficulties in Deposit Mobilization

The banking public prefer opening savings/current accounts with the DMBs rather than with PMBs. The associated huge interest payable on mortgage loans accounted for the low patronage.

iii) Land Use Act

The Land Use Act had made the process of perfecting titles to landed property cumbersome, slow and costly. It negatively affected foreclosure procedures on those properties pledged as collateral. The observed statutory impediment had affected PMBs' appetite to create mortgages.

iv) Under-developed Mortgage-Backed Securities Market

Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) do not exist in Nigeria, thus depriving the PMBs from trading freely on the Stock Exchange.

v) High Cost of Building Construction

Several factors had contributed to the high cost of building construction in Nigeria which had made affordable housing a mirage to the low income earners. Such factors included the appalling state of physical infrastructure such as roads, electricity and other factors include the high foreign exchange content of imported building materials like tiles and ceramic wares, etc.

vi) Poor Corporate Governance and Risk Management Practices

Some PMBs were yet to imbibe the culture of good corporate governance and sound risk management practices. Some of the institutions were yet to establish procedures of identifying, monitoring, managing and controlling the inherent risks associated with mortgage lending. Besides, PMBs' operating performance had been affected by weak Board oversight, inexperienced management and staff as well as poor internal controls.

NDIC

Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation

Protecting your bank deposits

SECTION 15

INSURED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS' OFFICES, BRANCHES, BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND APPROVED EXTERNAL AUDITORS

15.1 Insured DMBs' Offices And Branches

During the year under review, two banks, namely: Coronation Merchant and FBN Merchant were granted operating licence. The number of DMBs in Operation remained at twenty-four (24) during the period under review. However, the total number of bank branches decreased slightly by 98 branches or 1.8% from 5,349 in 2014 to 5,251 as at 31st December, 2015.

Table 15.1 shows the distribution of branches/offices of the 24 DMBs that operated in Nigeria in 2015.

Table 15.1:
INSURED DMBs' OFFICES AND BRANCHES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

S/N	States (Including Abuja)	Number of Branches/Offices	Percentage Share (%)
1.	Abia	137	2.61
2.	Abuja (FCT)	391	7.45
3.	Adamawa	53	1.01
4.	Akwa-Ibom	94	1.79
5.	Anambra	203	3.87
6.	Bauchi	51	0.97
7.	Bayelsa	37	0.70
8.	Benue	63	1.20
9.	Borno	63	1.20
10.	Cross River	72	1.37
11.	Delta	188	3.58
12.	Ebonyi	34	0.65
13.	Edo	178	3.39
14.	Ekiti	67	1.28
15.	Enugu	126	2.40
16.	Gombe	38	0.72
17.	Imo	97	1.85
18.	Jigawa	37	0.70

19.	Kaduna	161	3.07
20.	Kano	170	3.24
21.	Katsina	52	0.99
22.	Kebbi	37	0.70
23.	Kogi	76	1.45
24.	Kwara	72	1.37
25.	Lagos	1,558	29.67
26	Nassarawa	48	0.91
27.	Niger	73	1.39
28.	Ogun	152	2.89
29.	Ondo	110	2.09
30	Osun	96	1.83
31.	Oyo	214	4.08
32.	Plateau	68	1.29
33.	Rivers	287	5.47
34.	Sokoto	50	0.95
35.	Taraba	30	0.57
36.	Yobe	36	0.69
37.	Zamfara	32	0.61
	Total	5,251	100

Source: NDIC

Table 15.1 shows that Lagos State had the highest number of bank branches with 1,558 branches or 29.67% of total bank branches. The FCT and Rivers State followed with 391 or (7.45%) and 287 or (5.47%) branches, respectively. Other leading states with high number of bank branches were Oyo, Anambra, Delta and Edo States with 214 (4.08%), 203 (3.87%), 188 (3.58%) and 178 (3.39%) branches, respectively.

The states with the least number of branches were Taraba, Zamfara, Ebonyi and Yobe States with 30 (0.57%), 32 (0.61%), 34 (0.65%) and 36 (0.69%) branches, respectively.

15.1.1 Head Office Addresses and Branches of DMBs

During the period under review, First Bank of Nigeria Plc had the highest number of branches/offices with 757 branches or (14.42%) of the total, while United Bank for Africa Plc and Ecobank Plc came second and third with 548 or (10.44%) and 479 or (9.12%) branches/offices, respectively. The top three banks accounted for a total of 1,784 branches or 33.98% of the total number of bank branches/offices in the system.

Other leading banks in terms of number of branches/offices were Skye Bank Plc with 456 or (8.86%), Zenith Bank Plc with 355 or (6.76) and Access Bank Plc with 311 or (5.92%). Table 15.2 presents a distribution of branch/offices and Head Office addresses of insured DMBs in Nigeria as at 31st December, 2015.

15.1.2 Insured Banks and their Board of Directors

In 2015, three banks appointed new MD/CEOs to replace those whose tenures had expired in line with CBN directive which stipulated a maximum of two terms not exceeding 10 years in office while five banks also replaced the chairmen of their Board of Directors.

During the year under review, most DMBs complied with Section 5.3.6 of the Code of Corporate Governance for Banks operating in Nigeria in the appointment of Independent Directors, which states that "at least (2) non-executive board members described as Independent Directors (who do not represent any particular shareholders' interest and hold no special business interest in the bank)" be appointed by the bank on merit.

Table 15.2 presents the list of DMBs' directors as at 31st December, 2015. As shown in the table, there were 305 Directors serving on the Boards of the 24 DMBs. Out of the 305 Directors, 41 were Independent.

15.1.3 Approved External Auditors of DMBs

Auditors improve the corporate governance process of organizations. Auditors are appointed and authorized to examine accounts and accounting records, compare the charges with the vouchers, verify balance sheet and income items, and state their findings. The approved External Auditors complement the activities of the regulators/supervisors by examining evidence relevant to amounts and disclosures in the financial statements of DMBs. They also assess judgments made by management and Board of Directors in preparing financial statements as well as ensuring that accounting policies are adequately disclosed in accordance with standards and best practices. To guarantee the independence of the External Auditor, the regulatory authorities ensure that the appointment and disengagement of banks' External Auditors are carried out with their consent. That helps to promote confidence and transparency in the banking system. The statutory reporting requirements of insured banks' external auditors are stipulated under Section 54 of the NDIC Act No. 16 of 2006.

Table 15.2 reveals that a total of 7 (seven) Chartered Accounting firms were approved to conduct independent audit of the 24 DMBs in operation as at 31st December, 2015.

From Table 15.2, PriceWaterhouse Coopers (PwC) audited 11 out of the 24 DMBs in 2015. KPMG Professional Services and Akintola Williams Deloitte audited 6 and 3 DMBs, respectively. Ernst and Young and Ahmed Zakari audited 2 DMBs each. Other audit firms included PKF Professional Services and Horwath Dafinone which were joint auditors to the above named firms.

The DMBs were audited wholly with the exception of Fidelity Bank and Heritage Bank which were audited jointly by Ernst and Young and PKF Professional Services and Horwath Dafinone and PriceWaterhouse Coopers, respectively.

Table 15.2:
DMBs' ADDRESSES, BRANCHES, DIRECTORS AND APPROVED AUDITORS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

S/N	Names & Addresses	No. of Branches	Director's Name	Status	Approved Auditors
1.	Access Bank Plc Plot 999c, Danmole Street, P.M.B. 80150, Victoria Island, Lagos. www.accessbankplc.com	311	1) Mrs. Monsunmola 2) T. Belo-Olusoga 3) Mr. Herbert Wigwe 4) Mr. Obinna Nwosu 5) Mr. Oritsidere Samuel Otubu 6) Mr. Emmanuel Ndubisi Chiejina 7) Mrs. Anthonia O. Ogunmefun 8) Mr. Paul Usoro 9) Mrs. Ojinika Nkechinyere O 10) Mr. Elias Igbinakenzua 11) Mr. Roosevelt Ogbonna 12) Mrs. Titilayo Grace Osuntoki 13) Mr. Victor Okenyebunor Etuokwu 14) Dr. Ernest Chukwuka-Anene 15) Dr. Ajoritsedere Josephine Awosika	Chairperson GMD/CEO GDMD Director Director Director Director ED ED ED ED ED ED Ind. Director Ind. Director	Price Waterhouse Coopers
2.	Citibank Nigeria Ltd Charles E. Sankey House, 27, Kofo Abayomi Street, P.O. Box 6391, Victoria Island, Lagos. www.citi.com/Nigeria	12	1)Mr. Olayemi Cardoso 2)Mr. Akin Dawodu 3)Mrs. Nneka Enwereji 4)Mrs. Funmi Ogunlesi 5)Mr. Fatai Karim 6)Mr. Chinedu Ikwudinma 7)Chief. Arthur Mbanefo 8)Mr. Micheal Murray-Bruce 9)Dr. Hilary Onyiuke 10)Mrs.Ireti Samuel Ogbu 11)Mr. Philip Cullingworth	Chairman MD/CEO ED ED ED ED Ind. Director Director Director Director Director	Price Waterhouse Coopers
3.	Coronation Merchant Bank 6th Floor, St Nicholas House, 28a Catholic Mission Street, Lagos. www.coronationmb.com	3	1)Mr. Babatunde Folawiyo 2)Mr. Abubakar Jimoh 3)Mr. Larry Ettah 4)Mr. Babatunde Dabiri 5)Mrs. Suzanne Iroche 6)Ms Evelyn Oputu 7)Mr. Adamu Atta	Chairman MD/CEO Director Ind. Director Ind. Director Director Director	Price Waterhouse Coopers

S/N	Names & Addresses	No. of Branches	Director's Name	Status	Approved Auditors
4.	Diamond Bank Plc PGD's Place, plot 4,Block V, B.I.S Way, Oniru Estate, Victoria Island. Lagos. www.diamondbank.com	270	1)Dr. Chris Ogbechie 2)Mr. Uzoma Dozie 3)Mrs. Caroline Anyanwu 4)Mr. Victor Ezenwoko 5)Mr. Oladele Akinyemi 6)Mr. Christopher Low 7)Dr. Olubola Adekunle Hassan 8)Chief John Edozien 9) Mr. Kabir Alkali Mohammed 10)Ms. Genevieve Sangudi 11)Mr. Damien Dolland 12) Mr. Sunil Kaul 13)Mr. Ian Greenstreet	Chairman GMD/CEO DMD ED ED Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Ind. Director	KPMG Professional Services
5.	Ecobank Nig. Plc Plot 21, Ahmadu Bello Way, P.O. Box 72688, Victoria Island, Lagos www.ecobank.com	479	1)Mr. John Aboh 2)Mr. Jibril Aku 3)Mr. Anthony Okpanachi 4)Ms. Foluke Aboderin 5)Mr. Oladele Alabi 6)Alh.Garba Imam 7)Mrs. Funmi Oyetunji 8)Mme Eveline Tall 9)Mr. Edouuard Virgile Dossou –Yovo 10)Mr. Olufemi Ayeni	Chairman MD/CEO DMD DMD ED Director Director. Director. Ind. Director Ind. Director	Akintola Williams Deloitte
6.	FBN Merchant Bank Limited, No 2 Broad Street, Lagos www.fbnquest.com	3	1)Mallam Bello Maccido 2)Mr. Kayode Akinkugbe 3)Mr. Taiwo Okeowo 4)Mr. Gboyega Fatoki 5)Mrs. Mobolaji Johnson 6)Mr. Oluyele Delano, SAN 7)Mr. Andrew Reicher	Chairman GMD/CEO DMD ED Director Ind. Director Ind. Director	Price Waterhouse Coopers
7.	Fidelity Bank Plc, Fidelity Place, 1 Fidelity Bank Close Off Kofo Abayomi Street, P.O.BOX. 72439, Victoria Island, Lagos. www.fidelitybankplc.com	217	1)Chief Christopher I. Ezeh, MFR 2)Mr. Nnamdi Okonkwo 3)Mr. Adeyeye Adepegba 4)Mrs. Nneka Onyeali-Ikpe 5) Mr. Chijoke Ugochukwu 6) Mr. Balarabe Mohammed Lawal 7) Mrs. Aku Odinkemelu 8) Mallam. Umar Yahaya 9) Mr. Kayode Olowoniyi 10) Dr. Ichie Nnaeto Orazulike 11) Mr. Robert Nnana Kalu 12)Alh. Bashir Gumel 13)Mr. Alex Chinele Ojukwu 14)Mr Ezechukwu Micheal Okeke	Chairman MD/CEO ED ED ED ED ED Director Director Director Director Ind. Director Director Director	Ernest & Young PKF-Professional Services

S/N	Names & Addresses	No. of Branches	Director's Name	Status	Approved Auditors
8	First Bank of Nigeria Plc Samuel Asabia House, 35, Marina, P.O.Box 5216, Lagos firstcontact@firstbank nigeria.com	757	1)Prince. Ajibola A. Afonja 2)Mr. Bisi Onasanya 3)Mr. Adetokunbo Abiru 4)Dr. Adesola Adeduntan 5)Mr. U. K. Eke 6)Mr. Abiodun Odubola 7)Mr. Dauda Lawal 8)Mr. Gbenga Shobo 9)Mr. Mohammed Bello Maccido 10)Mr. Tunde Hassan- Odukale 11)Mrs. Ibukun Awosika 12)Mr. Obafemi Otudeko 13)Alh. Lawal Kankia 14)Mr. Ebenezer Jolaoso 15)Mr. Ambrose Feese 16)Mr. Dahiru Waziri 17)Alh. Mahey Rasheed 18)Dr. Mrs. Ijeoma Jidenma	Chairman GMD/CEO ED ED ED ED ED Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Ind. Director Ind. Director	Price Water Coopers
9.	First City Monument Bank Plc Primrose Tower, 17A, Tinubu Street P.O.Box 9117, Lagos. www.firstcitygroup.com customersolution@firstcity group.com	224	1)Mr. Otunba Olutola Senbore 2)Mr. Ladi Balogun 3)Mr. Nath Ude 4)Mr. Adam Nuru 5)Mr. Olufemi Bakre 6)Mrs. Yemisi Edun 7)Mr. Bismarck Rewane 8)Mrs. Mfon Usoro 9)Dr. John Udofa 10)Mr. Olusegun Odubogun 11)Mr. Olutola o. Mobolurin 12)Mrs. Tokunboh Ismael	Chairman MD/CEO ED ED ED ED Ind. Director Ind. Director Director Director Director Director	KPMG Professional Services
10.	Fsdh Merchant Bank Ltd UAC House (5th -8th Floors) 1/5 Odunlami Street, P.M.B 12913. Lagos. www.fsdhgroup.com.	3	1)Mr.Osaro Isokpan 2)Mr. Rilwan Belo-Osagie 3)Mrs. Hamda Ambah 4)Ms. Olufunsho Olusanya 5)Mr. Daniel Agbor 6)Mrs. Muhibat Abbas 7)Dr. (Mrs) Myma Belo –Osagie 8)Mr. Bello Garba 9)Mr. Sobandele Sobanjo 10)Mr. Olufemi Agbaje 11)Mr. Vincent Omoike	Chairman MD/CEO ED Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Ind. Director	Price Waterhouse Coopers
11.	GT Bank Plc Plural House, Plot 635, Akin Adesola Street, P.O.Box 75455, Victoria Island, Lagos. www.gtbank.com		1)Mrs. O.A. Demuren 2)Mr. Olusegun Agbaje 3)Mrs. Echeozo Catherine 4)Mr.A.A Odeyemi 5)Mr. A.A Oyedeji 6)Mrs. O.O. Omotola 7)Mr. H. Musa 8)Mr. O.M. Agusto 9)Mr. K.A. Adeola 10)Mr. J. Hassan 11)MR. H.A. Oyinlola 12)Ms. I. Akpofure 13)Mr. A.O. Akintoye 14)Mr. A.F. Alli	Chairman MD/CEO DMD ED ED ED ED Director Director Director Director Ind. Director Ind. Director Ind. Director	Price Waterhouse Coopers

S/N	Names & Addresses	No. of Branches	Director's Name	Status	Approved Auditors
12.	Heritage Bank Ltd Plot 292B, Ajose Adeogun Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. www.hbng.com.	165	1)Mr. Akinsola Akinfemiwa 2)Mr. Ifie Sekibo 3)Mr. Adeniyi Adeseun 4)Mrs. Mary Akpobome 5)Mr. Olabinjo Olasunkanmi 6)Mrs. Udensi Adaeze Nwagboluwe 7)Monye Jude Chucks 8)Atekoja Adetola Abiodun 9)Madojemu Anthony Obiyeze 10)Cuzzocrea Francesco 11)Oyelola Oladele 12)Omorogbe oluyinka osayeme 13)Ibrahim Jani Abdulganiyu	Chairman MD/CEO ED ED ED ED ED Director Director Director Director Ind. Director Ind. Director	Horwath Dafinone. Price Waterhouse Cooper (PWC)
13.	Jaiz Bank Plc Kano House, No 73 Ralph Shodiende Street, Central Business District, Abuja. www.jaizbankplc.com	19	1)Alh.(Dr) Umaru Abdul Mutallab CON. 2)Mahe Mahmud Abubakar 3)Hassan Usman 4)Dr. Aminu Alhassan Dantata, CON 5)Alh. (Dr) Muhammadu Indimi, OFR 6)Mallam. Falalu Bello, OFR 7)Alh. Garba Aliyu H 8)HRH. Engr. Sani Bello 9)Alh. Musbahu Mohammed Bashir 10)Alh. Umar Kwairanga 11)Alh. Mohammed Lawal Jari 12)Mukthar Sani Hanga 13)Dr. Mohammed Ali Chatti 14)Prof.Tajudeen Adebiyi 15)Nafiu Baba Ahmed, mni	Chairman MD/CEO ED Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Ind. Director Ind. Director	Ahmed Zakari & Co.
14.	Keystone Bank Nig Ltd No. 1 Keystone Bank Crescent Off Adeyemo Alakija Street, P.M.B. 80054 Victoria Island, Lagos. www.keystonebankng.com	154	1)Mr. Ajekigbe Jacob Moyo 2)Mr. Philip Chukwuemeka Ikeazor 3)Mr. Shehu Abubakar 4)Mr. Shehu Kuranga Muhammad 5)Mrs. Yvonne Isichei 6)Mr. Hafiz Bakare 7)Mr. Innocent Ike 8)Prince. Niyi Akenzua 9)Brig. Gen. Maude Aminu-kano (Rtd) 10)Mr. Mustapha Ibrahim 11)Mr. Jacob Olusegun Olusanya 12)Mr. Yusufu Pam 13)Mrs. Maria Olateju Philips 14)Mr. Yakubu Shehu, OON 15)Chief. Charles Chiede Unmolu	Chairman MD/CE ED ED ED ED ED Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director	KPMG Professional Services

S/N	Names & Addresses	No. of Branches	Director's Name	Status	Approved Auditors
15	Rand Merchant Bank Ltd 12th Floor, Churchgate Towers, Plot PC 31, Churchgate Street, Off Adeola –Hopewell Street, Victoria Island. Lagos	1	1)Louis Jordan 2)Larbie Michael 3)Blenkinsop Peter 4)Phillip Spangenberg 5)Remi Odunlami 6)Enase Okonedo 7)Babatunde Savage 8)Kruger Gert	Chairman MD/CEO ED Director Ind. Director Ind. Director Ind. Director Director	Price Waterhouse Coopers
16.	SKYE Bank Plc 3, Akin Adesola street Victoria Island Lagos www.skyebankng.com	456	1)Mr. Olatunde Ayeni 2)Mr. Timothy Oguntayo 3)Mrs. Amaka Onwughalu 4)Mrs. Ibeye Ekong 5)Mr. Dotun Adeniyi 6)Mrs. Abimbola Izu 7)Mrs. Markie Idowu 8)Mr. Idris Yakubu 9)Mr Bayo Sanni 10)Mr. Victor Adenigbagbe 11)Mr. Jason Fadeyi 12)Mr. Vinay Tuteja 13)Mr. Abdul Bello 14)Mr. Babajide .T. Agbabiaka 15)Mr. Olakunle Aluko 16)Mrs. Ammuna Lawan Ali 17)Mr. Victor Odozi	Chairman GMD/CEO DMD ED ED ED ED ED ED Director Director Director Director Director Director Ind. Director Ind. Director	Price Waterhouse Coopers
17.	Stanbic-IBTC Bank Plc Stanbic IBTC Place, Walter Carrington Crescent, P.O. Box 71707, Victoria Island, Lagos. www.stanbicibtcbank.com	187	1)Mr. Simpiwe Tshabalala 2)Mr. Yinka Sanni 3)Dr. Demola Sogunle 4)Ms. Yewande Sadiku 5)Mr. Babatunde Macaulay 6)Mr. Wole Adeniyi 7)Mrs. Sola David Borha 8)Mr. Moses Adedoyin 9)Mr. Arnold Gain 10)Mrs. Maryam Uwais, MFR 11)Mr. Sam Cookey 12)Mr. Zweli Manyathi	Chairman MD/CEO Deputy CEO ED ED ED Director Director Director Ind. Director Ind. Director Director	KPMG Professional Services

S/N	Names & Addresses	No. of Branches	Director's Name	Status	Approved Auditors
18.	Standard Chartered Bank Nigeria Ltd 142 Ahmadu Bello Way Victoria Island Lagos www.standaredcharterd.com	42	1)Sir Oluremi Omotoso 2)Mrs. Bola Adesola 3)Mrs. Yemi Owolabi 4)Mr. Remi Oni 5)Mansa Nettey 6)Louise Vogler 7)Sunil Kaushal 8)Alh. Muhammed Yahaya 9)Mr. Adesola Adepetun	Chairman MD/CEO ED ED Director Director Director Ind. Director Ind. Director	Akintola Williams Deloitte
19.	Sterling Bank Plc 20, Marina P.M.B. 12735 Lagos, Nigeria www.sterlingbankng.com	183	1)Mr. Asue Ighodalo 2)Mr. Yemi Adeola 3)Mr. Lanre Adesanya 4)Mr. Kayode Lawal 5)Mr. Abubakar Suleiman 6)Mr. Grama Narasimhan 7)Mr. Yemi Odubiyi 8)Mr. Yinka Adeola 9)Mrs. Egbichi Akinsanya 10)Mr. Micheal Jituboh 11)Mr. Olaitan Kajero 12)Mrs. Tairat Tijani 13)Mr. Rasheed Kolarinwa 14)Ms. Tamarakare Yekwe, MON 15)Dr. (Mrs) Omolara Akanji	Chairman GMD/CEO ED ED ED ED ED Director Director Director Director Director Ind. Director Ind. Director Ind. Director	Ernst & Young
20.	Union Bank of Nigeria Plc 36, Marina, P.M.B. 2027, Lagos. www.unionbankng.com	272	1)Odu Cyril 2)Mr. Emeka Emuwa 3)Sonola Adekunle 4)Mrs. Oyinkansade Adewale 5)Mr. Kandolo Kasongo 6)Mr. Ibrahim Abubakar Kwargana 7)Mr. Okonkwo Chukwuemeka 8)Mr. Ahmed Mansur Mohammed 9)Dr. Mrs. Onikepo Akande 10)Mr. John Botts 11)Mr. Richard Burret 12)Mr. Clay Ian Barton 13)Hamza Bssey Beatrice 14)Mr. Kramer Richard Lee 15)Mr. McDonald Arina 16)Dr. Yemi Osindero 17)Vitalo John	Chairman GMD/CEO ED ED ED ED ED Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director	KPMG Professional Services

S/N	Names & Addresses	No. of Branches	Director's Name	Status	Approved Auditors
21.	United Bank for Africa Plc UBA House, 57, Marina, P.O.Box 2406, Lagos www.ubagroup.com	548	1)Mr. Tony Elumelu 2)Amb. Joe Keshi, OON 3)Mr. Phillip Oduoza 4)Mr. Kenedy Uzoka 5)Mr. Femi Olaloku 6)Mr. Dan Okeke 7)Mr. Emeka Iweriebor 8)Ms. Obi Ibekwe 9)Mrs. Rose Okwechime 10)Mr. Adekunle Olumide, OON 11)Chief. Kolawole Jamodu, OFR 12)Mrs. Foluke Abdulrazak 13)Alh. Ja'afaru Paki 14)Mr. Yahaya Zekeri 15)Mrs. Owanari Duke 16)High Chief Samuel Oni, FCA	Chairman Vice Chairman GMD/CEO ED (DMD) ED ED ED ED Director Ind. Director Director Director Ind. Director Director Director Director	Price Waterhouse Coopers
22.	Unity Bank Plc, Unity Bank Towers, Plot 785, Herbert Macaulay Way, Central Business District, Abuja. www.unitybanking.com	238	1)Mr. Thomas Etuh 2)Mr. Aminu Babangida 3)Mr. Tony Somefun 4)Priya Heal 54)Mrs. Aisha Abraham 6)Mr. Dahiru Chadi 7)Temisan Tuedor 8)Mr. Abubakar Abba Bello 9)Mr. Hakeem Shagaya 10)Dauda Iliya 11)Yabawa Lawan Wabi 12)Dr. Oluwafunsho Obasanjo 13)Alh. M.I Kaugama 14)Mr. Richard Gboyega Asabia 15) Sam Okagbue	Chairman Vice Chairman MD/CEO ED ED ED ED ED Director Director Director Director Director Ind. Director Ind.Director	Ahmed Zakari & Co.
23.	Wema Bank Plc Wema Towers, 4th Floor, 54, Marina, P.M.B. 12862, Lagos. www.wemebank.com	132	1)Mr. Adeyinka Asekun 2)Mr. Segun Oloketuyi 3)Mr. Ademola Adebise 4)Mr. Moruf Oseni 5)Mr. Wole Akinleye 6)Mrs. Folake Sanu 7)Mr. Adebode Adefioye 8)Mr. Abubakar Lawal 9)Mr. Samuel Durojaye 10)Mrs. Abolanle Matel Okoh 11)Mrs. Tina Vukor-Quarshie 12)Mrs Omobusola Ojo	Chairman MD/CEO ED ED ED ED Director Director Director Director Ind. Director Ind. Director	Akintola Williams Deloitte

S/N	Names & Addresses	No. of Branches	Director's Name	Status	Approved Auditors
24.	Zenith Bank Plc Plot 87, Ajose Adeogun Street, P.O.Box 75315, Victoria Island, Lagos. www.zenithbank.com	336	1)Mr. Jim Ovia 2)Mr. Peter Amangbo 3)Ms. Adaora Umeoji 4)Mr. Ebenezer Onyeagwu 5)Mr. Babatunde Adejuwon 6)Prof. Chukuka Enwemeka 7)Mr. Jeffrey Efeyini 8)Mr. Oladipo Onyeagwu 9)Mr. Steve Babatunde Omojafor 10)Alhaji Baba Tela	Chairman GMD/CEO Exec. Director Exec. Director Director Director Director Director Director Ind. Director	KPMG Professional Services

Source: NDIC
*Ind = Independent

15.2 Insured PMBs' Offices And Branches

During the period under review, there were 42 Primary Mortgage Banks (PMBs) in operation. However, thirty two (32) PMBs rendered returns for publication in this report. The 32 PMBs had a total of 129 branches spread across various states in Nigeria.

Table 15.3 shows the distribution of offices and branches of the 32 PMBs as at 31st December, 2015.

Table 15.3:
PMBs' OFFICES AND BRANCHES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

S/N	States (Including Abuja)	Number of Branches/Offices	Percentage Share (%)
1.	Abia	3	2.33
2.	Abuja (FCT)	34	26.36
3.	Adamawa	1	0.78
4.	Akwa-Ibom	7	5.43
5.	Anambra	5	3.88
6.	Bauchi	0	0.00
7.	Bayelsa	0	0.00
8.	Benue	0	0.00
9.	Borno	0	0.00
10.	Cross River	0	0.00
11.	Delta	3	2.33
12.	Ebonyi	1	0.78
13.	Edo	1	0.78
14.	Ekiti	0	0.00
15.	Enugu	3	2.33
16.	Gombe	1	0.78
17.	Imo	0	0.00
18.	Jigawa	1	0.78
19.	Kaduna	1	0.78
20.	Kano	1	0.78
21.	Katsina	0	0.00

22.	Kebbi	4	3.10
23.	Kogi	7	5.43
24.	Kwara	1	0.78
25.	Lagos	41	31.78
26	Nassarawa	3	2.33
27.	Niger	2	1.55
28.	Ogun	1	0.78
29.	Ondo	2	1.55
30	Osun	0	0.00
31.	Oyo	2	1.55
32.	Plateau	0	0.00
33.	Rivers	3	2.33
34.	Sokoto	0	0.00
35.	Taraba	1	0.78
36.	Yobe	0	0.00
37.	Zamfara	0	0.00
Total		129	100

Source: NDIC

Table 15.3 shows that 75 branches or (58.14%) of the PMBs total branch network was located in Lagos State and the FCT. Whereas Lagos State had 41 branches or 31.78% of the total number of branches, the FCT had 34 branches or 26.36%. Other States with high number of bank branches during the period under review were Akwa-Ibom State and Kogi State with 7 branches each or 5.43% of the total branch network.

15.2.1 Head Office Addresses and Branches of PMBs

During the period under review, two (2) PMBs, namely: Aso Savings and Loans and Mayfresh Savings and Loans had the highest number of branches of 17 branches each. The two PMBs collectively held 26.36% of the total number of PMBs branches. That was followed by Jubilee Life Savings and Loans and Abbey Building Society with 10 branches or (7.75%) and 9 branches or (6.98%) respectively.

Table 15.4 presents the distribution of head office addresses, number of branches, board of directors and approved auditors of the 32 PMBs during the period under review. The table shows that a total of 194 directors served on the Boards of the 32 PMBs in 2015 while 26 audit firms were approved to conduct independent audit of the 32 PMBs during the period under review.

The PMBs were audited wholly with the exception of Aso Savings and Loans which was audited jointly by Ernst & Young and Aminu Ibrahim & Co respectively. It is worthy to note that Aminu Ibrahim & Co audited 3 of the 32 PMBs during the period under review.

Table 15.4:
INSURED PMBs' ADDRESSES, BRANCHES, DIRECTORS AND APPROVED AUDITORS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

S/N	Names & Addresses	No. of Branches	Director's Name	Status	Approved Auditors
1	Abbey Mortgage Bank 23Karimu Kotun Street, Victiria Island Lagos www.abbeymortgagebank.co m	9	Chief I.B.Ochonogor Mrs. R.A.Okwecime Mr. M.Hamman Mazi E.K.O.Ivi AVM. O.Soewu Mr. B. Okumagba Mr. E.H Groot (7)	Chairman MD/CEO ED Director Director Director Ind. Director	Ernst & Young
2	Adamawa Homes & Savings Ltd No 1 Bishop Street, Jimeta- Yola Adamawa State admawahomes@yahoo.co.uk	1	Aminu Bawuro Barkindo (1)	MD/CEO	Solanke and Sulaiman & Co.
3	AG Homes Savings and Loans 96 Opebi Road, Ikeja Lagos State www.aghomes.com.ng	5	Vincent Alaje Anthony Ewelike Ngozi Anyogu Barr. Patrick Abuka Barr. Danjuma Suleman Rev. Chidi Okoroafor Rev. Ejikeme Ejim Mr. Sally Biose (8)	Chairman MD/CEO ED Director Director Director Director Director	Baker Lilly Nigeria
4	Akwa Savings and Loan Ltd 42 Oron Road, Uyo Akwa Ibom State www.akwasavings.com	5	Barr. Inyang Nkanga Mr. Godwin A. Ekpo Mr. Eyakise Ubom Dr. Sunday A. Effiong Dr. Francis R. Isighe Hon. Elijah E. Umoh (6)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director	Jim Henry & Co
5	Aso Savings and Loans Plc Plot 266 FMBN Building, Cadastral Zone AO Central Business District Abuja www.asoplc.com	17	Olatunde Ayeni Joshua A. Maikori Dr Musa A. Musa Olutoyin Okeowo Ali Magashi Adekunle Adedigba Risikatu Ladi Ahmed (7)	Chairman Director Director Ind. Director Ind. Director MD/CEO Director	Ernst & Young Aminu Ibrahim & Co
6	Brent Mortgage Bank Ltd 192A Jide Oki Street, Off Ligali ayorinde Street, Victoria Island. Lagos www.brentng.com	3	Alh. Muri Salami Mr. Kola Abdul Alh. Umar Abdu Alh. Sansadeen A. Awosanya Mr. Gabriel Kembi Mr. Lanre Obisesan Mr. Bola Oyebamiji		M.A Alawode & Co

7	City Code Savings and Loans 21/25 Broad Street (Investment House) Lagos. www.citycodemortgagebank.com	1	Mr. Ebilate Mac-Yoroki Mrs. Cecilia Omobola . E Mr. Adekunle Osibodu Mrs. Olubukunola Mudashiru Mr. Moses Oyatoye Mr. Edmund Doyah-Tiemo Barr. Adeniji Adebisi (7)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director Director	Aboyomi Dosunmu & Co
8	Coop Savings and Loans Ltd No 11 University Crescent U.I Secretariat Road, Bodija, Ibadan Oyo State www.cmbanking.com	6	Nasir Abdullahi Kabir Ayinde Tukur Chief Oluwole Okunuga Kudi Badmus AVM. Walter Ogujiofor (RTD) Abubakar Sule Minjibir (6)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director	Baker Tilly
9	Delta Trust Mortgage Finance LTD 126 Nnebisi Roa P.O.Box 873 Asaba Delta State. www.deltatrustmortgagefinance.net	2	Ruby Okoro (1)	MD/CEO	Mattew Iyeke & Co
10	FBN Mortgages Ltd 76 Awolowo Road, Ikoyi Lagos www.fbbmortgages.com	1	Folaranmi Babatunde Odunaya Adenrele Oni Ibrehim Abdullahi Ahmadu Titilayo Ashiru Olatubosun Kwairanga Umaru Osibogun Bosede Adebola (7)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director Director	Price Waterhouse Coopers
11	FHA Homes LTD Asande House, Plot 2087, Herbert Macaulay Way, Wuse Zone 5 Abuja www.fhamortgage.gov.ng	5	Prof. Mohammed Al- Amin Barr. Aniedi Akpabio Col. A.R. Adejoro Effiong Akwa Dr. Vincent Akpataire Barr. Umar S. Gonto Johnah S. Saidu Hayatuddeen A.Awwal (8)	Chairmam Director Director Director Director Director Director MD/CEO	Iyornumbe Ime & Co
12	First Generation Mortgage Bank LTD No. 86 Aminu Kano Crescent, Wuse 11, Abuja www.fgmb-ng.com	7	Chief Fabian Nwaora Mr. Felix N. Daniel Mrs. Gloria o.Segun-Lean Chief. Bernard Nwaora Dr. Chijioke Ekechukwu Mr. Kelechi Omeni-Nzewuihe Chief Jude Umeh Ugwuozor Gabriel Anibueze Eneape Patrick Monday (9)	Chairman MD/CEO ED Director Director Director Director Director Director	Onyemelukwe Maduemeni & Co
13	Global Trust Savings & Loans Plot 740 Adeola Hopewell Street, Victoria Island Lagos www.globaltrustsavings.com	1	Mr. Rotimi Aashola Mr. Oluyemi Fatokun Prince Alaba Oniru Mr. Yinka Obalade Mr. Doyin Adebambo Mr. Obayomi Lawal Ms. Titi Hassan (7)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director Director	Olayemi Teibo & Co

14	Haggai Mortgage Bank Ltd 119 Bode Thomas Street, Surulere, Lagos. www.haggaibank.com	2	Elder S.M Olakunri Mr. Richard Olubameru Mr. Obafunmilayo Agusto Mr. Bababode Osunkoya Chief. S. Ayo Oso Mr. Abiodun Oyepero Mr. Tunde Fowler (7)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director Director	S.I.A.O
15	Homebase Mortgage Bank Ltd 639 Adeyemo Alakija Street, Victoria Island Lagos www.homebasebank.com	1	Fela Durotoye Femi Johnson Ronald Igbinoba Friday Nwajei (4)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director	Olusegun Akinosi & Co
16	Imperial Homes Mortgage Bank Ltd 28 Saka Tinubu Street, Victiria Island Lagos www.imperialmortgagebank.com	1	Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu Mr. Ben Akaneme Mr. Oludolapo Ajayi Oba. Adeyeye Ogunwusi Mrs. Salamatu Aderinokun Mr. Ikenna Nwizu (6)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director	KPMG Professional Services
17	Infinity Trust Mortgage Bank Plc 11 Kaura Namoda Street, off Faskari Street. Area 3, Garki Abuja www.itmbplc.com	4	Engr. Adeyinka Bibilari Mr. Obaleye Olabanjo Mr. Dada Ademokoya Engr. Tunde Olaleke Mr. Akin Arikawe Gen. Danladi Pennap (RTD) Alh. Abubakar Muhammed (7)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director Director	Aminu Ibrahim & Co
18	Jigawa Savings and Loans B100-101 Federal secretariat Complex, Kiyawa Road, Dutse, Jigawa State www.jigawasavingsandloans.com	1	Sulaiman S. Baffa Alh. Babangida Umar Engr. Habu Gumel Arc. Adamu Muhd Tahir Hajiya. Habiba Isah Dutse Alh. Halliru Said Hon.Khalid s. Ibrahim (7)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director Director	Ahmed Tanko & Co
19	Jubille Life Savings and Loans No 65 Adeniyi Jones Street, Ikeja, Lagos www.jubileelifeng.com	10	Elder F.O.A. Ohiwerei, OFR Mr. Remi Olatunbode Mr. Iyiola Adegboye Dr. Fidelis Ayebae Pastor. Ayinoluwa Obafunso Pastor. Bitrus Yavala (6)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director	Akintola Williams Deloitte
20	Kebbi State Home Savings and Loans Ltd Ahmadu Bello Way, P.M.B 1110 Bernin Kebbi	4	Abubakar Isa Tunga (1)	MD/CEO	Ubada Abah &Co
21	Kogi Savings and Loans Ltd No 44 Muritala Mohammed Way, Opp Mobile Filling Station, Paparanda, Lokoja Kogi State www.kogisavings.com	7	Alh. Danjuma Ocholi Alh. Abdulaziz O. Suberu Chief S.K. Adedoyin Barr. S.I. Idoko-Akoh Barr. Y.A. Suleiman Mr. Ibrahim Asani Mr. Ibrahim Idakwo (7)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director Director	PKF-Professional Services

22	Mayfresh Savings and Loans 83 Aba-Owerri Road, Umungasi, Abia. mslheadoffice@gmail.com	17	Rev Fr. Prof E.M P. Edeh Maria-Goretti Omego Barr. Ben Orihi Chief. Stephen Edeh Andrew Offor Mac Anthony Odiegwu Annette Ezekwem (7)	Chairman MD/CEO DMD Director ED Director Director	Onoche Orabueze & Co
23	Mutual Alliance Savings and Loans Ltd 209 Oron Road, Uyo Akwa Ibom State www.mutualalliance.com	2	Mr. Elisha Yahaya Mr. Okon Amasi Mr Kodi Ohahak Mr. Iwok Aneiefiok Mr. Khalifa Abdulrahaman Mr. Blankson Assi (6)	Chairman Director Director Director Director Director	Olutoyin Lasisi & Co
24	New Prudential Mortgage Bank Ltd 55 Bishop Oluwole Street, Victoria Island Lagos www.newprudential.com	1	Mr. Akin Akintoye Mr. Eyo Asuquo Mr. Gboyega Fatimilehin Mr. Adebisi Adebutu (4)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director	Pedabo Audit Services
25	Nigeria Police Mortgage Bank Plc Plot 11, Port Said Street, Wuse Zone 4 Abuja www.nigeriapolicemortgagebank.com	1	CP. Dorothy Gimba Mr. Adebola Adeboye ACP. Joseph .o. Egbunke ACP. Daramola Joseph CSP. Innocent Iloka Mr. Benson .J. Iyomere Barr. Okuna Kenneth (7)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director Director	Stanley & Burn
26	Refuge Mortgage Bank Ltd 66 Opebi Road, Ikeja Lagos www.refugebank.com.ng	1	Pastor. Matthew Okojie Florence Adeola- Dada Pastor. Yemisi Kudehinbu Evan. Eddy Owase Pastor. Tom Obiazi Pastor. (Mrs) Ose Oyakihlome Pastor. Oshoke Imoagene (7)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director Director	Ayodele Otitoju & Co
27	Safe Trust Mortgage Bank LTD 18 Keffi Street, South West Ikoyi, Lagos. www.safetrustmortgagebank.com	1	Akin O. Opeodu Yinka Adeola Danjuma Saleh Adekunle Oki Abdulrazak Isa Capt. Harrison Kuti Femi Adeyanju Oladipo Oladitan Akintayo Oloko (9)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director Director Director Director ED	KPMG Professional Services

28	STB Building Society Ltd 1 First Avenue, Bourdilon Court Estate, Chevro Drive, Lekki Lagos. www.stbsociety.com	1	Yemi Idowu Oliatan Kajero Sunday Olabode Olusoji Oladokun Adeolu Idowu Abisoye Sonoiki (6)	Chairman MD/CEO ED Director Director Director	Uche Okoye & Co
29	Suntrust Savings and Loans 50 Kumasi Crescent, Off Aminu Kano Crescent Wuse 11 Abuja www.suntrustng.com	3	Abubakar Sadiq Mohammed Muhammed Jibrin Nasiru .A. Dantata Arc. Yunusa Yakubu Arc. Kenneth K.Ofili (5)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director	Amini Ibrahim & Co
30	Taraba Savings and Loans No 134 Hammaruwa Way, Jalingo Taraba State	1	Alh. Umaru Mohammed Baba Mall. Aminu Mamman Lau Mr. Ibrahim Danazumi.alh. Gambo Ahmadu Belti (4)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director	Jibril & Co
31	Trustbond Mortgage Bank Ltd Block 94, plot 3 Providence Street, Lekki Scheme 1 Lagos www.trustbondmortgagabank plc.com	3	Mr. Etigwe Uwa Mr. Uduma Okoro Kalli Engr. Emmanuel Akintayo Alabi Mrs. Ola Ifezulike Mr. Tamuno Atekubo Mrs. Amira Obi-Okoye Mr. Adeniyi Akinlusi Mrs. Deborah Nicol-Omeruah (8)		KPMG Professional Services
32	United Mortgage Bank Ltd Plot 54, Adetokunbo Ademola Street, Victoria Island Lagos www.unitedmortgageltd.com	5	Col. Paul Obi (RTD) Walter Akpan Chukka Eseka Ademola Oladaiye Maurice Onokwai (5)	Chairman MD/CEO Director Director Director	Akintola Williams Deloitte