

Arab Banking Corporation (B.S.C.)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ARAB BANKING CORPORATION (B.S.C.)

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Arab Banking Corporation (B.S.C.) ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 and the consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code"), as applicable to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in the Kingdom of Bahrain, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements' section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ARAB BANKING CORPORATION (B.S.C.) (continued)

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

Impairment provision for loans and advances

Description of key audit matter	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
<p>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9) requires use of expected credit loss ("ECL") models for the purposes of calculating impairment loss against loans and advances carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The process for estimating the impairment provision on loans and advances in accordance with IFRS 9 is a significant and complex area, due to the subjective nature of ECL calculation and the level of estimation involved.</p>	<p>Our approach included testing the controls associated with the relevant processes for estimating ECL and performing substantive procedures on such estimates. Our procedures, among others, focused on following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We assessed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the compliance of Group's IFRS 9 based impairment provisioning policy including the determination of significant increase in credit risk criteria with the requirements of IFRS 9 and regulatory guidelines; - the Group's ECL modelling techniques, methodology and underlying assumptions against the requirements of IFRS 9; - the basis of determination of any management overlays applied by the Group's management to incorporate the effects of the current and future economic outlook; - the theoretical soundness and tested the mathematical integrity of the models on a sample basis.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
ARAB BANKING CORPORATION (B.S.C.) (continued)**

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

Impairment provision for loans and advances (continued)

<i>Description of key audit matter</i>	<i>How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit</i>
Additional subjectivity and judgement has been introduced into measurement of ECL due to the uncertainty associated with the economic outlook and uncertain geopolitical situation in countries where the Group and its customers operate. Due to the complexity of ECL related IFRS 9 requirements, effect of the matters stated above, significance of the judgements applied in determination of ECL and the Group's exposure to loans and advances forming a major portion of the Group's assets, the audit of ECL is a key area of focus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained an understanding of the design and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the ECL models, including approvals for any changes to the models, ongoing monitoring / validation, model governance and mathematical accuracy. We have also tested the completeness and accuracy of the data used and evaluated the reasonableness of the management assumptions. • We understood and assessed the significant modelling assumptions adopted by the Group for calculating ECL against exposures as well as process and basis for arriving at ECL related management overlays.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
ARAB BANKING CORPORATION (B.S.C.) (continued)**

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

Impairment provision for loans and advances (continued)

<i>Description of key audit matter</i>	<i>How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit</i>
<p>As at 31 December 2025, the Group's gross loans and advances amounted to US\$ 21,379 million and the related ECL amounted to US\$ 718 million, comprising US\$ 170 million of ECL against Stage 1 and 2 exposures and US\$ 548 million of ECL against exposures classified under Stage 3.</p> <p>The basis of calculation of ECL is presented in note 4 "summary of material accounting policies" and note 26 "risk management" to the consolidated financial statements. Material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions and disclosures of loans and advances and credit risk are included in notes 4, 9 and 26 respectively to the consolidated financial statements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a sample of exposures, we performed procedures to evaluate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriateness of exposure at default, probability of default and loss given default (including collateral values used) in the calculation of ECL; - Timely identification of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk and appropriateness of the Group's staging; and - Appropriateness of the ECL calculation. • For forward looking information used by the Group's management in its ECL calculations, we held discussions with management and checked internal approvals by management for the economic outlook used for purposes of calculating ECL; • We considered the adequacy of the disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements in relation to impairment of loans and advances as required under IFRS Accounting Standards. <p>We also involved our specialists in performing the above procedures.</p>

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ARAB BANKING CORPORATION (B.S.C.) (continued)

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Other information included in the Group's 2025 annual report

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2025 annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. Prior to the date of this auditor's report, we obtained the Directors report which forms part of the annual report, and the remaining sections of the annual report are expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of the auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ARAB BANKING CORPORATION (B.S.C.) (continued)

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ARAB BANKING CORPORATION (B.S.C.) (continued)

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

We communicate with the audit committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the audit committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the audit committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law and Volume 1 of the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB) Rule Book, we report that:

- a) the Bank has maintained proper accounting records and the consolidated financial statements are in agreement therewith;
- b) the financial information contained in the Directors report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements;
- c) we are not aware of any violations of the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, the Central Bank of Bahrain and Financial Institutions Law, the CBB Rule Book (Volume 1 and applicable provisions of Volume 6) and CBB directives, regulations and associated resolutions, rules and procedures of the Bahrain Bourse or the terms of the Bank's memorandum and articles of association during the year ended 31 December 2025 that might have had a material adverse effect on the business of the Bank or on its consolidated financial position; and



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
ARAB BANKING CORPORATION (B.S.C.) (continued)**

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (continued)

- d) satisfactory explanations and information have been provided to us by management in response to all our requests.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ashwani Siotia.

A stylized, handwritten signature of 'Ernst & Young' in black ink.

Partner's registration no: 117
8 February 2026
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

Arab Banking Corporation (B.S.C.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2025

All figures in US\$ Million

	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Liquid funds	6	3,127	3,636
Trading securities	7	1,205	838
Placements with banks and other financial institutions		2,240	2,071
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	28	1,310	1,288
Non-trading investments	8	17,445	16,117
Loans and advances	9	20,661	18,649
Other assets	11	3,687	3,442
Premises and equipment		237	224
TOTAL ASSETS		49,912	46,265
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from customers		26,491	22,431
Deposits from banks		4,065	4,628
Certificates of deposit		383	244
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	28	9,074	10,086
Other liabilities	13	3,239	2,852
Borrowings	14	1,426	1,381
Total liabilities		44,678	41,622
EQUITY			
Share capital	15	3,110	3,110
Treasury shares		(6)	(6)
Statutory reserve		624	598
Retained earnings		1,585	1,458
Other reserves		(1,185)	(1,343)
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT		4,128	3,817
Additional / perpetual tier-1 capital	16	590	390
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT AND PERPETUAL INSTRUMENT HOLDERS		4,718	4,207
Non-controlling interests		516	436
Total equity		5,234	4,643
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		49,912	46,265

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 8 February 2026 and signed on their behalf by the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the Acting Group Chief Executive Officer.



H.E. Naji Belgasem
Chairman



Abdulaziz Fahad Alhudaib
Deputy Chairman



Brendon Hopkins
Acting Group Chief Executive Officer

The attached notes 1 to 37 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Arab Banking Corporation (B.S.C.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Year ended 31 December 2025

All figures in US\$ Million

	Note	2025	2024
OPERATING INCOME			
Interest and similar income	17	3,131	3,258
Interest and similar expense	18	(2,161)	(2,356)
Net interest income		970	902
Other operating income	19	440	437
Total operating income		1,410	1,339
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Staff		494	470
Premises and equipment		60	58
Other	20	260	245
Total operating expenses		814	773
NET OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE CREDIT LOSS EXPENSE AND TAXATION		596	566
Credit loss expense	10	(164)	(143)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		432	423
Taxation expense	12	(105)	(72)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		327	351
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		257	285
Non-controlling interests		70	66
		327	351
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (EXPRESSED IN US\$)			
	33	0.077	0.086


 H.E. Naji Belgasem
 Chairman


 Abdulaziz Fahad Alhudaib
 Deputy Chairman


 Brendon Hopkins
 Acting Group Chief Executive Officer

The attached notes 1 to 37 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Arab Banking Corporation (B.S.C.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2025

All figures in US\$ Million

	Note	2025	2024
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		327	351
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified (or recycled) to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
<u>Foreign currency translation:</u>			
Unrealised gain (loss) on exchange translation of foreign subsidiaries		160	(414)
<u>Debt instruments at FVOCI:</u>			
Net change in fair value during the year	15 (e)	46	11
		206	(403)
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified (or recycled) to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Net change in fair value of FVOCI equity securities during the year	15 (e)	5	4
Net change in pension fund reserve		(4)	(1)
		1	3
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		207	(400)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		534	(49)
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		415	(12)
Non-controlling interests		119	(37)
		534	(49)

The attached notes 1 to 37 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Arab Banking Corporation (B.S.C.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2025

All figures in US\$ Million

	Note	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		327	351
Adjustments for:			
Credit loss expense	10	164	143
Depreciation and amortisation		80	67
Gain on disposal of non-trading debt investments - net	19	(33)	(36)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Treasury bills and other eligible bills		-	-
Trading securities		(259)	1
Placements with banks and other financial institutions		(54)	(187)
Securities bought under repurchase agreements		75	702
Loans and advances		(982)	(1,692)
Other assets		(9)	(666)
Deposits from customers		2,918	1,173
Deposits from banks		(822)	876
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		(1,061)	3,241
Other liabilities		174	400
Exchange rate changes and non-cash movements		(270)	(418)
Net cash from operating activities		248	3,955
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of non-trading investments		(30,726)	(26,835)
Sale and redemption of non-trading investments		29,739	22,032
Purchase of premises and equipment		(34)	(16)
Sale of premises and equipment		9	12
Investment in subsidiaries - net		3	(1)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,009)	(4,808)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issue of certificates of deposit		401	287
Repayment of certificates of deposit		(267)	(185)
Issue of borrowings		104	161
Repayment of borrowings		(95)	(53)
Issue of additional / perpetual tier-1 capital		200	-
Interest paid on additional / perpetual tier-1 capital instruments		(19)	(19)
Dividend paid to the Bank's shareholders		(85)	(70)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests		(43)	(24)
Net cash from financing activities		196	97
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(565)	(756)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		56	(74)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		3,636	4,466
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	6	3,127	3,636

The attached notes 1 to 37 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Arab Banking Corporation (B.S.C.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2025

All figures in US\$ Million

	Equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent								Additional / perpetual tier - 1 capital	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
	Other reserves										
	Share capital	Treasury shares	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings*	General reserve	Foreign exchange translation adjustments	Cumulative changes in fair value	Pension fund reserve	Total		
At 31 December 2023	3,110	(6)	569	1,283	100	(1,126)	13	(33)	3,910	390	4,804
Profit for the year	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	285	-	351
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(311)	15	(1)	(297)	-	(400)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	285	-	(311)	15	(1)	(12)	-	(49)
Transfers during the year	-	-	29	(29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend (Note 33)	-	-	-	(70)	-	-	-	-	(70)	-	(94)
Interest paid on additional / perpetual tier-1 capital	-	-	-	(19)	-	-	-	-	(19)	-	(19)
Other equity movements in subsidiaries	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	1
At 31 December 2024	3,110	(6)	598	1,458	100	(1,437)	28	(34)	3,817	390	4,643
Profit for the year	-	-	-	257	-	-	-	-	257	-	327
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	111	51	(4)	158	-	207
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	257	-	111	51	(4)	415	-	534
Transfers during the year	-	-	26	(26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend (Note 33)	-	-	-	(85)	-	-	-	-	(85)	-	(128)
Issue of additional / perpetual tier-1 capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200
Interest paid on additional / perpetual tier-1 capital	-	-	-	(19)	-	-	-	-	(19)	-	(19)
Other equity movements in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
At 31 December 2025	3,110	(6)	624	1,585	100	(1,326)	79	(38)	4,128	590	5,234

* Retained earnings include non-distributable reserves arising from consolidation of subsidiaries amounting to US\$565 million (2024: US\$560 million).

The attached notes 1 to 37 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

Arab Banking Corporation (B.S.C.) ['the Bank'] is incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain by an Amiri decree and operates under a conventional wholesale banking licence issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain [CBB]. The Bank is a Bahraini Shareholding Company with limited liability and is listed on the Bahrain Bourse. The Central Bank of Libya is the ultimate parent of the Bank and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group').

The Bank's registered office is at ABC Tower, Diplomatic Area, P.O. Box 5698, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain. The Bank is registered under commercial registration number 10299 issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Group is a leading provider of Trade Finance, Treasury, Project & Structured Finance, Syndications, Corporate & Institutional Banking, Islamic Banking services and the digital, mobile-only banking space named "ila Bank" within retail consumer banking services. Retail banking services are only provided in the MENA region.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB") and the relevant provisions of the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law and the Central Bank of Bahrain and Financial Institutions Law and the CBB Rulebook (Volume 1 and applicable provisions of Volume 6) and CBB directives.

2.2 Accounting convention

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the measurement at fair value of derivatives and certain debt and equity financial assets. In addition, as more fully discussed below, assets and liabilities that are hedged items in fair value hedges, and are otherwise carried at cost, are adjusted to record changes in fair values attributable to the risk being hedged.

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US\$), which is also the Bank's functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest million (US\$ million), except when otherwise indicated.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025. Control is achieved when the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to influence those returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Bank loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interests and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value at the date of loss of control.

2.4 Presentation of consolidated financial statements

The Group presents its consolidated statement of financial position in order of liquidity based on the Group's intention and perceived ability to recover/settle the majority of assets/liabilities of the corresponding consolidated financial statement line item. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 26.11.

3 NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 Standards effective for the year

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in previous year, except for the adoption of the new and amended standards and interpretations, applicable to the Group (as listed below), and which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

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

Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of an entity's financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

This amendment had minimal impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3.2 New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

New and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below and being assessed by the Group to determine the impact on the consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026;

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements : replacing IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements: effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027; and

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability : Disclosures : effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Liquid funds

Liquid funds comprise of cash, nostro balances, balances with central banks and treasury bills and other eligible bills. Liquid funds are initially measured at their fair value and subsequently remeasured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents referred to in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise of cash and non-restricted balances with central banks, deposits with central banks, treasury bills and other eligible bills with original maturities of three months or less.

4.3 Trading securities

Trading securities are initially recorded at fair value. Subsequent to initial measurement, gains and losses arising from changes in fair values are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Interest earned and dividends received are included in 'Interest and similar income' and 'Other operating income' respectively, in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4.4 Placements with banks and other financial institutions

Placements with banks and other financial institutions are initially measured at fair value and subsequently remeasured at amortised cost, net of any amounts written off and provision for impairment.

4.5 Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. Investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date.

4.6 Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment in value, if any. Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation on premises and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 50 years.

4.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life (ranging from 3 to 10 years) and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.8 Leases - Group as a lessee

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The Group discloses right of use assets under other assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (less any lease incentives receivable), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group discloses lease liabilities under other liabilities.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.9 Collateral repossessed

Any repossessed assets are held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in line with the Group's policy.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.10 Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Assets sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase at a specified future date (repos) are not derecognised. The counterparty liability for amounts received under these agreements are shown as securities sold under repurchase agreements in the consolidated statement of financial position. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest expense and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest rate. Assets purchased with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date (reverse repos) are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, as the Group does not obtain control over the assets. The difference between purchase and resale price is treated as interest income using the effective yield method.

4.11 Employee pension and other end of service benefits

Costs relating to employee pension and other end of service benefits are generally accrued in accordance with actuarial valuations (as applicable) based on prevailing regulations applicable in each location.

4.12 Recognition of income and expenses

4.12.1 The effective interest rate (EIR) method

Under IFRS 9 Financial instruments (IFRS 9), interest income is recorded using the EIR method for all financial assets measured at amortised cost, interest rate derivatives for which hedge accounting is applied and the related amortisation/recycling effect of hedge accounting. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) under IFRS 9 is also recorded using the EIR method. Interest expense is also calculated using the EIR method for all financial liabilities held at amortised cost. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial asset or liability or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the financial asset) is calculated by taking into account transaction costs and any discount or premium on the acquisition of the financial asset, as well as fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Group recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the financial asset. Hence, the EIR calculation also takes into account the effect of potentially different interest rates that may be charged at various stages of the financial asset's expected life, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations of fixed rate financial assets' or liabilities' cash flows are revised for reasons other than credit risk, then changes to future contractual cash flows are discounted at the original EIR with a consequential adjustment to the carrying amount. The difference from the previous carrying amount is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability on the balance sheet with a corresponding increase or decrease in interest revenue/expense calculated using the effective interest method.

For floating-rate financial instruments, periodic re-estimation of cash flows to reflect the movements in the market rates of interest also alters the effective interest rate, but when instruments were initially recognised at an amount equal to the principal, re-estimating the future interest payments does not significantly affect the carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

The Inter Bank Offered Rate (IBOR) reform Phase 2 amendments allow as a practical expedient for changes to the basis for determining contractual cash flows to be treated as changes to a floating rate of interest, provided certain conditions are met. The conditions include that the change is necessary as a direct consequence of IBOR reform and that the transition takes place on an economically equivalent basis.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.12 Recognition of income and expenses (continued)

4.12.2 Interest and similar income/expense

Net interest income comprises interest income and interest expense calculated using the effective interest method.

The Group calculates interest income on financial assets, other than those considered credit-impaired, by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired (therefore regarded as 'Stage 3'), the Group suspends the recognition of interest income of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Group reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

4.12.3 Fee and commission income

The Group earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of financial services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services.

The performance obligations, as well as the timing of their satisfaction, are identified, and determined, at the inception of the contract. When the Group provides a service to its customers, consideration is invoiced and generally due immediately upon satisfaction of a service provided at a point in time or at the end of the contract period for a service provided over time. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

Performance obligations satisfied over time include asset management and other services, where the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs. The Group's fee and commission income from services where performance obligations are satisfied over time include the following:

Asset management fees

These fees are earned for the provision of asset management services, which include portfolio diversification and rebalancing, typically over defined periods. These services represent a single performance obligation comprised of a series of distinct services which are substantially the same, being provided continuously over the contract period. Asset management fees consist of management and performance fees that are considered variable consideration.

Management fees are invoiced quarterly and determined based on a fixed percentage of the net asset value of the funds under management at the end of the quarter. The fees are allocated to each quarter because they relate specifically to services provided for a quarter, and are distinct from the services provided in other quarters. The fees generally crystallise at the end of each quarter and are not subject to a clawback. Consequently, revenue from management fees is generally recognised at the end of each quarter.

Loan commitment and other fees

These are fixed fees paid by customers for loan and other credit facilities with the Group, but where it is unlikely that a specific lending arrangement will be entered into with the customer and the loan commitment is not measured at fair value. The Group promises to provide a loan facility for a specified period. As the benefit of the services is transferred to the customer evenly over the period of entitlement, the fees are recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis.

4.13 Treasury shares

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised as share premium.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.14 Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividend on ordinary shares is proposed by the Board of Directors and post approval by the Bank's shareholder is deducted from equity.

Proposed dividends for the year are disclosed in note 33.2 to these consolidated financial statements.

4.15 Financial instruments

4.15.1 Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers, deposits to customers and banks, are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Loans and advances to customers are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' accounts. The Group recognises deposits from customers and banks when funds are received by the Group.

4.15.2 Initial measurement

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in notes 4.16 and 4.17.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when an asset is newly originated. When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Group accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described in note 4.15.3.

4.15.3 Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination, the difference is treated as follows:

- (a) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses data only from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a day 1 gain or loss.
- (b) In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day 1 profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or when the instrument is derecognised.

4.16 Financial assets

4.16.1 Debt type instruments - classification and subsequent measurement

The classification requirements for financial assets is as below.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- (i) the Group's business model for managing the asset; and
- (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset i.e. solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.16 Financial assets (continued)

4.16.1 Debt type instruments - classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any ECL allowance recognised and measured. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest and similar income' using the EIR method.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of expected credit losses or writebacks, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in 'Other operating income' as 'Gain or loss on disposal of non-trading debt investments'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest and similar income' using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Group may also designate a financial asset at FVTPL, if so doing eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised and presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss within 'Other operating income' as 'Gain from trading book' in the year in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest and similar income' using the EIR method.

4.16.2 Business model

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'held for trading' business model and measured at FVTPL. The business model assessment is not carried out on an instrument-by-instrument basis but at the aggregate portfolio level and is based on observable factors such as:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the asset's and business model performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel and Group Asset and Liability Committee (GALCO);
- How risks are assessed and managed; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account.

Financial assets that are held for trading and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.16 Financial assets (continued)

4.16.3 SPPI test

The Group assesses the contractual terms of financial asset to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

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

Interest is the consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set;
- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements).

Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are SPPI.

4.16.4 Reclassification

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the year.

4.16.5 Equity type instruments - classification and subsequent measurement

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

Upon initial recognition, the Group elects to irrevocably designate certain equity investments at FVOCI which are held for purposes other than held for trading. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to consolidated profit or loss, including on disposal. Equity investments at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment. All other equity investments which the Group has not irrevocably elected at initial recognition or transition, to classify at FVOCI, are recognised at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in the 'Other operating income' as 'Income from trading book' line in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under 'Other operating income' when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.16 Financial assets (continued)

4.16.6 Modified or forbearance of loans

The Group sometimes makes concessions or modifications to the original terms of loans as a response to the borrower's financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or to otherwise enforce collection of collateral. The Group considers a loan forborne when such concessions or modifications are provided as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties and the Group would not have agreed to them if the borrower had been financially healthy. Indicators of financial difficulties include:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Group derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new EIR for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Group also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the customer being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

In order for the loan to be reclassified out of the forborne category, the customer has to meet all of the following criteria:

- All of its facilities has to be considered performing;
- Regular payments of more than an insignificant amount of principal or interest have been made during most of the period when asset has been classified as forborne; and
- The customer does not have any contract that is more than 30 days past due.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in consolidated profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original EIR (or credit-adjusted EIR for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms. It is the Group's policy to monitor forborne loans to help ensure that future payments continue to be likely to occur. Derecognition decisions and classification between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are determined on a case-by-case basis or based on SICR criteria. If these procedures identify a loss in relation to a loan, it is disclosed and managed as an impaired Stage 3 forborne asset until it is collected or written off or is transferred back to Stage 2.

4.16.7 Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Group has not retained control.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.16 Financial assets (continued)

4.16.7 Derecognition other than on a modification (continued)

The Group enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as 'pass through' transfers that result in derecognition if the Group:

- (i) Has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;
- (ii) Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
- (iii) Has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the Group under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not derecognised because the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met.

4.16.8 Derecognition of financial instruments in the context of IBOR reform

As explained in note 4.16.6 and 4.17.2, the Group derecognises financial assets and financial liabilities if there has been a substantial modification of their terms and conditions. In the context of IBOR reform, all of the financial instruments have already been amended during 2023 and 2024 as they have transitioned from IBORs to Accounting Rate of Returns (ARRs) without any derecognition.

For financial instruments measured at amortised cost, the Group applies the practical expedient as described in note 4.12, to reflect the change in the referenced interest rate from an IBOR to an RFR. For any changes not covered by the practical expedient, the Group applies judgement to assess whether the changes are substantial and if they are, the financial instrument is derecognised and a new financial instrument is recognised. If the changes are not substantial, the Group adjusts the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument by the present value of the changes not covered by the practical expedient, discounted using the revised EIR.

4.17 Financial liabilities

4.17.1 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives and financial liabilities held for trading. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the issuer, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially in profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the issuer are also presented in profit or loss;
- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Group recognises any expense incurred on the financial liability; and
- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.17 Financial liabilities (continued)

4.17.2 Derecognition

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

The exchange between the Group and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original EIR, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

4.18 Financial instruments measured using amortised cost measurement and lease receivables

In the context of IBOR reform, the Group's assessment of whether a change to an amortised cost financial instrument is substantial, is made after applying the practical expedient introduced by IBOR reform Phase 2. This requires the transition from an IBOR to an RFR to be treated as a change to a floating interest rate, as described in Note 4.12.1.

4.19 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and against the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Group recognises an ECL for such losses on origination and reassess the expected losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

To calculate ECL, the Group estimates the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument during its expected life. ECLs are estimated based on the present value of all cash shortfalls over the remaining expected life of the financial asset, i.e., the difference between: the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group under the contract, and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate of the loan or an approximation thereof.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.19 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

- undrawn loan commitments: estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that are drawn down over the expected life of the loan commitment; and calculates the present value of cash shortfalls between the contractual cash flows that are due to the entity if the holder of the loan commitment draws down that expected portion of the loan and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive if that expected portion of the loan is drawn down; and
- financial guarantee contracts: estimates the ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the guarantor expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party. If a loan is fully guaranteed, the ECL estimate for the financial guarantee contract would be the same as the estimated cash shortfall estimate for the loan subject to the guarantee.

For the purposes of calculation of ECL, the Group categorises its FVOCI and amortised cost debt securities, loans and advances and loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, based on the applied impairment methodology, as described below:

- Stage 1 – Performing: when financial assets are first recognised, the Group recognises an allowance based up to 12-month ECL.
- Stage 2 – Significant increase in credit risk: when a financial asset shows a significant increase in credit risk, the Group records an allowance for the lifetime ECL.
- Stage 3 – Impaired: the Group recognises the lifetime ECL for these financial assets.
- Purchased or originated credit impaired ('POCI'): when financial assets are purchased or are originated at a deep discount or are credit-impaired on initial recognition. These are subject to lifetime ECLs. It also includes recognition of previously written off loans of the Group where the expectation of recovery has improved.

For the purposes of categorisation into above stages, the Group has established a policy to perform an assessment at the end of each reporting period of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

The Group records impairment for FVOCI debt securities, depending on whether they are classified as Stage 1, 2, or 3, as explained above. However, ECL does not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the asset were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss.

No impairment is recorded on equity instruments.

Stage 1

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount up to 12-month ECL for Stage 1 customers. All financial assets are classified as Stage 1 on initial recognition date, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI. Subsequently on each reporting date the Group classifies following as Stage 1:

- debt type assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The Group applies low credit risk expedient and considers following types of debts as 'low credit risk (LCR)':

- All local currency sovereign exposures funded in local currency;
- All local currency exposures to the Government of Bahrain or the CBB; and
- All exposures with external rating A- or above.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.19 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Stage 2

IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified in Stage 2 when their credit risk has increased significantly since their initial recognition. For these assets, a loss allowance needs to be recognised based on their lifetime ECLs.

The Group considers whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of an asset by comparing the rating migration upon initial recognition of the asset against the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the end of each reporting period. In each case, this assessment is based on forward-looking assessment, in order to recognise the probability of higher losses associated with more negative economic outlooks. In addition, a significant increase in credit risk is assumed if the borrower falls 30 days or more past due in making its contractual payments, or if the Group expects to grant the borrower forbearance or facility has been restructured owing to credit related reasons. Further, any facility having an internal credit risk rating of 8 are also subject to stage 2 ECL calculation.

It is the Group's policy to evaluate additional available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information as further additional drivers.

For revolving facilities such as credit cards and overdrafts and similar other working capital facilities, the Group measures ECLs by determining the period over which it expects to be exposed to credit risk, taking into account the credit risk management actions that it expects to take once the credit risk has increased and that serve to mitigate losses.

Stage 3

Financial assets are included in Stage 3 when there is objective evidence that the debt type financial asset is credit impaired. At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

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

In making an assessment of whether a debt type investment is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors.

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Other than originated credit-impaired loans, loans are transferred out of Stage 3 if they no longer meet the criteria of credit-impaired after a cooling-off period of 12 months.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.19 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Purchased or originated credit impaired ('POCI')

For POCI financial assets, the Group only recognises the lifetime ECL and any cumulative changes since initial recognition are recorded in the ECL allowance. There are no migration from POCI to other Stages.

Forward looking information

The Group incorporates forward-looking information in the measurement of ECLs.

The Group considers forward-looking information such as forecasts of macroeconomic factors (e.g., GDP growth, oil prices, country's equity indices and unemployment rates). To evaluate a range of possible outcomes, the Group formulates three scenarios: a base case, an up-side and a down-side scenario. The base case scenario represents the more likely outcome from Moody's macro-economic models. For each scenario, the Group derives an ECL and apply a probability weighted approach to determine the impairment allowance.

The Group also uses published external information from International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the consolidated statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision under other liabilities; and
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: The ECL for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the consolidated statement of profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

Limitation of estimation techniques

The models applied by the Group may not always capture all characteristics of the market at a point in time as they cannot be recalibrated at the same pace as changes in market conditions. Although the Group uses data that is as current as possible, models used to calculate ECLs are based on data that is up to date except for certain macro-economic factors for which the data is updated once it is available.

Experienced credit adjustment

The Group's ECL allowance methodology requires the Group to use its experienced credit judgement to incorporate the estimated impact of factors not captured in the modelled ECL results, in all reporting periods. Refer note 26.4.1 for additional details.

4.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that is largely independent of the cash inflows of others assets or cash generating units (CGU). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.20 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of others assets in the CGU on pro-rata basis. An impairment loss on goodwill is not reversed. For, other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4.21 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

4.22 Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

The Group issues financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, and an ECL provision.

The premium received is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in 'Other operating income' on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Group is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer.

The nominal contractual value of financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments, where the loan agreed to be provided is on market terms, are not recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

An ECL is calculated and recorded for these in a similar manner as for debt type financial instruments as explained in note 4.19.

4.23 Derivatives and hedging activities

The Group applies IFRS 9 for hedge accounting.

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, it is not specific to a party to the contract (i.e., the 'underlying').
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date.

The Group enters into derivative transactions with various counterparties. These include interest rate swaps, futures, credit default swaps, cross-currency swaps, forward foreign exchange contracts and options on interest rates, foreign currencies and equities. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

All derivatives are measured at FVTPL except for when the derivative is designated and qualifies as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged determines the method of recognising the resulting gain or loss. The Group designates certain derivatives as either:

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.23 Derivatives and hedging activities (continued)

- (a) Hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedges);
- (b) Hedges of highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability (cash flow hedges); or
- (c) Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedges).

The Group documents, at the inception of the hedge, the relationship between hedged items and hedging instruments, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

(a) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, together with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest rate method is used is amortised to profit or loss over the period to maturity and recorded as net interest income.

(b) Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled to the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. They are recorded in the income or expense lines in which the revenue or expense associated with the related hedged item is reported.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur (for example, the recognised hedged asset is disposed of), the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is immediately reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(c) Net investment hedge

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognised directly in other comprehensive income; the gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Gains and losses accumulated in equity are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the foreign operation is disposed of as part of the gain or loss on the disposal.

4.24 Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.24 Fair value measurement (continued)

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interests.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 valuation: Directly observable quotes for the same instrument.
- Level 2 valuation: Directly observable proxies for the same instrument accessible at valuation date.
- Level 3 valuation: Derived proxies (interpolation of proxies) for similar instruments that have not been observed.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

4.25 Taxation

Current tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.25 Taxation on foreign operations (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Group relies on forecasts used for its budgeting purposes and in other management reports.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

4.26 Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the spot rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Any gains or losses are taken to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.26 Foreign currencies (continued)

Group companies

As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into the Bank's functional currency at rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under unrealised gain or loss on exchange translation in foreign subsidiaries. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4.27 Trade and settlement date accounting

All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset, except for loans and advances to customers, deposits to customers and banks.

4.28 Fiduciary assets

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Group and, accordingly, are not included in the consolidated statement of financial position.

4.29 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and the Group intends to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the consolidated statement of financial position.

4.30 Borrowings

Issued financial instruments (or their components) are classified as liabilities under 'Borrowings', where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder.

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. After initial measurement, the borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

4.31 Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4.32 Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Group seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/financial guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on a periodic basis. However, some collateral, for example, cash or securities relating to margining requirements, is valued daily.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.32 Collateral valuation (continued)

To the extent possible, the Group uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using internal valuation techniques as appropriate. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers, or based on housing price indices.

4.33 Business combination and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in relevant line items in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the business within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed business operation is included in the carrying amount of the business operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next 5-7 years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill recognised by the Group.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.34 Material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to circumstances beyond the Group's control and are reflected in the assumptions if and when they occur. Items with the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements with substantial management judgement and/or estimates are collated below with respect to judgements/estimates involved.

Going concern

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

Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance (ECL)

The measurement of the ECL for financial assets subject to credit risk measured at amortised cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions, credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses), estimation of the amount and timing of the future cash flows and collateral values. These estimates are driven by several factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Group's ECL calculation are outputs of complex models with several underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Internal credit rating model, which assigns probability of defaults (PDs) to the individual ratings;
- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk (SICR);
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as GDP, oil prices, equity indices, unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PD, exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD);
- Selection and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL; and
- Determining relevant period of exposure with respect to the revolving credit facilities and facilities undergoing restructuring at the time of the reporting date.

Classification of financial assets

Classification of financial assets in the appropriate category depends upon the business model and SPPI test. Determining the appropriate business model and assessing whether the cash flows generated by the financial asset meet the SPPI test is complex and requires significant judgements by management.

The Group applies judgement while carrying out SPPI test and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.34 Material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but if this is not available, judgement is required to establish fair values. Refer to note 25 for further disclosures.

4.35 Corresponding figures

Certain of the prior year's figures have been re-classified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year. Such reclassifications do not affect previously reported net profit and total comprehensive income for the year or shareholder's equity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

All figures in US\$ Million

5 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As at 31 December, financial instruments have been classified as follows:

At 31 December 2025	<i>FVTPL</i>	<i>FVOCI</i>	<i>Amortised cost</i>	<i>Total</i>
ASSETS				
Liquid funds	-	-	3,127	3,127
Trading securities	1,205	-	-	1,205
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	2,240	2,240
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	-	-	1,310	1,310
Non-trading investments	-	7,798	9,647	17,445
Loans and advances	2	865	19,794	20,661
Other assets	1,059	-	2,099	3,158
	2,266	8,663	38,217	49,146
	<i>FVTPL</i>	<i>FVOCI</i>	<i>Amortised cost</i>	<i>Total</i>
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from customers	-	-	26,491	26,491
Deposits from banks	-	-	4,065	4,065
Certificates of deposit	-	-	383	383
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-	9,074	9,074
Other liabilities	789	-	2,366	3,155
Borrowings	-	-	1,426	1,426
	789	-	43,805	44,594
	<i>FVTPL</i>	<i>FVOCI</i>	<i>Amortised cost</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 31 December 2024				
ASSETS				
Liquid funds	-	-	3,636	3,636
Trading securities	838	-	-	838
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	2,071	2,071
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	-	-	1,288	1,288
Non-trading investments	-	6,835	9,282	16,117
Loans and advances	63	484	18,102	18,649
Other assets	1,225	-	1,743	2,968
	2,126	7,319	36,122	45,567
	<i>FVTPL</i>	<i>FVOCI</i>	<i>Amortised cost</i>	<i>Total</i>
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from customers	-	-	22,431	22,431
Deposits from banks	-	-	4,628	4,628
Certificates of deposit	-	-	244	244
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-	10,086	10,086
Other liabilities	786	-	1,909	2,695
Borrowings	-	-	1,381	1,381
	786	-	40,679	41,465

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6 LIQUID FUNDS

	2025	2024
Cash on hand	76	54
Balances with banks	474	485
Deposits with central banks	2,577	3,058
Treasury bills and other eligible bills with original maturities of three months or less	-	40
Cash and cash equivalents	3,127	3,637
ECL allowances	-	(1)
	3,127	3,636

7 TRADING SECURITIES

	2025	2024
Debt instruments	1,195	828
Equity instruments	10	10
	1,205	838

8 NON-TRADING INVESTMENTS

	2025	2024
Debt securities		
At amortised cost	9,648	9,283
At FVOCI	7,844	6,888
	17,492	16,171
ECL allowances	(75)	(75)
Debt securities - net	17,417	16,096
Equity securities		
At FVOCI	28	21
	17,445	16,117

The external ratings distribution of non-trading debt investments are given below:

	2025	2024
AAA rated debt securities	8,351	8,960
AA to A rated debt securities	3,430	1,968
Other investment grade debt securities	1,959	1,864
Other non-investment grade debt securities	3,442	3,089
Unrated debt securities	310	290
	17,492	16,171
ECL allowances	(75)	(75)
	17,417	16,096

8 NON-TRADING INVESTMENTS (continued)

Following are the stage wise break-up of debt securities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt securities, gross	17,428	-	64	17,492
ECL allowances	(11)	-	(64)	(75)
	<u>17,417</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,417</u>
	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt securities, gross	16,107	-	64	16,171
ECL allowances	(11)	-	(64)	(75)
	<u>16,096</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,096</u>

An analysis of movement in the ECL allowances during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
As at 1 January	11	-	64	75
Net remeasurement / additions	-	-	-	-
Recoveries / write back	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year - net	-	-	-	-
Exchange adjustments and other movements	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December	<u>11</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>75</u>
	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
As at 1 January	14	-	74	88
Net remeasurement / additions	(1)	-	-	(1)
Recoveries / write back	-	-	(1)	(1)
Charge for the year - net	(1)	-	(1)	(2)
Amounts written-off	-	-	(9)	(9)
Exchange adjustments and other movements	(2)	-	-	(2)
As at 31 December	<u>11</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>75</u>

No interest income was received during the year on impaired investments classified under Stage 3 (2024: nil).

9 LOANS AND ADVANCES

Below is the classification of loans and advances by measurement and stage:

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At FVTPL				
- Wholesale	2	-	-	2
At FVOCI				
- Wholesale	865	-	-	865
At amortised cost				
- Wholesale	18,109	517	724	19,350
- Retail	1,053	51	58	1,162
	20,029	568	782	21,379
ECL allowances	(89)	(81)	(548)	(718)
	19,940	487	234	20,661
2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At FVTPL				
- Wholesale	63	-	-	63
At FVOCI				
- Wholesale	484	-	-	484
At amortised cost				
- Wholesale	16,549	531	640	17,720
- Retail	888	52	59	999
	17,984	583	699	19,266
ECL allowances	(136)	(68)	(413)	(617)
	17,848	515	286	18,649

Below is the classification of loans and advances by industrial sector:

	Gross loans		ECL allowances		Net loans	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial services	5,096	3,902	12	11	5,084	3,891
Government	1,210	1,208	4	6	1,206	1,202
Other services	2,434	2,739	330	256	2,104	2,483
Manufacturing	3,139	2,549	75	99	3,064	2,450
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	1,559	1,334	47	39	1,512	1,295
Construction	371	315	70	61	301	254
Utilities	952	848	4	6	948	842
Energy	526	1,008	1	2	525	1,006
Distribution	1,056	819	6	5	1,050	814
Personal /consumer finance	1,514	1,237	56	56	1,458	1,181
Transport	508	542	37	20	471	522
Commercial real estate financing	1,159	1,236	30	22	1,129	1,214
Technology, media and telecommunications	304	330	2	2	302	328
Trade	270	227	20	18	250	209
Retailers	374	232	1	-	373	232
Mining and quarrying	107	144	14	13	93	131
Residential mortgage	20	3	-	-	20	3
Infrastructure	615	433	4	-	611	433
Contracting	165	160	5	1	160	159
	21,379	19,266	718	617	20,661	18,649

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9 LOANS AND ADVANCES (continued)

An analysis of movement in the ECL allowances during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
As at 1 January	136	68	413	617
Transfers to stage 1	3	(3)	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	(1)	12	(11)	-
Transfers to stage 3	(1)	(2)	3	-
Net transfers between stages	1	7	(8)	-
Net remeasurements / additions	(51)	5	294	248
Recoveries / write back	-	-	(78)	(78)
Charge (reversal) for the year - net	(51)	5	216	170
Amounts written-off	-	-	(89)	(89)
Exchange adjustments and other movements	3	1	16	20
As at 31 December	89	81	548	718

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
As at 1 January	139	74	435	648
Transfers to stage 1	3	(3)	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	(1)	1	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	(1)	(10)	11	-
Net transfers between stages	1	(12)	11	-
Net remeasurements / additions	9	3	231	243
Recoveries / write back	-	-	(103)	(103)
Charge for the year - net	9	3	128	140
Amounts written-off	-	-	(116)	(116)
Exchange adjustments and other movements	(13)	3	(45)	(55)
As at 31 December	136	68	413	617

The fair value of collateral that the Group holds relating to loans and advances individually determined to be impaired and classified under Stage 3 at 31 December 2025 amounts to US\$ 58 million (2024: US\$ 89 million).

At 31 December 2025, interest in suspense on impaired loans under Stage 3 amounts to US\$ 108 million (2024: US\$ 128 million).

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	2025			
	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Liquid funds	(1)	-	-	(1)
Non-trading debt investments (note 8)	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances (note 9)	(51)	5	216	170
Credit commitments and contingent items (note 23)	(1)	(6)	(1)	(8)
Other financial assets subject to credit risk	2	1	-	3
	(51)	-	215	164

	2024			
	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Liquid funds	1	-	-	1
Non-trading debt investments (note 8)	(1)	-	(1)	(2)
Loans and advances (note 9)	9	3	128	140
Credit commitments and contingent items (note 23)	1	(1)	3	3
Other financial assets subject to credit risk	1	-	-	1
	11	2	130	143

11 OTHER ASSETS

	2025	2024
Interest receivable	720	535
Goodwill (note 36)	26	25
Right-of-use assets	54	56
Trade receivables	389	338
Positive fair value of derivatives - net (note 22)	1,059	1,225
Assets acquired on debt settlement	30	36
Deferred tax assets (note 12)	236	187
Bank owned life insurance	42	41
Margin dealing accounts	185	265
Staff loans	42	39
Advances and prepayments	119	148
Investments in associates	34	32
Unamortised IT project costs	141	129
FX contracts	330	49
Securities sold amount due	30	21
Others	250	316
	3,687	3,442

The positive fair value of derivatives is net of US\$ 202 million (2024: US\$ 73 million) adjusted against negative fair value of derivatives. The negative fair value of derivatives amounting to US\$ 789 million (2024: US\$ 786 million) is included in other liabilities (note 13). Details of derivatives are given in note 22.

Allowances for ECL against other financial assets subject to credit risk amounts to US\$ 9 million (2024: US\$ 8 million).

11 OTHER ASSETS (continued)

Below are the carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and movements during the year:

	<i>Right-of-use assets</i>	
	2025	2024
As at 1 January	56	57
Add: New/terminated leases - net	5	12
Less: Amortisation	(11)	(10)
Others (including foreign exchange movements)	4	(3)
As at 31 December	54	56

12 TAXATION

12.1 Taxation assets and liabilities

	2025	2024
Consolidated statement of financial position		
Other assets		
Deferred tax assets *	236	187
Taxation - net		
Current tax liability	48	40
Deferred tax liability - net *	41	29
Taxation - net	89	69

* This includes an offset of deferred tax asset amounting to US\$ 50 million (2024: US\$ 195 million) against the deferred tax liability as it met offsetting conditions.

12.2 Taxation charge and payments

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

Current tax

- Pillar Two taxes in Kingdom of Bahrain	17	-
- on foreign operations (excluding Pillar Two tax charge)	113	65

Deferred tax

- on foreign operations	(25)	7
	105	72

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Taxes paid during the year	69	60
	69	60

Analysis of tax charge

At Bahrain	17	-
On profits of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	88	72
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	105	72

12 TAXATION (continued)

12.2 Taxation charge and payments (continued)

The effective tax rate (ETR) for operations in Kingdom of Bahrain was 13% (2024: 0%). DMTT tax rate applicable for Bahrain operations is 15% (2024: 0%). The ETR on the profit of subsidiaries in MENA was 36% (2024: 35%) and United Kingdom was 20% (2024: 21%) as against the actual tax rates of 23% to 48% (2024: 23% to 48%) in MENA and 25% (2024: 25%) in United Kingdom.

In the Bank's Brazilian subsidiary, the ETR on normalised earnings was 23% (2024: 1%) as against the actual tax rate of 45% (2024: 45%) and adjusted for tax on Interest on Capital (IOC) to parent under DMTT in Brazil, the ETR was 18% (2024: 8%).

In view of the operations of the Group being subject to various tax jurisdictions and regulations, it is not practical to provide a reconciliation between the accounting and taxable profits.

12.3 Pillar Two Rules

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s legislative framework for the global minimum top up tax (Globe model rules) apply to multinational enterprises (MNEs) with annual revenue in excess of EUR 750 million. The Pillar Two model rules introduce three active tax mechanisms: Income Inclusion Rule (IIR), Under Taxed Payments/Profits Rule (UTPR) and Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (DMTT).

The new taxing mechanisms can impose a minimum tax on the income arising in each jurisdiction in which an MNE operates. The IIR, UTPR and DMTT do so by imposing a top-up tax in a jurisdiction whenever the ETR, determined on a jurisdictional basis under the Pillar Two rules, is below a 15% minimum rate. Most of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates have adopted the OECD's Pillar Two rules including the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Group implemented Bahrain's DMTT law which became effective from 1 January 2025 and is therefore subject to an overall effective tax rate of 15%. The Group's subsidiaries may also be subject to a top-up tax in 2025, under similar regulations enacted in other countries, in relation to its operations in respective jurisdictions as explained above.

The Pillar Two ETR in most of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates, is above 15% and the Group has assessed that there is no additional taxes in year 2025 due to Pillar Two rules in any of the other jurisdictions where it operates. Since, Kingdom of Bahrain does not have any corporate taxes effective for year 2025 other than DMTT law, therefore, the Group has calculated and recorded DMTT charge for the year 2025 on its operations in the Kingdom of Bahrain as disclosed in note 12.2. This DMTT is payable locally to the authorities in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Group has applied a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for the impacts of the top-up tax and accounts for it as a current tax when it is incurred.

As the regulatory framework continues to evolve and implementation guidance is further clarified, the Group continues to monitor developments and assess the impact of evolving Pillar 2 tax regulations on its future financial performance and resultant tax obligations.

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13 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
Interest payable	1,180	1,071
Lease liabilities	57	59
Negative fair value of derivatives - net (note 22)	789	786
FX contracts	330	49
Employee related payables	134	141
Taxation - net (note 12)	89	69
Margin deposits including cash collateral	54	35
Deferred income	20	18
ECL allowances for credit commitments and contingent items (note 23)	27	29
Non corporate tax payable	41	31
Securities bought amount due	24	129
Accrued charges and other payables	494	435
	3,239	2,852

The positive fair value of derivatives amounting to US\$ 1,059 million (2024: US\$ 1,225 million) is included in other assets (note 11). Details of derivatives are given in note 22.

The negative fair value of derivatives amounting to US\$789 million (2024: US\$ 786 million) are net of positive fairvalue of derivatives amounting to US\$ 202 million (2024: US\$ 73 million) as these met the offsetting conditions.

Below are the carrying amounts of the Group's lease liabilities and movements :

	<i>Lease liabilities</i>	
	2025	2024
As at 1 January	59	61
Add: New/terminated leases - net	4	10
Add: Interest expense	5	4
Less: Repayments	(16)	(10)
Others (including foreign exchange movements)	5	(6)
As at 31 December	57	59

14 BORROWINGS

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank and certain subsidiaries raise term financing through various capital markets at commercial rates.

Total obligations outstanding at 31 December 2025

	Currency	Rate of interest %	Parent bank	Subsidiaries	Total
Aggregate maturities					
2026*	EUR	3.75%	-	59	59
2026*	US\$	5.16%	-	50	50
2027*	US\$	SOFR +2%	470	-	470
2028*	US\$	SOFR +2%	470	-	470
2028*	US\$	SOFR +1.35%	-	175	175
2026-2029	US\$	5.512%	-	19	19
2026-2027	TND	11.37%	-	1	1
Perpetual**	BRL	Selic *1.1	-	182	182
			940	486	1,426

*These borrowings are from ultimate parent as disclosed in note 29.

**Perpetual

This instrument issued by a subsidiary qualifies as Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") capital for the purpose of capital adequacy calculation as disclosed in note 34.

14 BORROWINGS (continued)

Total obligations outstanding at 31 December 2024

	Currency	Rate of interest %	Parent bank	Subsidiaries	Total
Aggregate maturities					
2025*	EUR	SOFR +1.35%	-	175	175
2027*	US\$	SOFR +2%	470	-	470
2028*	US\$	SOFR +2%	470	-	470
2025-2029	US\$	5.532%	-	25	25
2025-2027	TND	10.8-11.4%	-	3	3
Perpetual**	BRL	Selic *1.5	-	238	238
			940	441	1,381

*These borrowings are from ultimate parent as disclosed in note 29.

**Perpetual

This instrument issued by a subsidiary qualifies as Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") capital for the purpose of capital adequacy calculation as disclosed in note 34.

15 EQUITY

a) Share capital

	2025	2024
Authorised – 4,500 million shares of US\$ 1 each (2024: 4,500 million shares of US\$ 1 each)	4,500	4,500
Issued, subscribed and fully paid – 3,110 million shares of US\$ 1 each (2024: 3,110 million shares of US\$ 1 each)	3,110	3,110

b) Treasury shares

The Group owns 15,515,000 treasury shares (2024: 15,515,000 shares) which were acquired for a cash consideration of US\$ 6 million (2024: US\$ 6 million).

c) Statutory reserve

As required by the Articles of Association of the Bank and the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, 10% of the profit for the year is transferred to the statutory reserve. Such annual transfers will cease when the reserve totals 50% of the paid up share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution except in such circumstances as stipulated in the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law and following the approval of the CBB.

d) General reserve

The general reserve underlines the shareholders' commitment to enhance the strong equity base of the Bank. There are no restrictions on the distribution of this reserve.

e) Cumulative changes in fair value

	2025	2024
At 1 January	28	13
Net movement in fair value during the year - debt instruments	46	11
Net movement in fair value during the year - equity instruments	5	4
At 31 December	79	28

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16 ADDITIONAL / PERPETUAL TIER-1 CAPITAL

The Group issued Basel 3 compliant additional / perpetual Tier 1 Capital securities amounting to US\$ 390 million during the year ended 31 December 2022 to its ultimate parent. These securities are perpetual, subordinated and unsecured and carry an interest of 4.75% per annum payable semi-annually. The holders of these securities do not have a right to claim the interest and such an event of non-payment will not be considered an event of default. Further, the corresponding interest paid to investors is accounted for as an appropriation of profits.

During the year, the Group issued Basel 3 compliant additional / perpetual Tier 1 Capital securities amounting to US\$ 200 million to its ultimate parent. These securities are perpetual, subordinated and unsecured and carry an interest of 8.00% per annum payable semi-annually. The holders of these securities do not have a right to claim the interest and such an event of non-payment will not be considered an event of default. Further, the corresponding interest to be paid to investors will be accounted for as an appropriation of profits.

17 INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2025	2024
Loans and advances	1,489	1,784
Securities and investments	1,225	931
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	408	524
Others	9	19
	3,131	3,258

18 INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSE

	2025	2024
Deposits from banks	686	736
Deposits from customers	1,373	1,511
Borrowings	88	96
Certificates of deposit and others	14	13
	2,161	2,356

19 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2025	2024
Fee and commission income*	221	229
Fee and commission expense	(5)	(6)
Fee and commission income - net	216	223
Bureau processing income	31	41
Net gain from trading book (including foreign currencies transaction)	51	53
Gain on disposal of non-trading debt investments - net	33	36
Merchant acquiring income	28	18
Others - net	81	66
	440	437

*Included in the fee and commission income is US\$ 10 million (2024: US\$ 15 million) of fee income relating to funds under management.

20 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Office systems and supplies	84	75
Professional fees and licenses	41	54
Amortisation of IT project cost	36	25
Communications	27	26
Business development	17	14
Travel and accommodation	8	8
Non Corporate taxes	5	6
Others	42	37
	260	245

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21 GROUP INFORMATION

21.1 Information about subsidiaries

The principal subsidiaries, all of which have 31 December as their year-end, are as follows:

	<i>Principal activities</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Interest of Arab Banking Corporation (B.S.C.)</i>	
			2025	2024
			%	%
ABC International Bank Plc	<i>Banking</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	100.0	100.0
ABC SA	<i>Banking</i>	<i>France</i>	100.0	100.0
ABC Islamic Bank (E.C.)	<i>Banking</i>	<i>Bahrain</i>	100.0	100.0
Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) - Jordan	<i>Banking</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	87.0	87.0
Banco ABC Brasil S.A.	<i>Banking</i>	<i>Brazil</i>	63.5	63.7
ABC Algeria	<i>Banking</i>	<i>Algeria</i>	88.9	88.9
Arab Banking Corporation - Egypt [S.A.E.]	<i>Banking</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	99.6	99.6
ABC Tunisie	<i>Banking</i>	<i>Tunisia</i>	100.0	100.0
Arab Financial Services Company B.S.C. (c)	<i>Credit card and Fintech services</i>	<i>Bahrain</i>	98.0	98.0

21.2 Significant restrictions

The Group does not have any significant restrictions on its ability to access or use its assets and settle its liabilities other than those resulting from supervisory frameworks within which banking subsidiaries operate. The supervisory frameworks require banking subsidiaries to keep certain levels of regulatory capital and liquid assets, limit their exposure to other parts of the Group and comply with other ratios. In certain jurisdictions, distribution of reserves is subject to prior supervisory approval.

21.3 Material partly-owned subsidiaries

Financial information of a subsidiary that has material non-controlling interests is provided below:

Banco ABC Brasil S.A.

	2025	2024
Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests (%)	36.5%	36.3%
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	43	24

The summarised financial information of this subsidiary is provided below.

	2025	2024
Summarised statement of profit or loss:		
Interest and similar income	1,183	1,141
Interest and similar expense	(825)	(841)
Other operating income	126	147
Operating expenses	(201)	(200)
Credit loss expense	(77)	(67)
Profit before tax	206	180
Taxation	(28)	(8)
Profit for the year	178	172
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	66	62
Total comprehensive income (loss)	317	(108)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	116	(39)

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21 GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

21.3 Material partly-owned subsidiaries (continued)

	2025	2024
Summarised statement of financial position:		
Total assets	11,681	10,623
Total liabilities	(10,429)	(9,576)
Total equity	1,252	1,047
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	457	380
Summarised cash flow information:		
Operating activities	29	27
Investing activities	214	(123)
Financing activities	(199)	76
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	44	(20)

22 DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING

In the ordinary course of business the Group enters into various types of transactions that involve derivative financial instruments.

The table below shows the positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments. The notional amount is that of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year end and are not indicative of either market or credit risk.

	2025			2024		
	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount
<i>Derivatives held for trading</i>						
Interest rate swaps	299	163	23,448	373	206	18,355
Currency swaps	43	17	1,069	72	30	824
Forward foreign exchange contracts	45	67	16,752	95	37	11,127
Options*	628	462	16,119	551	466	13,537
Futures	10	1	4,060	13	13	3,210
	1,025	710	61,448	1,104	752	47,053
<i>Derivatives held as hedges</i>						
Interest rate swaps	30	68	5,476	103	34	3,642
Currency swaps	2	10	1,067	15	-	158
Forward foreign exchange contracts	2	1	903	3	-	167
	34	79	7,446	121	34	3,967
	1,059	789	68,894	1,225	786	51,020
Risk weighted equivalents (credit and market risk)			2,785			1,928

* Negative fair value of options is presented net of positive fair value of options amounting to US\$ 202 million (2024: US\$ 73 million) eligible for offsetting.

Derivatives are carried at fair value using valuation techniques based on observable market inputs.

22 DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING (continued)

Derivatives held as hedges include fair value hedges which are predominantly used to hedge fair value changes arising from interest rate fluctuations in debt instruments at FVOCI and/or amortised cost.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, net impact from ineffectiveness from hedges is US\$ nil (2024: US\$ nil) comprising net gain of US\$ 101 million (2024: net loss of US\$ 2 million) on hedging instruments offsetting the total loss on hedged items attributable to the hedged risk amounted to US\$ 101 million (2024: gain of US\$ 2 million).

The Group uses deposits which are accounted for as hedges of net investment in foreign operations. As at 31 December 2025, the Group had deposits amounting to US\$ 788 million (2024: US\$ 723 million) which were designated as net investment hedges.

Derivatives held or issued for trading purposes

Most of the Group's derivative trading activities relate to sales, positioning and arbitrage. Sales activities involve offering products to customers. Positioning involves managing market risk positions with the expectation of profiting from favourable movements in prices, rates or indices. Arbitrage involves identifying and profiting from price differentials between markets or products. Also included under this heading are any derivatives which do not meet IFRS 9 hedging requirements.

Derivative related credit risk

Credit risk in respect of derivative financial instruments arises from the potential for a counterparty to default on its contractual obligations and is limited to the positive fair value of instruments that are favourable to the Group. The majority of the Group's derivative contracts are entered into with other financial institutions and there is no significant concentration of credit risk in respect of contracts with positive fair value with any individual counterparty at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Derivatives held or issued for hedging purposes

The Group has adopted a comprehensive system for the measurement and management of risk. Part of the risk management process involves managing the Group's exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates (currency risk) and interest rates through asset and liability management activities. It is the Group's policy to reduce its exposure to currency and interest rate risks to acceptable levels as determined by the Board of Directors. The Board has established levels of currency risk by setting limits on currency position exposures. Positions are monitored on an ongoing basis and hedging strategies used to ensure positions are maintained within established limits. The Board has established levels of interest rate risk by setting limits on the interest rate gaps for stipulated periods. Interest rate gaps are reviewed on an ongoing basis and hedging strategies used to reduce the interest rate gaps to within the limits established by the Board of Directors.

As part of its asset and liability management the Group uses derivatives for hedging purposes in order to reduce its exposure to currency and interest rate risks. This is achieved by hedging specific financial instruments, forecasted transactions as well as strategic hedging against overall statement of financial position exposures. For interest rate risk this is carried out by monitoring the duration of assets and liabilities using simulations to estimate the level of interest rate risk and entering into interest rate swaps and futures to hedge a proportion of the interest rate exposure, where appropriate. Since strategic hedging does not qualify for special hedge accounting related derivatives are accounted for as trading instruments.

The Group uses forward foreign exchange contracts, currency options, currency swaps to hedge against specifically identified currency risks. In addition, the Group uses interest rate swaps and interest rate futures to hedge against the interest rate risk arising from specifically identified loans and securities bearing fixed interest rates. In all such cases the hedging relationship and objective, including details of the hedged item and hedging instrument, are formally documented and the transactions are accounted for as hedges.

22 DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING (continued)

The Group applies hedge accounting in two separate hedging strategies, as follows:

Interest rate risk on fixed rate debt type instruments (fair value hedge)

The Group holds a portfolio of long-term variable and fixed rate loans / securities / deposits and therefore is exposed to changes in fair value due to movements in market interest rates. The Group manages this interest rate risk exposure by entering into pay fixed / receive floating interest rate swaps.

Only the interest rate risk element is hedged and therefore other risks, such as credit risk, are managed but not hedged by the Group. The interest rate risk component is determined as the change in fair value of the long-term variable / fixed rate loans and securities arising solely from changes in the benchmark rate of interest. Such changes are usually the largest component of the overall change in fair value. The Group primarily designates the benchmark rate as the hedged risk and, accordingly, enters into interest rate swaps whereby the fixed legs represent the economic risks of the hedged items. This strategy is designated as a fair value hedge and its effectiveness is assessed by critical terms matching and measured by comparing changes in the fair value of the loans / securities attributable to changes in the benchmark rate of interest with changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps.

The Group establishes the hedging ratio by matching the notional of the derivatives with the principal of the portfolio being hedged. Possible sources of ineffectiveness are as follows:

- (i) differences between the expected and actual volume of prepayments, as the Group hedges to the expected repayment date taking into account expected prepayments based on past experience;
- (ii) hedging derivatives with a non-zero fair value at the date of initial designation as a hedging instrument; and
- (iii) counterparty credit risk which impacts the fair value of uncollateralised interest rate swaps but not the hedged items.

Fluctuation in foreign currency (cash flow hedge)

The Group enters into cross currency forwards for the purpose of hedging foreign currency movements of its highly probable future cash flows. These are designated as cash flow hedges and were considered as effective during the year and had notional amount of US\$ 742 million (2024: US\$ nil) and positive fair value of US\$ nil (2024: US\$ nil).

Net investment in foreign operation (net investment hedge)

The Group has an investment in a foreign operation which is consolidated in its financial statements. The foreign exchange rate exposure arising from this investment is hedged through the use of deposits. These deposits are designated as net investment hedges to hedge the equity of the subsidiaries. The Group establishes the hedging ratio by matching the deposits with the net assets of the foreign operation.

The following table sets out the maturity profile of the trading and hedging instruments used in the Group's trading and non-dynamic hedging strategies:

	<i>Within 1 month</i>	<i>1 - 3 months</i>	<i>3 - 6 months</i>	<i>6 - 12 months</i>	<i>1 - 5 years</i>	<i>5-10 years</i>	<i>Over 10 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Notional								
2025	7,856	6,093	7,828	18,553	21,564	6,509	491	68,894
2024	4,903	4,488	5,070	12,203	18,314	5,052	990	51,020

Hedge ineffectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. For hedges of exposures to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, the Group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item. The Group therefore performs a qualitative assessment of effectiveness. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the Group uses quantitative hedge effectiveness testing using the dollar offset method to assess effectiveness.

In hedges of foreign currency exposures, ineffectiveness may arise if the timing of the cash flows changes from what was originally estimated, or if there are changes in the credit risk of the Bank or the derivative counterparty.

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All figures in US\$ Million

22 DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING (continued)

Net investment in foreign operation (net investment hedge) (continued)

Hedge ineffectiveness (continued)

Hedge ineffectiveness only arises to the extent the hedging instruments exceed in nominal terms the risk exposure from the foreign operations.

The ineffectiveness during 2025 or 2024 in relation to the interest rate / currency swaps is however not significant to the Group.

23 CREDIT COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT ITEMS

Credit commitments and contingent items include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, acceptances and guarantees, which are structured to meet the various requirements of customers.

At the reporting date, the principal outstanding and the risk weighted equivalents were as follows:

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Short-term self-liquidating trade and transaction-related contingent items	4,474	51	41	4,566
Direct credit substitutes and guarantees	2,816	73	12	2,901
Undrawn loans and other commitments	3,261	42	7	3,310
Credit exposure before applying credit conversion factor - gross	10,551	166	60	10,777
Credit exposure after applying credit conversion factor	4,366	103	32	4,501
Risk weighted equivalents				3,860
	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Short-term self-liquidating trade and transaction-related contingent items	3,996	85	54	4,135
Direct credit substitutes and guarantees	2,804	49	8	2,861
Undrawn loans and other commitments	3,047	17	9	3,073
Credit exposure before applying credit conversion factor - gross	9,847	151	71	10,069
Credit exposure after applying credit conversion factor	4,179	83	38	4,300
Risk weighted equivalents				3,591

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Group's credit commitments and contingent items:

	2025	2024
On demand	1,654	1,388
1 - 6 months	3,021	2,707
6 - 12 months	2,235	1,942
1 - 5 years	3,850	3,651
Over 5 years	17	381
	10,777	10,069

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*All figures in US\$ Million***23 CREDIT COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT ITEMS (continued)****Exposure (after applying credit conversion factor) and ECL by stage**

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit commitments and contingencies	4,366	103	32	4,501
ECL allowances	8	7	12	27
2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit commitments and contingencies	4,179	83	38	4,300
ECL allowances	8	11	10	29

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances are as follows:

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
As at 1 January	8	11	10	29
Net measurement / additions	(1)	(6)	2	(5)
Recoveries / write back	-	-	(3)	(3)
Charge for the year - net	(1)	(6)	(1)	(8)
Exchange adjustments and other movements	1	2	3	6
As at 31 December	8	7	12	27
2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
As at 1 January	8	13	11	32
Net measurement / additions	1	(1)	3	3
Recoveries / write back	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year - net	1	(1)	3	3
Exchange adjustments and other movements	(1)	(1)	(4)	(6)
As at 31 December	8	11	10	29

The Group expects that not all of the contingent liabilities or commitments will be drawn before expiry of the commitments.

The Group is engaged in litigation in various jurisdictions. The litigation involves claims by and against the Group which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Directors of the Bank, after reviewing the claims pending against Group companies and based on the advice of relevant professional legal advisors, are satisfied that the outcome of these claims will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

All figures in US\$ Million

24 SIGNIFICANT NET FOREIGN CURRENCY EXPOSURES

Significant net foreign currency exposures, arising mainly from investments in subsidiaries, are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	<i>Currency</i>	<i>US\$ equivalent</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>US\$ equivalent</i>
Net long (short)				
Brazilian Real	5,547	1,008	5,456	882
Pound Sterling	(21)	(29)	5	7
Egyptian Pound	13,622	286	11,593	228
Jordanian Dinar	121	171	129	182
Algerian Dinar	26,470	204	25,429	187
Tunisian Dinar	173	60	170	53
Euro	34	40	33	35
Bahraini Dinar	26	70	39	104
Omani Riyal	2	5	1	2

25 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities.

25.1 31 December 2025

Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2025:

Financial assets measured at fair value:

	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Trading securities	781	240	184	1,205
Non-trading investments	7,211	661	-	7,872
Loans and advances	-	867	-	867
Derivatives held for trading	638	387	-	1,025
Derivatives held as hedges	-	34	-	34

Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2025:

Financial liabilities measured at fair value:

	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Derivatives held for trading	461	249	-	710
Derivatives held as hedges - net	-	79	-	79

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value

Except for the following, the fair value of financial instruments which are not carried at fair value are not materially different from their carrying value.

	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Fair value</i>
Financial assets		
Non-trading investments at amortised cost - gross (level 1)	9,648	9,645
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings - perpetual (level 1)	182	196

25 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

25.2 31 December 2024

Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2024:

Financial assets measured at fair value:

	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Trading securities	548	174	116	838
Non-trading investments	6,265	640	4	6,909
Loans and advances	-	547	-	547
Derivatives held for trading	563	541	-	1,104
Derivatives held as hedges	-	121	-	121

Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

Financial liabilities measured at fair value:

	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Derivatives held for trading	467	285	-	752
Derivatives held as hedges	-	34	-	34

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value

Except for the following, the fair value of financial instruments which are not carried at fair value are not materially different from their carrying value.

	<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Fair value</i>
Financial assets		
Non-trading investments at amortised cost - gross (level 1)	9,283	9,280
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings - perpetual (level 1)	238	253

Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

Financial instruments in level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Financial instruments in level 3

The fair value of financial instruments that are neither traded in an active market nor have observable inputs is determined by valuation techniques. These valuation techniques include an internal model which uses observable market yield curves and expected loss methodology for securities. Quotes provided by fund administrators are used for funds valuation.

Transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3

There were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the year ended 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: none).

26 RISK MANAGEMENT

26.1 Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities and is managed through ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The Group is exposed to financial and non-financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, market risk, legal risk, strategic risk as well as other forms of risk inherent in its financial operations. All these risks are captured and detailed in the Group's Risk Taxonomy.

The Group continues to invest to strengthen its comprehensive and robust risk management infrastructure. This includes risk identification processes under credit, market and operational risk spectrums, risk measurement models and rating systems as well as a strong business process to monitor and control these risks.

26.2 Risk management structure

Executive Management is responsible for implementing the Group's Risk Appetite and Policy Guidelines set by the relevant Board Committees, including the regular identification and evaluation of material risks to the business and the design and implementation of appropriate internal controls to mitigate them. This is done through the Senior Management Committees, the Credit & Risk Group, Compliance and Balance Sheet Management Group functions at the Head Office with oversight by the relevant Board Committees.

The Board Risk Committee (BRC) assists the Board in setting, and periodically reviewing the overall risk strategy and appetite of the Bank which shall govern the parameters within which business is to be conducted. BRC is supported by two management level committees – Group Risk Committee (GRC) and Group Asset Liability Committee (GALCO). The Board Compliance Committee (BCC) assists the Board in discharging its governance and oversight responsibilities for the compliance risk management framework of the Bank and of the Bank's compliance with applicable laws and regulations on a group-wide basis. The Board Compliance Committee is supported by Group Compliance Oversight Committee (GCOC).

The Board Audit Committee is responsible to the Board for ensuring that the Group maintains an effective system of financial, accounting and risk management controls and for monitoring compliance with the requirements of the regulatory authorities in various countries in which the Group operates.

The primary objectives of the GRC are to define, develop and monitor the Group's overarching risk management framework taking into account the Group's strategy and business plans. The GRC is assisted by specialised sub-committees to manage Credit Risk (Group Credit Committee), Operational Risk (Group Operational Risk Committee), Model Risk (Group Risk Governance and Analytics Committee) and Operational Resilience (Group Operational Resilience Committee). ESG risk is managed through a steering committee that reports into GRC.

The GALCO assists the BRC in overseeing the implementation of the Group's Asset / Liability Management Framework which includes capital, liquidity & funding and market risk in line with the risk appetite framework. GALCO monitors the Group's capital, liquidity, funding and market risks, stress testing and the Group's risk profile in the context of economic outlook and market developments. GALCO is assisted by technical sub-committees for Capital & Liquidity Management.

The GCOC has the oversight responsibilities relating to maintaining and enforcing a strong and sustainable compliance culture, regulatory compliance, AML and mitigating financial crime. It is also responsible for establishing the operating framework and the processes to support a permanent and an effective compliance function. Reputational risk is managed by the Group Reputational Risk Committee which is a sub-committee of the GCOC.

The above management structure, supported by teams of risk & credit analysts, and compliance officers, provide a coherent infrastructure to carry out credit, risk, balance sheet management and compliance responsibilities in a seamless manner.

Each subsidiary is responsible for managing its own risks and has its own Board Risk Committee and Management Committees with responsibilities generally analogous to the Group Committees.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.3 Risk mitigation techniques

26.3.1 Risk mitigation

The Group uses collaterals to reduce its credit risk. The Bank manages and monitors collateral value on a regular basis to ensure proper risk mitigation, supported by legal documentation that is enforceable and can protect the Bank's interest, particularly in a default scenario.

As part of the Credit review process, the Bank assesses the facility structure, primary source of repayment and the need for any credit risk mitigation. This includes collateral or any guarantees that provide additional support for inherent and identified credit risk.

Additionally, the Group uses derivatives and other instruments to manage exposures resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currencies, equity risks, credit risks, and exposures arising from forecast transactions.

Group Treasury and Financial Markets (GTFM) regularly enters hedge transactions to manage market risks within its portfolios that are within its delegated authority, and each hedging strategy is approved by appropriate level of committee within the Group. Also, if a hedge becomes ineffective, the Group may decide to undertake the risk (and profit or loss volatility) rather than enter into a new hedge relationship.

26.3.2 Credit concentration risk

Credit concentration risk is the risk posed by excessive exposures to a single type or class of exposures that share similar characteristics. A common type of credit concentration risk is excessive exposure to a single obligor or a single group of closely-related counterparties. Concentration risk can also occur across economic activity, geographic areas or bank products. High levels of concentration in the event of a negative event e.g. default, changes in economic, political or other conditions may cause the Group to suffer higher than expected losses.

To avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Group policies and standards include specific guidelines for managing the concentration of credit risk, across dimensions such as geography, industry, risk ratings and group of closely related counterparties. Where a concentration of risk is identified, action is taken to reduce or mitigate the concentration as appropriate.

26.4 Credit risk

Credit risk occurs when an obligor fails to discharge its contractual obligation with the Group causing the Group to incur a financial loss. The Group controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for an individual obligor or a group of closely-related counterparties as per the Bank's risk appetite, credit acceptance criteria and limit framework. The credit limit assigned to an obligor is based on its credit profile (as reflected in the risk rating), the collateral posted in support of the facility and the facility maturity. Credit limits are approved at credit committees within the delegated authority framework.

Credit risk is managed by the Group Credit Committee (GCC), which is the main credit risk decision-making committee of the Group. GCC has the following roles and responsibilities:

- Review and decide on credit proposals in line with its delegated authorities.
- Review and approve Obligor Risk Ratings (ORR) and any overrides as applicable.
- Review and approve Stage 1, 2 and 3 ECL charges.
- Credit portfolio reviews.
- Review of credit resources and infrastructure.
- Review and recommend the credit policies to the BRC for approval.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**26.4 Credit risk (continued)****26.4.1 Credit risk assessment and mitigation*****Exposure at default (EAD)***

The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation. EAD for unfunded facilities is calculated by multiplying the outstanding exposure with the credit conversion factor (CCF) ranging from 20% to 100%.

To calculate the EAD for a Stage 1 loan, the Group assesses the possible default events and the cash flows within 12 months for the calculation of the 12 months ECL. For Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, the EAD is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

Obligor Risk Rating (ORR) and the Probability of Default (PD)

The Group assigns an ORR to each obligor which maps to the Group's assessment of PD for the obligor. The ORR scale is aligned to that of the international rating agencies (see below). An obligor's ORR is reviewed at least annually.

The Group uses risk rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparties that consider an obligor's financial standing, geographic location, its industry plus additional relevant information added through selective qualitative inputs to derive the ORR.

The credit grades are calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially as the credit quality weakens.

Credit Risk Rating Scale

The Group's rating method comprises 20 rating levels covering Stages 1 & 2 (1 to 8) and three default classes covering Stage 3 (9 to 11). The master scale maps the obligor risk rating (ORR) to a percentage point which indicates a probability of default. The strongest credits are rated '1'. As the credit quality weakens so the ORR increases in value. Obligor's with an ORR of 4- or better are investment grade, whilst ORR of 5+ or weaker are non-investment grade.

Rating models and process is subject to periodic validation and recalibration in order to ensure that the PD accurately reflects current market default experience.

The Group's internal credit rating grades along with the respective TTC PDs are as below:

Internal rating grades	Internal rating grade description	PD range (%)
01 to 04-	Investment grades	$\geq 0.00\%$ to $<0.49\%$
05+ to 05-	Satisfactory	$\geq 0.49\%$ to $<1.52\%$
06+ to 06-	Adequate	$\geq 1.52\%$ to $<5.02\%$
07+ to 07-	Marginal	$\geq 5.02\%$ to $<17.32\%$
08	Special mention	$\geq 17.32\%$ to $<100\%$

The PDs obtained as above are then adjusted for IFRS 9 ECL calculations to incorporate forward looking information. This is repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.1 Credit risk assessment and mitigation (continued)

Loss given default (LGD)

The credit risk mitigation assessment is based on a standardised LGD framework. Under this framework, the Group calculates LGD values based on the collateral type and value, obligor rating, economic scenarios, seniority of tranche, industry and country of risk of the borrower, etc.

The Group segments its retail lending products into smaller homogeneous portfolios, based on key characteristics that are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows. The applied data is based on historically collected loss data and involves a wider set of transaction characteristics (e.g., product type, wider range of collateral types) as well as borrower characteristics.

Definition of default and cure

The Group considers a contract to be in default, if the terms of that contract have not been met. If the contractual repayments on a facility are 90 days past due the facility is moved to Stage 3 and a specific ECL allowance is recorded.

The 90 days past due is rebutted only if there is reasonable and supportive information demonstrating that this does not meet the impairment definition requirements.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Group carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. Such events include:

- Principal and/or interest and / or fees are past due for 90 days or more after the last billing date and/or scheduled payment date, ignoring technical defaults and / or data errors. However, the Group can rebut 90 days past due assumption on a case-by-case basis, only upon prior approval from Group Chief Credit Officer (GCCO) / Group Chief Credit and Risk Officer (GCCRO) (at Head Office level) / Chief Risk Officer (CRO) or CRO (at Subsidiary level), as applicable;
- Any account put on non-accrual status i.e. interest suspended;
- A loan is classified as “Substandard”, “Doubtful” or “Loss”;
- A covenant breach not waived by the Group;
- Bankruptcy, liquidation, administration, insolvency or similar proceedings have been filed by or against the obligor;
- The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects an incurred loss; and
- Other cases where the assessment of the Bank’s GCC / GCCRO / GCCO suggests customers unlikeliness to pay.

The above criteria have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Group and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the PD, EAD and LGD throughout the Group’s expected loss calculations.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.1 Credit risk assessment and mitigation (continued)

Definition of default and cure (continued)

The Bank employs 'cooling-off' periods when moving a cured account from Stage 3 to Stages 2 or 1 (12 months) and from Stage 2 to Stage 1 (6 months). In cases, where the financial assets are originated or purchased at deep discount which reflects the incurred credit loss, the financial asset is classified under POCI and is not eligible for transfers to other stages. The Bank may choose to make exceptions subject to a case-by-case review and meeting internal governance process. The Bank is guided by the CBB's requirements while approving the exceptions.

Credit risk grading and PD

The following are additional considerations for each type of portfolio held by the Group:

Wholesale portfolio

The wholesale portfolio includes obligors across sovereigns, banks, corporates, non-bank financial institutions and small and medium enterprises (SME) sub-sectors.

The Bank's first line of defense initiates the credit origination process. Business proposal is first considered at the Business Acceptance Committee (BAC) to confirm that the facility is in line with the Bank's strategy and meets the Bank's profitability criteria and risk appetite. If supported by the BAC, a credit application form (CAF) is then presented to the second line of defense which provides an independent review and risk assessment of the request and challenges the business proposal, ensuring it is in line with the Bank's risk appetite, policies and standards relating to the risk being underwritten. The credit risk units of the Group also validate the ORR being proposed. The CAF is then presented to a credit committee appropriate to the geography, product, ORR, maturity and amount requested for approval.

At a minimum the CAF contains the following information:

- Description of the facility request, the amount, its structure/risk mitigation, its purpose, terms and conditions, source of repayment and a commentary outlining the risks and mitigants to the repayment of the facility.
- Financial analysis of the obligor.
- Identification of the model inputs for expected credit loss (ECL) calculation namely, ORR, LGD of the facility through consideration and analysis of:
 - Historical and in case of medium or long term loans forecast financial information.
 - Any available relevant economic, sectorial, market, regulatory, reputational, or financial information on the obligor from third parties.
 - Collateral assessment.

Relationship managers in the first line of defence are responsible for day-to-day management of existing credit exposures, and for periodic review of the client and associated risks.

The centralised credit unit in the second line of defence is responsible for:

- Independent credit review of the clients;
- Monitoring and maintaining oversight of the credit portfolio through client reviews, portfolio management information (MI) and key risk indicators (KRIs); and
- Supporting the GCC with reference to its roles and responsibilities.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.1 Credit risk assessment and mitigation (continued)

Retail portfolio

The Group runs its retail lending via a series of product programs which are approved by the relevant credit committees. The Group uses the 'roll rate' methodology for ongoing assessment of the ECL across the retail portfolio. The roll rate methodology uses statistical analysis of historical data on delinquency levels to estimate the amount of ECL that might reasonably be incurred. Management overlays are applied to ensure that the estimate of ECL is appropriate given the prevailing economic conditions at the reporting date.

Treasury portfolio

For debt securities in the non-trading portfolio, external rating agency credit grades are used unless the Group has a different view on the ORR. These published credit ratings are continuously monitored and updated. The external ratings are mapped to the Group's internal ratings scale and the PD's associated with each grade are used for the ECL computation.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

Obligors or specific facilities (or financial instruments) that have experienced an SICR since initial recognition are moved to Stage 2. The Group monitors its portfolio to determine if an SICR event has occurred. The monitoring is undertaken in two ways

- Through the annual and ad-hoc thematic review process and the regrading of the ORR and staging as appropriate;
- Monitoring of past due payments or notch movement of the ORR from inception to date; and
- Other qualitative factors such as obligors' restructured / forbearance facilities, etc.

Further, the Group has used the low credit risk (LCR) expedient which includes all exposures meeting the following criteria:

- All local currency sovereign exposures funded in local currency;
- All local currency exposures to the government of the Kingdom of Bahrain or Central Bank of Bahrain; and
- All exposures with external rating A- or above.

A backstop is applied, and the financial instrument is considered to have experienced SICR if the borrower is 30 or more days past due on its contractual payments.

ECL measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition or where the credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group.
- If a SICR since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. Please refer above for a description of how the Group determines when a SICR has occurred.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information.

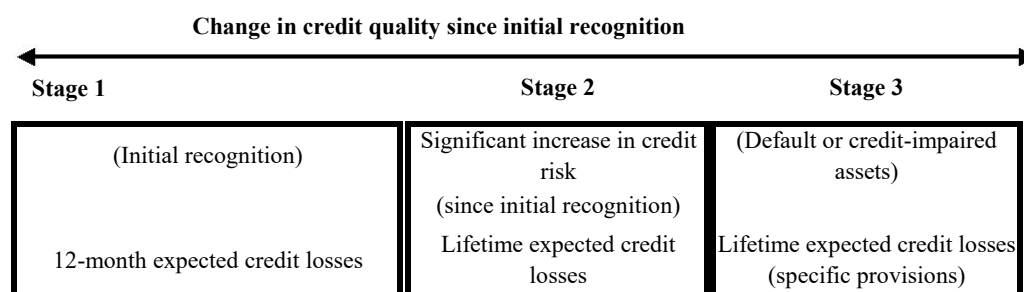
26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.1 Credit risk assessment and mitigation (continued)

ECL measurement (continued)

The following diagram summarises the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 (other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets):



Measuring ECL

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month (12m) or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of PD, EAD and LGD, defined as follows:

The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per “Definition of default” above), either over the next 12 months (12m PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default. For example, for a revolving commitment, the Group includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.

LGD represents the Group’s expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim, availability of collateral or other credit support, geography and industry. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD and LGD for each future month and for each individual exposure. The three components (PD, LGD and EAD) are multiplied together, and the projected PD is adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The Lifetime PD is developed by applying the forward-looking information on 12-month PD over the maturity of the loan. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band.

For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12 month or lifetime basis.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.1 Credit risk assessment and mitigation (continued)

Measuring ECL (continued)

For revolving facilities, the behavioral maturity is considered to be the higher of 2 years or contractual maturity. The behavioral maturity treatment is only applicable to committed on-balance sheet exposures. For off-balance sheet exposures contractual maturity is used and exposure at default is predicted by applying a “credit conversion factor”.

For secured products, this is primarily based on collateral values after applying approved haircuts depending on the collateral type. Further, the Group has applied LGD floors with respect to the fully secured portion of the portfolio depending on the collateral type.

For unsecured products, LGD’s are computed based on models which consider several factors such as country of risk, industry, PD, etc. which consider the recoveries made post default.

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD and LGD. Refer to note 4 and below for an explanation of forward-looking information and its inclusion in ECL calculations.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation – such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change, etc., are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis. The calculation of ECL involves significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions. These are set out in note 4.19 and note 4.34. There have been no significant changes in the ECL methodology during the year.

Assessment and calculation of ECL in the current macroeconomic environment

Considering the current scenario, economic outlook and uncertain geopolitical situation, the Group has applied management overlays on the model ECL estimates.

The Group’s models have been constructed and calibrated using historical trends and correlations as well as forward looking economic scenarios. The complexity caused by the various support schemes and regulatory guidance across the main regions in which the Group operates present modelling challenges which may result in overly conservative or overly optimistic results for specific portfolio / segment. These are mitigated by applying post-model adjustments, where relevant, which go through internal governance process.

Additional information and sensitivity analysis in respect of the inputs to the ECL model under multiple economic scenarios is provided under economic variable assumptions below:

Economic variable assumptions

An overview of the approach to estimating ECLs is set out above and in note 4.19. To ensure appropriate ECL estimation, the Bank uses independent third party data sources (e.g. Moody’s and IMF).

The most significant assumptions affecting the ECL allowance are as follows:

- (i) GDP, given the significant impact on companies’ performance and collateral valuations;
- (ii) Oil price, given its impact on the global economy and specially the regional economies for the Bank; and
- (iii) Relevant equity indices, given its impact on the economy, counterparty performance and collateral valuations.

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.1 Credit risk assessment and mitigation (continued)

Economic variable assumptions (continued)

The following table sets out the key macroeconomic variables of ECL calculation and weightages used for scenarios showing increase /decrease in comparison to 2025 as base year (2024 as base year for assumptions used in 2024):

Assumptions used in 2025

Key macroeconomic variables used	ECL scenario and assigned weightage	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
GDP growth rate*	Base (40%)	[1.4%, 7.2%]	[2.9%, 14.4%]	[4.6%, 17.5%]	[6.4%, 22.4%]	[8.2%, 28.6%]
	Upside (30%)	[3.7%, 9.9%]	[5.3%, 18.1%]	[7.0%, 21.2%]	[8.7%, 25.9%]	[10.3%, 31.9%]
	Downside (30%)	[- 8.3%, 0.1%]	[- 3.9%, 4.9%]	[0.0%, 11.6%]	[2.3%, 18.4%]	[4.0%, 24.9%]
Oil price	Base (40%)	1.22%	5.41%	8.51%	10.21%	12.28%
	Upside (30%)	9.31%	10.31%	10.66%	12.18%	14.36%
	Downside (30%)	-30.81%	-9.95%	3.70%	5.86%	8.89%
Equity index*	Base (40%)	[- 5.9%, 15.1%]	[-4.5%, 31.5%]	[-0.4%, 43.5%]	[1.7%, 52.5%]	[5.5%, 63.1%]
	Upside (30%)	[1.0%, 26.1%]	[1.4%, 35.6%]	[2.6%, 46.0%]	[3.3%, 54.5%]	[7.2%, 64.9%]
	Downside (30%)	[- 34.6%, -8.5%]	[-29.6%, 11.4%]	[-14.5%, 34.4%]	[-6.3%, 44.1%]	[-2.8%, 54.1%]

Assumptions used in 2024

Key macroeconomic variables used	ECL scenario and assigned weightage	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
GDP growth rate*	Base (40%)	[1.2%, 4.6%]	[2.7%, 10.8%]	[4.6%, 16.5%]	[6.1%, 22.8%]	[7.6%, 29.0%]
	Upside (30%)	[3.4%, 7.2%]	[4.9%, 14.3%]	[6.8%, 19.6%]	[8.3%, 25.9%]	[9.7%, 32.3%]
	Downside (30%)	[- 8.4%, -0.5%]	[- 6.9%, 4.9%]	[- 2.8%, 11.8%]	[1.9%, 18.7%]	[3.6%, 25.3%]
Oil price	Base (40%)	-0.15%	-6.71%	-6.81%	-5.39%	-4.57%
	Upside (30%)	6.70%	-2.42%	-5.01%	-3.73%	-2.81%
	Downside (30%)	-26.65%	-19.72%	-10.75%	-8.99%	-7.37%
Equity index*	Base (40%)	[- 4.0%, 10.6%]	[-6.1%, 25.4%]	[-0.9%, 40.0%]	[3.4%, 50.8%]	[8.4%, 60.1%]
	Upside (30%)	[2.0%, 21.2%]	[-3.7%, 29.3%]	[0.7%, 42.4%]	[5.0%, 52.8%]	[10.5%, 61.8%]
	Downside (30%)	[- 41.1%, -12.0%]	[-30.8%, 6.2%]	[-17.2%, 31.1%]	[-4.6%, 42.4%]	[-0.0%, 51.2%]

* GDP and equity index are represented as range as they cover the indices of multiple countries the Group operates in.

The above macroeconomic variables are selected based on the regression analysis between the macroeconomic variables and the PD. These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD and LGD vary by country and industry. Forecasts of these economic variables (for all scenarios) are provided by Moody's on a quarterly basis and provide the best estimate view of the economy over future years.

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Group's different geographies to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.1 Credit risk assessment and mitigation (continued)

Economic variable assumptions (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

Based on the above significant assumptions and changes in each economic variable by +5% and -5% while keeping other key variables constant will result in a change in the ECL (stage 1 and 2) in the range of decrease by 7% (2024: decrease by 6%) to an increase by 7% (2024: increase by 7%).

26.4.2 Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

The Group's concentration of risk is managed by geographical region, industry sector and a single group of closely-related counterparties. The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position, including credit commitments and contingent items. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements.

	<i>Gross maximum exposure</i>	
	2025	2024
Liquid funds	3,051	3,582
Trading debt securities	1,195	828
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	2,240	2,071
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	1,310	1,288
Non-trading debt investments	17,417	16,096
Loans and advances	20,661	18,649
Other credit exposures	3,158	2,968
	49,032	45,482
Credit commitments and contingent items (note 23)	10,777	10,069
Total	59,809	55,551

Where financial instruments are measured at fair value, the amounts shown above represent the current credit risk exposure; however, they do not constitute the maximum potential exposure that may arise in the future as a result of fluctuations in fair values.

26.4.3 Risk concentration of the maximum exposure to credit risk

The Group's assets (before taking into account any cash collateral held or other credit enhancements) can be analysed by the following geographical regions:

	<i>Assets</i>			
	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Western Europe	5,591	8	30	5,629
Arab World	13,993	182	48	14,223
Asia	966	-	1	967
North America	13,229	89	48	13,366
Latin America	10,257	208	106	10,571
Other	4,274	-	2	4,276
Total	48,310	487	235	49,032

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.3 Risk concentration of the maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

	<i>Assets</i>			
	<i>2024</i>			
	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Western Europe	4,923	40	37	5,000
Arab World	12,048	184	105	12,337
Asia	860	-	-	860
North America	13,617	191	37	13,845
Latin America	9,260	106	106	9,472
Other	3,966	-	2	3,968
Total	44,674	521	287	45,482

The Group's liabilities and equity can be analysed by the following geographical regions:

	<i>Liabilities and equity</i>	
	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Western Europe	8,149	8,065
Arab World	28,117	24,025
Asia	2,042	1,137
North America	2,295	4,353
Latin America	8,555	8,264
Other	754	421
Total	49,912	46,265

The Group's commitments and contingencies can be analysed by the following geographical regions:

	<i>Credit commitments and contingent items - gross</i>			
	<i>2025</i>			
	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Western Europe	2,088	71	8	2,167
Arab World	4,049	38	45	4,132
Asia	347	-	3	350
North America	1,168	5	-	1,173
Latin America	2,768	52	4	2,824
Other	131	-	-	131
Total	10,551	166	60	10,777

	<i>Credit commitments and contingent items - gross</i>			
	<i>2024</i>			
	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Western Europe	2,039	62	14	2,115
Arab World	3,524	50	46	3,620
Asia	155	-	3	158
North America	1,386	16	3	1,405
Latin America	2,481	23	5	2,509
Other	262	-	-	262
Total	9,847	151	71	10,069

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.3 Risk concentration of the maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

An industry sector analysis of the Group's financial assets (after taking risk transfer into account), before taking into account cash collateral held or other credit enhancements, is as follows:

	Gross maximum exposure			
	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial services	10,550	-	1	10,551
Central banks	3,723	-	-	3,723
Government	16,957	-	-	16,957
Other services	3,008	97	88	3,193
Manufacturing	3,318	54	15	3,387
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	1,585	11	21	1,617
Construction	396	-	43	439
Utilities	1,444	25	-	1,469
Energy	793	1	-	794
Distribution	1,014	64	-	1,078
Personal / consumer finance	1,558	1	22	1,581
Transport	605	9	2	616
Commercial real estate financing	1,135	97	30	1,262
Technology, media and telecommunications	413	4	-	417
Trade	330	40	3	373
Retailers	384	3	-	387
Mining and quarrying	64	20	10	94
Residential mortgage	20	-	-	20
Infrastructure	857	45	-	902
Contracting	156	16	-	172
Total	48,310	487	235	49,032
	Gross maximum exposure			
	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial services	9,187	6	13	9,206
Central banks	3,876	-	-	3,876
Government	15,821	10	-	15,831
Other services	3,619	61	71	3,751
Manufacturing	2,730	77	16	2,823
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	1,331	7	33	1,371
Construction	358	11	47	416
Utilities	1,169	27	-	1,196
Energy	1,248	1	-	1,249
Distribution	783	49	-	832
Personal / consumer finance	1,174	12	6	1,192
Transport	601	7	15	623
Commercial real estate financing	995	225	37	1,257
Technology, media and telecommunications	503	1	-	504
Trade	228	6	44	278
Retailers	247	1	-	248
Mining and quarrying	128	13	5	146
Residential mortgage	3	-	-	3
Infrastructure	515	1	-	516
Contracting	158	6	-	164
Total	44,674	521	287	45,482

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.3 Risk concentration of the maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

An industry sector analysis of the Group's financial assets, after taking into account cash collateral held or other credit enhancements, is as follows:

	<i>Net maximum exposure</i>	
	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Financial services	7,412	6,662
Central banks	3,550	3,876
Government	16,578	15,571
Other services	3,151	3,711
Manufacturing	3,095	2,678
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	1,614	1,364
Construction	439	416
Utilities	1,469	1,180
Energy	794	1,249
Distribution	1,073	831
Personal / consumer finance	1,490	1,192
Transport	608	619
Commercial real estate financing	1,101	1,175
Technology, media and telecommunications	416	503
Trade	316	262
Retailers	365	248
Mining and quarrying	94	146
Residential mortgage	18	-
Infrastructure	897	515
Contracting	164	156
Total	44,644	42,354

An industry sector analysis of the Group's credit commitments and contingent items, before taking into account cash collateral held or other credit enhancements, is as follows:

	<i>Gross maximum exposure</i>			
	<i>2025</i>			
	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial services	2,734	10	3	2,747
Government	1,037	-	1	1,038
Other services	815	57	17	889
Manufacturing	1,534	30	13	1,577
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	138	-	-	138
Construction	132	2	-	134
Utilities	872	4	1	877
Energy	380	-	-	380
Distribution	170	12	-	182
Personal / consumer finance	31	-	-	31
Transport	701	4	-	705
Commercial real estate financing	59	5	-	64
Technology, media and telecommunications	186	-	-	186
Trade	187	-	1	188
Retailers	126	-	-	126
Mining and quarrying	71	-	-	71
Infrastructure	531	19	4	554
Contracting	847	23	20	890
Total	10,551	166	60	10,777

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.3 Risk concentration of the maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

	<i>Gross maximum exposure</i>			
	<i>2024</i>			
	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial services	2,354	24	3	2,381
Government	1,115	-	1	1,116
Other services	1,303	37	22	1,362
Manufacturing	1,480	28	19	1,527
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	174	-	-	174
Construction	335	4	-	339
Utilities	825	-	1	826
Energy	342	-	-	342
Distribution	195	12	-	207
Personal / consumer finance	23	-	-	23
Transport	403	10	1	414
Commercial real estate financing	-	16	3	19
Technology, media and telecommunications	147	-	-	147
Trade	204	-	1	205
Retailers	77	-	-	77
Mining and quarrying	56	-	-	56
Infrastructure	2	-	-	2
Contracting	812	20	20	852
Total	9,847	151	71	10,069

An industry sector analysis of the Group's credit commitments and contingent items, after taking into account cash collateral held or other credit enhancements, is as follows:

	<i>Net maximum exposure</i>	
	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Financial services	2,483	2,205
Government	818	871
Other services	866	1,291
Manufacturing	1,565	1,515
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	138	173
Construction	134	202
Utilities	866	811
Energy	379	341
Distribution	177	200
Personal /consumer finance	31	23
Transport	703	414
Commercial real estate financing	64	62
Technology, media and telecommunications	184	146
Trade	184	201
Retailers	126	77
Mining and quarrying	68	53
Infrastructure	554	2
Contracting	886	849
Total	10,226	9,436

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.4 Credit quality per class of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using internal credit ratings. The table below shows the credit quality by class of financial asset, based on the Group's credit rating system.

31 December 2025

	<i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>		<i>Past due but not impaired</i>	<i>Past due and individually impaired</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>High grade</i>	<i>Standard grade*</i>			
Liquid funds	2,799	252	-	-	3,051
Trading debt securities	179	1,016	-	-	1,195
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	925	1,315	-	-	2,240
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	-	1,310	-	-	1,310
Non-trading debt investments	13,645	3,772	-	-	17,417
Loans and advances	4,348	16,010	69	234	20,661
Other credit exposures	3,157	-	-	1	3,158
	25,053	23,675	69	235	49,032

31 December 2024

	<i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>		<i>Past due but not impaired</i>	<i>Past due and individually impaired</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>High grade</i>	<i>Standard grade*</i>			
Liquid funds	3,163	419	-	-	3,582
Trading debt securities	332	496	-	-	828
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	1,000	1,071	-	-	2,071
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	-	1,288	-	-	1,288
Non-trading debt investments	12,610	3,486	-	-	16,096
Loans and advances	3,336	14,964	63	286	18,649
Other credit exposures	2,539	428	-	1	2,968
	22,980	22,152	63	287	45,482

* Including exposures categorised as watchlist.

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.4 Credit quality per class of financial assets (continued)

The table below shows the credit quality by class of financial asset net ECL, based on internal credit ratings.

31 December 2025

	<i>Liquid funds</i>	<i>Trading debt securities</i>	<i>Placements with banks and other financial institutions</i>	<i>Securities bought under repurchase agreements</i>	<i>Non-trading debt investments</i>	<i>Loans and advances</i>
Stage 1 (12-month ECL)						
Rating grades 1 to 4-	2,799	179	925	-	13,645	4,348
Rating grades 5+ to 5-	174	919	722	1,310	1,678	8,895
Rating grades 6+ to 6-	76	68	407	-	2,018	5,451
Rating grade 7+ to 7-	2	29	186	-	76	1,246
Carrying amount (net)	3,051	1,195	2,240	1,310	17,417	19,940
Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL but not credit-impaired)						
Rating grades 1 to 4-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rating grades 5+ to 5-	-	-	-	-	-	135
Rating grades 6+ to 6-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Rating grade 7+ to 7-	-	-	-	-	-	244
Rating grade 8	-	-	-	-	-	21
Carrying amount (net)	-	-	-	-	-	487
Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL and credit-impaired)						
Rating grades 9 to 11	-	-	-	-	-	234
Carrying amount (net)	-	-	-	-	-	234
Total	3,051	1,195	2,240	1,310	17,417	20,661

Other credit exposures are not internally rated, hence, not included in the above table.

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.4 Credit quality per class of financial assets (continued)

31 December 2024

	<i>Liquid funds</i>	<i>Trading debt securities</i>	<i>Placements with banks and other financial institutions</i>	<i>Securities bought under repurchase agreements</i>	<i>Non-trading debt investments</i>	<i>Loans and advances</i>
<i>Stage 1 (12-month ECL)</i>						
Rating grades 1 to 4-	3,163	332	1,000	-	12,610	3,336
Rating grades 5+ to 5-	193	482	558	1,037	1,867	7,169
Rating grades 6+ to 6-	196	4	392	251	1,555	6,231
Rating grade 7+ to 7-	24	10	121	-	64	1,112
Carrying amount (net)	3,576	828	2,071	1,288	16,096	17,848
<i>Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL but not credit-impaired)</i>						
Rating grades 1 to 4-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Rating grades 5+ to 5-	1	-	-	-	-	70
Rating grades 6+ to 6-	-	-	-	-	-	176
Rating grade 7+ to 7-	-	-	-	-	-	174
Rating grade 8	-	-	-	-	-	95
Carrying amount (net)	6	-	-	-	-	515
<i>Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL and credit-impaired)</i>						
Rating grades 9 to 11	-	-	-	-	-	286
Carrying amount (net)	-	-	-	-	-	286
Total	3,582	828	2,071	1,288	16,096	18,649

Other credit exposures are not internally rated, hence, not included in the above table.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.4 Credit risk (continued)

26.4.4 Credit quality per class of financial assets (continued)

It is the Group's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio through a risk rating system. This facilitates focused management of the applicable risks and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business, geographic regions and products. The rating is supported by a variety of financial analytics, combined with processed market information to provide the main inputs for the measurement of credit risk. All internal ratings are tailored to the various categories and are derived in accordance with the Group's credit policy. The attributable risk ratings are assessed and updated regularly. Each risk rating class has grades equivalent to Moody's, S&P, Fitch and CI rating agencies.

26.4.5 Carrying amount per class of financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated as at year-end

	2025	2024
Loans and advances	442	333

26.4.6 Overview of modified or forborne loans

From a risk management point of view, once an asset is forborne or modified, the Group's Remedial Loan Unit (RLU) continues to monitor the exposure until it is completely and ultimately derecognised.

26.4.7 Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. The types of collateral mainly include cash, guarantees from banks, movable and immovable assets.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses. The Group also makes use of master netting agreements with counterparties.

Credit exposure loan to value ratios of real estate portfolio

The credit exposure of asset based real estate portfolio of the Group amounts to US\$ 1,953 million (2024: US\$ 2,027 million). The average loan to value ratios for this exposure is 48% (2024 average: 49%).

26.4.8 Maximum exposure to credit risk – Financial instruments not subject to impairment

The following table contains an analysis of the maximum credit risk exposure from financial assets not subject to impairment (i.e. FVTPL):

	<i>Maximum exposure to credit risk</i>	
	2025	2024
Trading securities		
- Debt securities	1,195	828
Trading derivatives	1,025	1,104
Hedging derivatives	34	121
Financial assets designated at FVTPL		
- Loans and advances to customers	2	63

26.5 Settlement risk

Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of a counterparty to honour its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually agreed. Where relevant and/or where possible, the Group mitigates this risk through a settlement agent to ensure that a trade is settled only when both parties fulfil their settlement obligations. Settlement approvals form a part of credit approval and limit monitoring procedure.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.6 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the Group's earnings or capital, or its ability to support business strategy, will be impacted by the change in market rates or prices related to interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, and commodity prices.

The Group has established risk management policies and limits within which exposure to market risk is independently monitored and measured by the Group Market Risk with committee governance exercised by GALCO. The Group Market Risk (MR) unit is responsible for oversight of market risk policy, risk management and monitoring.

The Group manages market risk by classifying into two types: a) trading market risk; and b) investment market risk. Trading market risk arises primarily from positions held in the trading books from market-making to support client activities. This involves the management of client originated exposures in interest rates, equities, corporate and sovereign debt, foreign exchange rates, commodities and derivatives of these asset classes, such as forwards, futures, options and swaps. Trading market risk may also arise from positions originated by the Bank subject to the market risk appetite and limits reviewed and approved by the GALCO and BRC.

Investment market risk arises from market factors affecting securities held in high quality liquid assets (HQLA) portfolio and liquid marketable securities which are held under its FVOCI portfolio and where the impact of the changes in fair value due to market factors is through FVOCI.

The trading and investment market risks are independently overseen and monitored by the GMR team daily. A full suite of risk limits including Value at Risk, sensitivity limits on key market parameters, notional limits on the size of investment portfolios and stop-loss limits are established and monitored. Stress testing is also performed to monitor the impact of various scenarios and significant market movements.

26.7 Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk in the banking book refers to current or prospective risk to the Group's capital and earnings arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect future profitability or the fair values of financial instruments. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because of mismatches of interest rate re pricing of assets and liabilities. This risk is minimized as the Group's rate sensitive assets and liabilities are mostly floating rate, where the duration risk is lower. The Group has set risk limits for both earnings at risk (EAR) and economic value of equity (EVE) for interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB). In general, the Group uses matched currency funding and translates fixed rate instruments to floating rate to better manage the duration in the asset book.

The sensitivity of the consolidated statement of profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December, including the effect of hedging instruments. The sensitivity of equity is calculated by revaluing fixed rate FVOCI financial assets, including the effect of any associated hedges and swaps. Substantially all the FVOCI non-trading securities held by the Group are floating rate assets. Hence, the sensitivity to changes in equity due to interest rate changes is minimal.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss.

	2025			
	<i>Increase in basis points</i>	<i>Sensitivity consolidated statement of profit or loss</i>	<i>Decrease in basis points</i>	<i>Sensitivity consolidated statement of profit or loss</i>
US Dollar	25	6	25	(6)
Euro	25	1	25	(1)
Pound Sterling	25	(1)	25	1
Brazilian Real	25	1	25	(1)
Others	25	(1)	25	1

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.7 Interest rate risk in the banking book (continued)

	2024			
	Increase in basis points	Sensitivity consolidated statement of profit or loss	Decrease in basis points	Sensitivity consolidated statement of profit or loss
US Dollar	25	-	25	-
Euro	25	1	25	(1)
Pound Sterling	25	-	25	-
Brazilian Real	25	2	25	(2)
Others	25	1	25	(1)

Managing interest rate benchmark reform and associated risks

The IBOR reforms exposes the Group to risks including risks relating to interest rate basis, pricing, operations and information system.

The Group applies temporary reliefs available under phase 1 and 2 amendments which enable its hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty, before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an ARR. These are explained in note 4. During the year 2024 and 2025, all of the Group's exposures have transitioned to ARRs.

26.8 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The table below indicates the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the US\$, with all other variables held constant on the consolidated statement of profit or loss (due to the fair value of currency sensitive trading and non-trading monetary assets and liabilities) and equity (due to the change in fair value of currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts used as fair value hedges) and the effect of the impact of foreign currency movements on the structural positions of the Bank in its subsidiaries. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in the consolidated statement of profit or loss or equity, while a positive amount reflects a potential net increase.

	2025			2024		
	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
Currency						
Brazilian Real	+/- 5%	-	+/-41	+/- 5%	-	+/-34
Pound Sterling	+/- 5%	+/-1	-	+/- 5%	-	-
Egyptian Pound	+/- 5%	-	+/-14	+/- 5%	-	+/-11
Jordanian Dinar	+/- 5%	+/-2	+/-10	+/- 5%	+/-1	+/-10
Algerian Dinar	+/- 5%	-	+/-10	+/- 5%	-	+/-9
Tunisian Dinar	+/- 5%	-	+/-3	+/- 5%	-	+/-2
Bahrain Dinar	+/- 5%	+/-3	-	+/- 5%	+/-5	-
Saudi Riyal	+/- 5%	+/-12	-	+/- 5%	+/-10	-
Euro	+/- 5%	+/-2	-	+/- 5%	-	-

26.9 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities decrease as the result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Group's securities portfolio.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**26.9 Equity price risk (continued)**

The effect on equity (as a result of a change in the fair value of trading equity instruments and equity instruments held at FVOCI) due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices or the net asset values, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	<i>Change in</i>		<i>Change in</i>	
	<i>Effect on</i>		<i>Effect on</i>	
	<i>consolidated</i>		<i>consolidated</i>	
	<i>statement</i>		<i>statement</i>	
	<i>% Change in</i>	<i>of profit or loss/</i>	<i>% Change in</i>	<i>of profit or loss/</i>
	<i>equity price</i>	<i>equity</i>	<i>equity price</i>	<i>equity</i>
Trading equities	+/- 5%	+/-1	+/- 5%	+/-1
Equity securities at FVOCI	+/- 5%	+/-1	+/- 5%	+/-1

26.10 Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems including internal frauds, or from external events.

The Group adheres to the three lines of defence model for the management of operational risk. The first line comprises of the risk owners in the business or functions. The second line is represented by Operational Risk Management and the Subject Matter Experts (SME) for respective risk types as indicated in the Group Risk Taxonomy while Internal Audit acts as the third line.

The Group Operational Risk Committee (GORCO), as a sub-committee of Group Risk Committee (GRC) assists with the management of Operational Risks across the Group to ensure that the Operational Risk Framework and Policy as approved by the BRC, is implemented and monitored across the Group.

The GORCO:

- Defines the policy for the management of Operational Risks and recommends for approval by the GRC and BRC.
- Review and recommend the Operational Risk Appetite and Group Risk Taxonomy for approval by the GRC and BRC.
- Monitors and reviews the Operational Risk profile across various Group businesses and its subsidiaries.
- Defines the various components of the Operational Risk Management Framework at the Group and oversees the implementation of the framework across the Group.
- Oversees the actions taken are in line with the Operational Risk Appetite.
- Governs the implementation of the Operational Risk Management Framework

Respective Local Operational Risk Committees oversee the implementation of the Operational Risk Management Framework and the management of Operational Risk across all subsidiaries and branches of the Group. The Group Operational Risk Management Department is responsible for the development of the group-wide methodology, quality control and system support.

The Group has implemented the following elements for the management of Operational Risks:

- Operational Risk Appetite, as part of the Group Risk Appetite Statement;
- Group Risk Taxonomy
- Incident management;
- Risk & Control Self-Assessments;
- Control Testing
- Issue and Action management;
- Key Risk Indicators; and
- Risk Register

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.10 Operational risk (continued)

Operational Risk incidents, issues and Key Risk Incidents are captured in a group-wide Governance, Risk and Compliance solution. This group-wide solution is being used by Audit, Risk and Compliance.

Operational risk appetite

The Group has defined Operational Risk appetite based on Cumulative Gross and Net Operational Losses and Single Largest Operational Loss. These metrics are monitored by the Board Risk Committee. In addition, a set of Early Warning Indicators are used to monitor different non-financial risk types.

26.10.1 Operational resilience

Operational resilience is the ability of the Bank to anticipate, prevent, adapt, respond to, recover and learn from operational disruptions while minimising customer, firm and market impact.

The Group Operational Resilience Committee (GORC) assists GRC with the oversight of the Bank's Operational resilience practices that is driven by the activities in the following areas:

- Cyber security and Information security
- Information Technology
- Business Continuity, Disaster Recovery and Crisis Management
- Bank's compliance with Privacy laws (Personal Data Protection)
- Outsourcing and Vendor Management (External dependencies)

The GORC meets 4 times a year and reviews and recommends to GRC, the Bank's business resilience for each area.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**26.11 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress conditions. To mitigate this risk, the Group seeks to fund its assets from diversified funding sources. In order to mitigate the liquidity risk, in addition to its core deposit base, maintains an adequate pool of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) that can be monetized within a short timeframe to meet potential outflows arising from stress. The Group monitors its future cash flows and liquidity daily. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high-grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Group maintains a highly liquid balance sheet with positive asset-liability mismatches. As such, the Group is generally in a position of surplus liquidity, its principal sources of liquidity being its deposit base, liquidity derived from its operations and interbank borrowings. The Liquidity Survival Horizon (LSH) represents the number of days the Group can survive the combined contractual outflow of deposits and loan drawdowns, under severe but plausible stress scenarios.

The Group is required to comply with the liquidity requirements as stipulated by its regulator, the CBB. These requirements relate to maintaining a minimum of 100% for liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net stable funding ratio (NSFR). LCR is calculated as a ratio of its stock of high quality liquid assets (HQLA) and net outflows over the next 30 calendar days. NSFR is calculated as a ratio of 'available stable funding' to 'required stable funding'. As at 31 December 2025, the Group's LCR and NSFR were at 237% (31 December 2024: 198%) and 127% (31 December 2024: 123%) respectively.

	31 December 2025					31 December 2024				
	Unweighted Values (i.e. before applying relevant factors)					Unweighted Values (i.e. before applying relevant factors)				
	No specified maturity	Less than 6 months	Over 6 months and less than one year	Over one year	Total weighted value	No specified maturity	Less than 6 months	Over 6 months and less than one year	Over one year	Total weighted value
Available Stable Funding (ASF):										
Capital:										
Regulatory Capital	4,427	-	-	-	4,427	4,112	-	-	-	4,112
Other Capital Instruments	710	-	-	293	1,003	488	-	-	327	815
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:										
Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less stable deposits	-	2,178	679	357	2,928	-	2,098	277	259	2,397
Wholesale funding:										
Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other wholesale funding	-	27,603	5,270	6,435	14,196	-	25,060	4,481	7,217	13,524
Other liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NSFR derivative liabilities	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	815	-	-	-	-	1,117	-	-	-
Total ASF (A)					22,554					20,848

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**26.11 Liquidity risk (continued)**

	31 December 2025					31 December 2024				
	Unweighted Values (i.e. before applying relevant factors)					Unweighted Values (i.e. before applying relevant factors)				
	No specified maturity	Less than 6 months	Over 6 months and less than one year	Over one year	Total weighted value	No specified maturity	Less than 6 months	Over 6 months and less than one year	Over one year	Total weighted value
Required Stable Funding (RSF):										
Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	17,610	152	-	-	1,174	15,736	175	-	-	1,163
Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Performing loans and securities:										
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	4,626	1,311	829	2,140	-	3,884	919	727	1,730
Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	7,117	2,507	6,384	10,238	-	7,130	2,653	5,484	9,553
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% as per the CBB Capital Adequacy Ratio guidelines	-	-	-	289	188	-	-	-	323	210
Performing residential mortgages, of which:										
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the CBB Capital Adequacy Ratio Guidelines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	246	396	2,412	2,370	-	173	259	1,531	1,517
Other assets:										
Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	106
NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
All other assets not included in the above categories	3,461	460	6	784	1,076	3,765	506	6	1,882	2,209
OBS items	-	11,614	-	-	581	-	10,370	-	-	518
Total RSF (B)					17,773					17,006
NSFR (A/B)					127%					123%

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.11 Liquidity risk (continued)

In addition, the internal liquidity/maturity profile is generated to summarize the actual liquidity gaps versus the revised gaps based on internal assumptions.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2025 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. See the next table for the expected maturities of these liabilities. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Group's deposit retention history.

At 31 December 2025

	<i>Within 1 month</i>	<i>1 - 3 months</i>	<i>3 - 6 months</i>	<i>6 - 12 months</i>	<i>1 - 5 years</i>	<i>5-10 years</i>	<i>Over 10 years and undated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from customers	9,828	4,601	2,959	4,094	6,618	376	354	28,830
Deposits from banks	1,606	1,194	670	543	127	17	-	4,157
Certificates of deposits	134	96	28	17	135	9	-	419
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	8,502	151	223	-	246	-	-	9,122
Interest payable and other liabilities	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	1,969	3,149
Borrowings	-	-	24	143	1,365	-	198	1,730
Total non-derivative undiscounted financial liabilities on statement of financial position	21,250	6,042	3,904	4,797	8,491	402	2,521	47,407
ITEMS OFF STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION								
Gross settled foreign currency derivatives	5,185	3,806	5,592	15,543	5,251	974	349	36,700
Guarantees	2,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,472

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All figures in US\$ Million

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.11 Liquidity risk (continued)

At 31 December 2024

	<i>Within 1 month</i>	<i>1 - 3 months</i>	<i>3 - 6 months</i>	<i>6 - 12 months</i>	<i>1 - 5 years</i>	<i>5-10 years</i>	<i>Over 10 years and undated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from customers	7,814	4,244	2,342	3,104	6,392	359	215	24,470
Deposits from banks	2,451	882	674	417	253	16	-	4,693
Certificates of deposits	49	30	22	13	161	1	-	276
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	6,627	2,996	-	179	394	-	-	10,196
Interest payable and other liabilities	1,071	-	-	-	-	-	1,712	2,783
Borrowings	-	-	26	227	1,173	-	260	1,686
Total non-derivative undiscounted financial liabilities on statement of financial position	18,012	8,152	3,064	3,940	8,373	376	2,187	44,104
ITEMS OFF STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION								
Gross settled foreign currency derivatives	3,343	3,256	2,844	9,991	6,322	282	80	26,118
Guarantees	2,452	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,452

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.11 Liquidity risk (continued)

The maturity analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled or when they could be realised.

At 31 December 2025	Within 1 month	1 -3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	Total within 12 months	1 - 5 years	5-10 years	10 - 20 years	Over 20 years	Undated	Total over 12 months	Total
ASSETS												
Liquid funds	3,127	-	-	-	3,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,127
Trading securities	1	288	4	52	345	402	366	73	9	10	860	1,205
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	1,667	207	2	364	2,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,240
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	959	255		96	1,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,310
Non-trading investments	12,816	518	461	521	14,316	2,559	476	66	-	28	3,129	17,445
Loans and advances	2,878	3,839	2,478	3,242	12,437	6,888	1,138	196	2	-	8,224	20,661
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,924	3,924	3,924
Total assets	21,448	5,107	2,945	4,275	33,775	9,849	1,980	335	11	3,962	16,137	49,912
LIABILITIES, SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS												
Deposits from customers	7,414	3,060	2,661	7,396	20,531	5,518	347	2	93	-	5,960	26,491
Deposits from banks	1,568	1,165	648	525	3,906	149	10	-	-	-	159	4,065
Certificates of deposit	133	93	25	9	260	116	7	-	-	-	123	383
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	8,040	147	33	-	8,220	854	-	-	-	-	854	9,074
Borrowings	-	-	3	112	115	1,129	-	-	-	182*	1,311	1,426
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,239	3,239	3,239
Shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,234	5,234	5,234
Total liabilities, shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests	17,155	4,465	3,370	8,042	33,032	7,766	364	2	93	8,655	16,880	49,912
Net liquidity gap	4,293	642	(425)	(3,767)	743	2,083	1,616	333	(82)	(4,693)	(743)	-
Cumulative net liquidity gap	4,293	4,935	4,510	743		2,826	4,442	4,775	4,693	-		

* These represent perpetual instruments, refer note 14 for details.

Within 1 month are primarily liquid securities that can be sold under repurchase agreements. Deposits are continuously replaced with other new deposits or rollover from the same or different counterparties, based on available lines of credit.

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26.11 Liquidity risk (continued)

At 31 December 2024	<i>Within 1 month</i>	<i>1 - 3 months</i>	<i>3 - 6 months</i>	<i>6 - 12 months</i>	<i>Total within 12 months</i>	<i>1 - 5 years</i>	<i>5-10 years</i>	<i>10 - 20 years</i>	<i>Over 20 years</i>	<i>Undated</i>	<i>Total over 12 months</i>	<i>Total</i>
ASSETS												
Liquid funds	3,616	20	-	-	3,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,636
Trading securities	23	7	510	11	551	78	74	120	5	10	287	838
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	1,463	227	24	357	2,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,071
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	969	151	15	153	1,288	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,288
Non-trading investments	7,678	3,014	405	757	11,854	2,867	1,322	49	4	21	4,263	16,117
Loans and advances	2,979	3,395	2,759	3,240	12,373	5,098	1,016	160	2	-	6,276	18,649
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,666	3,666	3,666
Total assets	16,728	6,814	3,713	4,518	31,773	8,043	2,412	329	11	3,697	14,492	46,265
LIABILITIES, SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS												
Deposits from customers	6,490	3,120	2,008	5,163	16,781	5,378	181	91	-	-	5,650	22,431
Deposits from banks	2,278	867	665	407	4,217	402	9	-	-	-	411	4,628
Certificates of deposit	49	28	20	10	107	137	-	-	-	-	137	244
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	738	102	-	128	968	9,118	-	-	-	-	9,118	10,086
Borrowings	-	-	5	178	183	960	-	-	-	238	1,198	1,381
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,852	2,852	2,852
Shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,643	4,643	4,643
Total liabilities, shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests	9,555	4,117	2,698	5,886	22,256	15,995	190	91	-	7,733	24,009	46,265
Net liquidity gap	7,173	2,697	1,015	(1,368)	9,517	(7,952)	2,222	238	11	(4,036)	(9,517)	-
Cumulative net liquidity gap	7,173	9,870	10,885	9,517		1,565	3,787	4,025	4,036	-		

* These represent perpetual instruments, refer note 14 for details.

27 OPERATING SEGMENTS

For management purposes, the Group is organised into five operating segments which are based on business units and their activities. The Group has accordingly been structured to place its activities under the distinct divisions which are as follows:

- **MENA subsidiaries** cover retail, corporate and treasury activities of subsidiaries in North Africa and Levant;
- **International wholesale banking** encompasses corporate and structured finance, trade finance, Islamic banking services and syndications;
- **Group treasury** comprises treasury activities of Bahrain Head Office, New York and London;
- **ABC Brasil** primarily reflects the commercial banking and treasury activities of the Brazilian subsidiary Banco ABC Brasil S.A., focusing on the corporate and middle market segments in Brazil and its related holding Company; and
- **Other** includes activities of the Head office, Arab Financial Services Company B.S.C. (c) and ila Bank.

	2025					
	<i>MENA</i>	<i>wholesale</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>ABC</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>subsidiaries</i>	<i>banking</i>	<i>treasury</i>	<i>Brasil</i>		
Net interest income	217	202	35	361	155	970
Other operating income	54	109	76	122	79	440
Total operating income	271	311	111	483	234	1,410
Total operating expenses	(145)	(153)	(37)	(201)	(121)	(657)
Net operating profit before credit loss expense, taxation and unallocated operating expenses	126	158	74	282	113	753
Credit loss expense	(14)	(72)	-	(77)	(1)	(164)
Profit before taxation and unallocated operating expenses	112	86	74	205	112	589
Taxation expense						(105)
Unallocated operating expenses						(157)
Profit for the year						327
Operating assets as at 31 December 2025	5,592	11,651	19,857	11,738	1,074	49,912
Operating liabilities as at 31 December 2025	4,796	-	28,247	10,442	1,193	44,678

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

All figures in US\$ Million

27 OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

	2024					Total
	MENA subsidiaries	International wholesale banking	Group treasury	ABC Brasil	Other	
Net interest income	210	205	22	299	166	902
Other operating income	48	108	62	152	67	437
Total operating income	258	313	84	451	233	1,339
Total operating expenses	(129)	(157)	(24)	(200)	(113)	(623)
Net operating profit before credit loss expense, taxation and unallocated operating expenses	129	156	60	251	120	716
Credit loss expense	(20)	(56)	-	(66)	(1)	(143)
Profit before taxation and unallocated operating expenses	109	100	60	185	119	573
Taxation expense						(72)
Unallocated operating expenses						(150)
Profit for the year						351
Operating assets as at 31 December 2024	4,896	11,001	19,068	10,652	648	46,265
Operating liabilities as at 31 December 2024	4,196	-	26,879	9,585	962	41,622

Geographical information

The Group operates in six geographic markets: Middle East and North Africa, Western Europe, Asia, North America, Latin America and others. The following table show the external total operating income of the major units within the Group that covers these markets, based on the country of domicile of the entity for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

2025	Bahrain	Europe	Brasil	Other	Total
Total operating income	398	177	486	349	1,410
2024					
Total operating income	393	172	447	327	1,339

There were no revenues derived from transactions with a single external customer that amounted to 10% or more of the Group's revenue during 2025 and 2024

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

All figures in US\$ Million

28 REPURCHASE AND RESALE AGREEMENTS

Proceeds from assets sold under repurchase agreements at the year-end amounted to US\$ 9,074 million (2024: US\$ 10,086 million). The carrying value of securities sold under repurchase agreements at the year-end amounted to US\$ 9,230 million (2024: US\$ 10,295 million).

Amounts paid for assets purchased under resale agreements at the year-end amounted to US\$ 1,310 million (2024: US\$ 1,288 million), net of ECL allowance, and relate to customer product and treasury activities. The market value of the securities purchased under resale agreements at the year-end amounted to US\$ 1,454 million (2024: US\$ 1,480 million).

29 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties represent the ultimate parent, major shareholders, associates, directors and key management personnel of the Group and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management.

The year-end balances in respect of related parties included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	<i>Ultimate parent</i>	<i>Major shareholder</i>	<i>Directors</i>	2025	2024
Deposits from customers	2,809	-	1	2,810	2,833
Borrowings	1,115	-	-	1,115	1,115
Additional / perpetual tier-1 capital*	590	-	-	590	390
Short-term self-liquidating trade and transaction-related contingent items	862	-	-	862	1,049

* During the year, the Group has paid interest on additional / perpetual tier-1 capital amounting to US\$ 19 million (2024: US\$ 19 million) which has been charged to the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The income and expenses in respect of related parties included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	2025	2024
Commission income	21	22
Interest expense	208	250

Compensation of the key management personnel is as follows:

	2025	2024
Short term employee benefits	22	24
Post employment benefits	5	3
	27	27

30 FIDUCIARY ASSETS

Funds under management at the year-end amounted to US\$ 24,395 million (2024: US\$ 19,586 million). These assets are held in a fiduciary capacity and are not included in the consolidated statement of financial position.

31 ISLAMIC DEPOSITS AND ASSETS

Deposits from customers, banks and borrowings include Islamic deposits of US\$ 3,505 million (2024: US\$ 2,649 million). Loans and advances and non-trading investments include Islamic assets of US\$ 1,461 million (2024: US\$ 1,161 million), US\$ 1,510 million (2024: US\$ 1,258 million) respectively.

32 ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY

At the reporting date, in addition to the items mentioned in note 28, assets amounting to US\$ 532 million (2024: US\$ 443 million) have been pledged as security for borrowings and other banking operations.

33 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE AND PROPOSED DIVIDENDS AND TRANSFERS

33.1 Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders of the parent for the year by the weighted average number of shares during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential shares into shares.

The Group's earnings for the year (before proposed dividends) are as follows:

	2025	2024
Profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent	257	285
Net profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent after adjusting for interest paid on additional / perpetual tier-1 capital (for basic and diluted earnings per share)	238	266
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (millions) for basic and diluted earnings per share	3,094	3,094
Basic and diluted earnings per share (US\$)	0.077	0.086

33.2 Proposed dividends and transfers

	2025	2024
Proposed cash dividend for 2025 of US\$ 0.0275 per share (2024: US\$ 0.0275 per share)	85	85

The proposed cash dividend is subject to regulatory approvals and approval at the Annual General Meeting.

34 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management policies are to ensure that the Group complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Group maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

34 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

The credit risk asset ratio calculations as at 31 December 2025 are based on standardised measurement methodology and in accordance with the CBB Basel III guidelines. The group applies aggregation approach for one of its subsidiaries to calculated risk weighted assets.

CAPITAL BASE		2025	2024
CET 1	[a]	4,211	3,886
AT 1		724	535
Total Tier 1 capital	[b]	4,935	4,421
Tier 2		293	327
Total capital base	[c]	5,228	4,748
RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES		2025	2024
Credit risk weighted assets and off balance sheet items		26,609	24,899
Market risk weighted assets and off balance sheet items		2,054	1,722
Operational risk weighted assets		2,122	1,935
Total risk weighted assets	[d]	30,785	28,556
CET 1 ratio	[a/d*100]	13.7%	13.6%
Tier 1 ratio	[b/d*100]	16.0%	15.5%
Risk asset ratio	[c/d*100]	17.0%	16.6%
Minimum requirement for Risk asset ratio		12.5%	12.5%

The Group's capital base primarily comprises:

(a) Tier 1 capital: share capital, treasury shares, reserves, retained earnings, non controlling interests, profit for the year and cumulative changes in fair value;

(b) Additional Tier 1 Capital: eligible portion of a perpetual financial instrument issued by the Bank's subsidiary;

(c) Tier 2 capital: eligible non controlling interests and expected credit losses.

The Group has complied with all the capital adequacy requirements as set by the CBB.

35 CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	<i>1 January 2025</i>	<i>Cash flow, net</i>	<i>Foreign exchange movement</i>	<i>31 December 2025</i>
Certificates of deposit	244	134	5	383
Borrowings	1,381	9	36	1,426
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,625	143	41	1,809
	<i>1 January 2024</i>	<i>Cash flow, net</i>	<i>Foreign exchange movement</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
Certificates of deposit	142	102	-	244
Borrowings	1,303	109	(31)	1,381
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,445	211	(31)	1,625

36 GOODWILL ON BUSINESS ACQUISITION

36.1 Goodwill on acquisition of BLOM Bank Egypt

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
As at 1 January	25	41
Exchange rate movement	1	(16)
As at 31 December	26	25

36.2 Impairment testing of Goodwill and Core Deposit Intangible (CDI) acquired

The goodwill acquired through business combination is reviewed annually for impairment. At each reporting period, an assessment is made for indicators of impairment. If indicators exist, an impairment test is required. The impairment test compares the estimated recoverable amount of the Group's CGUs that carry goodwill, as determined through a Value-In-Use (VIU) model, with the carrying amount of net assets of each CGU. The goodwill has been allocated to the CGU, MENA subsidiaries, which is also operating and reportable segment.

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on residual income approach. The VIU model used projected cash flows in perpetuity through a 8-year forward period of projections, and thereafter applying a (long-term) terminal growth rate. Significant assumptions used in the residual income model for impairment assessment are:

- Discount rate of 20% (2024: 21%), which is derived using a capital asset pricing model and comparing it with cost of capital rates produced by external sources.
- Long-term profit growth rate of 4.5% (2024: 3%), adjusted for expected changes in benchmark interest rates and sector growth rates over time, applied to projected periods beyond 2034.

The calculation of VIU in the CGU is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- interest margins;
- discount rates; and
- projected growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the projection period.

Interest margins

Interest margins are based on prevailing market rates at the start of the budget period. These are changed over the budget period for anticipated market conditions.

36 GOODWILL ON BUSINESS ACQUISITION (continued)

36.2 Impairment testing of Goodwill and Core Deposit Intangible (CDI) acquired (continued)

Discount rates

Discount rates reflect management's estimate of Return on Capital Employed ('ROCE') required in each business. This is the benchmark used by management to assess operating performance and to evaluate future investment proposals. Discount rates are calculated by using a capital asset pricing model.

Projected growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the projection period

Assumptions are based on published industry research. At 31 December 2025, the goodwill impairment test determined there was no impairment required to the CGU allocated to MENA subsidiaries.

The forecast cash flows have been discounted using the discount rate mentioned above. A 3% point increase in the discount rate and decrease in the terminal growth rate keeping other factors constant would reduce the recoverable amount of the CGU and will result in a goodwill impairment.

Other intangibles

Acquired other intangibles are recognised at their 'fair value' upon initial recognition. The specific criteria which needs to be satisfied for an intangible asset to be recognised separately from goodwill in an acquisition is that the intangible asset must be clearly identifiable, in that it either;

- be separable, that is, be capable of being separated or divided from the entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, asset or liability; or
- arise from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations.

The Bank identified CDI's as other intangibles which are being amortised using the straight-line method over the useful life of the asset, which is estimated to be 10 years. If an indication of impairment arises, the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised if the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. There were no indicators of impairment identified with respect to CDI.

37 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no subsequent events through 8 February 2026, the date the consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors which may impact the consolidated financial statements.