Stanbic IBTC Bank Ltd.

July 8, 2026

This report does not constitute a rating action.

Primary Contact

Adnan Osman
Johannesburg
832853798
adnan.osman
@spglobal.com

Secondary Contact

Charlotte Masvongo
Johannesburg
27-11-214-4816
charlotte.masvongo
@spglobal.com

Ratings Score Snapshot

SACP: → **Support: 0** → **Additional factors: 0**

SACP		
Anchor	b	
Business position	Adequate	0
Capital and earnings	Moderate	0
Risk position	Adequate	0
Funding	Adequate	0
Liquidity	Adequate	
CRA adjustment		0

Support	
ALAC support	0
GRE support	0
Group support	0
Sovereign support	0

Issuer credit rating
B/Stable/B

ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. CRA--Comparable ratings analysis. GRE--Government-related entity. ICR--Issuer credit rating. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile.

Credit Highlights

Overview

Key strengths	Key risks
Sufficient capital buffers, well above regulatory minimum.	High single-name obligor concentration.
Strategically important to Standard Bank Group (SBG).	Challenging operating environment in Nigeria amid high inflation and interest rates.

S&P Global Ratings believes Stanbic IBTC Bank's earnings benefit from a diversified business profile. A strong insurance and asset management (IAM) franchise, an expanding personal and private banking (PPB) portfolio, and business and commercial banking (BCB) services complement the bank's established corporate and investment banking (CIB) business. S&P Global Ratings' view of Stanbic IBTC Bank's 'b' stand-alone credit profile (SACP)--as the main operating entity of the Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC subgroup (the group; Stanbic IBTC)--considers the bank's resilient operating performance through prolonged economic challenges. It also reflects that the bank is part of Africa's largest banking group, Standard Bank Group (SBG). The yield on retail exposures will help balance the somewhat more competitive yields from more creditworthy corporate loans, while gathering low-cost retail deposits will help the bank maintain a lower cost of funds. We expect digital revenue from retail transactional banking will continue to increase as the take-up and volume of digital transactions steadily rises, with the bank scaling up these channels.

We expect risk-adjusted capital (RAC) to remain above 5.0% over the next 12-18 months, supported by resilient earnings. The projected improvement in RAC is neutral on our fundamental assessment. We expect the bank's earnings to normalize in 2026, with a return on equity (ROE) of 30%-34%, balancing an increase in noninterest income, a higher equity base, and lower net interest margins (NIMs). We expect our RAC ratio to increase marginally to 5.2%-5.4% in 2026-2027, up from 5.0% in 2025. Our RAC ratio improved by over 160 basis points (bps) in 2025 as the bank concluded its right issuance in June 2025, raising over Nigerian naira (NGN) 140 billion to meet the Central Bank of Nigeria's paid up capital requirements--alongside robust internal capital generation.

We expect asset quality to remain steady over 2026-2027, with a nonperforming loan (NPL) ratio between 3.1% and 3.3% of gross customer loans. This follows an improvement in NPLs during 2025, driven primarily by write-offs, repayments, and recoveries. We expect the cost of risk to remain low, at 0.6%-0.7% in 2026 and 2027--well below the expected industry average of 2.0%--reflecting the group's prudent underwriting and robust risk management standards

We believe Stanbic IBTC Bank remains strategically important to SBG. Our view stems from SBG's strategic emphasis on Africa and the importance of Stanbic IBTC Bank within its African operations. Furthermore, Stanbic IBTC Bank benefits from risk management support and additional capital and liquidity from SBG's South African operations. The ratings on Stanbic IBTC Bank remain constrained by the sovereign credit ratings on Nigeria, owing to the direct and indirect effects any stress on the sovereign would have on the bank's operations and creditworthiness.

Outlook

The stable outlook on Stanbic IBTC Bank reflects that on Nigeria.

Downside scenario

We would lower our ratings on the bank over the next 12 months if we took a similar action on the sovereign.

Upside scenario

We would take a positive rating action on the bank over the next 12 months if we took the same action on Nigeria, provided that we continue to assess the bank as strategically important to SBG.

Key Metrics

Stanbic IBTC Bank Ltd.--Key ratios and forecasts

	--Fiscal year ended Dec. 31 --				
(%)	2023a	2024a	2025a	2026f	2027f
Growth in operating revenue	48.0	82.6	37.1	8.5-10.5	12.5-15.5
Growth in customer loans	68.9	18.2	-0.4	10.0-15.0	15.0-20.0
Growth in total assets	69.9	34.3	24.7	15.0-20.0	15.0-20.0
Net interest income/average earning assets (NIM)	6.2	9.0	9.2	7.5-8.0	7.0-7.5
Cost-to-income ratio	46.7	37.4	36.8	38.0-42.0	42.0-45.0
Return on average common equity	30.6	38.2	42.4	30.0-34.0	28.0-32.0
Return on assets	3.4	3.7	4.9	3.9-4.3	3.6-4.0
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	0.9	4.4	0.6	0.6-0.7	0.5-0.7
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.1-3.3	2.9-3.2
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.1-0.3	0.1-0.3
Risk-adjusted capital ratio	N/A	3.3	5.0	5.2-5.4	5.3-5.5

All figures include S&P Global Ratings' adjustments. a--Actual. e--Estimate. f--Forecast. NIM--Net interest margin.

Anchor: 'b' For Banks Operating Only In Nigeria

We anticipate a marginal slowdown in economic growth in 2026, as resurging inflation weakens consumer's purchasing power in the wake of the Middle East conflict. However, we anticipate the government's increased focus on executing its capital budget could support growth. Continued reforms--including further steps toward inflation targeting by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)--could support a fall in inflation, longer-term consumption, and investment prospects. We forecast Nigeria's real GDP growth at 3.7% in 2026, compared with 4% in 2025. At the same time, we expect Nigeria's real GDP per capita to rise 1.4% on average per year and average $1,600 in 2026 and 2027, a significant improvement on the 1% yearly contraction, on average, over the past decade. Socioeconomic conditions have, however, been exacerbated by high inflation--which has averaged 18.6% per year over the past decade--although inflation is declining. We estimate inflation to average 17.7% in 2026 then fall to below 10% by 2028. The unemployment rate remains elevated, and poverty rates have risen to 50% of the population from 30% before 2020, while food insecurity affects 31 million people (up from about 4 million in 2019).

In this context, we expect nominal lending growth to remain high at about 25%, but real growth remains muted. Loan growth will be supported largely by investments in the oil and gas sector (to increase production following measures to reduce militancy and theft), agriculture, and manufacturing. Retail lending will contribute marginally to banks' portfolio expansion given its small size. Pressure on asset quality will persist amid the lifting of forbearance, and high inflation and interest rates. Therefore, we expect the NPL ratio to stabilize at 6%-7% in 2026. Similarly, we expect credit losses for the sector will remain elevated at about 2.0%-2.5% in 2026. However, we expect most banks to absorb the incremental provisioning requirements. Concentration risk remains one of the main risks that Nigerian banks face. Whether by single name, currency or sector, banks loan books remain concentrated and prone to unexpected significant shocks. We expect the share of foreign-currency-denominated lending to remain high at about 50% of total loans in 2025. At the same time, the industry has material exposure to the oil and gas sector, accounting for about a third of total loans.

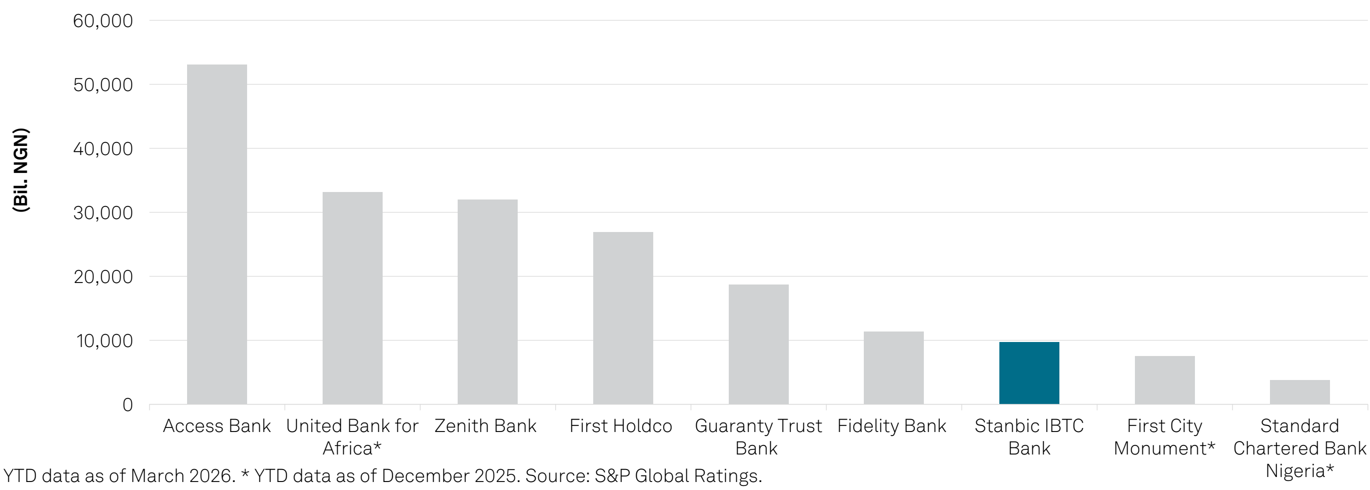
We expect the Nigerian financial sector will remain profitable and continue to perform well in coming quarters. We forecast the average ROE will normalize at 20%-23% in 2026, compared with 25% estimated for 2025, while return on assets will decline marginally to 3.0%-3.1% from an estimated 3.3% in 2025. Profitability will be supported by still-high interest margins, growing net interest income, and slightly lower provisions. Most Nigerian banks are now compliant with the CBN's new paid-up capital requirements after successful capital raises over the past two years, improving bank capitalization overall. That said, we note a few banks still face pressure on their capitalization and will need to continue enhancing their solvency.

Business Position: Profitability Remains Resilient, Supported By Diversified Revenue Streams

Stanbic has a modest size but strong CIB and IAM franchises, alongside growing retail banking operations in a competitive Nigerian market.

Chart 1

Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC is the seventh largest banking group by assets in Nigeria

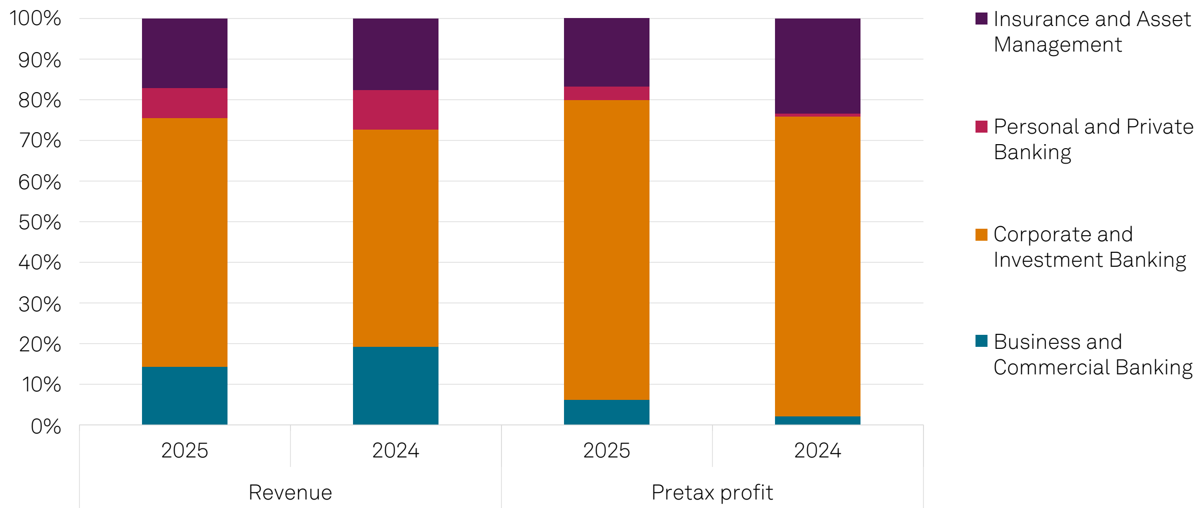


YTD data as of March 2026. * YTD data as of December 2025. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

The CIB franchise benefits from SBG's business relationships and balance-sheet backing. The bank also collaborates with Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC), which owns 20% in SBG, to facilitate trade flows into Nigeria as well as address the banking needs of Chinese state-owned enterprises and nationals operating locally. CIB was the bank's largest source of revenue in 2025, contributing 62% of total business, followed by IAM and BCB at 17% and 15%, respectively.

Chart 2

CIB remains the primary driver of SBG's revenue and profitability



Sources: Company financials and S&P Global Ratings.

The group's operating performance has been resilient through prolonged economic setbacks in Nigeria, supported by stable revenue streams. The group reported ROE of 42.4% in 2025 and 38.5% in March 2026, up from 38.2% in 2024, led by higher net interest (supported by high NIMs) and non-interest income. Non-interest income (35% of operating revenue in 2025) supports earnings stability by shielding the bank's earnings from the effects of interest rate changes.

We expect continual revenue expansion from non-interest income, thanks to growth in assets under management. In addition, the group's digital drive should continue supporting growth in fees and commissions and lower cost of funding through the ramp-up of low-cost retail deposits.

Although the group's business scope is diversified, we expect it will continue to derive most of its revenue from its CIB and IAM divisions over the next three to five years Stanbic's strategy is to be the leading end to end financial services provider in Nigeria. The bank's retail banking strategy centers on securing low-cost deposits and generating stable transactional revenue, facilitated by its integrated digital platform, which consolidates both banking and non-banking financial offerings.

Capital And Earnings: Resilient Earnings Will Support Capitalization

Stanbic IBTC Bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) rose by 400 bps to 22.5% in March 2026, up from 18.5% in 2025 and 16.2% in 2024, supported by earnings accretion and capital issuance. To comply with the increased minimum paid-up capital requirement of NGN200 billion for commercial banks with national licenses, the group executed an NGN148.7 billion rights issue in 2025. Consequently, paid-up capital rose to NGN255 billion, from NGN109 billion in 2024. The bank's CAR remains well above its minimum requirements of 10.0% and 11% (including a capital conservation buffer of 1%) under the Basel II and III frameworks.

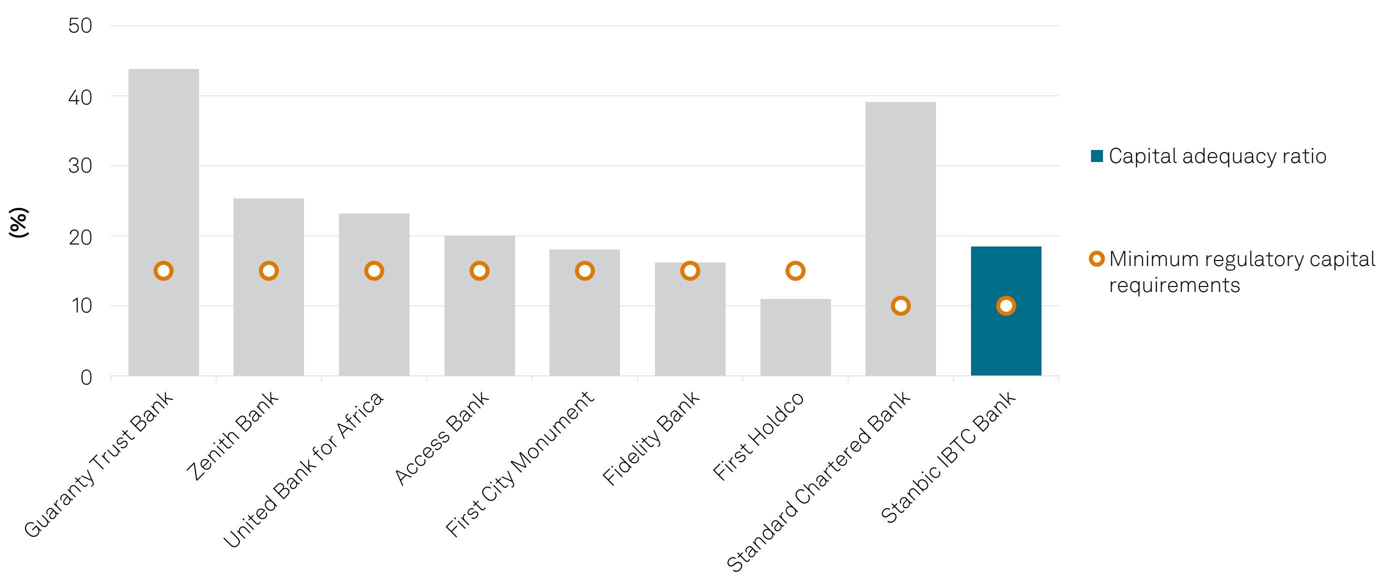
We forecast the group's RAC ratio at 5.2%-5.4% over the next 12-18 months, up from 5.0% at year-end 2025, balanced by resilient earnings, asset growth, and dividend payouts. Our RAC ratio increased to 5.0% in 2025 from 3.3% in 2024, primarily owing to increased share capital and strong earnings accretion. Our measure of capitalization--RAC--reflects higher risk charges compared with regulatory capital because of the very high economic risk and the treatment of elevated mandatory cash reserves in Nigeria under our RAC model.

Our projected RAC ratio assumes the following over 2026-2027:

- Loan growth of 10%-15% in 2026, given the deployment of capital toward the BCB and retail clients
- NIMs to decline modestly to 7.5%-8.0%, as competition drives tighter pricing and lower yields on lending activities
- Cost-to-income ratio is to increase to about 38%-42% as earnings growth normalizes on lower rates and the group continues to spend on digital channels
- NPL ratio to improve to 3.1%-3.3%, though nominal NPLs will rise by 8%-10%, broadly in line with lending growth
- Cost of risk to remain 0.6%-0.7% over the next 12-18 months
- Dividend distribution at 30%-35% of net income

Chart 3

Stanbic IBTC's capital adequacy ratio is well above the regulatory minimum



Data as of December 2025. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

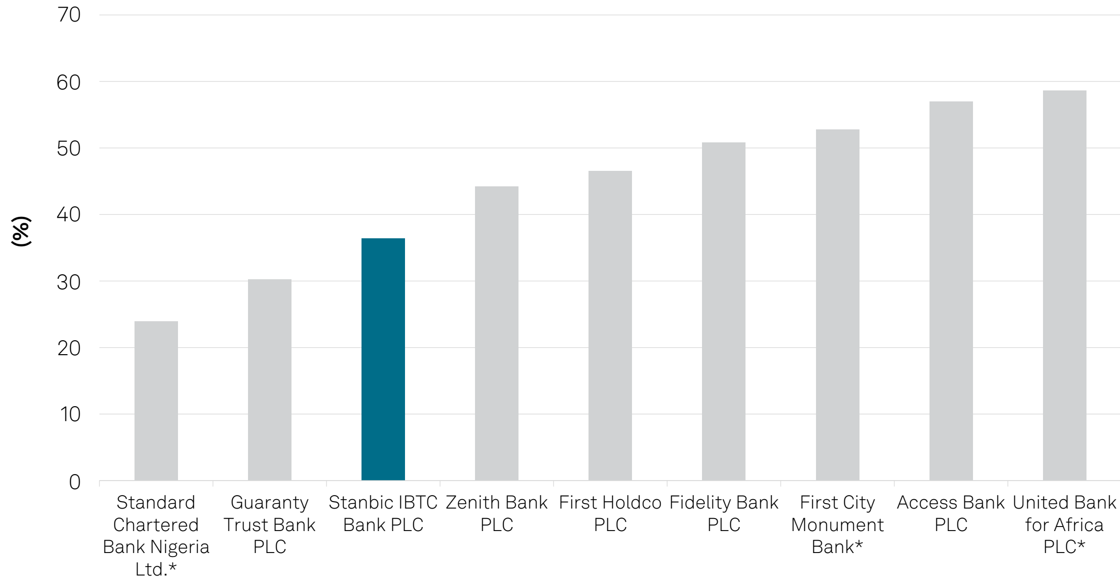
The group's quality of capital is comparable with that of peers, with Tier 2 debt constituting about 16.5% of qualifying capital as of March 2026. Included within Tier 2 capital is U.S dollar-denominated subordinated debt of $195 million ($70 million from Standard Bank and $125 million from the African Development Bank), which provides some hedging against the depreciation of the naira.

Earnings capacity compares well with that of mid-tier peers: ROE was 42.4% in 2025, compared with the system average of 25.0%. We forecast ROE to decline to 30%-34% for the next 12-18 months on lower NIMs and a higher equity base. The group's operating efficiency also supports profitability: It had one of the lowest cost-to-income ratios of rated Nigerian banks at 37% in 2025. Regulatory expenses, particularly the AMCON levy (0.5% of on- and off-balance-sheet assets), however, remain a major cost determinant for all Nigerian banks.

Chart 4

Stanbic IBTC's operating efficiency compares favorably to that of peers

Cost-to-income ratio



Data as of March 2026. *Data as of December 2025. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

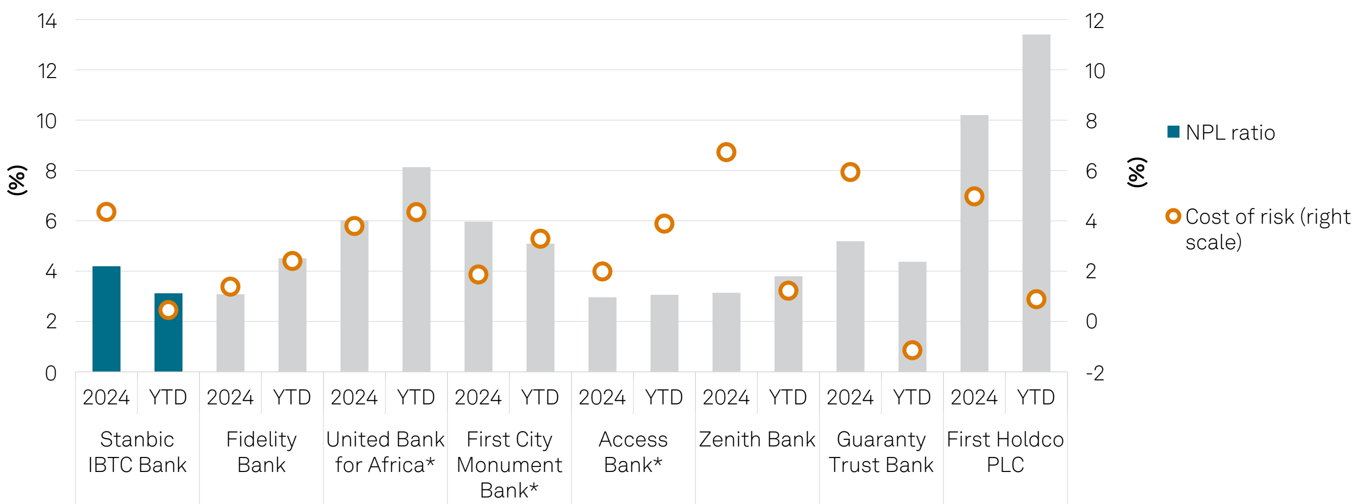
Risk Position: Asset Quality To Continue To Normalize Over 2026-2027

We expect asset quality to moderate further in 2026-2027, leading to a decrease in NPLs to around 3.1%-3.3% as loan growth remains robust. Stanbic IBTC Bank's asset quality normalized in 2025, with nominal NPLs decreasing 19% and the NPL ratio falling to 3.4% in 2025 from 4.2% in 2024. This reflects higher write-offs and recoveries. The bank will continue to pursue recoveries on written-off exposures.

We estimate new loan loss provisions at around 0.6%-0.7% of average total loans over the next 12-18 months. The group maintains good loan-loss-reserve coverage of NPLs, which should remain above 100% through the 2027. Stanbic IBTC Bank has better asset quality metrics than most peers, with a five-year average NPL of 2.9%, compared with an industry average of 4.8%, reflecting its prudent underwriting and risk management standards.

Chart 5

Stanbic IBTC Bank's asset quality in comparison to its peers



YTD data as of March 2026. *YTD data as of December 2025. NPLs--Nonperforming loans. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Loan growth remained flat in 2025 at NGN2.5 trillion, a decline of 0.4% from the previous year, owing to the bank's cautious lending approach and significant repayments. This follows increases of 18% in 2024 and 69% in 2023, with currency depreciation previously serving as a key growth factor. The bank has since reduced its exposure to foreign currency lending to mitigate the risks associated with currency depreciation. As a result, foreign currency lending represented 40% of total loans at year-end 2025, versus 63% in 2023. This is also below the industry average of about 50%.

Like its rated Nigerian peers, the bank exhibits high single-obligor concentration and foreign currency lending. The top 20 loans accounted for 45.5% of total loans at year-end 2025, while the top 20 NPLs represented about 86% of total NPLs. The high single-obligor concentration reflects the group's concentration on large corporate clients--more than 71% of the loan book.

We expect the oil and gas sector will remain a significant component of Nigerian banks' loan books because lending opportunities could arise in the sector, which we think will benefit from increased refining capacity in 2025. Stanbic IBTC Bank's energy transition risk has declined given the material drop in the share of oil and gas loans in its loan book. Its oil and gas exposures accounted for about 20% of total loans in 2025, compared with 28% in 2024, and is also below the sector average of 33%.

Funding And Liquidity: Deposit Growth Underpins Stable Funding Profile

Stanbic IBTC Bank's funding structure relies mostly on customer deposits. Core customer deposits increased to 72% of the group's funding base in 2025, from 52% in 2024, and low-cost current and savings account deposits also continued to expand, accounting for 64% of total deposits. The bank's cost of funding remained stable at 3.6% in 2025. Depositor concentration remained almost at same level in 2025, with the top 10 depositors accounting for 18% of the total deposit base, versus 16% in 2024. The group benefits from a strong brand and can rely on the broader expertise within SBG to drive its corporate and investment banking relationships. It reported a stable funding ratio of 175% in 2025 and 153% as of first-quarter 2026.

The group maintains a liquid balance sheet, and its liquidity indicators are in line with those of its peers. Broad liquid assets covered short-term wholesale funding by 4.9x in 2025. Stanbic IBTC Bank has access to foreign currency facilities that ensure stable access to foreign currency liquidity. This includes US$195 million in long-term, subordinated debt, comprising a US$70 million facility from Standard Bank of South Africa (maturing February 2031) and a US$125 million facility from the African Development Bank (maturing November 2035). It also maintains a NGN100 billion multicurrency commercial paper program, offering flexible short-term funding options in NGN, US$, and potentially other currencies, enhancing its ability to manage day-to-day liquidity needs.

Support: No Uplift For Group Support Because Of A Low Sovereign Rating

We assess the group's SACP at 'b' and do not add any notch of support because of the lower sovereign rating. However, we continue to view the group as strategically important to its South African parent, SBG. This reflects SBG's strategic emphasis on Africa and the importance of Stanbic IBTC within its African operations. Furthermore, the group benefits from risk management support and additional capital and liquidity from SBG. Consequently, we believe Stanbic IBTC and, by extension, the bank, is likely to receive capital and liquidity support if needed. Stanbic IBTC is a member of the SBG and holds a 68.46% equity holding interest through Stanbic Africa Holdings Ltd.

Additional Rating Factors

We do not rate Nigerian banks above the sovereign because of the likely direct and indirect influence of sovereign distress on their operations, including their ability to service foreign currency obligations.

Environmental, Social, And Governance

Environmental and governance factors are negative considerations in our analysis of the Nigerian banking sector. Consequently, we apply the same considerations to our credit rating analysis of Stanbic IBTC.

Energy transition risk is material for the Nigerian banking system because of the system's large direct exposures to the oil and gas sector. This industry makes up about one-third of systemwide loans, which weakens economic resilience and credit risk in Nigeria, in our view.

Weak banking regulation and supervision in Nigeria weighs on our institutional framework score, under our banking industry country risk assessment. Existing gaps in corporate governance in the wider economy could affect the banking sector. Stanbic IBTC, however, benefits from the governance and risk management oversight of its parent SBG.

Key Statistics

Stanbic IBTC Bank Ltd. Key Figures

Mil. NGN	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Adjusted assets	8,616,008	6,909,320	5,142,657	3,025,245	2,738,525
Customer loans (gross)	2,460,336	2,470,693	2,091,138	1,238,195	946,259
Adjusted common equity	1,057,359	621,729	493,690	375,450	342,731
Operating revenues	886,244	646,564	354,112	239,234	170,777
Noninterest expenses	325,972	241,898	165,248	128,397	104,499
Core earnings	377,198	226,629	141,171	81,122	58,607
NGN--Nigerian naira.					

Stanbic IBTC Bank Ltd. Business Position

(%)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total revenues from business line (currency in millions)	893,819	646,844	355,166	240,113	171,145
Corporate finance/total revenues from business line	62.5	54.6	46.9	-	-
Insurance activities/total revenues from business line	17.4	17.9	23.4	-	-
Investment banking/total revenues from business line	62.5	54.6	46.9	44.6	36.9
Return on average common equity	42.4	38.2	30.6	20.4	14.7

Stanbic IBTC Bank Ltd. Capital And Earnings

(%)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.9	13.4	16.5	19.5	19.3
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio before diversification	N/A	3.3	N/A	4.4	4.9
Net interest income/operating revenues	66.0	63.5	49.5	47.3	44.1
Fee income/operating revenues	25.8	26.4	31.1	38.1	48.5
Market-sensitive income/operating revenues	8.8	9.1	17.6	14.6	7.2
Cost to income ratio	36.8	37.4	46.7	53.7	61.2
Preprovision operating income/average assets	7.2	6.7	4.6	3.8	2.5
Core earnings/average managed assets	4.9	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.2

Stanbic IBTC Bank Ltd. RACF [Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework] Data

(Mil. NGN)	Exposure*	Basel III RWA	Average Basel III RW(%)	Standard & Poor's RWA	Average Standard & Poor's RW (%)
Credit risk					
Government & central banks	3,479,089	0	0	4,977,413	143
Of which regional governments and local authorities	1,765,115	0	0	3,913,260	222
Institutions and CCPs	3,035,958	0	0	7,514,907	248
Corporate	2,201,785	5,550,898	252	5,228,584	237
Retail	134,434	0	0	302,476	225
Of which mortgage	0	0	0	0	0
Securitization§	0	0	0	0	0
Other assets†	198,484	0	0	626,391	316

Stanbic IBTC Bank Ltd. RACF [Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework] Data

(Mil. NGN)	Exposure*	Basel III RWA	Average Basel III RW(%)	Standard & Poor's RWA	Average Standard & Poor's RW (%)
Total credit risk	9,049,750	5,550,898	61	18,649,771	206
Credit valuation adjustment					
Total credit valuation adjustment	--	0	--	0	--
Market risk					
Equity in the banking book	77,503	0	0	550,111	710
Trading book market risk	--	60,213	--	112,899	--
Total market risk	--	60,213	--	663,010	--
Operational risk					
Total operational risk	--	773,933	--	1,661,708	--
Diversification adjustments					
RWA before diversification	--	6,385,044	--	20,974,489	100
Total Diversification/ Concentration Adjustments	--	--	--	6,357,614	30
RWA after diversification	--	6,385,044	--	27,332,103	1307
		Tier 1 capital	**Tier 1 ratio (%)**	**Total adjusted capital**	**S&P Global RAC ratio (%)**
Capital ratio before adjustments		885,552	13.9	1,057,359	5.0
Capital ratio after adjustments‡		885,552	13.9	1,057,359	3.9

*Exposure at default. §Securitization Exposure includes the securitization tranches deducted from capital in the regulatory framework. †Exposure and S&P Global Ratings' risk-weighted assets for equity in the banking book include minority equity holdings in financial institutions. ‡Adjustments to Tier 1 ratio are additional regulatory requirements (e.g. transitional floor or Pillar 2 add-ons). RWA--Risk-weighted assets. RW--Risk weight. RAC--Risk-adjusted capital. NGN -- Nigerian naira. Sources: Company data as of Dec. 31 2025, S&P Global Ratings.

Stanbic IBTC Bank Ltd. Risk Position

(%)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Growth in customer loans	(0.4)	18.2	68.9	30.9	44.4
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	0.6	4.4	0.9	0.9	(0.2)
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	1.5	0.3	(0.0)	0.2	0.9
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans + other real estate owned	3.4	4.2	2.4	2.3	2.2
Loan loss reserves/gross nonperforming assets	100.4	118.0	119.5	116.9	124.0

Stanbic IBTC Bank Ltd. Funding And Liquidity

(%)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Core deposits/funding base	72.0	62.38	56.8	57.4	61.2
Customer loans (net)/customer deposits	52.7	74.4	97.7	94.6	81.1
Long-term funding ratio	86.1	71.1	65.6	68.5	72.2
Stable funding ratio	179.5	127.7	109.3	115.6	131.0
Short-term wholesale funding/funding base	16.4	32.7	39.2	37.2	33.4
Broad liquid assets/short-term wholesale funding (x)	4.9	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.4
Broad liquid assets/total assets	58.6	52.5	40.9	47.6	54.2
Broad liquid assets/customer deposits	112.0	115.0	101.1	113.2	130.8

Stanbic IBTC Bank Ltd. Funding And Liquidity

Net broad liquid assets/short-term customer deposits	138.7	95.8	50.5	49.9	55.1
Short-term wholesale funding/total wholesale funding	58.8	87.0	90.6	87.3	86.1

Rating Component Scores

Issuer Credit Rating	B/Stable/B
SACP	b
Anchor	b
Business position	Adequate (0)
Capital and earnings	Moderate (0)
Risk position	Adequate (0)
Funding and liquidity	Adequate and Adequate (0)
Comparable ratings analysis	0
Support	2
ALAC support	0
GRE support	0
Group support	2
Sovereign support	0
Additional factors	-2

SACP--Stand-alone credit profile. ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. GRE--Government-related entity.

Related Criteria

- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology, May 5, 2026
- General Criteria: National And Regional Scale Credit Ratings Methodology, June 8, 2023
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Dec. 9, 2021
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Financial Institutions Rating Methodology, Dec. 9, 2021
- General Criteria: Environmental, Social, And Governance Principles In Credit Ratings, Oct. 10, 2021
- General Criteria: Group Rating Methodology, July 1, 2019
- General Criteria: Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- General Criteria: Ratings Above The Sovereign--Corporate And Government Ratings: Methodology And Assumptions, Nov. 19, 2013
- General Criteria: Criteria For Assigning 'CCC+', 'CCC', 'CCC-', And 'CC' Ratings, Oct. 1, 2012
- General Criteria: Principles Of Credit Ratings, Feb. 16, 2011

Related Research

- Ratings On Seven Nigerian Banks Raised To 'B' Following Sovereign Upgrade; Outlooks Stable, May 19, 2026
- Nigeria Upgraded To 'B' From 'B-' On Improving Macroeconomic Profile; Outlook Stable, May 15, 2026
- Nigerian Banking Outlook 2026: Banks Face Regulatory Headwinds, But Will Be Able To Preserve Positive Profitability, Feb. 2, 2026

Regulatory Disclosure

Regulatory disclosures applicable to the most recent credit rating action can be found in "Ratings On Seven Nigerian Banks Raised To 'B' Following Sovereign Upgrade; Outlooks Stable," published May 19, 2026, on RatingsDirect.

Glossary

- Adjusted assets: Total assets less nonservicing intangibles.
- Adjusted common equity: Common shareholders' equity plus minority interest, minus dividends (not yet distributed), minus revaluation reserves, minus nonservicing intangibles, minus interest only strips, minus tax-loss carry forwards, minus postretirement benefit adjustments.
- Anchor: The starting point for assigning a bank a long-term rating, based on economic and industry risk.
- Asset quality: A key measure of the quality and performance of the assets of a bank.
- Available stable funding: Core deposits, plus deposits due to banks (net of those that mature within one year), plus other borrowings (net of maturities within one year), plus total equity, minus intangibles.
- Business position: A measure of the strength of a bank's business operations.
- Broad liquid assets: Cash (net of restricted cash) and reserves at the central bank, plus other cash and money market, plus bank loans and reverse repos that mature in less than one year, plus total liquid assets.
- Capital and earnings: A measure of a bank's ability to absorb losses.
- Core deposits: Total deposits minus noncore deposits (such as deposits due to banks and certificates of deposits).
- Core earnings over average managed assets: Annualized core earnings, over average assets of current period and last fiscal year.
- Core earnings: Net income before minority interest, minus nonrecurring income, plus nonrecurring expenses, plus/minus tax impact on adjustments, plus amortization/impairment of goodwill/intangibles, minus preferred dividends.
- Cost of funds: Interest expense as a percentage of average interest-bearing liabilities.
- Cost of risk: As a percentage of total loans, the charge for bad and doubtful debt.

- Issuer credit rating: A forward-looking opinion about an obligor's overall creditworthiness.
- Credit losses: Losses arising from credit risk.
- Credit risk: Risk that a borrower will default on its payment obligations.
- Customer loans (gross): Total customer loans before loan loss reserves.
- Customer loans (net) over customer deposits: Gross customer loans net of loan loss reserves, over core deposits.
- Earning capacity: The capacity of a bank to generate sufficient earnings against losses and the primary way that a bank builds or maintains its capitalization.
- ESG credit factors: Those environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors that can materially influence the creditworthiness of a rated entity or issue and for which we have sufficient visibility and certainty to include in our credit rating analysis. These credit factors can have a negative or positive impact on creditworthiness, depending on whether they represent a risk or an opportunity.
- Fee income over operating revenues: Net income on fees and commissions over operating revenues.
- Funding and liquidity: A combined assessment of the strength and stability of a bank's funding mix and its ability to manage its liquidity needs in adverse market and economic conditions over an extended period.
- Funding base: Total deposits, plus acceptances, repurchase agreements, and other borrowings (including commercial papers, short- and long-term debt, subordinated debt, and minimal equity content hybrids).
- Gross nonperforming assets over customer loans plus other real estate owned over customer loans: Nonaccrual loans, plus restructured loans, plus repossessed assets plus loans 90-days past due; over gross customer loans plus repossessed assets.
- Loan loss reserves over gross nonperforming assets: General plus specific reserves, over adjusted nonperforming assets (nonaccrual loans plus restructured loans plus repossessed assets plus 90-day past due loans).
- Long-term funding ratio: Available stable funding, over funding base plus total equity, minus intangibles.
- National scale rating: An opinion of an obligor's creditworthiness or overall capacity to meet specific financial obligations, relative to other issuers and issues in a given country or region.
- Net interest income over operating revenues: Net interest income (including net interest income on loans, securities, and other assets), over operating revenues.
- New loan loss provisions over average customer loans: Credit loss provisions (including specific loan provisions and general and other provisions) minus recoveries, over average gross customer loans of current period and last fiscal year.
- Noninterest expenses: Salaries and general administrative expenses (including depreciations and amortizations).
- Operating revenues: Net interest income, plus operating noninterest income (that mainly includes fees and commissions and trading gains).

- Preprovision operating income over average assets: Operating revenues minus noninterest expenses, over average assets.
- Return on equity (ROE): Net income before extraordinary results minus preferred dividends over average common(average between current period and last fiscal period).
- Risk position: Our view of the specific risk characteristics of a particular bank.
- Risk-adjusted capital (RAC) ratio before diversification: This is calculated according to S&P Global Ratings' methodology as total adjusted capital over risk-adjusted assets.
- Short-term wholesale funding: Debt securities that mature in less than one year (of commercial papers, debt and senior and subordinated bonds), plus bank deposits that mature in less than one year.
- Sovereign support: An assessment of the likelihood that the government would provide extraordinary support to a bank.
- Short-term wholesale funding: Debt securities that mature in less than one year (of commercial papers, debt and senior and subordinated bonds), plus bank deposits that mature in less than one year.
- Stable funding needs: Restricted cash and reserves at the central bank, plus interbank deposits, plus loans to banks (net of maturities within one year), plus reverse repurchase agreements, plus gross customer loans net of loan-loss reserves, plus securities, minus total liquid securities, plus equity participations in nonfinancial entities, plus fixed assets, plus other assets (considering foreclosed assets, tax loss carry forwards, and deferred assets).
- Stable funding ratio: Available stable funding over stable funding needs.
- Stand-alone credit profile (SACP): An interim step in assessing a bank's overall creditworthiness. It includes government support, but not extraordinary government support.
- Total adjusted capital (TAC): adjusted common equity plus admissible preferred instruments and hybrids.
- Total wholesale funding: Noncore deposits, plus acceptances, repurchase agreements, other borrowings (including commercial papers, debt and senior and subordinated bonds, minimal equity content hybrids), and total equity, minus minority interest and common shareholders' equity.

Ratings Detail (as of July 08, 2026)*

Stanbic IBTC Bank Ltd.		
Issuer Credit Rating		B/Stable/B
Nigeria National Scale		ngA/--/ngA-1
Issuer Credit Ratings History		
19-May-2026		B/Stable/B
20-Nov-2025		B-/Positive/B
11-Aug-2023		B-/Stable/B
08-Feb-2023		B-/Negative/B
19-May-2026	*Nigeria National Scale*	ngA/--/ngA-1
20-Nov-2025		ngBBB+/--/ngA-2
11-Aug-2023		ngBBB/--/ngA-2
08-Feb-2023		ngBBB-/--/ngA-3

Ratings Detail (as of July 08, 2026)*	
Sovereign Rating	
Nigeria	B/Stable/B
Nigeria National Scale	ngA+/--/ngA-1
Related Entities	
Liberty Group Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	
South Africa National Scale	zaAAA/--/zaA-1+
Subordinated	
South Africa National Scale	zaAA-

*Unless otherwise noted, all ratings in this report are global scale ratings. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on the global scale are comparable across countries. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on a national scale are relative to obligors or obligations within that specific country. Issue and debt ratings could include debt guaranteed by another entity, and rated debt that an entity guarantees.