Fidelity Bank Plc

2025 Final Series 1 ₦41.213 billion 10-Year Bond Rating Report

Agusto&Co.

Research, Credit Ratings, Credit Risk Management

Fidelity Bank Plc

₦41.213 Billion 10-Year 8.5% Subordinated Unsecured Fixed Rate Series 1 Bond Under the ₦100 Billion Debt Issuance Programme

Issue Rating:

A

Outlook: Stable
Issue Date: 9 March 2026
Expiry Date: 7 January 2027
Previous Rating: A
The rating is valid throughout the life of the instrument but will be subject to annual monitoring and review.

Bond Tenor: 10 years

Industry: Banking

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RATING RATIONALE

Agusto & Co. affirms the **"A"** rating assigned to Fidelity Bank Plc's ('**Fidelity Bank**' or '**the Bank**' or '**the Issuer**') ₦41.2 billion 10-year Subordinated Unsecured Fixed Rate Series 1 Bond ('**the Issue**' or '**the Bond**') due in 2031. The rating is a notch lower than Fidelity Bank's **"A+"** rating issued by Agusto & Co., given the Bond's subordinated profile to the Bank's senior debt. The Issuer's rating reflects an expanding brand franchise, good profitability, good liquidity and adequate capitalisation. However, the rating is constrained by obligor and sectoral concentration in the loan portfolio, as well as single obligor limit breaches.

The Series 1 Bond is a ₦41.213 billion, 10-year, 8.5% subordinated unsecured fixed-rate bond, callable from January 2026. The Bond qualifies as tier II capital, albeit with a 20% annual amortisation of the proportion included in the capital adequacy ratio computation from January 2026. Coupons are payable semi-annually in January and July, while the principal will be redeemed at maturity or when the Bond is called. As at 11 February 2026, the Bond Trustee's performance report shows that ten coupon payments amounting to ₦17.5 billion have been made since issuance on 7 January 2021. The next coupon of ₦1.8 billion is due on 7 July 2026. Based on the report from the Bond Trustees, the Issuer complied with all covenants during the review period.

As at 30 June 2025, Fidelity Bank's shareholders' funds stood at ₦936 billion, exceeding the ₦50 billion regulatory minimum for international banks. As at the same date, the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) stood at 15%, a 850 basis points decline from 31 December 2024 based on the transfer of ₦303.5 billion from the retained earnings to the regulatory risk reserve due to the termination of the regulatory forebearance. Subsequent to review period, the Bank raised ₦259 billion through a private placement exercise in December 2025. Thus, the paid-up capital and CAR are projected to increase to ₦564.6 billion (above the ₦500 billion proposed regulatory minimum) and 24% respectively after regulatory verification of the capital injection. Overall, we consider the Bank's capital adequate for current business risks.

As at 30 June 2025, gross loans and advances stood at ₦5 trillion, an 11% growth in the first half of 2025. However, obligor concentration persisted as 20 customers accounted for 52% of the loan book as at 30 June 2025. Thus, the Bank remains vulnerable to a downturn in the financial performance of these large customers. As at the same date, exposure to two obligors

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accounted for 11.3% of loan book and each breached the single obligor limit (SOL), 20% of shareholders' funds. Which we consider a rating negative. Stage 2 loans rose by 34.5% to ₦1.5 trillion and accounted for 30% (FYE 2024: 24.7%) of the loan book as at 30 June 2025. The surge in the stage 2 exposures largely reflects portfolio reclassifications following the exit from the regulatory forbearance. However, we note that the specific provisions for the stage 2 loans covered only 7.7% (FYE 2024: 8.3%) of the exposures, lower than the 9.1% industry average. Stage 3 loan portfolio declined by 32.4%, largely due to the ₦69.7 billion write-offs during the review period. As a result, the impaired loan ratio dipped to 1.9% (FY 2024: 3.1%) and the cumulative provisions for potential credit losses covered the stage 3 loans 5.4 times. Overall, we consider Fidelity Bank's asset quality satisfactory. However, we are concerned by the obligor concentration and SOL breaches which are indicative of vulnerabilities in the Bank's risk management framework.

In H1 2025, Fidelity Bank's retail strategy continued to support deposit mobilisation, resulting in a 22.6% increase in deposit liabilities to ₦6.9 trillion as at 30 June 2025. As at the same date, low-cost (demand and savings) deposits represented a stable 91.2% of total deposit liabilities. Notwithstanding the dominance of low-cost deposits, the weighted average cost of funds (WACF) inched up by 100 basis points to 6.6%, higher than most tier 1 banks due to the prevailing interest rate environment. The expanded deposit liabilities moderated the liquidity ratio to 43.2% (FYE 2024: 46.5%), albeit remaining well above the 30% regulatory minimum. As at 30 June 2025, the liquid assets covered the annual coupon payments 500 times, reflecting a strong ability to meet the near term Bond obligations. We believe the Bank's liquidity profile is good, supported by a stable deposit base and strong refinancing capabilities.

We consider Fidelity Bank's profitability good and sustainable, supported primarily by earnings from the Bank's traditional lending business, which continues to underpin income generation. During the review period, net earnings grew by 18.6% to ₦419.4 billion, as higher interest income from the elevated yield environment tempered the sharp decline in non-interest income due to the ₦59.8 billion loss on derivative contract valuation. Overall, pre-tax profit declined by 10.6% year-on-year to ₦181.2 billion in H1 2025, while the annualised return on average assets (ROA) moderated to 3.2% (FYE 2024: 4.5%). Similarly, the annualised return on average equity (ROE) declined to 44.1% (FYE 2024: 67.4%). Notwithstanding the moderation, profitability remains strong, with ROE exceeding the 23.5% inflation rate during the review period and pre-tax profit covering the annual coupon payment 51.7 times.

We have attached a **stable** outlook to Fidelity Bank Plc's ₦41.2 billion 10-Year Subordinated Unsecured Fixed Rate Series 1 Bond.

For more comprehensive information, please refer to Fidelity Bank Plc's 2025 credit rating report

Strengths, Weaknesses and Challenges of Fidelity Bank Plc

Strengths

- Strong niche in the small and medium enterprise segment
- Good and sustainable profitability
- Good market share on the back of a strengthening domestic brand franchise
- Experienced management team

Weaknesses

- Obligor and sectoral concentration in the loan portfolio
- Single obligor limit breaches

Challenges

- Increasing competition from FinTechs
- Growing the loan portfolio while preserving asset quality in a fragile economy
- Growing the UK business

Table 1: Background Information

	30 June 2024	31 December 2024	30 June 2025
Total Assets & Contingents	₦9.3 trillion	₦10.3 trillion	₦12.4 trillion
Net Earnings	₦353.7 billion	₦699.5 billion	₦419.4 billion
Return on Average Assets & Contingents (ROA)	4.9%	4.5%	3.2%*
Return on Average Equity (ROE)	90.7%	67.4%	44.1%*

**annualised*

PROFILE

Fidelity Bank Plc ("**Fidelity Bank**" or "**the Bank**" or "**the Issuer**") was incorporated in November 1987 and commenced operations as a merchant bank in 1988. However, in July 1999, the Bank transitioned to a commercial bank and obtained a universal banking licence in February 2001. In 2011, Fidelity Bank opted for an international banking licence during the 2011 banking reforms and in 2023, acquired Union Bank UK PLC, now rebranded FidBank UK Limited, as the first foreign subsidiary to facilitate international trade transactions. Fidelity Bank operates through 251 branches, 863,000 point of sale (POS) terminals, 170 call centre agents, 21,000 banking agents and 845 ATMs. The head office is located at 2, Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.

Fidelity Bank Plc is governed by a 14-member Board of Directors comprising seven Non-Executive Directors (three of whom are Independent Non-Executive Directors) and seven Executive Directors. During the period under review, Mr Chidi Agbapu retired from the Board while Alhaji Abdullahi Mohammed was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director. Similarly, Ms Obiaku Okam joined the Board as a Non-Executive Director and Mr Sufiyanu Garba was appointed as an Executive Director with a purview over the North Directorate. Subsequent to the review period, Mrs Amaka Onwughalu was appointed as the Board chairperson following the retirement of Mr Mustapha Chike-Obi.

THE ISSUE

The Issue is a ₦41.213 billion 10-year 8.5% subordinated unsecured fixed-rate bond, representing the first tranche of a ₦100 billion bond issuance programme registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in April 2020. The Bond constitutes a direct, unsecured and subordinated obligation of the Issuer and ranks below senior debt obligations of the Bank. The Issue is callable from January 2026, subject to at least one month's prior notice to bondholders. Coupons are payable semi-annually in arrears until maturity or the call date, while principal will be redeemed at maturity or when the call option is exercised.

The proceeds from the Bond were used to strengthen the Bank's SME and Retail Banking Businesses as well as its Information and Technology Infrastructure. The Bond qualified as tier II capital and thus supported the Fidelity Bank's capitalisation. However, 20% annual amortisation will apply to the proportion included in the capital adequacy ratio computation from January 2026. The performance report from the Bond Trustee dated 11 February 2026 indicates that 10 coupon payments amounting to ₦17.5 billion have been made since the Bond's issuance on 7 January 2021. The next coupon payment of ₦1.8 billion is due on 7 July 2026. The Bond Trustee also confirmed that the Issuer did not breach any covenants during the review period.

A REVIEW OF THE ISSUER'S FINANCIAL CONDITION

Adequate capitalisation for current business risks supported by capital raising activities

As at 30 June 2025, Fidelity Bank's shareholders' funds stood at ₦936 billion, a 9% increase from FY 2024, based on profit retention. As at the same date, the tier 2 capital, which comprises fair value revaluation reserve and the long-term subordinated Bond, amounted to ₦124 billion, a 11.4% expansion in the first six months of the year due to revaluation gains. Notwithstanding the enlarged capital base, the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) dipped to 15% (FYE 2024: 23.5%) as ₦303.5 billion was transferred from the retained earnings to the regulatory risk reserve following the close of the regulatory forbearance window. As at 30 June 2025, the CAR was at par with the regulatory minimum for international banks, albeit below the selected peers; Guaranty Trust Bank Limited (GTBank) and First City Monument Bank Limited (FCMB), with 36.2% and 16.4% respectively.

As at 30 June 2025, the paid-up capital stood at ₦305.6 billion, reflecting a ₦194.4 billion potential capital deficit based on the proposed ₦500 billion regulatory minimum. Subsequent to the review period, the Bank raised ₦259 billion through a private placement exercise in December 2025. Management indicated that regulatory verification of the capital is ongoing, which is expected to increase the paid-up capital to ₦564.6 billion, higher than the proposed regulatory minimum. The additional capital is also expected to add 900 basis points to the CAR after the mandatory regulatory verification.

Sectorial and obligor concentration persists in the loan portfolio

As at 30 June 2025, the oil and gas sector accounted for 44.1% (FY 2024: 44.8%) of the loan book, significantly higher than our 20% maximum threshold. This makes the Issuer susceptible to the vagaries in the oil and gas sectors, particularly as most of the exposures are denominated in foreign currencies. As at 30 June 2025, obligor concentration persisted as 20 borrowers accounted for 52% of the loan book. As at the same date, two obligors in the oil and gas sector (classified in the stage 2 category) each exceeded the single obligor limit (SOL), 20% of the shareholders' funds. However, the SOL breaches reduced from the six breaches in the prior year. Nonetheless, the SOL breaches and obligor concentration make the Bank vulnerable to a downturn in the financial performance of these large exposures. The private placement exercise, when approved, is expected to cure one of the SOL breaches. However, the other SOL breach is expected to linger in the medium term.

Impaired loan write-off elicited a decline in the impaired loan ratio

During the period under review, the CBN's closure of the regulatory forbearance window elicited a comprehensive review of the loan book. Consequently, stage 2 loans rose by 29.9% and accounted for a higher 30% (FYE 2024: 25.6%) of the loan book as at 30 June 2025. However, stage 3 loans declined by 32.4%, primarily due to the ₦69.7 billion write-offs during the review period. As a result, the impaired loan ratio dipped to 1.9% (FY 2024: 3.1%), well below the 5% maximum regulatory guidance and compares favourably to GTBank's 4.5% and FCMB's 13.4%. However, the impaired loan ratio would have been higher at 3.6% without the impaired loan write-offs and loan growth, albeit still above the regulatory threshold. The Bank's cumulative loan loss provision adequately covered the impaired loans 5.4 times, which we view positively. Overall, we

consider Fidelity Bank's asset quality acceptable. However, we are concerned by the lingering SOL breaches, obligor concentration and the dominance of the oil and gas exposures in the loan book.

Net earnings growth supported by funding-based income

In H1 2025, interest income grew by 38.4% to ₦646.3 billion, driven by the deployment of the ₦175.9 billion additional capital injected in 2024 and the elevated yield environment. Interest expense also rose by 59.8% to ₦234.7 billion due to the prevailing high interest rate. Consequently, the net interest spread (NIS) dipped to 63.7% (H1 2024: 68.6%) as interest expense grew faster than interest income. Nonetheless, the Issuer's NIS remains above FCMB's 43.2%, albeit below GTBank's 77.8%.

In H1 2025, Fidelity Bank's non-interest income declined by 68.7% year-on-year to ₦21.6 billion, largely due to a ₦59.8 billion valuation loss (H1 2024: ₦34.2 billion gain) on derivative contracts. Consequently, asset optimisation (measured as non-interest income as a percentage of the average asset) declined to 0.2% (H1 2024: 0.8%), below GTBank's 1.7% and FCMB's 0.7%. Overall, net earnings increased by 18.6% year-on-year to ₦419.4 billion, with funding-based income accounting for a higher 94.8% (H1 2024: 80.5%), while non-interest income contributed the remaining 5.2% (H1 2024: 19.5%).

In the near term, we expect further contraction in the NIS as assets are priced downward in line with the anticipated decline in the prevailing yields. Subsequent to the year end, in the nine months ended 30 September 2025, the NIS moderated further to 57.7%, in line with our stance. We anticipate an improvement in the asset optimisation as the change in the structure of the derivative contracts to reduce the vulnerability to exchange rate changes moderates the valuation losses. The ongoing overhaul of the electronic banking channels will also support the non-interest income. In the first nine months ended 30 September 2025, the Issuer's asset optimisation improved to 0.5%, in line with our expectation, albeit remaining lower than the selected peers.

Profitability moderates amid a rising cost profile and derivative losses

In H1 2025, the Bank's operating expenses surged by 57.7% year-on-year to ₦238.2 billion, driven largely by the significant spike in legal expenses and regulatory charges (including AMCON levy), increased marketing costs related to business expansion initiatives, and the upward salary review. As a result, the cost-to-income ratio (CIR) deteriorated to 56.8% (H1 2024: 42.7%), higher than GTBank's 30.1%. However, the CIR was better than FCMB's 65.8% in H1 2025.

Overall, pre-tax profit declined by 10.6% year-on-year to ₦181.2 billion in H1 2025, reflecting the higher operating cost and valuation loss on the derivative contracts. Consequently, the annualised pre-tax return on average assets (ROA) dipped to 3.2% (FY 2024: 4.5%) and the annualised return on average equity (ROE) moderated to 44.1% (FY 2024: 67.4%). The Bank's profitability ratios outperformed FCMB (ROA: 1.7% and ROE: 24.2%) and GTBank's ROE of 42.6%, but trailed GTBank's ROA of 7.3%. The Issuer's ROE also exceeds the 23.5% average inflation for the period under review, while the pre-tax profits covered the annual coupon 51.7 times, indicating strong capacity to meet the bond obligation.

Strong ability to refinance with a good liquidity profile

As at 30 June 2025, Fidelity Bank's deposit liabilities stood at ₦6.9 trillion, a 22.6% increase from FYE 2024, driven by sustained deposit mobilisation. Low-cost (demand and savings) deposits continued to dominate the deposit portfolio and accounted for a stable 91.2% of total deposit liabilities, better than FCMB's 68.8%. However, GTBank recorded a better deposit mix with low-cost deposits representing 96.5% of total deposit liabilities. In the near term, we expect the low-cost deposit mobilisation drive, as part of the earnings improvement strategy, to sustain the deposit mix.

The Issuer's funding structure continues to be supported by medium-and-long term borrowings. However, principal repayments during the period under review led to a 10.4% decrease in total borrowings to ₦1.1 trillion as at 30 June 2025. Included in the borrowing is the ₦41.213 billion 10-year 8.5% subordinated unsecured fixed-rate bond issued in January 2021. Based on the Trustee Report dated 11 February 2026, the Issuer did not breach any of the covenants stated in the trust deed. In H1 2025, the weighted average cost of funds (WACF) rose by 100 basis points to 6.6%, higher than GTBank's 2.2%, albeit below FCMB's 8.6%. In the near term, we expect funding costs to remain elevated due to the Bank's relatively high level of costly deposits. Subsequently, in the nine months ended 30 September 2025, the WACF increased to 7.1% in line with our expectation

As at 30 June 2025, Fidelity Bank's liquidity portfolio remained stable at ₦1.8 trillion, with government securities accounting for 84.9% of the portfolio. However, the 6.9% expansion of the local currency deposit moderated the liquidity ratio to 43.2% (FYE 2024: 46.5%), albeit remaining above the 30% regulatory minimum. The liquid assets covered the annual coupon payment on the Bond 500 times, indicating the strong ability of the Issuer to meet the near term bond obligations. We consider Fidelity Bank's liquidity good, with a strong ability to refinance, supported by a stable deposit base.

OUTLOOK

In the near term, In the near term, Fidelity Bank's strategic focus is on consolidating its position as one of Nigeria's leading banks and strengthening its competitive standing across key markets. Regulatory approval of the ₦259 billion additional capital raised through a private placement exercise is ongoing. The capital injection is expected to raise the CAR by 900 basis points and increase the paid-up capital above the ₦500 billion minimum requirement for international banks, ahead of the 31 March 2026 deadline. The Bank also intends to deploy the additional capital towards business and regional expansion, enhancement of IT infrastructure, and deepening of digital distribution channels.

We anticipate that the Bank's asset quality will remain satisfactory, supported by the additional capital injection, which will cure one of the SOL breaches. We expect earnings to improve over the medium term, supported by balance sheet expansion and higher non-interest income from the various digital banking initiatives.

For more comprehensive information, please refer to Fidelity Bank Plc's 2025 credit rating report.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

FIDELITY BANK PLC

		Audited 31/12/2023		Audited 31/12/2024		Audited 30/06/2025	
	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	N'million		N'million		N'million	
	ASSETS						
1	Cash & equivalents	137,016	1.9%	111,289	1.1%	134,349	1.1%
2	Government securities	861,791	11.9%	1,655,120	16.1%	1,487,781	12.0%
3	Stabilisation securities	32,131	0.4%	15,572	0.2%	129,165	1.0%
4	Quoted investments	57	0.0%	67	0.0%	105	0.0%
5	Placements with discount houses						
6	LIQUID ASSETS	1,030,995	14.2%	1,782,048	17.3%	1,751,400	14.1%
7	BALANCES WITH NIGERIAN BANKS						
8	BALANCES WITH BANKS OUTSIDE NIGERIA	207,448	2.9%	378,468	3.7%	1,028,283	8.3%
9	Direct loans and advances - Gross	3,096,919	42.6%	4,537,123	44.1%	5,035,001	40.5%
10	Less: Cumulative loan loss provision	(143,927)	-2.0%	(195,273)	-1.9%	(207,263)	-1.7%
11	Direct loans & advances - net	2,952,992	40.6%	4,341,850	42.2%	4,827,738	38.8%
12	Advances under finance leases - net	9,406	0.1%	4,199	0.0%	3,650	0.0%
13	TOTAL LOANS & LEASES - NET	2,962,398	40.8%	4,346,049	42.2%	4,831,388	38.9%
14	INTEREST RECEIVABLE						
15	OTHER ASSETS	402,186	5.5%	154,713	1.5%	155,803	1.3%
16	DEFERRED LOSSES	22,554	0.3%			11,979	0.1%
17	RESTRICTED FUNDS	1,174,398	16.2%	1,586,350	15.4%	1,691,205	13.6%
18	UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES & ASSOCIATES	63,403	0.9%	68,591	0.7%	68,591	0.6%
19	OTHER LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS	204,663	2.8%	135,126	1.3%	124,638	1.0%
20	FIXED ASSETS & INTANGIBLES	54,129	0.7%	93,892	0.9%	178,328	1.4%
21	**TOTAL ASSETS**	**6,122,174**	**84.3%**	**8,545,237**	**83.0%**	**9,841,615**	**79.2%**
22	TOTAL CONTINGENT ASSETS	1,144,141	15.7%	1,749,709	17.0%	2,590,482	20.8%
23	**TOTAL ASSETS & CONTINGENTS**	**7,266,315**	**100%**	**10,294,946**	**100%**	**12,432,097**	**100%**
	CAPITAL & LIABILITIES						
24	TIER 1 CAPITAL (CORE CAPITAL)	377,025	5.2%	789,333	7.7%	854,265	6.9%
25	TIER 2 CAPITAL	96,484	1.3%	111,392	1.1%	124,037	1.0%
26	Other Foreign Borrowings	978,590	13.5%	1,271,793	12.4%	1,139,551	9.2%
27	Demand deposits	1,681,235	23.1%	1,654,892	16.1%	1,777,478	14.3%
28	Savings deposits	880,905	12.1%	1,132,429	11.0%	1,195,540	9.6%
29	Time deposits	75,999	1.0%	264,605	2.6%	288,539	2.3%
30	Inter-bank takings						
31	TOTAL DEPOSIT LIABILITIES - LCY	2,638,139	36.3%	3,051,926	29.6%	3,261,557	26.2%
32	Customers' foreign currency balances	1,288,703	17.7%	2,608,389	25.3%	3,677,549	29.6%
33	TOTAL DEPOSIT LIABILITIES	4,905,432	67.5%	6,932,108	67.3%	8,078,657	65.0%
34	INTEREST PAYABLE						
35	OTHER LIABILITIES	743,233	10.2%	712,404	6.9%	784,656	6.3%
36	**TOTAL CAPITAL & LIABILITIES**	**6,122,174**	**84.3%**	**8,545,237**	**83.0%**	**9,841,615**	**79.2%**
37	TOTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	1,144,141	15.7%	1,749,709	17.0%	2,590,482	20.8%
38	**TOTAL CAPITAL, LIABILITIES & CONTINGENTS**	**7,266,315**	**100%**	**10,294,946**	**100%**	**12,432,097**	**100%**
	Proof						
	BREAKDOWN OF CONTINGENTS						
39	Acceptances & direct credit substitutes	413,362	5.7%	1,012,354	9.8%	1,908,991	15.4%
40	Guarantees, bonds etc..	730,779	10.1%	737,355	7.2%	681,491	5.5%
41	Short-term self liquidating contingencies						

FIDELITY BANK PLC

	STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	Audited 31/12/2023 N'million		Audited 31/12/2024 N'million		Audited 30/06/2025 N'million	
42	Interest income	456,919	80.8%	931,705	86.9%	646,304	96.8%
43	Interest expense	(182,063)	-32.2%	(316,648)	-29.5%	(234,677)	-35.1%
44	Loan loss expense	(67,686)	-12.0%	(55,483)	-5.2%	(13,908)	-2.1%
45	NET REVENUE FROM FUNDS	207,170	36.6%	559,574	52.2%	397,719	59.5%
46	ALL OTHER INCOME	108,720	19.2%	139,880	13.1%	21,635	3.2%
47	**NET EARNINGS**	**315,890**	**55.8%**	**699,454**	**65.3%**	**419,354**	**62.8%**
48	Staff costs	(50,836)	-9.0%	(62,284)	-5.8%	(34,411)	-5.2%
49	Depreciation expense	(6,890)	-1.2%	(10,497)	-1.0%	(8,784)	-1.3%
50	Other operating expenses	(133,826)	-23.7%	(233,673)	-21.8%	(194,979)	-29.2%
51	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	(191,552)	-33.9%	(306,454)	-28.6%	(238,174)	-35.7%
52	PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	124,338	22.0%	393,000	36.7%	181,180	27.1%
53	TAX (EXPENSE) BENEFIT	(24,806)	-4.4%	(110,142)	-10.3%	(53,498)	-8.0%
54	**PROFIT (LOSS) AFTER TAXATION**	**99,532**	**17.6%**	**282,858**	**26.4%**	**127,682**	**19.1%**
55	NON-OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE) - NET						
56	PROPOSED DIVIDEND	(20,800)	-3.7%	(46,400)	-4.3%	(62,750)	-9.4%
57	**GROSS EARNINGS**	**565,639**	**100%**	**1,071,585**	**100%**	**667,939**	**100%**
58	AUDITORS	Deloitte		Deloitte		Deloitte	
59	OPINION	CLEAN		CLEAN		CLEAN	

KEY RATIOS

		31/12/2023	31/12/2024	Annualised 30/06/2025
	EARNINGS			
60	Net interest spread	60.2%	66.0%	63.7%
61	Loan loss expense/Interest income	14.8%	6.0%	2.2%
62	Return on average assets (Pre - tax)	2.1%	4.5%	3.2%
63	Return on average equity (Pre - tax)	37.6%	67.4%	44.1%
64	Operating Expenses/Net earnings	60.6%	43.8%	56.8%
65	Gross earnings/Total assets & contingents	9.5%	12.3%	5.9%
	EARNINGS MIX			
66	Net revenue from funds	65.6%	80.0%	94.8%
67	All other income	34.4%	20.0%	5.2%
	LIQUIDITY			
68	Total loans & leases - net/Total lcy deposits	106.6%	122.6%	129.5%
69	Liquid assets/Total lcy deposits	39.1%	58.4%	53.7%
70	Demand deposits/Total lcy deposits	63.7%	54.2%	54.5%
71	Savings deposits/Total lcy deposits	33.4%	37.1%	36.7%
72	Time deposits/Total lcy deposits	2.9%	8.7%	8.8%
73	Inter-bank borrowings/Total lcy deposits			
74	Interest expense - banks/Interest expense	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
75	**NET FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSETS (LIABILITIES)**	(1,081,255)	(2,229,921)	(2,649,266)

FIDELITY BANK PLC

KEY RATIOS CONT'D

		31/12/2023	31/12/2024	Annualised 30/06/2025
	ASSET QUALITY			
76	Performing loans (N'million)	2,984,137	4,396,810	4,940,146
77	Non-performing loans (N'million)	112,782	140,313	94,855
78	Non-performing loans/Total loans - Gross	3.6%	3.1%	1.9%
79	Loan loss provision/Total loans - Gross	4.6%	4.3%	4.1%
80	Loan loss provision/Non-performing loans	216.5%	224.8%	345.1%
81	Risk-weighted assets/Total assets & contingents	58.1%	57.8%	60.5%
	CAPITAL ADEQUACY			
82	Adjusted capital/risk weighted assets	9.1%	13.7%	11.6%
83	Tier 1 capital/Adjusted capital	91%	95%	94%
84	Adjusted capital/Total loans - net	13%	19%	18%
85	Capital unimpaired by losses (N'million)	354,471	789,333	842,286
	STAFF INFORMATION			
86	Net earnings per staff (N'million)	103.1	223.7	128.6
87	Staff cost per employee (N'million)	16.6	19.9	10.5
88	Staff costs/Operating expenses	26.5%	20.3%	14.4%
89	Average number of employees	3,063	3,127	3,262
90	Average staff per branch	12	12	13
	OTHER KEY INFORMATION			
91	Legal lending limit (N'million)	70,894	157,867	168,457
92	Number of branches	250	251	251
93	Age (in years)	36	37	38
94	Government stake in equity (Indirect)	NIL	NIL	NIL
		Actual	**Actual**	**Estimates**
	MARKET SHARE OF INDUSTRY TOTAL			
95	Lcy deposits (excluding interbank takings)	5.0%	4.2%	4.4%
96	Total assets & contingents	5.6%	5.5%	6.7%
97	Total loans & leases - net	7.2%	8.0%	8.9%
98	Net earnings	4.7%	6.3%	3.8%
99	Profit before tax	3.5%	6.7%	3.1%
100	Core capital	4.0%	5.3%	5.7%

RATING DEFINITIONS

Aaa	Bonds rated 'Aaa' are judged to offer highest safety of timely payment of interest and principal. Though the circumstances providing this degree of safety are likely to change, such changes as can be envisaged are most unlikely to affect adversely the fundamentally strong position of such issues.
Aa	Bonds rated 'Aa' are judged to offer high safety of timely payment of interest and principal. They differ in safety from 'Aaa' issues only marginally.
A	Bonds rated 'A' are judged to offer adequate safety of timely payment of interest and principal; however, changes in circumstances can adversely affect such issues more than those in the higher rated categories.
Bbb	Bonds rated 'Bbb' are judged to offer sufficient safety of timely payment of interest and principal for the present; however, changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal than for bonds in higher rated categories.
Bb	Bonds rated 'Bb' are judged to carry inadequate safety of timely payment of interest and principal; while they are less susceptible to default than other speculative grade bonds in the immediate future, the uncertainties that the Issuer faces could lead to in adequate capacity to make timely interest and principal payments.
B	Bonds rated 'B' are judged to have greater susceptibility to default; while currently interest and principal payments are met, adverse business or economic conditions would lead to lack of ability or willingness to pay interest or principal.
C	Bonds rated 'C' are judged to have factors present that make them vulnerable to default; timely payment of interest and principal is possible only if favourable circumstances continue.
D	Bonds rated 'D' are in default and in arrears of interest and principal payments or are expected to default on maturity. Such bonds are extremely speculative and returns from these bonds may be realized only on reorganization or liquidation.

The first four categories of ratings are investment grade while the last four ratings are speculative grade.
The ratings from Aa to C may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the category.



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