

اليوباف
alubaf

بنك اليوباف العربي الدولي ش.م.ب (ع)
Alubaf Arab International Bank B.S.C (c)



ANNUAL REPORT 2025

ALUBAF ARAB INTERNATIONAL BANK B.S.C (c)



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VISION & MISSION

ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c) is a wholesale bank registered in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The bank's operations include Treasury, Trade finance and Lending.



VISION

ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c) visualizes to be a premier wholesale bank in providing competitive and effective banking solutions to its clients.



MISSION

To augment shareholder value by maximizing profitability with prudent financial management and to entrench a disciplined risk and cost management culture.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
		USD '000s				
Financial Position	Net Profit before appropriation	30,378	30,000	14,735	9,603	22,732
	Total Assets	1,787,997	1,767,162	1,143,666	1,158,713	1,253,144
	Investment Securities	297,233	270,489	265,079	248,553	263,511
	Total Loans	159,813	156,387	179,635	142,868	149,340
	Total Liabilities	1,407,625	1,404,720	800,772	826,351	913,243
	Total Equity	380,372	362,442	342,894	332,362	339,901

PERFORMANCE RATIOS

		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
		USD '000s				
Profitability	ROAA - Return on Average Assets Ratio	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
	ROAE - Return on Average Equity Ratio	8%	9%	4%	3%	7%
	Cost to Gross Income*	47%	30%	40%	52%	56%

		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
		USD '000s				
Capital	Capital Adequacy Ratio	43%	39%	54%	53%	43%
	Equity Assets Ratio	21%	21%	30%	29%	27%

		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
		USD '000s				
Asset Quality	Loans/ Total Assets	9%	9%	16%	12%	12%
	Investment Securities/Total assets	17%	15%	23%	21%	21%
	NPL/Gross loans	29%	32%	18%	22%	21%

		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
		USD '000s				
Liquidity	Liquid assets to Total Assets	79%	73%	58%	64%	65%
	Liquid assets to Total Liabilities	100%	92%	83%	89%	89%

*this ratio excludes the impact of any one-off recoveries.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors are delighted to present the audited consolidated financial statements of Alubaf Arab International Bank (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The global economic landscape in 2025 presented a diverse array of challenges and opportunities across both international and regional markets. While growth remained resilient, it moderated as tighter financial conditions and geopolitical uncertainties weighed on activity. According to the International Monetary Fund, projected global growth eased from 3.3% in 2024 to 3.2% in 2025, with the balance of the risks remaining tilted to the downside.

Key macroeconomic trends that shaped the operating environment in 2025 included:

- ↳ Cooling inflationary pressures, which facilitated gradual shift toward monetary easing in certain economies. Despite this, financial conditions in parts of the world remained relatively restrictive, and central bank actions continued to be guided by data dependent assessment.
- ↳ Episodes of tariff escalation and heightened policy uncertainty, which weighed on business confidence and complicated cross-border planning. While global trade exhibited underlying resilience, it remained exposed to downside risks.
- ↳ Volatility in oil markets, driven by supply chain management dynamics and geopolitical developments. Broader energy and commodity prices were generally expected to trend lower amid subdued global activity and elevated uncertainty.
- ↳ Shipping and routing disruptions, including Red Sea-related rerouting, which contributed to increased logistic uncertainty and slower momentum in maritime trade flows over the course of the year.

Despite these economic headwinds, the banking sector demonstrated resilience, supported by robust capital and liquidity positions, sustained profitability, and continued digital transformation efforts.

Within the Bank's key markets, the pace and scope of policy and structural reforms varied across jurisdictions, while some advanced policy reforms aimed at stabilizing inflation, improving competitiveness, and attracting foreign investment, others experienced moderate growth that remained fragile due to vulnerability to geopolitical spillovers and domestic instability.

Against this backdrop, the Group maintained a conservative approach to risk management and sustained prudent transaction growth in its trade finance and credit businesses within experienced markets, while carefully screening new customers and geographies in line with the approved strategy. The Group also diversified its funding base by attracting new attractively priced deposits, and deploying them efficiently to support revenue and profitability growth. Furthermore, the Group remained competitive in pricing and service delivery, which continued to contribute positively to overall earnings.

The Group's financial performance remained robust during 2025 due to management's effective allocation of funding towards higher earning assets and it achieved total operating income amounting to US\$ 45.1 million as compared to US\$ 51.5 million achieved during 2024. The Group's consolidated net profit amounted to US\$ 30.4 million, compared to US\$ 30.0 million achieved during 2024. Interest income amounted to US\$ 73.4 million whereas the interest expense amounted to US\$ 33.5 million and accordingly, the net interest income amounted to US\$ 39.9 million. Total non-interest income of US\$ 5.2 million was primarily driven by favourable fair value movement in the investment portfolio of US\$ 2.6 million and fee and commission income of US\$ 1.9 million from trade finance activities. Even though heightened competition was witnessed in the market, the Group provided effective and high-quality services to its customers, which resulted in generating reasonable earnings.

On the expenses front, the Group has managed its operating expenses well and managed to maintain it at US\$ 15.9 million in 2025 as compared to US\$ 15.5 million in 2024. The Group's financial position remained strong with total assets standing at US\$ 1,788 million at 31 December 2025 with liquid assets to total assets ratio of 71.0% and capital adequacy ratio of 43.0%.

In the field of technological development and governance, the Group continued to invest in its information technology infrastructure and related information security to ensure seamless and continuous uninterrupted operations. This facilitated access to information, communication and services to customers, while meeting regulatory requirements. The Group also continued to evolve and inculcate a strong risk management culture and strengthen its governance framework, thus aligning itself with evolving regulatory practices.

Further, effective 1 January 2025, the Bank was subject to Domestic Minimum Top-up Taxation and has registered as a Constituent Entity of the Group in Bahrain. The Group has estimated the top-up tax charge in line with the regulations and, based on OECD guidelines, incurred US\$ 5.1 million of tax expense for the year.

In recognition of the importance and support of its valued shareholders, the Board of directors are pleased to propose a dividend of US\$ 4.0 per share, amounting to US\$ 20.0 million, representing 8% of paid up share capital for the year ended 2025, after due appropriation of US\$ 3.0 million from net profit for the year 2025, towards transfer to statutory reserve. This proposed dividend is subject to regulatory and shareholders' approval in annual general meeting.

The Group's strong capital position and dynamic Board of Directors and management efforts enables it to address market challenges in an effective manner for it to achieve a sustainable growth. The Group shall continue to manage risks, capital and liquidity effectively due to the faced uncertain economic environment.

Remuneration of the top six remunerated management executives for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Executive management

Remunerations of top six executives, including the CEO and the Head of Financial Control



Finally, we would like to thank the Shareholders, the Central Bank of Bahrain, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Board members, all Correspondent Banks and our customers for their continued support. I also take this opportunity to extend my special appreciation and gratitude to the Chief Executive Officer, the Executive Management team and all of the Bank's employees for their determination and commitment in achieving continues growth and progress for the Group.


 Abdumgic Emhamed
 Vice Chairman


 Wisam Alsaadi Alkeelany
 Chairman



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1 Mr. Wisam AlSaadi Alkeelany Amjawir *Non-Executive Director since July 2025* Chairman *Member of Nomination, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee*

Qualification and Experience
Master's in Accounting from The Academic of Graduate Studies, Benghazi, Libya.
Worked with various financial institutions for over 25 years.

2 Mr. Abdulmgid Emhamed *Non-Executive Director since October 2025* Vice Chairman

Qualification and Experience
Master's degree in Accounting from Libyan Academy for Postgraduate Studies, Libya.
Over 30 years' experience in the banking sector.

3 Mr. Mohamed Elamari *Executive Director since October 2025* Board Member

Qualification and Experience
Post Graduate Diploma in Financial Planning from Institute of Planning, Libya.
Over 25 years' experience in the banking sector.

4 Mr. Anthony Constantine Mallis *Independent Director since June 2017* Board Member *Chairman of Nomination, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee & Member of Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee*

Qualification and Experience
Bachelor's of Business Administration from the American University of Beirut, Lebanon.
Over 45 years' experience in the banking sector.

5 Mr. Khaled Taher *Non-Executive Director since Feb 2022* Board Member *Member of Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee*

Qualification and Experience
Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Africa University of Humanities & Applied Sciences, Libya.
Worked with various financial institutions for more than a decade.

6 Mr. Abdulrazag Tarhuni *Independent since June 2020* Board Member *Member of Nomination, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee*

Qualification and Experience
Master's degree in Economic and Financial Engineering from Tunisia Tech University, Tunisia
Over 33 years' experience in the banking sector.

7 Mr. Abdulkarim Ahmed Bucheery *Independent Director since Nov 2019* Board Member *Chairman of Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee*

Qualification and Experience
Bachelor's degree in Economic Sciences from Aleppo University, Syria.
High Certificate in Credit Programme (CAD) from Citi Bank Athens, Greece.
Management Diploma from Darden Business School Virginia, USA.
Over 40 years experience in the banking sector. He is currently the Chairman of the Bahrain Bourse and Bahrain Clear Company.

During the year Mr. Khalid AlGonsel, Mr. Guima Kordi and Mr. Tarek Amer were replaced by Mr. Wisam AlSaadi Alkeelany, Mr. Abdulmgid Emhamed and Mr. Mohamed ElAmari respectively.



EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Mr. Hasan Khalifa Abulhasan
Chief Executive Officer

Qualification & Experience

Holds a Bachelor Degree in Statistics and Mathematical Sciences from University of Tripoli, Libya.

Over 35 years of experience in the Banking sector. He joined Alubaf in October 2012 and before joining Alubaf, he has held several senior top management positions with Libyan Foreign Bank group and the last position held was Assistant General Manager at Libyan Foreign Bank, headquarters.

Mr. Othman Shwaimat
Head of Treasury & Investments

Qualification & Experience

Holds a Master degree in Banking and Finance from Arab academy for Banking and financial sciences, and Bachelor in Business administration, Managerial finance and accounting from Yarmouk University - Jordan.

Over 34 years of experience in the Banking sector. He joined Alubaf in October 2018 and before joining Alubaf, he previously worked at Arab Banking Corporation (Jordan).

Mr. Kemal El Abyad
Head of Business Development

Qualification & Experience

Holds a Bachelor in Business Administration from Anatolian University, Turkey.

Over 25 years of experience in the Banking sector. He joined Alubaf in July 2014 and before joining Alubaf, he previously worked at A&T BANK.

Mrs. Juhaina Albahrani
Head of Financial Control

Qualification & Experience

Holds a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) certification and a Bachelor in Accounting from University of Bahrain.

Over 16 years of experience in Accounting and Finance. She joined Alubaf in June 2021 and before joining Alubaf, she previously worked at Ernst and Young.

Mr. Sumegh Borkar
Head of Risk Management

Qualification & Experience

Holds a Bachelor's degree in Computer Engineering from Goa University (India) and Post-Graduate Diploma in Management from Goa Institute of Management (India), as well as professional certifications including Certified Financial Analyst (CFA) and Financial Risk Manager (FRM, GARP).

Over 15 years of experience in the Banking and Financial Services sector. He joined Alubaf in September 2019 and before joining Alubaf, he previously worked at SICO (Bahrain) as well as in India in CRISIL Ratings and Deloitte.

Mr. Abbas Al-Shamma
Head of Internal Audit

Qualification & Experience

Holds a Bachelor in Accounting from University of Bahrain, A Certified Internal Auditor and a Certified Information System Auditor.

Over 18 years of experience in the Banking sector. He joined Alubaf in December 2009 and before joining Alubaf, he previously worked at Ernst and Young and BDO Bahrain.

Mrs. Najla Qambar
Head of Compliance, MLRO and Board Secretary

Qualification & Experience

Holds a Master degree in Business Administration from University College Bahrain and ICA International Diploma in Compliance.

Over 16 years of experience in Banking sector. She joined Alubaf in September 2010 and before joining Alubaf, she previously worked at United Gulf Bank.

Ms. Fatima Bu Ali
Head of Operations

Qualification & Experience

Holds a Master degree in Business Administration from University College Bahrain, affiliated with McMaster University-Canada with Intermediate Diploma in Banking and Finance.

Over 15 years of experience in the Banking sector. She joined Alubaf in September 2012 and before joining Alubaf, she previously worked at Tadamon Capital.

Mr. Amer AlSheaibani
Head of Human Resources & Administration

Qualification & Experience

Holds a Master Degree in Finance from Coventry University, United Kingdom.

Over 14 years of experience in the Financial Services sector. He joined Alubaf in March 2018 and before joining Alubaf, he previously worked at Arab Financial Services.

Mr. Sami Askar
Head of Information Technology

Qualification & Experience

Holds a Masters of Engineering Degree (MEng) in Software Engineering from The University of Manchester (United Kingdom), along with professional certifications in Project Management (PMI-PMP), Agile Certified Practitioner (PMI-ACP) and COBIT-2019.

Over 22 years of experience in the Banking and Financial Services sector. He joined Alubaf in April 2025 and before joining Alubaf, he previously worked in Bahrain National Holding (BNH).

Mr. Syed Sadiq Al Tublani
Acting Head of Trade Finance

Qualification & Experience

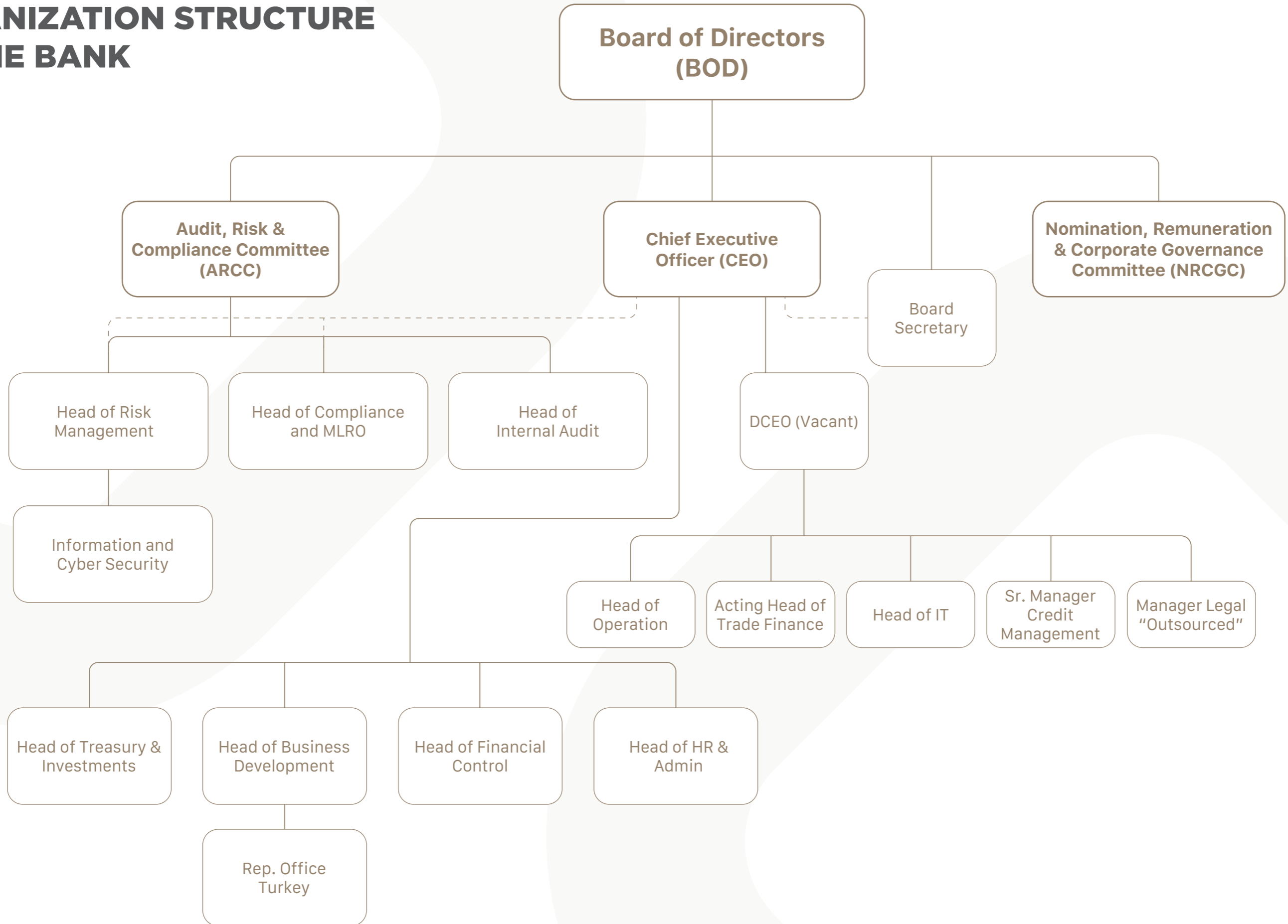
Mr. Syed Sadiq Al Tublani holds a Bachelor of Commerce from Pune University, India, and brings 19 years of experience in the trade finance sector. He joined Alubaf in February 2011, after gaining valuable experience at Arab Bank PLC in banking operations and international trade transactions.

Over the years, he has developed deep expertise in Trade Finance Operations, known for his strategic mindset and leadership, he has played a key role in strengthening trade finance processes and driving operational excellence within the bank.



CORPORATE 
GOVERNANCE

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF THE BANK



ALUBAF'S CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PHILOSOPHY

ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c) (the "Bank") is a closed Bahraini joint stock company incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain and registered with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce under Commercial Registration (CR) number 12819. The Bank operates under a wholesale banking license issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain (the "CBB").

As a Wholesale Commercial bank, the Bank's corporate governance framework is based on the guidelines of the Corporate Governance Code as introduced by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Commercial Companies Law and its Implementation Regulations ("CCL") and the regulations of the Central Bank of Bahrain ("CBB") as specified in Volume 1 of its Rulebook - High Level Controls (Module HC).

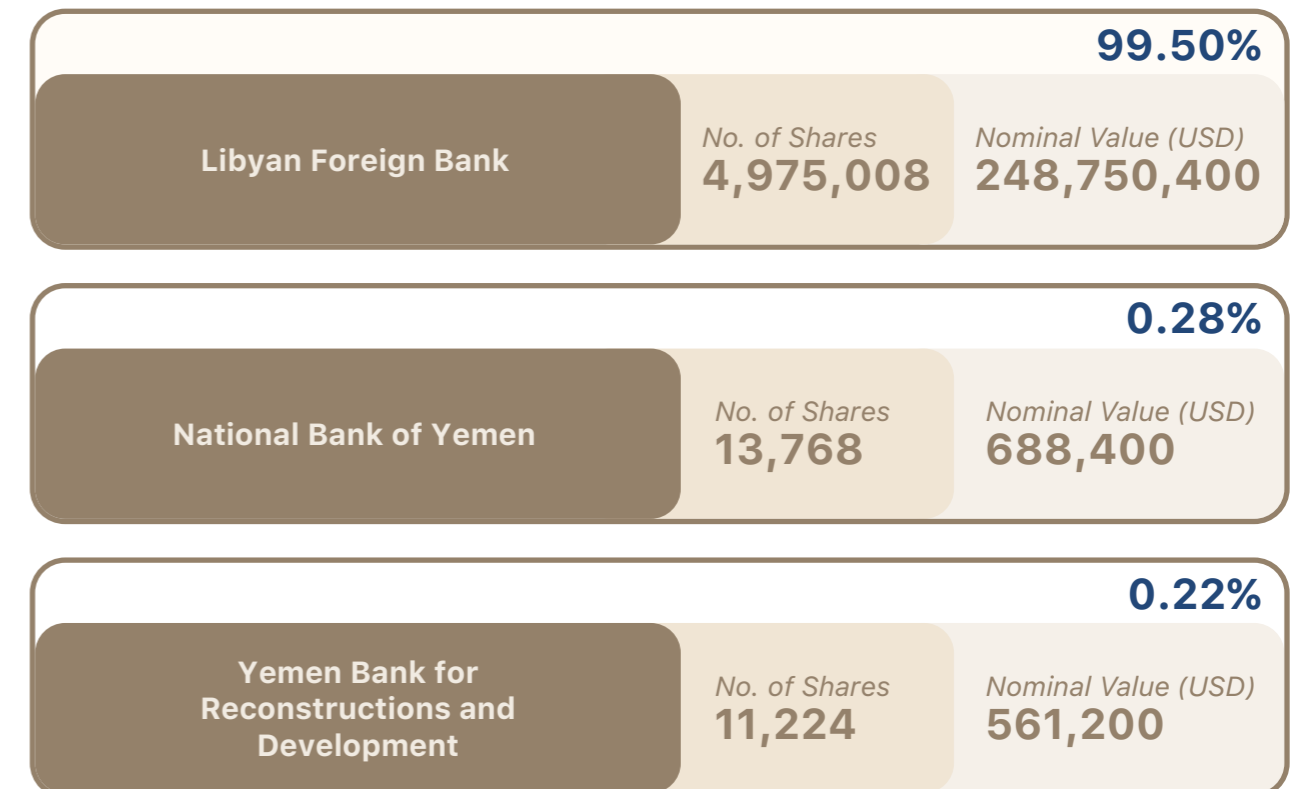
The Bank is fully committed to meeting its strategic objectives and achieving solid growth while upholding the highest standards of corporate governance. Such commitment is deeply rooted in its dedication to enhancing its compliance with all the applicable laws, regulations and best industry practices to the ultimate benefit of its shareholders, clients, employees and other stakeholders.

FRAMEWORK

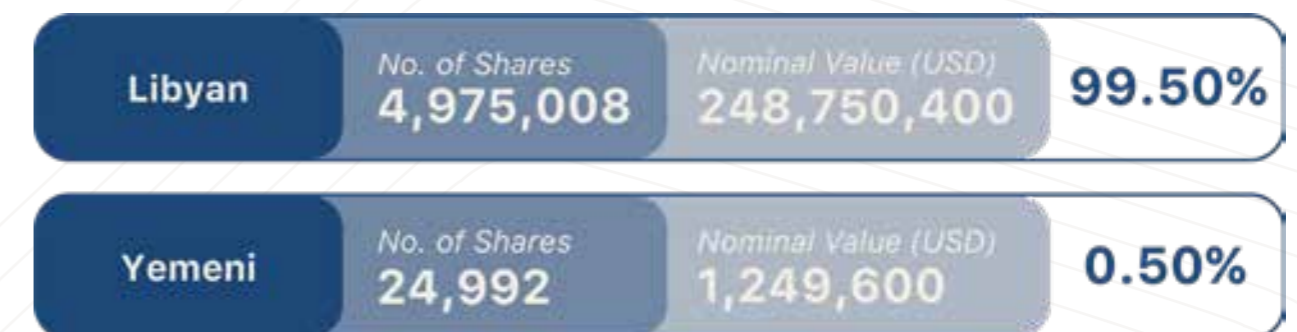
The Bank has an effective, disciplined and transparent management framework developed on strict adherence to corporate governance principles and statutes of its regulator Central Bank of Bahrain. The Board of Directors is responsible for strategic plans, policies and supervision of business performance/ operations, overseeing the functions of executive management and ensures to conduct meetings at least four times annually. At the next level, is the executive management team, which is committed in the daily execution of business in compliance with approved policies, plans and regulatory requirements. The bank's external auditors Ernst & Young, conduct final audit and other statutory reviews and quarterly on financials, prudential information reporting, public disclosure and the review on AML/CFT to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

PROFILE AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE OF THE BANK

The Bank's authorized share capital is USD 500,000,000 (United States Dollars five hundred million) divided into 10,000,000 (ten million) shares of USD 50 (United States Dollars fifty) nominal value per share. The Bank's issued and paid up capital is USD 250,000,000 (United States Dollars two hundred and fifty million) divided into 5,000,000 (five million) shares of USD 50 (United States Dollars fifty) nominal value per share.



Shareholders Distribution of Shareholding according to Nationality:



As of 31 December 2025, Libyan Foreign Bank (LFB) owns more than 5% or above of Alubaf's total outstanding shares.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank's Directors and the Senior Management do not own any shares in the Bank on an individual basis.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BOARD COMPOSITION

The Bank shall be administered by a Board of Directors comprising of at least five (5) directors and not more than nine (9) directors ("Directors"). As of 31 December 2025, the total number of Directors is seven (7). The Board of Directors also elects by secret ballot from its Directors a chairman ("Chairman"), and a deputy chairman ("Deputy Chairman") for its tenure.

In accordance with HC 2.1.2 of the CBB Rulebook, in conventional bank licensees with a controller, at least one third of the Board of Directors must be independent.

With respect to the requirement under HC-2.3.2 of the CBB Rulebook, which stipulates that an independent director who has served three consecutive terms on the Board shall lose his independence status upon reappointment, the Central Bank of Bahrain has granted the Bank an exemption from this requirement, and pursuant to the CBB exemption letter dated 17 April 2025, Mr. Anthony Mallis continues to be classified as an independent director.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank is in compliance with the aforementioned independence requirements with the following being its composition:

STATUS/CATEGORY		
Executive Director	1 Director	14.29%
Non-Executive Director	3 Directors	42.86%
Independent	3 Directors	42.86%
Total	7 Directors	100%

As of 31 December 2025, the bank's board of directors was as follows:

Mr. Wisam AlSaadi Alkeelany <i>Chairman</i>	<i>Non-executive</i> Libyan	DATE OF AGM APPROVAL 24-Jun-2025	TERM First
Mr. Abdulmgid Emhamed <i>Vice Chairman</i>	<i>Non-executive</i> Libyan	DATE OF AGM APPROVAL 29-Mar-2026	TERM First
Mr. Anthony Constantine Mallis <i>Director</i>	<i>Independent</i> Australian	DATE OF AGM APPROVAL 18-Jun-2017	TERM Fourth
Mr. Abdulkarim Bucheery <i>Director</i>	<i>Independent</i> Bahraini	DATE OF AGM APPROVAL 15-Mar-2020	TERM Third
Mr. Abdulrazag Tarhuni <i>Director</i>	<i>Independent</i> Libyan	DATE OF AGM APPROVAL 15-Mar-2020	TERM Third
Mr. Khaled Taher <i>Director</i>	<i>Non-executive</i> Libyan	DATE OF AGM APPROVAL 26-JUN-2022	TERM Third
Mr. Mohamed Elamari <i>Director</i>	<i>Executive</i> Libyan	DATE OF AGM APPROVAL 29-Mar-2026	TERM First

The full profiles and the bank's directors, information on other posts that they hold and their biographies are available in the annual report and the website www.alubafbank.com.

The Board of Directors is supported by its Board Secretary, who provides it with professional and administrative support. The Board Secretary also acts as secretary at the General Assemblies. The Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee secretary is the Head of Internal Audit, and the Nomination, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee Secretary is the Head of Human Resources and Administration. As per HC 3.7.3, the appointment of the Board Secretary is subject to approval of the Board of Directors.

INDEPENDENCY OF THE BOARD MEMBERS

The majority of the Board's members are independent. To ensure the independence of the members, as per HC-1.1.1 and HC1.2.5, every director must bring independent judgment to bear in decision-making. No individual or group of directors must dominate the board's decision-making and no one individual should have unfettered powers of decision. The members should also ensure that their membership of the Board of Directors is not in conflict with any of their other interests. Where there is the potential for conflict of interest, or there is a need for impartiality, the Board must assign a sufficient number of independent Board members capable of exercising independent judgment.

APPOINTMENT/TERMINATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The appointment of Directors is subject to obtaining the prior written approval of the CBB and comply at all times with the Company Commercial Law and the CBB regulations. The Board of Directors is appointed for a term of three (3) years by the Annual General Assembly, such term being capable of renewal. Appointments of Directors are also subject to Article 175 of the Company Commercial Law for shareholders holding 10% of the share capital or more having the right to appoint representatives on the Board in proportion to the number of members on the Board. The current term of the Board of Directors started in July 2025 and will end in – March 2028.

The Directors are generally required to adhere to the Bank's Articles of Association, Company Commercial Law, the Corporate Governance Code, CBB Rulebook, Code of Ethics and Conduct and all applicable laws and regulations. The Bank has written appointment agreements with each Director, which set out the Directors' roles, duties, responsibilities, accountabilities, in addition to other aspects relating to their appointment such as term, the time commitment required, the committee assignments (if any), their remuneration and expense reimbursement entitlement and access to independent professional advice, as and when required.

The Bank's Articles of Association, which incorporates the relevant Company Commercial Law provisions, and the Board of Directors' Charter list all the grounds for termination of membership of the Board of Directors. The General Assembly, via majority vote, has the authority to terminate the membership of some or all of the Board of Directors. This is without prejudice to the rights of shareholders qualifying under Article 175 of the Company Commercial Law to terminate the appointment of any Director they appointed in accordance with the aforementioned Article. Terminations without proper justification or cause may entitle the Director to seek compensation from the Bank.

INDUCTION OF NEW DIRECTOR

The Board ensures that each new appointed Director receives all information to strengthen and support his contribution from the commencement of his term, via meetings with senior management, presentations regarding the Bank's strategic plans, significant financial, accounting frameworks, risk management issues, compliance programs, in addition to access to its internal and external auditors and legal counsel.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors' role and responsibilities include but are not limited to, the following:


- ↳ Establishing the objectives of the Bank
- ↳ Determining the overall business performance, plans and strategy of the Bank
- ↳ Monitoring approved persons performance and their implementation of strategic decisions
- ↳ Convene and prepare the agenda for the shareholder meetings
- ↳ Monitoring conflict of interest and preventing abusive related party transactions
- ↳ Adoption and annual review of strategy
- ↳ Annual approval of budget and monitoring management performance in relation to the same thereof
- ↳ Adoption and review of management structure and responsibilities
- ↳ Adoption and review of the systems and controls framework
- ↳ Ensure financial results are reported fairly and which accurately disclose Alubaf's financial position
- ↳ Setting the 'tone at the top' of the Bank and overseeing compliance with various laws and regulations, including but not limited to, CBB laws and regulations, Company Commercial Law, Corporate Governance Code, Labor Law and other applicable laws and regulations
- ↳ Approve term borrowings bond

Further details of the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors are set out in the Board Charter and Articles of Association. These roles and responsibilities are in line with the regulatory requirements contained in the High-Level Control ("HC") of the CBB Rulebook Volume 1 and the Corporate Governance Code.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS DURING THE YEAR 2025

In accordance with HC-3.1 of Volume 1 of the CBB Rulebook, the Board must meet frequently but in no event less than four (4) times a year. The Bank's Board of Directors has exceeded this requirement by meeting six (6) times in the financial year ending 31 December 2025. All Directors have complied with the requirement to attend at least 75% of all Board meetings convened in a given financial year. During 2025, six Board meetings were held as follows:

Director	Date of First Appointment (AGM Approval)	First Board Meeting	1/2025	2/2025	3/2025	4/2025	5/2025	6/2025
			Held in Bahrain	Held in Bahrain	Held in Bahrain	Held in Bahrain	Held in Bahrain	Held in Bahrain
			13-Feb-25	18-May-25	22-July-25	18-Aug-25	26-Oct-25	11-Dec-25
Khaled Algonsel	27-Mar-24	19-Jun-23	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Anthony Mallis	18-Jun-17	09-Jul-17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Abdulkarim Bucheery	15-Mar-20	11-Nov-19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Abdulrazaq Tarhuni	15-Mar-20	8-Jun-20	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Khaled Taher	26-Jun-22	23-Feb-22	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tarek Amer	27-Mar-24	19-Jun-23	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guima Kordi	19-Apr-16	21-Aug-15	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisam AlSaadi Alkeelany	24-Jun-25	22-Jul-25	N/A	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓
Abdulmgid Emhamed	29-Mar-2026	26-Oct-25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	✓
Mohamed ElAmari	29-Mar-2026	26-Oct-25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	✓

 *Participated by phone/Video link
 N/A indicates that the member was not appointed or was no longer on the Board at the time of the meeting

BOARD ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

The Board and its Committees conduct annual assessments and evaluations on an annual basis. Each Director completes an overall Board assessment form, in addition to each Committee member completing a Committee assessment form. The NRCGC is responsible for reporting the results of the assessments to the Board for appropriate action, where and if required.

MATERIALITY AND AUTHORITY LEVELS

The materiality level for transactions that require board approval varies for different activities and is governed by pre-approved exposure levels delegated by the board which are contained in various policy and procedure documents as well as the delegation of authority. Transactions exceeding the approval authorities granted to the CEO or CIC must be approved by the board.

BOARD COMMITTEES

In accordance with the bank’s constitutional documents, charters and the requirements set forth by the corporate governance code and CBB regulations, the board of directors has delegated specific responsibilities to a number of board committees (each a “committee” and collectively, the “committees”). Each committee has its own formal written charter that sets out the roles and responsibilities of its members. The main committees are as follows:



The ARCC and NRCGC committees were newly appointed on 11th December 2025, following the conclusion of all scheduled meetings for the year. As of 31 December 2025, the composition of the committees are as follows:

Audit, Risk and Compliance (ARCC)	Abdulkarim Bucheery	Chairman
	Anthony Mallis	Member
	Khalid Taher	Member
	Abdulrazag Tarhuni	Member
	Mohamed Elamari	Member

Nomination, Remuneration and Corporate Governance (NRCGC)	Anthony Mallis	Chairman
	Abdulrazag Tarhuni	Member
	Abdulkarim Bucheery	Member
	Wisam AlSaadi Alkeelany	Member
	Abdulmgid Emhamed	Member

ARCC MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE

The minimum number of meetings required is four.

Members	1/2025	2/2025	3/2025	4/2025	5/2025
	11-Feb-25	27-Apr-25	31-Jul-25	23-Oct-25	9-Dec-25
Abdulkarim Bucheery	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Anthony Mallis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guima Kordi	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A
Khalid Taher	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ Participated by phone/Video link

N/A indicates that the member was not appointed or was no longer on the Board at the time of the meeting. Mr. Guima Kordi served as a member of the committee until June 2025 and attended all meetings held during his period of membership.

NRCGC MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE

The minimum number of meetings required is two.

Members	1/2025	2/2025
	12-Feb-25	09-Dec-25
Khaled AlGonsel	✓	N/A
Tarek Amer	✓	N/A
Abdulrazag Tarhuni	✓	✓
Anthony Mallis	N/A	✓
Wisam AlSaadi Alkeelany	N/A	✓








N/A indicates that the member was not appointed or was no longer on the Board at the time of the meeting.

BOARD COMMITTEES RESPONSIBILITIES














BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMMITTEES RESPONSIBILITIES

ARCC RESPONSIBILITIES

SUMMARY OF TERMS OF REFERENCE

-  The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board. The Committee will comprise of at least three independent members. The majority of the members of the committee including the Chairman shall be independent directors.
-  Members must have no conflict of interest with any other duties they have for the bank.
-  Appointments to the Committee shall be for a period of up to three years, which may be renewable for similar periods, and shall coincide with the appointment of the board of directors.
-  A meeting of the Committee will not be valid unless attended by not less than two or half of the members (depending on the number of the members of the committee), whichever is greater.
-  The Committee shall make whatever recommendations to the Board it deems appropriate on any area within its remit where action or improvement is needed.
-  The Chairman of the Committee shall attend the shareholder's meeting in order to respond to any shareholders inquiry on the ARCC activities.
-  The Committee shall conduct an annual self-assessment review and reports conclusions and recommendations to the Board.

SUMMARY OF RESPONSIBILITIES

-  The committee's responsibility is to assist the board in discharging its oversight duties mainly relating to the following matters: -
-  The integrity of the bank's financial statements and financial reporting process and the bank's systems of internal accounting and financial controls;
-  Recommending appointment, retention of the external auditor, and be directly responsible for the oversight of the external auditor's work.
-  Review and assess the effectiveness of the bank's internal audit function
-  Ensure the independence of the internal auditor and external auditor;
-  Ensure independence of risk and compliance from risk-taking activities and business lines;
-  Oversee the bank's compliance with laws, regulations and internal policies. Review the implementation of, enforcement of and adherence to the bank's code of conduct and compliance with corporate governance charter.
-  Overseeing the management of the bank's compliance risk. Assist the board in establishing a permanent and effective compliance function.
-  Overseeing the bank's activities in managing credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal, reputational and other risks and to ensure that an effective risk management framework is in place and functioning in the bank.
-  Review bank's policies and recommend them for board approval.
-  Monitor the responsiveness of management to the committee's recommendations and findings;
-  Address and review all concerns arising from the whistle blowing policy.
-  Ensure that the Bank has effective and adequate policies covering cybersecurity.

NRCGC RESPONSIBILITIES

The NRCGC is responsible for developing and recommending changes from time to time in the Bank's nomination and remuneration policy, including the variable payment policy. As will responsible of the banks corporate governance practices and recommending any changes from time to time.

It is also entrusted to identify and recommend persons occupying senior positions including board members, as will ensure a succession planning for directors and senior management.

Succession Planning in the Bank is driven by our Business strategy and forward-looking approach. The primary objective of the plan is to develop people to meet future demands of the Bank. On an annual basis, the Human Resources Department of the Bank reviews and consults the Board's Nomination & Remuneration Committee to ensure availability of a practical and executable succession plan.

MANAGEMENT

SEGREGATION OF DUTIES BETWEEN BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

In accordance with CBB regulations, the positions of the chairman and deputy chairman are segregated from those of the chief executive officer ("CEO"). Furthermore, there is a clear delineation of responsibilities between the aforementioned positions as defined in the bank's articles of association and board charters.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

Core Management Committees

ASSET AND LIABILITY COMMITTEE (ALCO)

Member Position	Committee Member Position
Chief Executive Officer	Head/Chairperson
Head of Risk Management	Member
Head of Financial Control	Member
Head of Business Development	Member
Head of Treasury & Investments	Member
Head of Trade Finance	Member
Head of Operations	Member
Senior Manager - Credit Management	Member

CREDIT AND INVESTMENT COMMITTEE (CIC)

Member Position	Committee Member Position
Chief Executive Officer	Head/Chairperson
Head of Financial Control	Member
Head of Treasury & Investments	Member*
Head of Business Development	Member*
Head of Risk Management	Non-voting member
Senior Manager - Credit Management	Non-voting member

* Do not vote/approve their submissions

MANAGEMENT RISK COMMITTEE (MRC)

Member Position	Committee Member Position
Chief Executive Officer	Head/Chairperson
Head of Risk Management	Member
Head of Financial Control	Member
Head of Business Development	Member
Head of Treasury & Investments	Member
Head of Trade Finance	Member
Head of Operations	Member
Senior Manager - Credit Management	Member

SPECIAL ASSET MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (SAMC)

Member Position	Committee Member Position
Head of Financial Control	Head/Chairperson
Head of Operations	Member
Head of Risk Management	Member
Legal Manager	Member
Senior Manager – Credit Management	Member







**MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES
RESPONSIBILITIES**

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES RESPONSIBILITIES


ALCO RESPONSIBILITIES

SUMMARY OF TERMS OF REFERENCE

-  The purpose of the ALCO is to prudently direct and manage asset and liability allocations to achieve the Bank's strategic goals.
-  The ALCO shall meet once in a quarter or more frequently, if required.
-  A meeting of the committee will not be valid unless attended by half of the voting members.
-  The Committee's decisions shall be considered by a vote of the majority of the attending members. In case of tied votes, the Head of the Committee shall have the casting vote.





SUMMARY OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ALCO's key responsibilities are to:

-  Monitor the Bank's asset and liability maturity profiles taking into account economic developments, fluctuations in asset values and benchmark reference rates
-  Develop asset and liability management strategies, including liquidity strategies, and short and long-term funding and leverage strategies, within board approved parameters
-  Review the Bank's capital adequacy position and address capital management strategies from an ICAAP perspective
-  Review the Bank's liquidity risk profile, including monitoring liquidity risk metrics, early warning indicators, contingency plans, adequacy of liquidity cushion etc., and ensure that the Bank maintains adequate liquidity to cover stress scenarios
-  Review the interest rate risk and forex risks of the Bank and devise strategies (including hedging) to minimize the impact of such risks on the Bank's net worth and earnings
-  Reviewing the portfolio performance, treasury reports, risk management reports and provide guidance to management
-  Review risk limits and approve or reject breaches of limits within its authority


MRC RESPONSIBILITIES

SUMMARY OF TERMS OF REFERENCE

-  The purpose of the MRC is to assist the Board Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC) in overseeing the Bank's risk management framework and manage all areas of risks within the Bank.
-  The MRC shall meet once in a quarter or more frequently, if required.
-  A meeting of the committee will not be valid unless attended by half of the voting members.
-  The Committee's decisions shall be considered by a vote of the majority of the attending members. In case of tied votes, the Head of the Committee shall have the casting vote.

SUMMARY OF RESPONSIBILITIES





MRC's key responsibilities are to:

-  Determine key risk areas and adopt risk management practices that contribute to the Bank's objective
-  Increase the awareness level of management and staff on business risks in the Bank
-  Review and recommend for approval the Bank's risk management framework and policies
-  Evaluate the level and trend of material risks and their impact on capital levels
-  Review and assess various internal limits and make specific recommendations with respect to economic risk capital and risk limits
-  Review Operational Risk Framework and monitor the operational risk on ongoing basis
-  Review and approve the stress test scenarios of the Bank and ensure that they cover all material risks faced by the Bank, review stress testing results and recommend action plan to ARCC and Board to manage stress events
-  Review the reputational risk and ensure adequate measures are taken to monitor and manage reputational risks, including management of Step-in risks
-  Review other major risk concentration as deemed appropriate
-  Ensuring new products, markets, systems and processes have been adequately reviewed and approved







MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES RESPONSIBILITIES



















CIC RESPONSIBILITIES

SUMMARY OF TERMS OF REFERENCE

-  The purpose of the Credit and Investment Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities by providing oversight of bank's credit and investment operations and management activities relating to the identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, and management of the bank's credit risk. The committee fulfils the following responsibilities with respect to financing/lending activities, investment activities and trade finance activities.
-  The Committee shall meet at least once every quarter or more frequently if required. However, the committee shall review monthly reports circulated via email by various departments and may approve actions if required over email.
-  A meeting of the committee will not be valid unless attended by half of the voting members.
-  The Committee's decisions shall be considered by a vote of the majority of the attending members. In case of equality of votes, the Head of the Committee shall have the casting vote.

SUMMARY OF RESPONSIBILITIES





-  To review the details of all facilities structure either prior to or following the approval of counterparty/ facility limits by delegated authority
-  To serve as the delegated approval authority for certain credit facilities and investments of the Bank
-  Consider approved risk appetite of the Bank, strategic objectives with regards to servicing certain customers and geographies, desirable pricing, country, product, sector and concentration limits, provisioning policy, adequacy of collateral, customer relationships and repayment history
-  Review information presented by both the credit proposal initiator, Credit Management Department ("CMD") and Risk Management Department ("RMD") prior to making a decision
-  Ensure that any credit proposal initiator who is a member of the CIC is excluded from voting on credit or investment proposals instigated or proposed by that member for the avoidance of a conflict of interest
-  Meet to discuss issues highlighted by the CMD and RMD regarding on-going performance of problem credits and assess adequacy of provisions

-  Monitor on-going risk profile of the Bank in aggregate and by individual business/economic sectors and geographic concentrations and concentration to a single borrowing entity
-  Review of all applications rejected by any delegated authority within the Bank (list of such facilities to be presented by business lines) in order to review enhancements in the Policy suggested by business lines, if required
-  Review counterparty limit breaches in line with its authority under Delegation of Authority Matrix ("DOA")
-  Evaluate all new loan proposals
-  Assess all guarantee facilities
-  Review problematic credit exposure expeditiously to minimize credit loss and maximize recoveries
-  Review actions proposed by Special Assets Management Committee ("SAMC") pertaining to non-performing exposures (initiating legal actions, write-offs, etc.) and endorse such actions for approval in line with the DOA
-  The CIC is assigned responsibility by the board of directors for the management and oversight of the bank's credit and investment operations and management activities relating to the identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, and management of the bank's credit risk and to make appropriate decision while adhering to the bank's risk appetite and procedures for credit and investment selection
-  Responsible for reviewing all proposals for addition of new products
-  Reviewing and approving on the renewal and /or amendment of current credit facility agreements as per the DOA
-  Review and approve the investment deal proposals on Amortized Cost and FVOCI portfolios; within its authority
-  Approving all types of exposures, as per the guidelines and authority provided in the DOA
-  Recommending action to be taken on customer covenant breaches, restructuring of loans
-  Approving the cancellation of credit facilities (Loan, Treasury and Trade Finance) as per the guidelines and authority provided in the DOA
-  Approving the execution of all types of Trade Finance products either funded or unfunded exposure and their amendments as per DOA
-  Approving the closure of Nostro accounts
-  Reviewing the opening of new Nostro accounts
-  Reviewing all write off of facilities/loans/exposures prior to Audit Risk and Compliance Committee and Board of Directors review and approval.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES RESPONSIBILITIES

SAMC RESPONSIBILITIES

SUMMARY OF TERMS OF REFERENCE

-  The purpose of the SAMC is to assess and monitor credit defaults, develop recovery strategy customized to each portfolio and implement suitable strategy to recover the maximum possible amount from the delinquent borrower.
-  The committee shall meet once in three months or as and when required.
-  A meeting of the committee will not be valid unless attended by half of the voting members.
-  The Committee's decisions shall be considered by a vote of the majority of the attending members. In case of tied votes, the Head of the Committee shall have the casting vote.

SUMMARY OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- Taking over the responsibility for handling customer accounts which is over 90 days past due
- Initiating suspension of credit facilities to accounts transferred from Credit Administration Unit (CAU)
- Exploring all possible avenues including engagement of external debt collection agencies to enhance collections (if necessary)
- Initiating and following-up on pledged collateral realization procedures where approved
- Responsible for developing strategies for handling the classified assets in order to prevent losses and maximize recovery, and to ensure their implantation
- Liaising with other departments in order to collate the data required for to formulate a remedial strategy for Non-Performing Asset (NPA) cases
- Based on metrics which include account's history, call logs and visit reports or if the account has been over 90 days past due, decide on whether the account should be restructured/ payments rescheduled or whether legal action should be pursued
- Reporting to the CEO and ARCC periodically on any legal actions to be taken
- Monitoring the performance of restructured accounts over their twelve months cooling-off period and thereafter transfer account ownership to CAU following successful completion of the cooling- off period
- Providing recommendations to the financial control department on provisioning for NPAs that have not been fully provided
- Reviewing the list of NPAs which are eligible to be moved off-balance sheet (off-loading)
- Reviewing the list of facilities which are being proposed for write-off
- Monitoring and following up on the list of written off facilities
- Reviewing the NPA strategy and Operation Plan and NPA Write-off policy

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In general, the bank has proper credit due diligence procedure for all type of facilities or exposures. Related party transactions relating to directors are approved by the shareholders. Details of related party transactions are set out in note 28 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Bank's major related party transactions are generally with its majority shareholder/controller and/or its affiliate companies. The Board of Directors ensures that the pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Bank's management and are to further the interests of the Bank

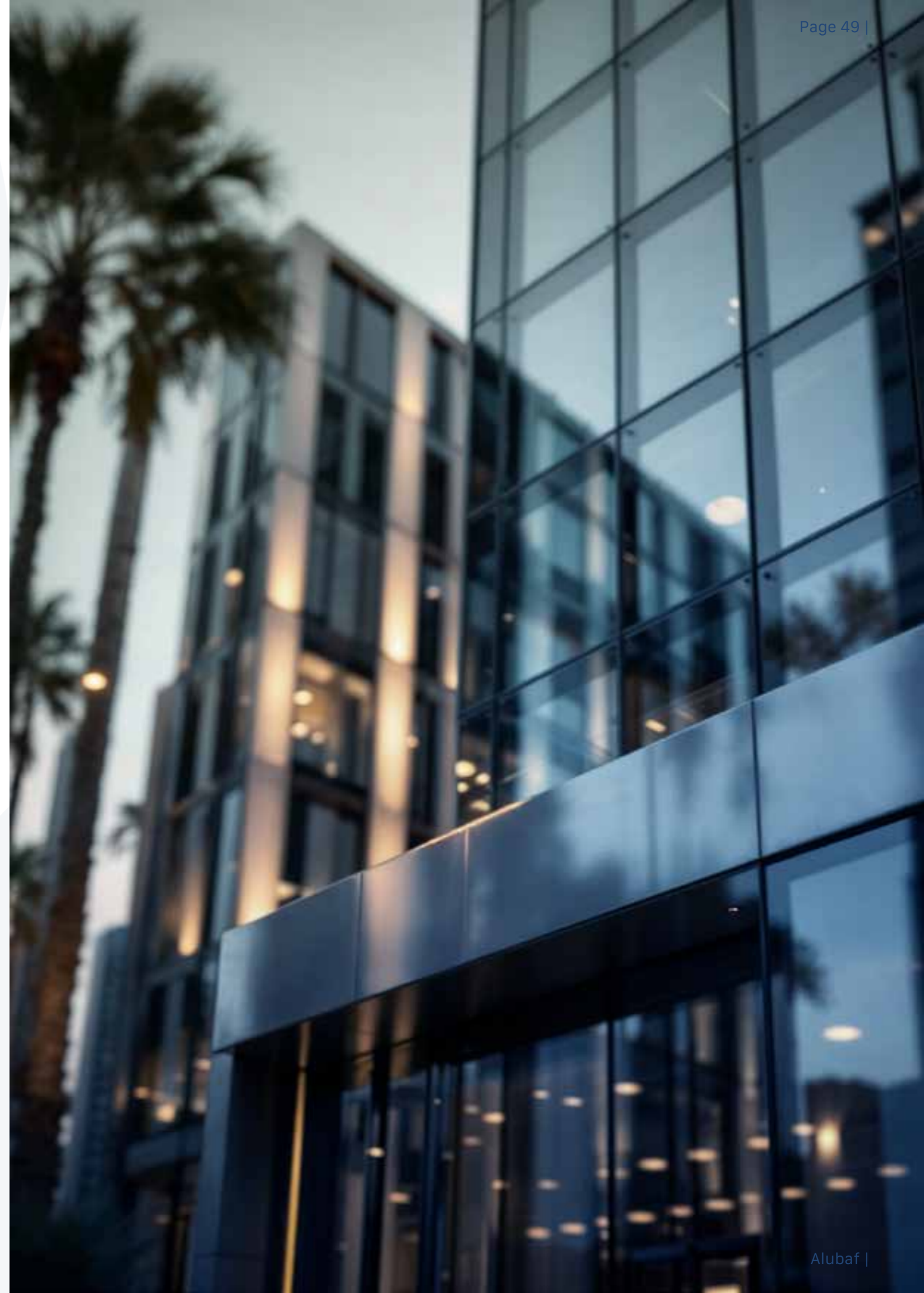
CODE OF CONDUCT AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Bank has adopted a code of conduct and ethics ("Code of Ethics and Conduct"), in addition to other internal policies and guidelines, which are applicable to directors, management and other staff. These documents are designed to establish best practices and incorporate all regulatory and legal requirements governing the Bank's operations for the aforementioned parties to follow in the fulfillment of their responsibilities and obligations towards the bank's stakeholders.

The code of conduct and ethics contains rules on conduct, ethics and on avoiding conflicts of interest, and is applicable to all employees and directors of the bank. The board approved code of conduct and ethics is published on the bank's website.

The Bank requires its directors and approved persons to issue an annual declaration of conflict of interest statement. Additionally, as per the board appointment agreements, each director has the responsibility to disclose any material interests relating to business transactions and agreements and the privilege of accessing to independent professional advice in this regard if required.

During 2025, there were no materially significant transactions entered into that may have potential conflict of interest with the interest of the Bank and no disclosures in this regard were accordingly made.





WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY

The Bank has a whistle-blowing policy with designated officials that employees can approach. The policy provides protection to employees for any reports made in good faith. The Board's Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee oversees this policy. The whistle-blowing policy is published on the Bank's share drive.

COMMUNICATIONS AND DISCLOSURE POLICY

The Bank has a Board approved Public Disclosure Policy and Corporate Communication Policy that govern the disclosure of material information relating to its activities to various stakeholders of the Bank. These policies apply to all modes of communication to the public including written, oral and electronic communication.



The disclosures made include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Annual and quarterly results
- Annual Report publication and filing
- Basel III (Pillar 3) related disclosures
- Chairman and/or Board of Director reports
- Corporate governance disclosures
- Communication with regulatory authorities
- Press releases, announcements and presentations
- Matters included on the Bank's website

The Bank maintains a website at www.alubafbank.com, which includes information of interest to various stakeholders, such as the annual reports and reviewed quarterly financials of the Bank, covering the minimum periods prescribed by the applicable regulations.

RELATIVES RECRUITMENT POLICY

The bank has in place policies that govern the recruitment of relatives in the bank and to prevent the potential conflict of interest, the policies are:

- 1** As a matter of policy, employment of relatives is not allowed however, in case of any exception, the approval of the Board's Nomination & Remuneration Committee is sought.
- 2** As part of annual reporting requirements, the CEO must confirm to the Board of Directors that no such cases occurred during the year.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

The Bank's anti-money laundering policy ("AML Policy") intends to ensure that the Bank has a comprehensive framework of policies and procedures including best practice standards for combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The policies and procedures are established to prevent the Bank's operational activities from being utilized by others for unlawful purposes.

The Bank's AML Policy prohibits and actively prevents money laundering, in addition to any activities that facilitate money laundering or funding of terrorist or criminal activities. This is accomplished by ensuring compliance with the AML laws and regulations of the jurisdiction in which it undertakes business activities and in accordance with its internal compliance framework.

The bank is committed to providing periodic training and information to ensure that all employees are aware of their responsibilities under the CBB and AML laws and regulations in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Bank provides annual up to date AML training for its staff designed to cater to the Bank's activities and its differing types of customers and jurisdictions.

REMUNERATION OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

For the year 2025, the Bank has appointed Messers Ernst & Young as their external auditors to provide audit and various other non-audit services. These services include year-end audit, prudential information return reviews, quarterly reviews, sound remuneration reviews and public disclosures reviews. Messers Ernst & Young have expressed their willingness to continue as the auditors of the bank for the financial year ending 31 December 2026. The ARCC has recommended the appointment of Ernst & Young and a resolution proposing their re-appointment was presented and approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 29th March 2026.

The breakdown of the external auditor's fee in relation to audit and non-audit related services is as follows:

TYPE OF SERVICE	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Audit and other audit related service fees	63	67
Non-audit service fees	101	95
TOTAL	164	162



**SOUND REMUNERATION }
DISCLOSURES**

INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared in accordance with Central Bank of Bahrain ("CBB") remuneration disclosure requirements for Wholesale Banks under CBB Rulebook (Volume 1 – Conventional Banks).

BANK'S REMUNERATION PHILOSOPHY

In 2014, the Bank adopted regulations concerning sound remuneration practices issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain and a "Remuneration Policy" was drafted for the Bank's variable remuneration framework which was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 12 April 2015. Subsequently, in 2017, the Remuneration policy was enhanced and revised to align them with market and best practices. This revised and updated "Remuneration Policy" was reviewed and approved by the Bank's Nomination, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee (NRCGC), as well as the Central Bank of Bahrain and shareholders in Annual general meeting held on 8th April, 2018.

The Bank's approach to "Pay and Benefits" incorporates a number of important objectives designed to support the Bank's policy to attract, motivate and retain qualified employees needed to meet its overall long-term business plans. These include rewarding each employee based on individual overall contribution and performance, ensuring the Base Salary, discretionary Bonus and benefits are competitive within the market place, but with costs that are sustainable by the Bank and ensuring that internal equity is always maintained.

The Bank maintains a salary structure which reflects the relationship of job positions to each other and their place in the appropriate financial and business market place. It is the Bank's intention to reward employees in a manner reflecting merit. Merit is defined as how well an individual employee performs in relation to the objectives and requirement of the job. It is a policy of better pay for better performance.

NOMINATION, REMUNERATION AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE (NRCGC)

In addition to its other duties as specified in its mandate, the NRCGC is responsible for the design, implementation and supervision of the Remuneration Policy. In particular, the NRCGC:

- ✓ Designs all the elements of remuneration including fixed salary, allowances, benefits and variable pay scheme for all levels of employees in the Bank. In designing the Remuneration Policy, the NRCGC shall consider the Remuneration Policy document of the Bank, its business strategy, the regulatory pronouncements of the CBB and the labor laws of the Kingdom of Bahrain;
- ✓ Obtains approval of the Board of Directors and subsequently the Shareholders on the Remuneration Policy adopted by the Bank;
- ✓ Approves the Remuneration Policy and remuneration for each Approved Person and Material Risk-taker;
- ✓ Approves targets and associated risk parameters, and variable pay for achieving the set target for each performance period;
- ✓ Approves total variable remuneration to be distributed, considering the total remuneration including salaries, fees, expenses, bonuses and other employee benefits at the end of the performance period based on the evaluation of actual performance as against the target for the performance period;
- ✓ Monitors and reviews the remuneration system on a regular basis to ensure the system operates as intended;
- ✓ Undertakes stress testing of the variable pay on a periodic basis to ensure that the variable pay scheme does not affect the Bank's solvency and risk profile, and its long-term objectives and business goals;
- ✓ Undertakes back testing to adjust for ex-post risk adjustments to the variable pay paid in earlier years and if required invoke claw back or malus;
- ✓ Recommends Board Member remuneration based on their attendance and performance in compliance with Article 188 of the Commercial Companies Law No. 21/2001 and its amendments ("CCL").

COMPOSITION

As of 31 December 2025, the composition of the NRCGC is as follows:

1	Mr. Anthony Mallis <i>Chairman</i>	Status Independent
2	Mr. Abdulkarim Bucheery <i>Member</i>	Status Independent
3	Mr. Abdulrazaq Tarhoni <i>Member</i>	Status Independent
4	Mr. Wisam Amjawir <i>Member</i>	Status Non-executive
5	Mr. Abdulmgid Emhamed <i>Member</i>	Status Non-executive



CORE REMUNERATION POLICY

OVERALL APPROACH TO REMUNERATION

The major components of this overall approach are:

Base compensation for the individual employee's overall contribution and performance

This merit-based approach is particularly applied to the base salary and discretionary bonus elements of total compensation. The level of overall contribution and performance is assessed through setting objectives, performance appraisals and performance ranking processes. Emphasis is on performance evaluations that reflect individual performance, including adherence to the Bank's risk and compliance policies in determining the total remuneration for a position.

Market environment

The financial service sector in which the Bank operates in is reviewed periodically to ensure that the Bank's salaries and benefits remain competitive.

Operating Costs

Market competitiveness must always be balanced by the cost that the Bank can support to ensure that it meets its short and long-term business objectives.

Internal Equity

Internal equity is maintained through consistent job matching. The objective is to ensure that jobs with similar dimensions, knowledge, complexity and accountability are graded at consistent levels across the Bank.

Salary Ranges

The Bank uses a structure of salary ranges against which salaries are administered. Each grade is assigned a salary range within which salaries should be administered. These ranges allow room for different salaries to be paid to employees in the same grade based on experience in the job, and on overall contribution and performance and they also provide a basis for managing within costs limits.

VARIABLE PAY SCHEME

The Bank has a well-defined variable pay scheme in place, to support the NRCGC, should it decide to pay variable pay or bonus in any performance period. Variable pay will be determined based on achievement of targets at the Bank level, unit level and individual level. The variable pay scheme is designed in a manner that supports sound risk and compliance management. In order to achieve that goal, performance metrics for applicable business units are risk-adjusted where appropriate and individual award determinations include consideration of adherence to compliance-related goals.

The remuneration package of employees in Control and Support functions are designed in such a way that their function is independent of the business units they support. Remuneration decisions are based on their respective functions and not on the business units they support; Performance measures and targets are aligned to the Bank and individual objectives that are specific to the function; Respective function's performance as opposed to other business unit's performance is a key component for calculating individual incentive payments.

The variable remuneration of the Business units is primarily determined by key performance objectives set through performance management system of the Bank, which contain both financial and non-financial targets.

Both qualitative and quantitative measures will be used to evaluate an individual's performance across the Bank.

SALARY AND BENEFIT REVIEW

The Bank will review the salaries and benefits once every two (2) years, with an objective of maintaining competitive advantage in the market, based on salary surveys and market information gathered through secondary sources.

SEVERANCE PAY

The Bank does not provide for any form of severance pay, other than as required by the Labor Law for the Private Sector Law No. 36/2012 of the Kingdom of Bahrain, to its employees. Under exceptional circumstances and subject to NRCGC approval, the Bank might offer sign-on bonus or minimum variable pay for any new recruit limited to first year of employment only.

PROHIBITION OF APPROVED PERSON BENEFITS

The Bank does not allow any of its employees, who are identified as Approved Persons as per CBB regulations, to take any benefits from any projects or investments which are managed by the Bank or promoted to its customers or potential customers. This excludes Board related remuneration linked to the fiduciary duties owed to the investors of the project/investment, which includes those appointed as members of the board of special purpose vehicles or other operating companies set up by the Bank for projects or investments.

REGULATORY ALIGNMENT

The Bank has reviewed and revised the Bank's Remuneration Policy and especially its variable pay policy to meet the requirements of the CBB Guidelines on remuneration with the help of external consultants, which was approved by the NRCGC, Central Bank of Bahrain and shareholders on 8th April 2018.

GOVERNANCE

The composition of the NRCGC as of 31 December 2025, required to be aligned as per the CBB remuneration guidelines and approved NRCGC charter.

CBB REMUNERATION GUIDELINES

The Bank's variable pay policy includes the following CBB guidelines:

- The pay mix for the CEO, Senior Management in business units and the Material Risk takers has been revised in such a way that their variable pay component is higher than the fixed pay component, subject to achieving the risk adjusted targets both at the business unit and the Bank level.
- For staff in Control and Support functions, the pay mix is structured to consist of a higher fixed pay component than the variable pays. Furthermore, the variable pay for staff in Control and Support functions, is based on their units target and individual performance and not linked directly to the Bank's overall performance.



VARIABLE PAY

CEO, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS UNITS

The variable pays of the CEO, members of the Senior Management team and the employees in business units is directly linked to the Bank, business unit and individual’s performance. The performance measures include both financial and qualitative targets aligned to short term and long-term business strategy of the bank and is set at both the bank and the individual level.

The variable pay pool is determined primarily based on a hybrid approach (i.e. both top down and bottom up approach). The total bonus pool is set at a maximum percentage of the risk-adjusted net profit for the financial year. This is supplemented by bottom-up computation i.e. by setting base multiples of monthly salary per level and aggregating the multiples per unit and then on to the Bank level. Additionally, the target setting process considers the variable pay pool as self-funding (i.e. targets are set net of variable pay pool for achieving that target).

An ex ante risk assessment framework has been introduced as part of the target setting process. The risk assessment framework considers all types of risks, including impact on capital adequacy, liquidity and qualitative risk elements such as reputation, compliance, quality of earnings, etc. with each element assigned appropriate weights as deemed necessary by the NRCGC.

In determining the variable pay pool at the performance period end, the NRCGC would consider post risk assessment outcomes and has a well-defined mechanism to re-adjust the target achieved and thereby the total variable pay pool. The design of the variable pay pool computation aligns the interest of the employees to that of the shareholders and it increases or decreases as per the target achieved (i.e. the variable pay pool will be nil or considerably less if the Bank makes a loss or achieves less than the expected target).

The NRCGC, in order to mitigate the risk involved in rewarding for potential revenues, considers the following in the variable pay distribution:

- Target setting process considers the realized versus unrealized profit mix;
- Deferral of variable pay over three (3) years;
- The bonuses for the CEO, his deputies and Material Risk Takers and Approved persons as per CBB, relating to business units and whose total remuneration exceeds the regulatory threshold of BD 100,000 per annum, have a deferral element and share linked payment, i.e., Phantom or shadow shares are being offered to such staff.

The deferral arrangements for CEO, his deputies and approved persons of business units and other material risk takers are as follows:

- 40% of the variable pay will be paid in cash at the end of the performance period; and
- the balance 60% will be deferred over a period of three (3) years with 10% being cash deferral and 50% being phantom or shadow shares and the entire deferred variable pay will vest equally over a three (3) year period and the phantom or shadow shares can be encashed after six (6) months from the vesting date.

Upfront Cash	40% <i>Pay-out percentages</i>	Immediate <i>Vesting period</i>	Not Applicable <i>Retention</i>
Deferred Cash	10% <i>Pay-out percentages</i>	3 years <i>Vesting period</i>	Up to each Vesting <i>Retention</i>
Deferred Share Awards	50% <i>Pay-out percentages</i>	3 years <i>Vesting period</i>	6 months from each Vesting <i>Retention</i>

The variable pay is subject to claw back and the unvested portion of deferred pay is subject to malus as explained below.

CONTROL AND SUPPORT UNITS

The variable pay for Control and support functions are designed in such a way that it is independent of the performance of the business units. The unit targets as set out and agreed with the NRCGC in the beginning of each evaluation period will be the base, with their individual performance score for variable pay to be paid except in the case of the Bank making a loss. In years when the Bank achieves exceptional profits, at the discretion of NRCGC, the base multiples for Control and Support units may be increased as deemed fit by the NRCGC.

Bonuses will be deferred for employees of Control and support units, whose total remuneration exceeds the regulatory threshold currently set at BD 100,000 per annum, are subject to deferral, in the following manner:

- 50% of the variable pay will be paid in cash at the end of the performance period; and 10% will be paid in the form of phantom or shadow shares at the end of the performance period, which can be encashed by the employee after six (6) months.
- The balance 40% will be deferred over a period of three (3) years and paid in the form of phantom or shadow shares and vests equally over the three (3) year period.

Elements of Variable Remuneration	Pay out Percentages	Vesting Period	Retention
Upfront cash	50%	Immediate	Not applicable
Upfront share awards	10%	Immediate	6 months from performance period
Deferred share awards	40%	3 years	6 months from each Vesting

The variable pay is subject to claw back and the unvested portion of deferred pay is subject to malus as explained below.

MALUS AND CLAW FRAMEWORK

The Bank’s claw back and malus clauses can be invoked by the NRCGC under certain pre-defined circumstances, wherein the Bank can claw back the vested as well as the unvested bonus paid or payable to an employee. The main pre-defined circumstances are:

- Where there is reasonable evidence of material error or culpability for a breach of Bank policy by the employee(s);
- The Bank or the business unit suffers material losses or significant loss of business which could be attributed to the actions of the employee(s);
- Where the employee(s) could be held responsible for material failure of risk management; and
- Where there is evidence of fraud or collusion amongst employees or by employee(s) with third parties and which is prosecutable in a court of law.

Based on ex-post risk assessment, if the Bank and/or a relevant line of business or an employee is found to have been paid a bonus for a result which was much higher than actually realized, the NRCGC may invoke the malus clause by which any unvested portion payable during that year will be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the actual results versus expected results.

SUMMARY OF VARIABLE PAY

- The NRCGC has the overall responsibility for computation and approval of the variable pay across the Bank;
- Links reward to Bank, business unit and individual performance;
- Target setting process considers risk parameters which are both quantitative and qualitative;
- Aligned to time horizon of risk, the bonus has a deferral element and a share linkage to align the employees’ interest with that of the shareholders;
- Bonus can be reduced or nil if the Bank or business units do not achieve the risk adjusted targets or make losses; and
- Post risk assessment is carried out to ensure that, in case of material losses or realization of less than expected income which can be attributed to employees’ actions, the claw back or malus as appropriate is invoked.

BOARD REMUNERATION

The Bank determines the Board of Directors' remuneration in line with the provisions of Article 188 of the Commercial Companies Law No. 21/2001 and its amendments. The Board of Directors' remuneration will be capped so that it does not exceed 10% of the Bank's net profit after all required deductions in any given financial year and is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Assembly. The aforementioned remuneration does not include the sitting fees and allowances paid to the Directors for attending Board meetings.

DETAILS OF REMUNERATION PAID

The NRCGC meeting held on 9th February, 2026, approved the variable pay for the year ended 2025, in line with approved "Remuneration policy". This provisional variable pay for the year 2025, which is computed and recorded, will be disbursed in the year 2026.

The deferred element of variable remuneration relating to earlier years for certain eligible employees has, however, been paid during the year

BOARD REMUNERATION

ELEMENTS OF REMUNERATION	2025	2024
	USD'000	USD'000
Sitting fee and other allowance	441	450
Remuneration Recommendation*	700	700
TOTAL	1,141	1,150

* The Chairman and Board's remuneration is subject to approval by the Bank's shareholders in the upcoming Annual General Meeting.

For 2025, the Board was composed of seven members.

EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

All deferred and long-term awards are subject to malus provisions. All share awards are released to the benefit of the employee after a six-month retention period from the date of vesting. The number of equities share awards is linked to the Bank's share price as per the rules of the Bank's share incentive scheme.

REMUNERATION

31-Dec-25	Number of Employees	Fixed Remuneration	Variable Remuneration	Total
USD'000				
Approved persons in business lines	3	1,581	1,106	2,687
Approved persons in control functions	12	1,807	735	2,542
Other material risk takers	9	1,012	324	1,336
Other staff not covered above	34	2,523	840	3,363
Total	57	6,923	3,005	9,928

* Control functions include Risk management, internal audit, operations, financial control, AML and compliance, information technology and human resource and administration functions.

31-Dec-25	Variable Remuneration Details *				Total
	Up-front Cash	Deferred Cash	Up-front Share linked instrument	Deferred Share linked instrument	
USD'000					
Approved persons in business lines	442	111	-	553**	1,106
Approved persons in control functions	522	-	43	170	735
Other material risk takers	292	5	-	27	324
Other staff not covered above	840	-	-	-	840
Total	2,096	116	43	750	3,005

* No guaranteed bonus or sign on awards were awarded in 2025, nor did any severance payments take place.

** In line with the approved policy, upon completion of the secondment of senior management position during the first quarter of 2026, the entire bonus pool became payable in cash.

USD'000	Deferred Variable Remuneration Movement		
	Deferred Cash	Deferred Share linked instrument	Total
Opening balance	298	1,440	1,738
Awarded during the year	159	750	909
Paid out during the year	79	496	575
At 31 December 2025	378	1,694	2,073

31-Dec-24	Number of Employees	Fixed Remuneration	Variable Remuneration	Total
USD'000				
Approved persons in business lines	3	1,518	1,066	2,584
Approved persons in control functions	12	2,002	747	2,749
Other material risk takers	9	871	259	1,130
Other staff not covered above	32	2,087	610	2,697
Total	56	6,478	2,682	9,160

* Control functions include Risk management, internal audit, operations, financial control, AML and compliance, information technology and human resource and administration functions.

31-Dec-24	Variable Remuneration Details *				Total
	Up-front Cash	Deferred Cash	Up-front Share linked instrument	Deferred Share linked instrument	
USD'000					
Approved persons in business lines	426	107	-	533	1,066
Approved persons in control functions	640	-	22	85	747
Other material risk takers	259	-	-	-	259
Other staff not covered above	610	-	-	-	610
Total	1,935	107	22	618	2,682

* No guaranteed bonus or sign on awards were awarded in 2024, nor any severance payments took place.

USD'000	Deferred Variable Remuneration Movement		
	Deferred Cash	Deferred Share linked instrument	Total
Opening balance	256	1,345	1,601
Awarded during the year	129	618	747
Paid out during the year	87	523	610
At 31 December 2024	298	1,440	1,738



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S)
REPORT & CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ALUBAF ARAB INTERNATIONAL BANK B.S.C. (c)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c) ("the Bank") and its subsidiary (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.

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) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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.

Other information

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.

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 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, 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ALUBAF ARAB INTERNATIONAL BANK B.S.C. (c)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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 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.

The Board of directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ALUBAF ARAB INTERNATIONAL BANK B.S.C. (c)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

- 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 of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Group's Audit, Risk and Compliance 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.

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 Report of the Board of Directors is consistent with the consolidated financial statements;



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ALUBAF ARAB INTERNATIONAL BANK B.S.C. (c)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

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

Partner's registration number: 115
11 February 2026
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
 As at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with central bank and other banks	4	659,701	524,811
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	5	607,679	747,932
Investments held for trading	6	2,035	14,436
Investment in fund	7	17,426	15,427
Investment securities	8	297,233	270,489
Loans and advances	9	159,813	156,387
Investment properties	10	14,538	11,734
Property, equipment and software	11	5,442	6,046
Interest receivable		18,488	18,660
Other assets		5,642	1,240
TOTAL ASSETS		1,787,997	1,767,162
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	12	542,234	786,830
Due to banks and other financial institutions	12	240,720	204,470
Due to customers	13	606,868	396,178
Interest payable		4,127	4,585
Other liabilities	14	13,676	12,657
Total liabilities		1,407,625	1,404,720
Equity			
Share capital	15	250,000	250,000
Statutory reserve	15	38,587	35,549
Retained earnings		68,324	65,984
Fair value reserve		3,461	(4,091)
Proposed dividend	16	20,000	15,000
Total equity		380,372	362,442
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		1,787,997	1,767,162

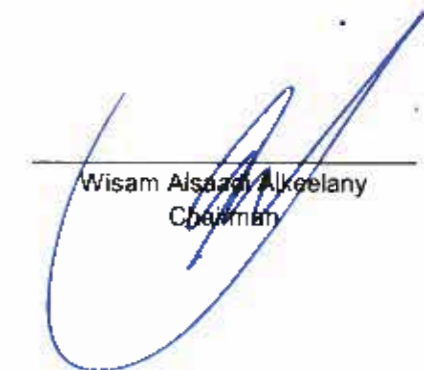

 Abdumgic B. Mohamed
 Vice Chairman


 Wisam Aisaad Alkeelany
 Chairman

ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
 For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
Interest income	17	73,339	87,658
Interest expense	18	(33,458)	(39,995)
Net interest income		39,881	47,663
Fee and commission income	19	1,891	2,269
Trading income - net	20	147	47
Gain on investment in fund	7	1,999	427
Realised gain on investment securities - net		503	228
Foreign exchange gain - net		550	593
Other income		147	319
OPERATING INCOME		45,118	51,546
Provision reversal (charge) for expected credit losses - net	21	6,307	(6,004)
NET OPERATING INCOME		51,425	45,542
Staff costs		(10,273)	(9,933)
Depreciation	11	(627)	(691)
Other operating expenses	22	(5,024)	(4,918)
OPERATING EXPENSES		(15,924)	(15,542)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		35,501	30,000
Taxation	23	(5,123)	-
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		30,378	30,000


 Abdumgic B. Mohamed
 Vice Chairman


 Wisam Aisaad Alkeelany
 Chairman

ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	30,378	30,000
Other comprehensive gain		
<i>Other comprehensive gain to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
Unrealised fair value gain on investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	7,869	2,787
Reversal for expected credit loss on FVOCI investments	(317)	(739)
Other comprehensive gain for the year	7,552	2,048
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	37,930	32,048

The attached notes 1 - 30 form part of these consolidated financial statements

ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		35,501	30,000
Adjustments for:			
Provision (reversal) charge for expected credit losses - net	21	(6,307)	6,004
Depreciation	11	627	691
Amortisation of investments carried at amortised cost	8	639	1,228
Realised gain on investment securities - net		(503)	(228)
Gain on investment in fund	7	(1,999)	(427)
Trading income - net	20	(147)	(47)
Amortisation of loans and advances carried at amortised cost		(855)	(980)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		26,956	36,241
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Balances with central bank		(158,630)	(117,471)
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions		33,822	74,554
Loans and advances		3,335	16,976
Investment properties		(2,804)	-
Interest receivable		172	(1,301)
Other assets		(4,402)	93
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions		(244,596)	129,289
Due to banks and other financial institutions		36,250	98,236
Due to customers		210,690	374,879
Interest payable		(458)	474
Other liabilities		(938)	1,083
Income tax paid		(3,114)	-
Net cash flows (used in) generated from operating activities		(103,717)	613,053
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of investments classified as held for trading		(15,078)	(22,694)
Purchase of investment in fund		-	(15,000)
Purchase of investment securities		(71,208)	(72,411)
Purchase of property, equipment and software	11	(23)	(118)
Proceeds from disposal / maturity of investments classified as held for trading		27,626	11,294
Proceeds from disposal / maturity of investment securities		52,233	69,268
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(6,450)	(29,661)
FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Dividend paid	16	(20,000)	(12,500)
Cash flows used in financing activity		(20,000)	(12,500)
NET MOVEMENT IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(130,167)	570,892
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		738,931	168,039
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	4	608,764	738,931

The attached notes 1 - 30 form part of these consolidated financial statements

ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c)
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Share capital US\$ '000	Statutory reserve US\$ '000	Retained earnings US\$ '000	Fair value reserve US\$'000	Proposed dividend US\$'000	Total US\$ '000
Balance as of 1 January 2025		250,000	35,549	65,984	(4,091)	15,000	362,442
Net profit for the year		-	-	30,378	-	-	30,378
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	7,552	-	7,552
Total comprehensive income		-	-	30,378	7,552	-	37,930
Statutory reserve movement	15	-	3,038	(3,038)	-	-	-
Increase in proposed dividend	16	-	-	(5,000)	-	5,000	-
Dividend paid	16	-	-	-	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
Proposed dividend for 2025	16	-	-	(20,000)	-	20,000	-
Balance as of 31 December 2025		250,000	38,587	68,324	3,461	20,000	380,372
Balance as of 1 January 2024		250,000	32,549	53,984	(6,139)	12,500	342,894
Net profit for the year		-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	2,048	-	2,048
Total comprehensive income		-	-	30,000	2,048	-	32,048
Statutory reserve movement	15	-	3,000	(3,000)	-	-	-
Dividend paid	16	-	-	-	-	(12,500)	(12,500)
Proposed dividend for 2024	16	-	-	(15,000)	-	15,000	-
Balance as of 31 December 2024		250,000	35,549	65,984	(4,091)	15,000	362,442

The attached notes 1 - 30 form part of these consolidated financial statements

ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c)
 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 As at 31 December 2025

1 ACTIVITIES

ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c) (the "Bank") is a closed Bahraini joint stock company incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain and registered with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce under Commercial Registration (CR) number 12819. The Bank operates under a wholesale banking license issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain (the "CBB"). The Bank's registered office is at Building 854, Road 3618, Avenue 436, Alubaf Tower, Al-Seef District, PO Box 11529, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Bank is majority owned by Libyan Foreign Bank, a bank registered in Libya (refer to note 15 for more details).

These consolidated financial statements comprise the assets, liabilities and operating results of the Bank and its wholly owned subsidiaries International Hotel Development Company S.A.L., Lebanon and Bahrain Real Estate Development Company, Jordan (together "the Group"). These subsidiaries are held by the Bank primarily for the purpose of holding investment properties recognised by the Group as partial settlements of legacy fully provided financing facilities. The activities of these subsidiaries are limited to the ownership and management of such investment properties. All operating and administrative expenses of these subsidiaries are borne directly by the Bank.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 11 February 2026.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and are in conformity with the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law ("BCCL"), the CBB and Financial Institutions Law, the CBB Rule Book (Volume 1 and applicable provisions of Volume 6) and the relevant CBB directives.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and investments in fund, classified as held for trading and classified at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") that have been remeasured at fair value.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US\$), being the Bank's functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (US\$ '000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Material accounting policy information

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank, its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025. The reporting dates of the subsidiaries and the Bank are identical and the their accounting policies conform to those used by the Bank for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Group reassesses 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. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current 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 affect its returns.

ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Basis of consolidation (continued)**

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 financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

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 into 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 a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- a) derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- b) derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- c) derecognises the cumulative transaction differences, recorded in equity;
- d) recognises the fair value of consideration received;
- e) recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- f) recognises any surplus or deficit in the consolidated statement of income; and
- g) reclassifies the parent's share of a component previously recognised in OCI to consolidated statement of income or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Financial instruments*Date of recognition*

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades, i.e., 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 balances due to customers when funds are transferred to the Group.

Initial measurement

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments.

ALUBAF Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Financial instruments (continued)***Initial measurement (continued)*

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 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 below.

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.

Financial assets**2.2.1 Debt instruments - Classification and subsequent measurement**

The Group classifies its financial assets - debt instruments in the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

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.

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 income' using the effective interest rate method.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Financial assets (continued)****2.2.1 Debt instruments - Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)**

- 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 impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. 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 investments'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest 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 doing so eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss within operating income as 'Gain (loss) on investments classified as FVTPL' in the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were neither designated at fair value nor which are not held for trading, in which case they are presented separately within 'operating income' as a 'Gain on investment securities - net'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest method.

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 a '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;
- 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.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Financial assets (continued)****2.2.1 Debt instruments - Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)***Business model (continued)*

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

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.

SPPI test

The Group assesses the contractual terms of financial assets 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.

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.

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.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Financial assets (continued)****2.2.1 Debt instruments - Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)***Modified or forbearance of loans (continued)*

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 effective interest rate (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 ("SICR") 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.

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 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 assessment as to whether SICR or default has occurred. 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.

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.

Derecognition other than on a modification

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.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Financial assets (continued)****2.2.1 Debt instruments - Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)***Derecognition other than on a modification (continued)*

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. This also applies to certain securitisation transactions in which the Group retains a subordinated residual interest.

2.2.2 Equity 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 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 within operating income as 'Gain (loss) on investments classified as FVTPL' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

Financial liabilities*Classification and subsequent measurement*

All financial liabilities of the Group are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives and financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in the trading booking). 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 issuer's credit risk, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in the 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 issuer's credit risk 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.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Financial liabilities (continued)***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.

Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis, the 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 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;

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Impairment (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 receivable and loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, 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.

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, the ECL does not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the 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.

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. 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.

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.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Impairment (continued)***Measurement of ECL (continued)*

In each case, this assessment is based on forward-looking assessment that takes into account a number of economic scenarios, in order to recognise the probability of higher losses associated with more negative economic outlooks.

Performing exposures restructured will be treated as Stage 2, including loans renegotiated due to deterioration in business condition will be treated as Stage 2 unless the loan is overdue for 90 days or more, where the exposure will be determined as Stage 3.

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

Stage 3

Financial assets are included in Stage 3 when there is objective evidence that the financial asset is credit impaired. At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized 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:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of an impaired loan or advance by the Group will be continue to be classified as Stage 3;
- 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 an investment in sovereign debt 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 from out of Stage 3 if they no longer meet the criteria of credit-impaired after a probation period of 12 months.

Forward looking information

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

The Group considers forward-looking information such as macroeconomic factors (e.g., GDP growth, oil prices, country's equity indices and unemployment rates) and economic forecasts.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Impairment (continued)***Forward looking information (continued)*

The Group uses published external information from International Monetary Fund (IMF) website, government and private economic forecasting services. These forward looking assumptions undergo an internal governance process before they are applied for different scenarios.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

- financial assets measured at amortized 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: no loss allowance is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the cumulative changes in fair value reserve.

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. Interim adjustments are expected to be made until the base models are updated. 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 factors for which the data is updated once it is available and adjustments are made for significant events occurring prior to the reporting date.

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.

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 within operating income on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credit 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. Similar to financial guarantee contracts, these contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements.

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.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Derivative financial instruments**

The Group makes use of derivative instruments, such as forward foreign exchange contracts.

Derivatives are initially recognised, and subsequently measured, at fair value with transaction costs taken directly to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The fair value of a derivative is the equivalent of the unrealised gain or loss from marking to market the derivative. Derivatives with positive fair values (unrealised gains) are included in other assets and derivatives with negative fair values (unrealised losses) are included in other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balances with banks, treasury bills and deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Property, equipment and software

Property, equipment and software are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, equipment and software that is accounted for separately is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. When significant parts of property, equipment and software are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Land and capital work in progress are not depreciated. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful life in years
Building	15
Furniture, equipment and motor vehicles	3 to 5
Software	3 to 5

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, equipment and software are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property is initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Such cost should not include start-up costs, abnormal waste, or initial operating losses. Subsequently, investment property is accounted for in accordance with the cost model where its stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Investment property is derecognised when either it is disposed off or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal.

The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year of derecognition.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates asset's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount, with the difference recognised as an impairment in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Renegotiated loans

In the ordinary course of its business, the Group seeks to restructure loans. This may involve extending payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original effective interest rate as calculated modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continually renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using original effective interest rate.

Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Taxation**Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (DMTT)**

Effective 1 January 2025, Bahrain introduced a Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (DMTT) regime the OECD Pillar Two framework. This framework required certain Multinational Enterprise (MNE) with annual revenues of EUR 750 million or more, to pay a top-up tax to ensure a minimum effective rate of 15% in each of the jurisdictions they operate. The Bank is subject to DMTT and has registered Constituent Entity of the Group in Bahrain.

The Bank recognises the charge of DMTT in accordance with the applicable legislation and executive regulations. DMTT is calculated on the taxable income (Globe Income) of the Bank at minimum rate of 15%. DMTT is recognised as a current tax expense in the statement of profit or deferred tax has been recognised as Bank has applied temporary exception from the requirements 12, Income Taxes, to account for deferred taxes arising from Global Anti-Base Erosion rules.

Employees' end of service benefits

The Group provides end of service benefits to its non - Bahraini employees. The entitlement benefits is based upon the employee's final salary and length of service. The expected costs benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

The Group also makes contributions to the Social Insurance Organisation (SIO) Scheme calculated percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, expensed when due.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements, but are disclosed the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Share capital, statutory reserve and dividend***Share capital*

Ordinary shares issued by the Group are classified as equity. The Group classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

Statutory reserve

The BCCL requires that 10% of the annual profit be appropriated to a statutory reserve which is normally distributable only on dissolution. Appropriations may cease when the reserve reaches 50% of the paid up share capital.

Dividend

The Group recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the BCCL, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as investments and derivatives at fair value at the reporting date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are detailed in note 26.

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.

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 interest.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are 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 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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.

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As at 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Fair value measurement (continued)**

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained earlier.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The recognition of interest income is suspended when the loans become impaired, such as when overdue by more than 90 days.

Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income are recognised when earned.

Foreign exchange gain

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 the Group's 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.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Share based payments*Cash-settled share based payments*

The cost of cash-settled share based payment transactions is measured initially at fair value at the grant date using an appropriate valuation model. This fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The liability is remeasured to fair value at each reporting date up to, and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US\$), which is the Bank's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.2 Material accounting policy information (continued)****Foreign currencies (continued)**

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates 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 is 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 other comprehensive income (OCI) or profit or loss are recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures**(i) New and amended standards and interpretations effective as of 1 January 2025**

The following new amendments to the accounting standards became effective in 2025 and have been adopted by the Group in preparation of these consolidated financial statements as applicable. Further, the Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

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 did not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(ii) 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. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments). The Amendments include:

- Clarifications of the requirements for recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities;
- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date;
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed;
- Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments; and
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)****(ii) New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)***Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (continued)*

With respect to the amendments on the derecognition of financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system, the Bank has performed an assessment of all material electronic payment systems used in the various jurisdictions it operates.

Most of the electronic settlement systems used by the Bank result in real-time settlement. There is a limited number of electronic settlement systems used by the Bank that do not result in real-time settlement. For those, the Bank has been derecognising the financial liability, and the associated cash, at the time of submitting the payment instructions. In line with the amendments, the Bank will change this current practice to derecognising the financial liability and the associated cash when the payment has reached the beneficiary, which is when the obligation is discharged. However, given the limited number of such electronic settlement systems used by the Bank, and the low value of payments involved, the amendments are not expected to have a material impact.

The Bank has determined that it will not apply the accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities before the settlement date. Moreover, the Bank has also reviewed its other payment systems (such as cheques, credit cards, debit cards) and concluded that the recognition and derecognition policies are already in line with the amendments.

In addition, the Bank has assessed the impact of the Amendments on its financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features, as well as on non-recourse financing and contractually linked instruments. Based on the assessments performed, the amendments in these areas are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In December 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity. The amendments apply only to contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity. The amendments:

- Clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts;
- Amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts; and
- Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

The amendments will take effect for annual reporting periods starting on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is allowed, but it must be disclosed. The amendments concerning the own-use exception are to be applied retrospectively, while the hedge accounting amendments should be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated from the initial application date. Additionally, the IFRS 7 disclosure amendments must be implemented alongside the IFRS 9 amendments. If an entity does not restate comparative information, it cannot present comparative disclosures.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

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As at 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)****(ii) New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)***IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (continued)*

There are specific presentation requirements and options for entities, such as Good Bank, that have specified main business activities (either providing finance to customers or investing in specific type assets, or both).

The standard requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and it also includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

The Bank is currently working to identify the impacts the standard will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements. The Bank considers its main business activities include the provision of financing to customers and investing in financial assets. In accordance with IFRS 18, some of the income and expenses related to those activities are classified in the operating category, an exception to the general requirements that would otherwise have resulted in their classification in investing or financing categories.

The initial expected material impacts of IFRS 18 on the Bank's financial statements are, as follows:

- Income and expenses from the following will be classified in the operating category within statement of profit or loss: (a) cash and cash equivalents; (b) liabilities from transactions involve only the raising of finance; (c) generally, assets invested in as part of the Bank's main business activity of investing in financial assets that generate a return individually and largely independently of the Bank's other resources;
- Foreign exchange differences will be classified in the same category as the related income expense giving rise to the foreign exchange difference, with some exceptions;
- Gains and losses on hedging instruments, including those not designated as such, but used to manage exposure to identified risks, will be classified in the same category as the income expenses relating to the risk being covered, with some exceptions;
- For the statement of cash flows, the 'operating profit' subtotal will be used as the starting point determining cash flows from operating activities. Furthermore, the classification of the total cash flows from all dividends received, all interest paid and all interest received will each, respectively, be classified in a single category in the statement of cash flows following the classification of related income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss;
- New disclosures will be added for: (a) management-defined performance measures; (b) specified expenses by nature if expenses are presented by function in the operating category of statement of profit or loss; and
- A reconciliation for each line item in the statement of profit or loss between the restated amounts presented applying IFRS 18, and the amounts previously presented applying IAS 1.

The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, 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, 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 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 or estimates involved.

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 sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then 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, particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets with the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of assets;
- Management's evaluation of the performance of the portfolio;
- How risks are assessed and managed; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and 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.

Going concern

The Group's Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors are 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 a going concern basis.

Allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets

The measurement of the ECL for financial assets subject to credit risk measured at amortised cost FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about 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 a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)*Allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets (continued)*

The Group's ECL calculation are outputs of complex models with a number of 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.

4 CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS

	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
Cash in hand	41	14
Balances with other banks	12,936	36,272
Treasury bills issued by Central Bank of Bahrain	650,591	491,955
Provision for expected credit losses (note 4.1)	(3,867)	(3,430)
Cash and balances with central bank and other banks	659,701	524,811
Treasury bills - balances with Central Bank with original maturities of more than 90 days	(650,591)	(491,955)
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturities of 90 days or less (note 5)	599,654	706,075
Cash and cash equivalents	608,764	738,931

As at 31 December 2025, balance with a bank amounting to US\$ 3,865 thousand (31 December 2024: US\$ 3,422 thousand) is classified in Stage 3. The remaining exposures are classified within Stage 1.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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4 CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS (continued)**Note 4.1**

Movement in provision for expected credit losses were as follows:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$ 000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired US\$ 000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit- impaired US\$ 000	Total US\$ 000
Balance at 1 January	8	-	3,422	3,430
Reversals during the year	(6)	-	-	(6)
Exchange differences	-	-	443	443
At 31 December	2	-	3,865	3,867
	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$ 000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired US\$ 000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit- impaired US\$ 000	Total US\$ 000
Balance at 1 January	2	1	3,644	3,647
Provided during the year	6	-	-	6
Reversals during the year	-	(1)	-	(1)
Exchange differences	6	(1)	-	5
Exchange differences	-	-	(222)	(222)
At 31 December	8	-	3,422	3,430

5 DEPOSITS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Deposits with banks and other financial institutions represent interest bearing money market deposits held with banks and other financial institutions as at the reporting date and are as follows:

	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
Deposits with original maturities of 90 days or less (note 4)	599,654	706,075
Deposits with original maturities of over 90 days	8,079	41,901
	607,733	747,976
Provision for expected credit losses (note 5.1)	(54)	(44)
	607,679	747,932

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2025

5 DEPOSITS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (continued)

Note 5.1

Movement in provision for expected credit losses were as follows:

	2025	2024
	Stage 1	Stage 1
	12-month	12-month
	ECL	ECL
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Balance at 1 January	44	65
Provided during the year	34	24
Reversals during the year	(24)	(45)
	10	(21)
At 31 December	54	44

6 INVESTMENTS HELD FOR TRADING

Investments held for trading represent quoted debt securities amounting to US\$ 2,035 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (2024: US\$ 14,436 thousand).

7 INVESTMENT IN FUND

This comprises of investment in asset managed fund amounting to US\$ 17,426 thousand (2024: US\$ 15,427 thousand). During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group recognised unrealised fair value gain of US\$ 1,999 thousand (2024: US\$ 427 thousand).

8 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Quoted investments						
Sovereign						
debt securities	203,332	66,068	269,400	165,325	78,166	243,491
Banks and Corporate						
debt securities	22,017	6,038	28,055	21,197	6,059	27,256
Total quoted investments	225,349	72,106	297,455	186,522	84,225	270,747
Provision for expected credit losses on investment securities at amortised cost	-	(222)	(222)	-	(258)	(258)
Total investment securities	225,349	71,884	297,233	186,522	83,967	270,489

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2025

8 INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

Note 8.1

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amounts of investment securities at FVOCI and investment securities at amortised cost by stage is as follows:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Investment securities at FVOCI				
At 1 January	163,916	22,606	-	186,522
Investments purchased	43,790	2,470	-	46,260
Investments sold / matured	(10,524)	(4,778)	-	(15,302)
Fair value movement	6,018	1,851	-	7,869
At 31 December	203,200	22,149	-	225,349
	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
At 1 January	89,772	58,194	2,569	150,535
Investments purchased	64,740	-	-	64,740
Investments sold / matured	(15,238)	(14,119)	(2,183)	(31,540)
Transfers between stages	24,585	(24,585)	-	-
Fair value movement	57	3,116	(386)	2,787
At 31 December	163,916	22,606	-	186,522
	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Investment securities at amortised cost				
At 1 January	74,215	10,010	-	84,225
Investments purchased	24,948	-	-	24,948
Investments matured	(26,428)	(10,000)	-	(36,428)
Amortisation of premium / discount - net	(629)	(10)	-	(639)
At 31 December	72,106	-	-	72,106
	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
At 1 January	90,695	24,587	-	115,282
Investments purchased	7,671	-	-	7,671
Investments matured	(23,000)	(14,500)	-	(37,500)
Amortisation of premium / discount - net	(1,151)	(77)	-	(1,228)
At 31 December	74,215	10,010	-	84,225

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2025

8 INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

Note 8.2

Movements in provision for expected credit losses of FVOCI investments were as follows:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$ '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired US\$ '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit- impaired US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
Balance at 1 January	378	727	-	1,105
Provided during the year	354	-	-	354
Reversals during the year	(232)	(439)	-	(671)
	122	(439)	-	(317)
At 31 December	500	288	-	788
	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$ '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired US\$ '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit- impaired US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
Balance at 1 January	91	1,753	2,817	4,661
Transfers between stages	653	(653)	-	-
Provided during the year	237	40	-	277
Reversals during the year	(603)	(413)	-	(1,016)
	287	(1,026)	-	(739)
Write-off during the year upon sale of investment	-	-	(2,817)	(2,817)
At 31 December	378	727	-	1,105

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2025

8 INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

Note 8.2 (continued)

Movements in provision for expected credit losses of amortised cost investments were as follows:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$ '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$ '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
Balance at 1 January	163	95	258	407	331	738
Provided during the year	149	-	149	-	-	-
Reversals during the year	(90)	(95)	(185)	(244)	(236)	(480)
	59	(95)	(36)	(244)	(236)	(480)
At 31 December	222	-	222	163	95	258

9 LOANS AND ADVANCES

The table below discloses the gross loans and provision for expected credit losses:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$ '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired US\$ '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit- impaired US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
Letters of credit - financing and discounting	69,498	-	32,505	102,003
Commercial loans	64,689	-	29,369	94,058
Sovereign loan	15,936	-	-	15,936
	150,123	-	61,874	211,997
Provision for expected credit losses (note 9.1)	(1,212)	-	(50,972)	(52,184)
	148,911	-	10,902	159,813

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As at 31 December 2025

9 LOANS AND ADVANCES (continued)

	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$ '000	Stage 2:	Stage 3:	Total US\$ '000
		Lifetime	Lifetime	
		ECL not credit- impaired US\$ '000	ECL credit- impaired US\$ '000	
Letters of credit - financing and discounting	75,113	-	41,662	116,775
Commercial loans	47,267	-	26,009	73,276
Sovereign loan	21,946	-	-	21,946
	144,326	-	67,671	211,997
Provision for expected credit losses (note 9.1)	(957)	-	(54,653)	(55,610)
	143,369	-	13,018	156,387

At 31 December 2025, interest in suspense on Stage 3 loans and advances amounts to US\$ 36,620 thousand (2024: US\$ 33,540 thousand).

Note 9.1

Movements in provision for expected credit losses were as follows:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$ '000	Stage 2:	Stage 3:	US\$ '000
		Lifetime	Lifetime	
		ECL not credit- impaired US\$ '000	ECL credit- impaired US\$ '000	
Balance at 1 January 2025	957	-	54,653	55,610
Provided during the year	827	-	3,793	4,620
Reversals during the year *	(572)	-	(9,954)	(10,526)
	255	-	(6,161)	(5,906)
Exchange differences	-	-	2,480	2,480
At 31 December 2025	1,212	-	50,972	52,184

* During the year, a controlling ownership interest in a company holding an investment property was transferred to the Group as partial settlement of a fully provided financing facility. The investment property was recognised at US\$ 2,804 thousand and the Group determined the value to be equal to the value of the facility settled. In addition, the Group also recognised cash recoveries amounting to US\$7,150 thousand (2024: US\$ 3,000 thousand).

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9 LOANS AND ADVANCES (continued)

Note 9.1 (continued)

	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$ '000	Stage 2:	Stage 3:	US\$ '000
		Lifetime	Lifetime	
		ECL not credit- impaired US\$ '000	ECL credit- impaired US\$ '000	
Balance at 1 January 2024	1,909	8,562	41,324	51,795
Transfers between stages	-	(8,511)	8,511	-
Provided during the year	398	-	11,255	11,653
Reversals during the year	(1,350)	(51)	(3,000)	(4,401)
	(952)	(8,562)	16,766	7,252
Write-off during the year	-	-	(2,834)	(2,834)
Exchange differences	-	-	(603)	(603)
At 31 December 2024	957	-	54,653	55,610

During the year, no exposures (2024: US\$ 2,834 thousand) were written off or renegotiated (2024: US\$ 32,181 thousand) by the Group.

10 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

During the year, a controlling ownership interest in a company holding an investment property was transferred to the Group as partial settlement of a fully provided financing facility. The investment property was recognised at US\$ 2,804 thousand and the Group determined the value to be equal to the value of the facility settled. As of 31 December 2025, the Group has determined the fair value of the investment properties, after management determined haircuts to reflect market based adjustments, as US\$ 14,538 thousand (31 December 2024: US\$ 11,848 thousand). As of 31 December 2025, the net book value of the investment properties amount to US\$ 14,538 thousand (31 December 2024: US\$ 11,734 thousand).

11 PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE

	Land	Building	Furniture, equipment and motor vehicles	Software	Total
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Cost:					
At 1 January 2025	4,243	7,652	4,433	1,662	17,990
Additions	-	-	23	-	23
Disposals	-	-	(209)	-	(209)
At 31 December 2025	4,243	7,652	4,247	1,662	17,804
Accumulated depreciation:					
At 1 January 2025	-	6,085	4,225	1,634	11,944
Depreciation					
charge for the year	-	508	98	21	627
Relating to disposal	-	-	(209)	-	(209)
At 31 December 2025	-	6,593	4,114	1,655	12,362
Net book value:					
At 31 December 2025	4,243	1,059	133	7	5,442

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As at 31 December 2025

11 PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE (continued)

	Land US\$ '000	Building US\$ '000	Furniture, equipment and motor vehicles US\$ '000	Software US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
Cost:					
At 1 January 2024	4,243	7,652	4,317	1,660	17,872
Additions	-	-	116	2	118
At 31 December 2024	4,243	7,652	4,433	1,662	17,990
Accumulated depreciation:					
At 1 January 2024	-	5,578	4,098	1,577	11,253
Depreciation charge for the year	-	507	127	57	691
At 31 December 2024	-	6,085	4,225	1,634	11,944
Net book value:					
At 31 December 2024	4,243	1,567	208	28	6,046

The land relates to the building on which the Group's premises was constructed.

12 DEPOSITS FROM AND DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

12.1 Deposits from banks and other financial institutions

Deposits from banks and other financial institutions represent money market deposits held with the Group as at the reporting date.

12.2 Due to banks and other financial institutions

Due to banks and other financial institutions comprise the following current account balances and cash collateral held with the Group in relation to the facilities of letters of credit and letters of guarantee as at the reporting date:

	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
Current account balances	210,687	176,098
Cash collateral held	30,033	28,372
	240,720	204,470

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13 DUE TO CUSTOMERS

Due to customers represent money market deposits, current account balances and cash collateral held with the Group in relation to the facilities of letters of credit and letters of guarantee as at the reporting date:

	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
Money market deposits	447,203	27,400
Current account balances	156,026	367,835
Cash collateral held	3,639	943
	606,868	396,178

14 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
Accrued expenses and payables	13,362	11,217
Due to directors and employees	264	1,290
Provision for expected credit losses for off balance sheet exposures (note 14.1)	33	85
Unearned income	2	47
Others	15	18
	13,676	12,657

Accrued expenses include US\$ 1,215 thousand (2024: US\$ 902 thousand) of liability relating to cash settled share based payments.

The Group has established an Employee Phantom Share Scheme (EPSS) in compliance with the sound remuneration rules issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain. Under the scheme, certain eligible employees of the Group become entitled to share based compensation. Under the EPSS, each eligible employee is issued with a phantom share award which entitles the holder to receive one phantom share at the delivery date. The share awards will vest over 3 years with one third award vesting at the end of each of the subsequent 3 years. The eligible employee has to retain the shares for a period of 6 months post the award date prior to encashing the vested awards. Phantom units are ultimately cash settled based on the audited net book value of the Group at the vesting dates.

The cost of the phantom units are initially measured at net-book-value per share of the Group at the grant date and expensed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss with a corresponding liability being recognised. The liability is remeasured to its net-book-value per share of the Group at each reporting date up to the date of settlement with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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14 OTHER LIABILITIES (continued)**Note 14.1**

Movement in provision for expected credit losses for off balance sheet exposures was as follows:

	2025	2024
	Stage 1	Stage 1
	12-month	12-month
	ECL	ECL
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Balance at 1 January	85	98
Provided during the year	32	85
Reversals during the year	(84)	(98)
	(52)	(13)
At 31 December	33	85

15 SHARE CAPITAL

	2025	2024
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Authorised:		
10,000,000 (2024: 10,000,000) ordinary shares of US\$ 50 each	500,000	500,000
	2025	2024
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Issued and fully paid up :		
5,000,000 (2024: 5,000,000) ordinary shares of US\$ 50 each	250,000	250,000

Shareholders

	2025		2024	
	Percentage holding (%)	US\$ '000	Percentage holding (%)	US\$ '000
Libyan Foreign Bank	99.50	248,750	99.50	248,750
National Bank of Yemen	0.28	689	0.28	689
Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development	0.22	561	0.22	561
	100.00	250,000	100.00	250,000

Statutory reserve

As required by the BCCL and the Bank's articles of association, a statutory reserve has been created by transfer of 10% of its annual profit. The Group may resolve to discontinue such transfers when the reserve totals 50% of the paid up capital. The reserve is not distributable except in such circumstances as stipulated in the BCCL and following approval of the Central Bank of Bahrain. The Group has transferred US\$ 3,038 thousand (2024: US\$ 3,000 thousand) to the statutory reserve in the current year.

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16 PROPOSED DIVIDEND

Dividend of US\$ 20,000 thousand (US\$ 4 per share) is proposed for the year ended 31 December 2025 subject to regulatory approvals and the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

For year ended 31 December 2024, shareholders at the Annual General Assembly held on 13 March 2025, approved a dividend of US\$ 20 million (US\$ 4 per share) which was fully paid during the year.

17 INTEREST INCOME

	2025	2024
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Interest on:		
- Deposits with banks, other financial institutions and balance with central bank	47,925	57,667
- Loans and advances	8,780	14,722
- Investment securities	16,376	14,632
- Investments held for trading	258	637
	73,339	87,658

18 INTEREST EXPENSE

	2025	2024
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Interest on:		
- Deposits from and due to banks and other financial institutions	30,769	38,309
- Due to customers	2,689	1,686
	33,458	39,995

19 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2025	2024
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Commission income on letters of credit and guarantee	1,830	2,120
Bank charges and other income	61	149
	1,891	2,269

20 TRADING INCOME - NET

	2025	2024
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Unrealised fair value gain on investments classified as held for trading	46	12
Realised gain during the year - net	101	35
	147	47

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21 PROVISION REVERSAL (CHARGE) FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES - NET

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Expected credit loss:		
- Reversal (charge) against balances with central bank and other banks (note 4.1)	6	(5)
- (Charge) reversal against deposits with banks and other financial institutions (note 5.1)	(10)	21
- Reversal against investment securities (note 8.2)	353	1,219
- Reversal (charge) against loans and advances (note 9.1)	5,906	(7,252)
- Reversal against off balance sheet (note 14.1)	52	13
	<u>6,307</u>	<u>(6,004)</u>

22 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
Administration and travelling expenses	2,228	2,024
Professional services	1,186	1,289
Board of Directors' remuneration and expenses (note 28)	1,174	1,206
Fees and other charges	436	399
	<u>5,024</u>	<u>4,918</u>

23 TAXATION

	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
Domestic minimum top-up tax	5,123	-

The Group is within the scope of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Inclusive Framework (IF) on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Pillar 2 model rules, under which multinational entities (MNE Group) whose revenue exceeds EUR 750 million are liable to pay corporate income tax at a minimum effective tax rate of 15% in each jurisdiction they operate.

The Kingdom of Bahrain issued Decree-Law no (11) of 2024 (the "Law") on 1 September 2024 introducing DMTT effective from the year 2025 on entities which are part of MNE Group with annual revenues of EUR 750 million or more. This was followed by Executive regulations issued on 15 December 2024 under decision no (172) of 2024. The Law provides that a top-up tax of shall be payable on the taxable income at a rate equal to the difference between 15% and the effective tax of all the constituent entities of the MNE Group operating in Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Group has successfully registered itself for DMTT purposes with the National Bureau for Revenue effective from 1 January 2025, with the Bank being appointed as the Filing Constituent Entity of the Group. The Group has estimated in consultation with a tax specialist the top-up tax charge in line with the regulations and based on OECD guidelines. The Group continues to monitor the developments and assess the impact of evolving Pillar 2 tax regulations on its future financial performance and resultant tax obligations.

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As at 31 December 2025

24 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
Credit related contingencies		
Letters of credit	29,366	23,853
Loan commitment	-	10,000
	<u>29,366</u>	<u>33,853</u>

As at 31 December 2025 all the above exposures are classified within Stage 1 (31 December 2024: same) and provision against off balance sheet exposures is classified under other liabilities (refer to note 14).

25 RISK MANAGEMENT**25.1 Introduction**

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities and is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to their responsibilities. The main risks to which the Group is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, interest rate risk and operational risk.

(a) Risk management structure**Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and policies.

Audit Risk and Compliance Committee

The Audit Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC) of the Board is responsible for assessing the quality and integrity of financial reporting, effectiveness of systems monitoring financial and disclosure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, supervision of compliance function and soundness of internal controls. The ARCC also obtains regular updates from management and the Group's compliance officer regarding compliance matters, which may have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements and reviews the findings of any examinations by regulatory agencies. The committee also assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities in terms of overseeing management and control of risk and risk frameworks within the Bank. Further, the Head of Risk Management reports to ARCC, ensuring independence and segregation of duty from the business originating units – a fundamental principle of risk management process.

Management Risk Committee

The Management Risk Committee (MRC) is responsible to support the ARCC in overseeing the Group's risk management framework, reviewing the risk strategy, policies and limits. It is responsible for evaluating the key risk issues and manages and monitors relevant risk decisions.

Asset Liability Management Committee

The Asset Liability Management Committee's (ALCO) objective is to prudently direct and manage asset and liability allocation to achieve the Group's strategic goals. The ALCO monitors the Group's liquidity risks and interest rate risks by ensuring that the Group's activities are in line with the risk appetite guidelines approved by the Board.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2025

25 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**25.1 Introduction (continued)****(a) Risk management structure (continued)****Credit and Investment Committee**

The Credit and Investment Committee (CIC) assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities by providing oversight of the Bank's credit and investment management activities relating to the identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, and management of the Bank's credit and investment risk.

Internal Audit

Internal control processes throughout the Group are audited by the Internal Audit Department, based on the risk-based audit plan approved by the ARCC. Internal audit staff examine both the adequacy of the procedures and the Group's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management and reports its findings and recommendations to the ARCC.

Risk Management Department

The Risk Management Department is responsible for implementing and maintaining the Bank's risk management frameworks, policies and procedures to ensure an independent control and monitoring process. It also helps the Board and Management in establishing risk appetite, risk strategies, policies and limits, across the Bank. The department is also responsible for the independent control of risks, including monitoring the risk of exposures against limits and the assessment of risks of new products and transactions. The department ensures that the Bank's material risks are identified, assessed, monitored and reported; and performs internal capital adequacy assessment and stress testing.

(b) Risk measurement and reporting systems

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits approved by the Board. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Group as well as the level of risk that it is willing to accept. The Group also monitors and measures the overall risk-bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

25.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will fail to meet a commitment, resulting in financial loss to the Group. Such risk arises from lending, investment, treasury and other activities undertaken by the Group. Credit risk is actively monitored in accordance with the credit policies which clearly define strict guidelines for undertaking credit risk exposures and the same are approved in line with Board-approved delegated authority. The Group manages its credit risk by monitoring concentration of exposures by geographic location and adhering to approved limits. Where appropriate, the Group seeks collateral to mitigate credit risks.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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25 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**25.2 Credit risk (continued)****(a) Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements**

The table below shows the gross maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position. The net maximum exposure is shown after the effect of provision for expected credit losses and the use of eligible risk mitigants.

	Gross maximum exposure	Provision expected credit	Risk mitigants	Net maximum exposure	Gross maximum exposure	Provision expected losses	Risk mitigants	Net maximum exposure
	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024	2024
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Balances with central bank and other banks	663,527	(3,867)	-	659,660	528,227	(3,430)	-	524,797
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	607,733	(54)	-	607,679	747,976	(44)	-	747,932
Investments held for trading	2,035	-	-	2,035	14,436	-	-	14,436
Investment securities	297,455	(222)	-	297,233	270,747	(258)	-	270,489
Loans and advances	211,997	(52,184)	-	159,813	211,997	(55,610)	-	156,387
Interest receivable	18,488	-	-	18,488	18,660	-	-	18,660
Other assets	4,965	-	-	4,965	620	-	-	620
Total funded credit risk exposure	1,806,200	(56,327)	-	1,749,873	1,792,663	(59,342)	-	1,733,321
Unfunded exposure on credit related contingencies	29,366	(33)	(14,918)	14,415	33,853	(85)	(12,697)	21,071
Total funded and unfunded credit risk exposures	1,835,566	(56,360)	(14,918)	1,764,288	1,826,516	(59,427)	(12,697)	1,754,392

The amount, type and valuation of collateral are based on guidelines specified in the credit risk management framework. The main types of collaterals accepted include cash collateral, residential and commercial real estate and securities.

(b) Credit quality per class of financial assets

The table below presents an analysis of the financial assets exposed to credit risk and external rating designation at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. The credit quality is graded based on external credit rating agencies - Standard & Poor, Fitch and Moody's are categorised as follows:

- (i) High standard - Where external credit rating agency ratings are A and above.
- (ii) Standard - Where external credit rating agency ratings are below A and unrated.
- (iii) Watch list - Where the facility is not past due but recoverability is being monitored.
- (iv) Past due but not impaired - Where interest or principal sum is overdue for less than 90 days.
- (v) Past due and impaired - Where interest or principal sum is overdue for more than 90 days.

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25 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

(b) Credit quality per class of financial assets (continued)

	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due and individually impaired US\$ '000	Provision for expected credit losses US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
	High standard grade US\$ '000	Standard grade US\$ '000			
At 31 December 2025					
Balances with central bank and other banks	6,817	652,845	3,865	(3,867)	659,660
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	371,863	235,870	-	(54)	607,679
Investments held for trading	-	2,035	-	-	2,035
Investment securities	23,818	273,637	-	(222)	297,233
Loans and advances	-	150,123	61,874	(52,184)	159,813
Interest receivable	654	17,834	-	-	18,488
Other assets	-	4,965	-	-	4,965
Funded exposures	403,152	1,337,309	65,739	(56,327)	1,749,873
Credit related contingencies	-	29,366	-	(33)	29,333
Unfunded exposures	-	29,366	-	(33)	29,333
Funded and unfunded exposures	403,152	1,366,675	65,739	(56,360)	1,779,206
	Neither past due nor impaired				
	High standard grade US\$ '000	Standard grade US\$ '000	Past due and individually impaired US\$ '000	Provision for loan losses US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
At 31 December 2024					
Balances with central bank and other banks	30,925	493,880	3,422	(3,430)	524,797
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	475,089	272,887	-	(44)	747,932
Investments held for trading	4,963	9,473	-	-	14,436
Investment securities	23,372	247,375	-	(258)	270,489
Loans and advances	-	144,326	67,671	(55,610)	156,387
Interest receivable	836	17,824	-	-	18,660
Other assets	-	620	-	-	620
Funded exposure	535,185	1,186,385	71,093	(59,342)	1,733,321
Credit related contingencies	-	33,853	-	(85)	33,768
Unfunded exposures	-	33,853	-	(85)	33,768
Funded and unfunded exposures	535,185	1,220,238	71,093	(59,427)	1,767,089

As of 31 December 2025, the Group did not have any financial assets that were classified as watchlist or were past due but not impaired (2024: same).

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25 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

(c) Concentration of maximum exposure to credit risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

In order to manage credit concentration risk, the Group's policies and procedures include guidelines to maintain a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

The geographical distribution of gross credit exposures is presented below:

	At 31 December 2025					Provision for expected credit losses US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
	Bahrain US\$ '000	Other GCC countries US\$ '000	Other Middle-East and African countries US\$ '000	Europe US\$ '000	Rest of the world US\$ '000		
Balances with central bank and other banks	651,573	641	4,011	6,765	537	(3,867)	659,660
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	121,396	436,864	25,000	24,473	-	(54)	607,679
Investments held for trading	-	-	-	2,035	-	-	2,035
Investment securities	118,802	79,004	58,687	40,962	-	(222)	297,233
Loans and advances	-	8,796	59,801	133,400	10,000	(52,184)	159,813
Interest receivable	11,204	1,442	2,503	3,277	62	-	18,488
Other assets	4,965	-	-	-	-	-	4,965
Gross funded exposures	907,940	526,747	150,002	210,912	10,599	(56,327)	1,749,873
Credit related contingencies	-	-	25,728	3,638	-	(33)	29,333
Gross unfunded exposures	-	-	25,728	3,638	-	(33)	29,333
Gross funded and unfunded exposures	907,940	526,747	175,730	214,550	10,599	(56,360)	1,779,206
	At 31 December 2024						
	Bahrain US\$ '000	Other GCC countries US\$ '000	Other Middle-East and African countries US\$ '000	Europe US\$ '000	Rest of the world US\$ '000	Provision for expected credit losses US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
Balances with central bank and other banks	492,625	748	3,549	1,160	30,145	(3,430)	524,797
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	140,182	560,089	-	27,705	20,000	(44)	747,932
Investments held for trading	4,982	7,452	-	2,002	-	-	14,436
Investment securities	104,965	77,708	48,062	40,012	-	(258)	270,489
Loans and advances	-	7,500	123,955	72,329	8,213	(55,610)	156,387
Interest receivable	9,404	1,892	5,656	1,212	496	-	18,660
Other assets	605	15	-	-	-	-	620
Gross funded exposures	752,763	655,404	181,222	144,420	58,854	(59,342)	1,733,321
Credit related contingencies	-	10,942	22,911	-	-	(85)	33,768
Gross unfunded exposures	-	10,942	22,911	-	-	(85)	33,768
Gross funded and unfunded exposures	752,763	666,346	204,133	144,420	58,854	(59,427)	1,767,089

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25 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

(c) Concentration of maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

Industrial classification of gross credit exposures is presented below:

At 31 December 2025	Sovereign US\$ '000	Banks and financial institutions US\$ '000	Commercial, business and others US\$ '000	Provision	Total US\$ '000
				for expected credit losses US\$ '000	
Balances with central bank and other banks	650,591	12,936	-	(3,867)	659,660
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	-	607,733	-	(54)	607,679
Investments held for trading	2,035	-	-	-	2,035
Investment securities	269,400	12,478	15,577	(222)	297,233
Loans and advances	15,936	146,463	49,598	(52,184)	159,813
Interest receivable	14,473	3,839	176	-	18,488
Other assets	-	-	4,965	-	4,965
Gross funded exposures	952,435	783,449	70,316	(56,327)	1,749,873
Credit related contingencies	-	25,728	3,638	(33)	29,333
Gross unfunded exposures	-	25,728	3,638	(33)	29,333
Gross funded and unfunded exposures	952,435	809,177	73,954	(56,360)	1,779,206
			Commercial, business and others US\$ '000	Provision for expected credit losses US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
At 31 December 2024	Sovereign US\$ '000	Banks and financial institutions US\$ '000			
Balances with central bank and other banks	491,955	36,272	-	(3,430)	524,797
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	-	747,976	-	(44)	747,932
Investments held for trading	11,948	-	2,488	-	14,436
Investment securities	243,491	12,297	14,959	(258)	270,489
Loans and advances	21,946	139,085	50,966	(55,610)	156,387
Interest receivable	11,471	6,797	392	-	18,660
Other assets	-	17	603	-	620
Gross funded exposures	780,811	942,444	69,408	(59,342)	1,733,321
Credit related contingencies	-	32,911	942	(85)	33,768
Gross unfunded exposures	-	32,911	942	(85)	33,768
Gross of funded and unfunded exposures	780,811	975,355	70,350	(59,427)	1,767,089

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25 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

25.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of potential financial loss that may arise from adverse changes in the value of a financial instrument or portfolio of financial instruments due to movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. This risk arises from asset - liability mismatches, changes that occur in the yield curve and foreign exchange rates.

The Group has clearly defined policies for conducting investments and foreign exchange business which stipulates limits for these activities. Investments are made in line with approved investment criteria. The Group does not undertake any commodity trading activities.

25.3.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that adverse movement in interest rates will affect the value of financial instruments and its financial position. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities that mature or reprice in a given period.

The Group has established policies and procedures for managing interest rate risk. The Group endeavors to keep its assets and liabilities mismatches at stable and acceptable levels to maintain steady interest income. The Group monitors interest rate risk based on interest rate gap monitoring and by establishing sensitivity limits for impact of interest rate shift on net interest income and economic value of equity of the Group.

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25 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

25.3 Market risk (continued)

25.3.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

The following table provides an analysis of the Bank's interest rate risk exposure on financial assets and liabilities. The Bank's assets and liabilities are included at carrying amount and categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	Less than 3 months US\$ '000	3 to 12 months US\$ '000	1 to 5 years US\$ '000	Over 5 years US\$ '000	Non interest bearing* US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
At 31 December 2025						
Assets						
Cash and Balances with central bank and other banks	361,160	289,431	-	-	9,110	659,701
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	599,654	8,079	-	-	(54)	607,679
Investments held for trading	-	-	-	2,035	-	2,035
Investment in fund	-	-	-	-	17,426	17,426
Investment securities	7,513	29,714	162,922	97,306	(222)	297,233
Loans and advances	107,561	33,073	9,489	-	9,690	159,813
Investment property	-	-	-	-	14,538	14,538
Property, equipment and software	-	-	-	-	5,442	5,442
Interest receivable	13,523	4,965	-	-	-	18,488
Other assets	-	-	-	-	5,642	5,642
	1,089,411	365,262	172,411	99,341	61,572	1,787,997
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	283,155	259,079	-	-	-	542,234
Due to banks and other financial institutions	116,524	-	-	-	124,196	240,720
Due to customers	43,739	407,103	-	-	156,026	606,868
Interest payable	1,217	2,910	-	-	-	4,127
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	13,676	13,676
	444,635	669,092	-	-	293,898	1,407,625
Total interest sensitivity gap	644,776	(303,830)	172,411	99,341	(232,326)	380,372

	Less than 3 months US\$ '000	3 to 12 months US\$ '000	1 to 5 years US\$ '000	Over 5 years US\$ '000	Non interest bearing* US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
At 31 December 2024						
Assets						
Cash and Balances with central bank and other banks	312,964	178,991	-	-	32,856	524,811
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	731,074	16,902	-	-	(44)	747,932
Investments held for trading	4,982	-	4,963	4,491	-	14,436
Investment in fund	-	-	-	-	15,427	15,427
Investment securities	5,020	32,437	139,978	93,312	(258)	270,489
Loans and advances	114,369	14,378	15,579	-	12,061	156,387
Investment property	-	-	-	-	11,734	11,734
Property, equipment and software	-	-	-	-	6,046	6,046
Interest receivable	15,178	3,482	-	-	-	18,660
Other assets	17	-	-	-	1,223	1,240
	1,183,604	246,190	160,520	97,803	79,045	1,767,162
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	439,633	300,964	-	-	46,233	786,830
Due to banks and other financial institutions	141,073	-	-	-	63,397	204,470
Due to customers	28,343	-	-	-	367,835	396,178
Interest payable	2,504	2,081	-	-	-	4,585
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	12,657	12,657
	611,553	303,045	-	-	490,122	1,404,720
Total interest sensitivity gap	572,051	(56,855)	160,520	97,803	(411,077)	362,442

* The provision for expected credit losses is included in non interest bearing.

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25 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

25.3 Market risk (continued)

25.3.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

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

Sensitivity analysis - interest rate risk by currency

		<i>Effect on consolidated statement of profit or loss</i>	
		2025	2024
		US\$ '000	US\$ '000
<i>25 bps change in interest rate</i>			
US Dollar	+ / -	1,227	1,009
Euro	+ / -	107	80
AED	+ / -	59	79

25.3.2 Currency risk

Currency risk arises from the movement of the rate of exchange over a period of time. The Group's currency risk is mainly towards assets and liabilities denominated in Euro. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss:

	<i>Change in exchange rate</i>		<i>Effect on consolidated statement of profit or loss</i>	
			2025	2024
			US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Euro	5%	+ / -	295	4
Japanese Yen	5%	+ / -	272	-

As other currency exposures are insignificant and GCC currencies to which the Group is exposed are pegged to the US Dollar, their balances are not considered to represent currency risk.

25.3.3 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities decreases as the result of changes in the level of equity indices and individual stocks. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group has a equity price risk arising from its investment in fund and a 5 per cent increase in the value would have an increase on the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year of US\$ 871 thousand (2024: US\$ 772 thousand).

25.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its funding requirements. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions which may cause certain sources of funding to dry up immediately. To limit this risk, the Group endeavors to diversify its funding sources and maintains a healthy liquidity cushion comprising of cash equivalents and readily marketable securities.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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25 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

25.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

The Group has in place a Board-approved Liquidity Risk Management Policy which provides guidelines for managing the liquidity risk and specifies limits on minimum level of liquid assets to be maintained as well as gap limits for cash flow mismatch. The Group's ALCO regularly oversees the liquidity position of the Bank and ensures adequate liquidity is available at all times. The Group also has in place a contingency funding plan to deal with extra-ordinary conditions if the need arises.

The maturity profile below reflects the contractual or expected maturities of the assets and liabilities on the basis of the remaining period at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position:

	Up to 1 year				More than 1 year	No specific maturity	Provision for expected credit losses	Total
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Total				
At 31 December 2025	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
ASSETS								
Cash and balances with central bank and other banks	117,361	252,911	289,431	659,703	3,865	-	(3,867)	659,701
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	598,324	1,330	8,079	607,733	-	-	(54)	607,679
Investments held for trading	-	-	2,035	2,035	-	-	-	2,035
Investment in fund	-	-	-	-	17,426	-	-	17,426
Investment securities	7,513	-	29,714	37,227	260,228	-	(222)	297,233
Loans and advances	3,373	39,500	44,821	87,694	124,303	-	(52,184)	159,813
Investment property	-	-	-	-	14,538	-	-	14,538
Property, equipment and software	-	-	-	-	-	5,442	-	5,442
Interest receivable	6,384	7,139	4,965	18,488	-	-	-	18,488
Other assets	1	3	63	67	5,575	-	-	5,642
Total assets	732,956	300,883	379,108	1,412,947	425,935	5,442	(56,327)	1,787,997
LIABILITIES								
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	127,155	156,000	109,079	392,234	150,000	-	-	542,234
Due to banks and other financial institutions	107,203	-	-	107,203	133,517	-	-	240,720
Due to customers	198,765	1,000	407,103	606,868	-	-	-	606,868
Interest payable	346	871	2,910	4,127	-	-	-	4,127
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	13,643	-	33	13,676
Total liabilities	433,469	157,871	519,092	1,110,432	297,160	-	33	1,407,625
Net liquidity gap	299,487	143,012	(139,984)	302,515	128,775	5,442	(56,360)	380,372
Cumulative liquidity gap	299,487	442,499	302,515	-	431,290	436,732	380,372	-

At 31 December 2024

	Up to 1 year				More than 1 year	No specific maturity	Provision for expected credit losses	Total
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Total				
At 31 December 2024	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
ASSETS								
Cash and balances with central bank and other banks	124,882	220,946	178,991	524,819	3,422	-	(3,430)	524,811
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	681,074	50,000	16,902	747,976	-	-	(44)	747,932
Investments held for trading	-	4,982	9,454	14,436	-	-	-	14,436
Investment in fund	-	-	-	-	15,427	-	-	15,427
Investment securities	-	5,020	32,437	37,457	233,290	-	(258)	270,489
Loans and advances	42,882	44,220	19,583	106,685	105,312	-	(55,610)	156,387
Investment property	-	-	-	-	11,734	-	-	11,734
Property, equipment and software	-	-	-	-	-	6,046	-	6,046
Interest receivable	8,801	6,377	3,482	18,660	-	-	-	18,660
Other assets	19	5	41	65	1,175	-	-	1,240
Total assets	857,658	331,550	260,890	1,450,098	370,360	6,046	(59,342)	1,767,162
LIABILITIES								
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	329,633	110,000	73,901	513,534	273,296	-	-	786,830
Due to banks and other financial institutions	200,719	-	-	200,719	3,751	-	-	204,470
Due to customers	396,178	-	-	396,178	-	-	-	396,178
Interest payable	2,287	217	2,081	4,585	-	-	-	4,585
Other liabilities	2	-	43	45	12,527	-	85	12,657
Total liabilities	928,819	110,217	76,025	1,115,061	289,574	-	85	1,404,720
Net liquidity gap	(71,161)	221,333	184,865	335,037	80,786	6,046	(59,427)	362,442
Cumulative liquidity gap	(71,161)	150,172	335,037	-	415,823	421,869	362,442	-

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25 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

25.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

The maturity profile of the financial liabilities (including interest payable) and contingent liabilities, as at the reporting date, based on contractual undiscounted repayment amounts is as follows:

At 31 December 2025

	Up to 1 year				More than 1 year	Total
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Total		
At 31 December 2025	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	127,788	157,785	115,789	401,362	150,000	551,362
Due to banks and other financial institutions	107,236	-	-	107,236	133,550	240,786
Due to customers	198,815	1,009	415,384	615,208	-	615,208
Total undiscounted liabilities	433,839	158,794	531,173	1,123,806	283,550	1,407,356
Commitments and contingent liabilities						
Letters of credit	9,139	12,982	7,245	29,366	-	29,366
Loan commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9,139	12,982	7,245	29,366	-	29,366

At 31 December 2024

	Up to 1 year				More than 1 year	Total
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Total		
At 31 December 2024	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	332,375	111,192	81,287	524,854	273,389	798,243
Due to banks and other financial institutions	201,088	-	-	201,088	3,751	204,839
Due to customers	396,213	-	-	396,213	-	396,213
Total undiscounted liabilities	929,676	111,192	81,287	1,122,155	277,140	1,399,295
Commitments and contingent liabilities						
Letters of credit	4,494	10,618	7,680	22,792	1,061	23,853
Loan commitment	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
	4,494	10,618	7,680	22,792	11,061	33,853

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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26 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value hierarchy - financial instruments measured at fair value

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments measured at fair value:

At 31 December 2025

	Level 1 US\$ '000	Level 2 US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
Investments held for trading	2,035	-	2,035
Investment in fund	-	17,426	17,426
Investments classified as fair value through - other comprehensive income	225,349	-	225,349
	227,384	17,426	244,810

At 31 December 2024

	Level 1 US\$ '000	Level 2 US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
Investments held for trading	14,436	-	14,436
Investment in fund	-	15,427	15,427
Investments classified as fair value through - other comprehensive income	186,522	-	186,522
	200,958	15,427	216,385

Transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3

During the year ended 31 December 2025, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 of fair value hierarchy, and no transfers into or out of level 3 fair value hierarchy (2024: same).

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments not measured at fair value:

At 31 December 2025

	Fair value US\$ '000	Carrying value US\$ '000
Amortised cost investments	73,351	72,106
Loan	17,077	15,936
	90,428	88,042

At 31 December 2024

	Fair value US\$ '000	Carrying value US\$ '000
Amortised cost investments	83,932	84,225
Loan	23,418	21,946
	107,350	106,171

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26 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Management has assessed that the fair values of financial instruments carried at amortised cost (other than those disclosed in the table above) approximate their carrying values as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

27 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank enters into various types of transactions that involve derivative financial instruments. A derivative financial instrument is a financial contract between two parties where payments are dependent upon movements in price in one or more underlying financial instruments, reference rates or indices.

These include forward exchange contracts which create rights and obligation that have the effect of transferring between the parties of the instrument one or more of the financial risks inherent in an underlying primary financial instrument. On inception, a derivative financial instrument gives one party a contractual right to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially favorable, or a contractual obligation to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavorable. However, they generally do not result in a transfer of the underlying primary financial instrument on inception of the contract, nor does such a transfer necessarily take place on maturity of the contract. Some instruments embody both a right and an obligation to make an exchange. Because the terms of the exchange are determined on inception of the derivative instruments, as prices in financial markets change those terms may become either favorable or unfavorable.

The table below shows the net fair values of derivative financial instruments together with the notional amount. These contracts are settled on a net basis. Depending on currency movements, the contracts may result in either a net asset or a net liability. The following table shows the outstanding contracts as at 31 December:

	2025		2024	
	Notional amount US\$ '000	Gain / (loss) US\$ '000	Notional amount US\$ '000	Gain / (loss) US\$ '000
Forward foreign exchange contracts	180	(6)	136	-
	180	(6)	136	-

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28 RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent shareholders, 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.

Transactions with related parties included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Shareholders US\$ '000	Key management personnel/ Board members US\$ '000	Other related parties US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000	Shareholders US\$ '000	Key management personnel/ Board members US\$ '000	Other related parties US\$ '000	Total US\$ '000
Consolidated statement of profit or loss								
Interest income	10	-	404	414	-	-	493	493
Interest expense	22,021	-	1,653	23,674	27,146	-	5,783	32,929
Fee and commission income	6	-	211	217	34	-	297	331
Consolidated statement of financial position								
Assets								
Balances with central bank and other banks	22	-	806	828	16	-	1,011	1,027
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	11,160	11,160	-	-	4,161	4,161
Loans and advances	-	-	4,699	4,699	-	-	4,161	4,161
Interest receivable	-	-	14	14	-	-	12	12
Other assets	-	18	-	18	-	95	-	95
Liabilities								
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions*	456,234	-	30,000	486,234	502,920	-	50,000	552,920
Due to banks and other financial institutions	6,459	-	2,205	8,664	3,952	-	1,039	4,991
Interest payable	2,263	-	71	2,334	3,446	-	471	3,917
Other liabilities	-	72	-	72	-	1,284	-	1,284
Contingent liabilities								
Letters of credit and letters of guarantee	-	-	11,748	11,748	1,156	-	5,424	6,580

* Deposits from banks and other financial institutions include pledged cash collateral deposits amounting to USD 150 million from the major shareholder of the Group for foreign trade business that the Group will receive from certain banking entities.

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28 RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Compensation paid to the Board of Directors and key management personnel:

	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
Short term benefits	3,925	3,736
End of term benefits	262	270
Total compensation	4,187	4,018

Short term benefits include Board of Directors' sitting fees and provision for bonus accrual of US\$ 1,001 thousand (2024: US\$ 975 thousand) and reimbursement of travel, accommodation and other expenses amounting to US\$ 173 thousand (2024: US\$ 231 thousand). The accrual is subject to approval by the Bank's shareholders in the next Annual General Meeting.

Short term benefits also include compensation paid to key management personnel as salary, allowances and provision for bonus accrual.

29 CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

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

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.

The risk asset ratio, calculated in accordance with the capital adequacy guidelines, under Basel III, approved by the Central Bank of Bahrain is as follows:

	2025 US\$ '000	2024 US\$ '000
Capital base:		
Tier 1 capital	379,576	359,676
Tier 2 capital	2,311	2,457
Total capital base (a)	381,887	362,133
Risk weighted assets (b)	887,331	931,694
Capital adequacy (a/b * 100)	43.04%	38.87%
Minimum requirement	12.50%	12.50%

30 LIQUIDITY RATIOS

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Group is subject to the Basel III liquidity ratios requirement, as stipulated by the Central Bank of Bahrain, whereby the Bank is required to maintain a minimum of 100% Liquidity Coverage ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR).

The main objective of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is to promote the short-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile of banks by ensuring that they have sufficient level of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to survive a significant stress scenario lasting for a period of up to 30 days.

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30 LIQUIDITY RATIOS (continued)

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (continued)

At 31 December 2025, the Group's LCR was well above the regulatory requirement and stood at 1053% (2024: 408%). The Group's simple average of daily LCR computed on working days of the quarter was 707% (30 September 2025: 704%).

Net Stable Funding Ratio

The objective of the NSFR is to promote the resilience of the banking system by improving the funding profile of banks by ensuring they have a sufficient level of stable funding from stable sources and long term borrowing in relation to their assets and commitments, in order to reduce the risks of disruptions which might impact the bank's liquidity position.

The Group's NSFR was well above the regulatory requirement and stood at 200% as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 178%). The main drivers for robust Available Stable Funding (ASF) is its sizeable capital base, which contributes about 49% (31 December 2024 55%) of total ASF and the remaining 51% (31 December 2024: 45%) of ASF constituted funding from deposits from financial institutions and non-financial corporate customers. Required Stable Funding (RSF), primarily comprised of short term deposit placements with Banks and other performing loans, which constituted about 45% (31 December 2024: 48%) of total RSF. High quality liquid assets (that comprised mainly of Bahrain government securities and other highly rated debt issuances) accounted for about 12% (31 December 2024: 11%) of the total RSF, while non-HQLA securities accounted for 26% (31 December 2024: 25%) of the total RSF.

Item	Unweighted Values (i.e. before applying relevant factors)				2025	2024
	No specified maturity	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months and less than one year	Over one year	US\$ 000 Total weighted value	US\$ 000 Total weighted value
Available Stable Funding (ASF):						
Capital:						
Regulatory Capital	381,887	-	-	-	381,887	362,133
Wholesale funding:						
Other wholesale funding	-	817,392	572,429	-	395,204	296,624
Other liabilities:						
All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	15,749	2,022	-	-	-
Total ASF					777,091	658,757
Required Stable Funding (RSF):						
Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	-	-	-	-	48,456	39,742
Performing loans and securities:						
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	687,879	10,174	45,815	154,084	150,771
Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and public sector entities	-	-	-	23,061	19,602	25,029
Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	5,019	4,699	114,125	101,865	92,560
Other assets:						
All other assets not included in the above categories	63,445	-	-	-	63,404	59,541
Off balance sheet items	29,366	-	-	-	1,468	1,693
Total RSF					388,879	369,336
NSFR (%)					200%	178%



BASEL III PILLAR 3 ↵
DISCLOSURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides the disclosures pertaining to risk and capital management for Alubaf Arab International Bank B.S.C. (c) (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries, International Hotel Development Company S.A.L. (recognised by the Group during the year as partial settlements of a legacy fully provided financing facility) and Bahrain Real Estate Development Company (together the "Group") as of 31 December 2025.

Central Bank of Bahrain ("CBB"), the regulating body for Banks and Financial Institutions in the Kingdom of Bahrain has issued the directives relating to public disclosures. The disclosure requirements in PD module of CBB rulebook follow the requirements of Basel III Pillar 3 and are in addition to, or in some cases serve to clarify, the disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This document gathers all the elements of the disclosures required under Pillar 3 and complies with the PD module of CBB (including companies' law), in order to enhance corporate governance and financial transparency. The Pillar 3 disclosures are in addition to the disclosures set out in the consolidated financial statements presented in accordance with IFRS and accordingly these disclosures should be read in conjunction with the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 as well as the capital disclosures and liquidity disclosures published separately on the Group's website.

For regulatory reporting purposes, the Group has adopted the standardized approach for credit and market risk and the basic indicator approach for operational risk to determine the capital requirements under Pillar 1. The Group's total risk-weighted assets as of 31 December 2025 amounted to US\$ 887 million (31 December 2024: US\$ 932 million), comprising 91.8% of credit risk, 0.001% of market risk and 8.2% of operational risk weighted assets. The total consolidated capital adequacy ratio stood at 43.04% (31 December 2024: 38.87%), compared to the minimum regulatory requirement of 12.50%.

FIGURES IN \$ 000S

	December 2025	December 2024
Tier 1 capital	379,576	359,676
Tier 2 capital	2,311	2,457
Total Capital	381,887	362,133
Credit risk weighted assets	814,475	874,543
Market risk weighted assets	63	113
Operational risk weighted assets	72,793	57,038
Total Risk Weighted assets	887,331	931,694
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	42.78%	38.60%
Total Capital Ratio	43.04%	38.87%

There are no restrictions on the transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the Group and there are no differences in the basis of consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes for the subsidiary within the Group.



BASEL III FRAMEWORK

The Basel III framework is based on three pillars, consistent with framework developed by the Basel Committee, as follows:

Pillar 1: the calculation of risk-weighted assets (“RWAs”) and capital requirements for credit, market and operational risks.

Pillar 2: the supervisory review process, including the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (“ICAAP”).

Pillar 3: the disclosure of risk management and capital adequacy information.

Pillar 1

Pillar 1 prescribes the basis for the calculation of the regulatory capital adequacy ratio. Pillar 1 sets out the definition and calculations of the RWAs, and the derivation of the regulatory capital base. The capital adequacy ratio is calculated by dividing the regulatory capital base by the total RWAs. As at 31 December 2025, all banks incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain are required to maintain a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 12.50% and a tier 1 ratio of 10.50%. In the event that the capital adequacy ratio falls below 12.50%, additional prudential reporting requirements apply and a formal action plan setting out the measures to be taken to restore the ratio above the target level is to be formulated and submitted to the CBB.

The table below summarizes the Group’s approach for calculating RWAs and capital requirements for each risk type in accordance with the CBB’s Basel III capital adequacy framework:

APPROACHES FOR DETERMINING REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Credit Risk	Market Risk	Operational Risk
Standardized Approach	Standardized Approach	Basic Indicator Approach

a) Credit Risk

For regulatory reporting purposes, the Group applies the standardized approach for credit risk. The RWAs are determined by multiplying the credit exposure by a risk weight factor dependent on the type of counterparty and the counterparty’s external rating, where available.

b) Market Risk

For the regulatory market risk capital requirement, the Group applies the standardized approach based on net open position of foreign currencies as per Capital Adequacy (the “CA”) module of the CBB rule book.

c) Operational Risk

Under the CBB’s Basel III capital adequacy framework, all banks incorporated in Bahrain are required to apply the basic indicator approach for operational risk unless approval is granted by the CBB to use the standardized approach. Currently, the Group uses the Basic Indicator Approach for calculating its capital requirement for operational risk.

Pillar 2

Pillar 2 defines the process of supervisory review of an institution’s risk and capital management framework and, ultimately, its capital adequacy. Under the Pillar 2 guidelines, each Bank is required to internally assess its capital requirements taking into consideration all material risks through the ICAAP assessment process and establish internal minimum capital limits.

Pillar 2 comprises of two processes:

- An ICAAP review; and
- A supervisory review and evaluation process.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process:

The Group has a capital management and planning framework which ensures adequate capital is available for any expected/unexpected loss and to support its strategic growth opportunities. The capital planning of the Group is carried out through ICAAP which covers inter-alia:

- Forecast of the strategic and business growth plan of the Group over the next 3 years
- Quantitative and qualitative assessment of various external and internal risk factors
- Assessment of capital adequacy under normal and stress scenarios
- Planning of capital action, if any, required to accomplish the strategic and financial objectives of the Group.

The Group has a comprehensive ICAAP that includes board and senior management oversight, monitoring, reporting and internal control reviews, to identify and measure the various risks that are not covered under Pillar 1 risks and to regularly assess the overall capital adequacy considering the risks and the Group’s planned business strategies. The non-Pillar 1 risks covered under the ICAAP process include concentration risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk in the banking book, reputational risk and strategic risk. The ICAAP also keeps in perspective the Group’s strategic plans, credit and investment growth expectations, future sources and uses of funds, dividend policy and the impact of all these on maintaining adequate capital levels. In addition, the ICAAP process also includes stress testing on the Group’s capital adequacy to determine the capital requirement and planning to ensure that the Group is adequately capitalized in line with the overall risk profile. The Group has complied with regulatory capital requirements throughout the period and has a consolidated capital adequacy ratio of 43.04% that is well above the regulatory requirement and provides a healthy cushion against any stress conditions.

Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process:

The supervisory review and evaluation process represent the CBB’s review of bank’s capital management and an assessment of internal controls and corporate governance. The supervisory review and evaluation process are designed to ensure that banks identify their material risks and allocate adequate capital, and employ sufficient management processes to support such risks. The supervisory review and evaluation process also encourage institutions to develop and apply enhanced risk management techniques for the measurement and monitoring of risks in addition to the credit, market and operational risks addressed in the core Pillar 1 framework. Other risk types which are not covered by the minimum capital requirements in Pillar 1 include:

- Liquidity risk
- Concentration risk
- Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)
- Reputational risk
- Strategic risk

These are covered either by capital, or risk management and mitigation processes under Pillar 2.

Pillar 3

In the Basel III framework, the third pillar prescribes how, when, and at what level information should be disclosed about an institution’s risk management and capital adequacy practices. The disclosures comprise detailed qualitative and quantitative information. The purpose of the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements is to complement the first two pillars and the associated supervisory review process. The disclosures are designed to enable stakeholders and market participants to assess an institution’s risk appetite and risk exposures and to encourage all banks, via market pressures, to move towards more advanced forms of risk management. Under the current regulations, partial disclosures consisting mainly of quantitative analysis is required during half year reporting, whereas full disclosure is required to coincide with the financial year-end reporting. In this report, the Group disclosures are beyond the minimum regulatory requirements and provide disclosure of the risks to which it is exposed, both on and off-balance sheet.

3. Organizational structure, Risk and Capital Management

3.1 Organization structure

The Group operates under a wholesale banking license issued by CBB, to provide treasury, loan and trade finance solutions. The Group’s customer base includes primarily corporate, banks, financial institutions, public sector companies, governments and semi-government entities in the GCC, MENA & European markets as well as selectively other countries across the world.

The Group’s largest single shareholder is Libyan Foreign Bank (99.50%); other shareholders comprise of National Bank of Yemen (0.28%) and Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development (0.22%). Libyan Foreign Bank is 100% owned by the Central Bank of Libya.

The Group’s consolidated financial statements are prepared and published in accordance with IFRS. Regulatory capital is reported to the CBB on a regular basis (at least on quarterly basis by way of submitting the Prudential Information Return report) in accordance with CBB guidelines.

3.2 Risk and Capital Management

The Group maintains a prudent and disciplined approach to risk-taking by upholding a comprehensive set of risk management policies, processes and limits, employing professionally qualified people with the appropriate skills, investing in technology and training, and actively promoting a culture of sound risk management at all levels. A key tenet of this culture is the clear segregation of duties and reporting lines between personnel transacting business and personnel processing that business. The Group’s risk management is underpinned by its ability to identify, measure, aggregate and manage the different types of risks it faces.

The overall authority for risk management in the Group is vested in the Board of Directors. The Board defines the risk appetite and risk tolerance standards and oversees that adequate risk management standards are in place. The Board also approves appropriate risk policies that form part of its risk management framework, based on the recommendation of management. The Board is supported by the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (“ARCC”) which oversees the risk management, compliance and internal audit activities as well as ensuring integrity of the consolidated financial statements.

At the second level, executive management is responsible for the identification and evaluation on a continuous basis of all significant risks to the business and implementation of appropriate internal controls to minimize them. Senior management is responsible for monitoring credit lending portfolio, country limits, interbank limits and general credit policy matters, which are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. The Group has established various management committees that review and assess all risk issues. Approval authorities are delegated to different functionaries in the hierarchy depending on the amount, type of risk and nature of operations or risk and the same is codified in the Delegations of Authority document approved by the Board.

The risk management department of the Group provides the necessary support to senior management and the business units in all areas of risk management. The risk management function under the Head of Risk Management (HRMD) is independent of the business units of the Group, reporting to the ARCC and administratively to the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”). The Financial Control Department is responsible for the capital planning process.

Independent internal audit of the risk management process is conducted and its findings are presented to the ARCC.

Following is the governance structure for Risk and Capital Management in the Group:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS			
Board Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee			
Chief Executive Officer			
Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO)	Management Risk Committee (MRC)	Credit Investment Committee (CIC)	Special Asset Management Committee (SAMC)

The risk, liquidity and capital management responsibilities are set out in the table below:

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	
Head of Financial Control	Head of Risk Management
Capital Management Framework Regulatory Reporting	Risk management framework and policies Credit risk Market risk Operational risk Liquidity risk and Other risks ICAAP, ILAAP and Stress testing

*** HRMD is an independent role which reports to the ARCC, and administratively to the CEO.**

The Group’s capital management policies aim to ensure that the Group complies with regulatory capital requirements as well as to ensure adequate availability of capital to meet the Group’s strategic growth requirements and maximize shareholder value.

3.3 Risk Types

The major risks associated with the Group's business activities are credit, market and operational risks. Additionally, other material risks that the Group is exposed to include – liquidity risk, concentration risk, interest rate risk in banking book, reputational risk and strategic risk. These risks are continuously monitored and mitigated through effective process of ongoing identification, measurement, controlling and monitoring throughout the year. The following section provides the way these risks are managed and controlled.

3.4 Risks in Pillar 1

Basel III Pillar 1, which forms the basis for the calculation of the regulatory capital requirement, addresses three specific risk types:

a) Credit Risk

The credit risk is the main financial risk relative to the other risks for the Group because of its nature of business to finance and invest. Credit risk represents the potential financial loss as a consequence of a customer's inability to honour the terms and conditions of a credit facility. Such risk is measured with respect to counterparties for both on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items. The Group measures and manages Credit Risk by adhering to the following principles:

- Consistent standards are applied across all customers in the risk-evaluation process using a rating system. The Group has in place a systematic credit rating system which provides a framework for objective risk assessment;
- The exposure should be reasonable in relation to the customer's creditworthiness, capital position or net worth components, and the customer should be able to substantiate its repayment ability;
- Every extension of credit or material change to a credit facility (such as its tenor, collateral structure or major covenants) to any counterparty requires credit approval at the appropriate authority level;
- The Group regularly follows up on developments in the customer's financial position in order to assess whether the basis for the granting of credit has changed; and
- The Group assumes risks within the limits guided under its risk management framework and other rules prescribed by the CBB from time to time.

The Group has in place a credit risk management framework comprising of detailed credit risk management policies and procedures, regular credit assessments and monitoring, internal rating grades, credit administration activities, collateral management and early warning indicator monitoring. Regular reviews are carried out for each exposure and risks identified are mitigated in a number of ways, which include obtaining collaterals or guarantees. The counterparty credit risks are continuously monitored for changes in external environments and other economic challenges that may impact the counterparty's credit profile as part of early warning indicator monitoring. Similarly, prudent norms have been implemented to govern the Group's investment activities, which specify to the Group's Treasury and Investment department, the acceptable levels of exposure to various products, based on its nature, tenor, rating, type, features and other relevant factors.

The business units of the Group are responsible for business generation and initial credit review of proposals in accordance with the stipulated policy requirements. The Group has an independent credit management unit which is responsible to perform a rigorous independent credit analysis for the counterparty and assign an internal credit rating reflecting the level of credit risk.

In addition, the independent Credit Administration Unit ensures adherence to the terms and conditions of all credit facilities is strictly implemented and collateral coverage is monitored. The Group has an internal grading system and review process to ensure identification of any deterioration in credit risk and consequent implementation of corrective action. The Group's internal ratings are based on a 20-point scale (AAA to Loss), which considers the financial strength of a borrower as well as qualitative aspects to arrive at a comprehensive snapshot of the risk of default associated with the borrower. The internal rating model is reviewed and validated periodically by an independent external consultant to ensure robustness of the model in terms of stability and discriminatory power of the ratings. Risk ratings assigned to each borrower are reviewed on at least an annual basis. Regular monitoring of the portfolio enables the Group to identify accounts, which witness deterioration in risk profile.

b) Market Risk

Market risk is the potential impact of adverse price movements such as benchmark interest rates, foreign exchange prices, equity prices and commodity prices on the Bank's earnings and capital. The exposure to market risk occurs throughout the contract which may negatively affect the earnings and value of an asset. The categories of market risk to which the Group is exposed are as follows:

Interest rate risk results from exposure to changes in the level, slope, curvature and volatility of interest rates and credit spread.

Foreign exchange risk results from exposure to changes in the price and volatility of currency spot and forward rates. The principal foreign exchange risk arises from the Group's foreign exchange positions in the banking book including its proprietary positions as well as positions arising from client servicing.

Equity risk arises from exposures to changes in the price and volatility of individual equities or equity indices.

Commodity risk arises from exposures to changes and volatility of commodity prices. The Group does not maintain any exposures to commodities as at the reporting date and therefore is not exposed to commodity price risks.

The Group does not have material exposure to market risk on account of its limited trading activities. The Group's market risk management framework comprises of various concentration limits to diversify its market risk exposures as well as stop loss limits to minimize losses. The main market risk exposures arise from its forex risk exposures, wherein the Group maintains net open position limits for each active currency which are monitored on a daily basis.

c) Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems, or from external events. Operational risk is inherent in all business activities and can never be eliminated entirely, however shareholder value can be preserved and enhanced by managing, mitigating and, in some cases, insuring against operational risk.

c) Operational Risk (continued)

The Operational Risk Management Framework (the "ORMF") is codified in the Group's Operational Risk Management policy and broadly comprises of the following:

- Well defined governance framework and delegation of authorities
- Detailed policies and procedures for all activities of the Group
- Segregation of duties and internal controls
- Risk and Controls Self-assessments
- Identifying and monitoring of Key Risk Indicators
- Incident reporting and collection of losses from operational incidents, including near misses

Qualitative and quantitative methodologies are used to identify and assess operational risk and to provide management with information for determining appropriate mitigating factors. These include a database of operational risk incidents; monitoring of key risk indicators, which can provide an early warning of possible risk; and a Risk and Control self-assessment (the "RCSA") process to analyse business activities and identify operational risks related to those activities. The management of operational risk has a key objective of minimising the impact of losses suffered in the normal course of business (expected losses) and to avoid or reduce the likelihood of suffering a large extreme (unexpected) loss.

The RCSA is performed on a periodic basis, by obtaining senior management inputs to enhance the control environment of the Group. The Group's risk management department coordinates with the heads of departments and the respective risk champions in each department, to conduct the RCSA assessments. As part of such assessments, the key operational risks within each department's activities are evaluated along with the controls available to mitigate or minimize such risks. Based on these assessments, each department maintains a risk register for its risks, which is reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis. Further, the Group identifies and maintains a list of Key Risk Indicators which are monitored on a monthly basis and reported to management and Board.

Heads of departments and functions throughout the Group are responsible for maintaining an acceptable level of internal control commensurate with the scale and nature of operations, and for identifying and assessing risks, designing controls and monitoring the effectiveness of these controls. The ORMF helps managers to fulfil these responsibilities by defining a standard risk assessment methodology and providing a tool for the systematic reporting of operational loss data. Operational incidents are monitored on an ongoing basis through the Group's operational risk management system, and the same are reported to management on a monthly basis and to the Board on a quarterly basis. Moreover, the operational incident reports are reviewed jointly by risk management and the respective department for root cause analysis and to introduce additional controls to minimize chances of similar incident recurring.

Operational functions of booking, recording and monitoring of transactions are performed by staff that are independent of the individuals initiating the transactions. Each business line, as well as support line is further responsible for employing the aforementioned framework processes and control programs to manage its operational risk within the guidelines established by the Group policy, and to develop internal procedures that comply with these policies. Operational risk is also managed through effective staff training and frequent review and enhancement of internal controls of the various activities of the Group. Further, the Group has in place the Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Policy to ensure that the Group is prepared and has contingency plans in place in the event of a disaster so that business is minimally impacted in such situations. Further, the Group also maintains a well-established framework and policy for managing cyber security risks.

3.5 Risk in Pillar 2

a) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk to the Group's earnings and capital arising from its inability to meet timely obligations as and when they come due without incurring unacceptable losses. The Group follows a conservative liquidity risk management strategy aligned with its business model. The strategy aims to address:

- Funding liquidity risk
- Market liquidity risk

The Group utilizes the liquidity management tools in line with Basel III and CBB guidelines on liquidity risk management. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") addresses the sufficiency of a stock of high-quality liquid assets to meet short-term liquidity needs under specified scenarios. Under LCR, the objective is to ensure that Group maintains an adequate level of unencumbered, high quality assets that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs, under specific prescribed cash inflows and outflows scenarios, for a 30-day time horizon.

The Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") addresses longer-term structural liquidity mismatches. Under NSFR, the objective is to promote more medium and long-term funding of assets through the establishment of a minimum acceptable amount of stable funding over a one-year horizon. The Group maintains its liquidity standards with stable long-term and short-term liquidity ratios (NSFR, LCR, Liquidity Ratio etc.) above the regulatory limits.

The Group has in place a liquidity risk management framework comprising of liquidity and funding strategy, liquidity risk limits, procedures for monitoring and reporting liquidity risks, liquidity stress testing and contingency planning. The liquidity risk management framework is codified in the Group's Liquidity Risk Management policy approved by the Board. Further, the Group performs an Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ("ILAAP") on an annual basis. The ILAAP report documents the overall liquidity assessment as well as the framework in place to monitor liquidity risks and the same is presented to the Board.

The Group performs periodic stress testing of its liquidity risk profile to assess its impact on capital and liquidity position.

b) Credit concentration risk

Credit Concentration Risk is the risk that the Group's exposures are concentrated to a sector/ industry, geography, product, single party and customer groups, or countries which impact the Group's capital position. It is the risk of exposure to a single counterparty and group of related counterparties, as well as the exposure to selected economic sectors that has the potential to produce losses large enough (relative to the Group's size) to undermine the health of the Group. The existence of exposure concentration can lead to underestimation of Pillar 1 risks. The Group monitors counterparty, sector and geographic concentration risks and manages them through limits on the same. Regular reports are prepared and analysed to ensure that undesired concentrations are avoided.

Concentration risk is captured in the Group's Pillar 2 capital framework which considers single-name concentrations, geographical and industry concentrations in the credit portfolio and capital requirements to cover concentration risks are assessed.

Interest rate risk in the Banking book

Interest rate risk is the exposure of a Group's financial condition to adverse movements in interest rates. Changes in Interest rates affect a Group's earnings by changing its net Interest income and the level of other Interest-sensitive income and operating expenses. Changes in Interest rates also affect the underlying value of the Group's assets, liabilities, and off-balance-sheet instruments because the present value of future cash flows changes when interest rates change.

The Group monitors the re-pricing gap and the market value of assets and liabilities as part of interest rate risk management and also assesses the impact of a shift in market interest rates on the expected net interest income of the Group as well as the impact on the Group's economic value of Equity.

Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is the risk of losses resulting from adverse perceptions about the Group, its brand and relationship by its various stakeholders that is caused by a variety of internal and external factors. The Group has developed a reputational risk management framework that ensures reputational risk is managed and mitigated and the same is codified in the reputational risk management policy of the Group.

Strategic Risk

Strategic risks refer to the risk that the Group would be exposed in the event of business strategy and plan not materializing. It is the risk to earnings and profitability arising from strategic decisions, changes in the business conditions and improper implementation of decisions. Thus, a strategic risk arises due to adopting wrong strategies and choices that can cause loss to the Group in the form of a reduction in shareholder value and loss of earnings.

The strategic risk is managed through monthly reviews of performance versus budgeted performance and periodic reviews of the Group's performance and alignment with the strategic plan.

4. Regulatory capital requirements and the capital base

4.1 Capital base

Common equity tier 1 ("CET 1") comprises of share capital, statutory reserve, retained earnings, other reserves (proposed dividend) and unrealized gains or losses arising on the measurement to fair value of investment securities adjusted with regulatory adjustment for intangible assets.

Tier II capital includes provision for expected credit loss ("ECL") on stage 1 and 2 exposures.

The Group does not maintain any additional-Tier 1 (AT1) capital.

The Group's issued and paid up capital amounted to US\$ 250 million as at 31 December 2025, comprising of 5 million equity shares of US\$ 50 each.

4.1 Capital base (continued)

The regulatory capital base is set out in the table below:

Break down of Capital Base	US\$ '000s	US\$ '000s
	CET I	Tier II
Share Capital	250,000	-
Statutory reserve	38,587	-
Retained earnings	68,323	-
Cumulative fair value changes on FVOCI Investments (Debt)	2,673	-
All other reserves	20,000	-
Total CET I capital prior to regulatory adjustments	379,583	-
Less: intangibles other than mortgage rights	(7)	-
Total CET I capital after regulatory adjustment	379,576	-
Add: Expected credit loss, Stage 1 and 2 in Tier 2	-	2,311
Total	379,576	2,311
Total Available Capital	381,887	

4.2 Regulatory capital requirements

For regulatory reporting purposes, the Group calculates the capital requirements as follows:

Credit Risk

Credit risk capital requirements are based on the standardized approach. Under the standardized approach, on and off-balance sheet credit exposures are assigned to exposure categories based on the type of counterparty or underlying exposure. The exposure categories are referred to in the CBB's Basel III capital adequacy framework as standard portfolios. The primary standard portfolios are claims on sovereigns, claims on banks and claims on corporates. Following the assignment of exposures to the relevant standard portfolios, the RWAs are derived based on prescribed risk-weightings. Under the standardized approach, the risk weightings are provided by the CBB and are determined based on the counterparty's external credit rating. The external credit ratings are derived from eligible external rating agencies approved by the CBB. The Group uses ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch.

Market Risk

The Group uses a Standardized approach to calculate the regulatory capital requirements relating to market risk.

Operational Risk

The capital requirement for operational risk is calculated in accordance with the basic indicator approach. Under this approach, the Group's average gross income over the preceding three financial years is multiplied by alpha coefficient of 15% as prescribed in the CBB's Basel III capital adequacy framework

Capital adequacy ratio calculation:

The Group's consolidated capital adequacy ratio of 43.04% is well above the minimum regulatory requirement of 12.50%.

	US\$ '000
Credit risk weighted assets	814,475
Market risk weighted assets	63
Operational risk weighted assets	72,793
Total Risk weighted assets (RWA)	887,331
Total Eligible Capital Base	381,887
CET I ratio	42.78%
Capital adequacy ratio	43.04%

5. Credit Risk-Pillar 3 disclosures

This section describes the Group's exposure to credit risk and provides detailed disclosures on credit risk in accordance with the CBB's Basel III framework in relation to Pillar 3 disclosure requirements.

5.1 Definition of exposure classes per Standard Portfolio

The Group has a diversified on and off-balance sheet credit portfolio, the exposures of which are divided into the counterparty exposure classes defined by the CBB's Basel III capital adequacy framework for the standardized approach for credit risk. A high-level description of the counterparty exposure classes and the risk weights used to derive the risk weighted assets are as follows:

a) Claims on Sovereigns*

These pertain to exposures to governments and their respective central banks. Claims on Bahrain and GCC governments are risk weighted at 0%. Foreign currency claims on other sovereign exposures are risk-weighted based on their external credit ratings or if unrated at 100%.

b) Claims on Public Sector Entities ("PSEs")*

PSEs are risk-weighted according to their external ratings with the exception of Bahrain PSEs, and domestic currency claims on other PSEs which are assigned a 0% risk weight by their respective country regulator.

c) Claims on Banks*

Claims on Banks are risk weighted based on the ratings assigned to them by external rating agencies. However, short term claims on locally incorporated banks maturing within three months and denominated in Bahraini Dinars or US Dollars are risk weighted at 20%. Other claims on banks, which are in foreign currency, are risk weighted based on their external credit ratings or if unrated at 50%.

d) Claims on Corporate and Investment firms *

Claims on corporate portfolio are risk weighted based on external credit ratings and are assigned a risk weight of 100% for unrated corporate portfolio.

e) Equity/Fund portfolio

Investments in listed equities and funds are risk weighted at 100% whereas investments in unlisted equities and funds are risk weighted at 150%.

f) Other exposures

These include cash risk weighted at 0%, investment property risk weighted at 200% and other assets risk weighted at 100%.

g) Past Due

Past due exposures include loans and advances of which interest or repayment of principal are due for more than 90 days; past due exposures, net of specific provisions is risk weighted as follows:

- (a) 150% risk weight, when specific provisions are less than 20% of the outstanding amount.
- (b) 100% risk weight, when specific provisions are greater than 20% of the outstanding amount.

* Unless exempted by CBB, any exposure exceeding 15% of total capital are risk weighted at 800%.

5.2 Credit exposure and risk weighted assets

US\$ '000	Funded exposures	Unfunded exposures	Gross credit exposures*	Eligible collateral	Risk weighted assets	Capital charge
Claims on Sovereigns	931,770	-	931,770	-	112,661	14,083
Claims on Banks**	725,885	5,388	731,273	2,256	522,252	65,282
Claims on Corporate	77,844	728	78,572	728	102,364	12,796
Fund Investments	17,426	-	17,426	-	26,139	3,267
Other exposures	25,661	-	25,661	-	40,158	5,020
Past Dues	10,901	-	10,901	-	10,901	1,363
Total	1,789,487	6,116	1,795,603	2,984	814,475	101,811

*Balances are gross of stage 1 and 2 ECL.

**Net credit risk exposures after mitigants for Claims on Banks amounted to US\$ 729,017 thousand and Claims on Corporate amounted to US\$ 77,844 thousand respectively. None of other classes were subject to credit risk mitigation.

5.2 (a). Gross credit exposure before credit risk mitigation

US\$ '000	Funded credit exposure	Average monthly gross exposure
Claims on Sovereigns	931,770	820,603
Claims on Banks	725,885	552,122
Claims on Corporate	77,844	73,706
Fund Investment	17,426	16,290
Other exposures	25,661	19,987
Past Dues	10,901	12,413
Total funded exposure	1,789,487	1,495,121
Unfunded exposures	6,116	6,054
Gross credit exposures	1,795,603	1,501,175

*Average monthly balance represents the average of the sum of twelve-month end balance for the year ended 31 December 2025.

5.3 Exposure by external credit rating

The Group uses external credit ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch, which are accredited External Credit Assessment Institutions. The Group assigns risk weights through the mapping process provided by CBB to the rating grades.

The breakdown of the Group's exposure into rated and unrated categories is as follows:

US\$ '000	Funded exposures	Unfunded exposures	Gross credit exposures*	Eligible collateral	Risk weighted assets	Capital charge
Claims on Sovereigns	931,770	-	931,770	-	112,661	14,083
Claims on Banks	725,885	5,388	731,273	2,256	522,252	65,282
Claims on Corporate	77,844	728	78,572	728	102,364	12,796
Fund Investment	17,426	-	17,426	-	26,139	3,267
Other exposures	25,661	-	25,661	-	40,158	5,020
Past Dues	10,901	-	10,901	-	10,901	1,363
Total	1,789,487	6,116	1,778,551	2,984	814,475	101,811

5.4 Geographical distribution of exposures

Geographical distribution of exposures based on residence of the counterparties is summarized below:

US\$'000	Funded exposures	Unfunded exposures	Gross credit exposures*
Bahrain	914,099	-	914,099
Europe	202,903	728	203,631
Other GCC Countries	525,076	-	525,076
Other Middle East & Africa	136,810	5,388	142,198
Rest of the world	10,599	-	10,599
Total	1,789,487	6,116	1,795,603

The geographical distribution of gross credit exposures by major type of credit exposures can be analysed as follows:

US\$ '000	Bahrain	Europe	Other GCC Countries	Other Middle East and Africa	Rest of the world	Total
Claims on Sovereigns	780,487	36,328	38,622	76,333	-	931,770
Claims on Banks	122,488	103,948	442,910	45,940	10,599	725,885
Claims on Corporate	-	34,300	43,544	-	-	77,844
Fund Investment	-	17,426	-	-	-	17,426
Other exposures	11,124	-	-	14,537	-	25,661
Past Dues	-	10,901	-	-	-	10,901
Total funded exposure	914,099	202,903	525,076	136,810	10,599	1,789,487
Unfunded exposures	-	728	-	5,388	-	6,116
Total	914,099	203,631	525,076	142,198	10,599	1,795,603

5.5 Industry sector analysis of exposures

US\$ '000	Funded exposure	Unfunded exposure	Gross credit exposure
Sovereign	931,770	-	931,770
Banks	743,311	5,388	748,699
Commercial & other business	114,406	728	115,134
Total	1,789,487	6,116	1,795,603

The industry sector analysis of gross credit exposures by major types of credit exposures can be analysed as follows:

US\$'000	Sovereign	Banks	Commercial & other businesses	Total
Claims on Sovereigns	931,770	-	-	931,770
Claims on Banks	-	725,885	-	725,885
Claims on Corporate	-	-	77,844	77,844
Fund Investment	-	17,426	-	17,426
Other Exposures	-	-	25,661	25,661
Past Dues	-	-	10,901	10,901
Total Funded Exposure	931,770	743,311	114,406	1,789,487
Unfunded Exposures	-	5,388	728	6,116
Gross Credit Exposures	931,770	748,699	115,134	1,795,603

5.6 Maturity analysis of funded exposures

Residual contractual maturities of the Group's funded exposures are as follows:

US\$ '000	Within 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	Total within 1 year	1-10 years	Total
Claims on Sovereigns	124,516	259,730	316,882	701,128	230,642	931,770
Claims on Banks	608,112	42,837	38,963	689,912	35,973	725,885
Claims on Corporate	346	348	21,526	22,220	55,624	77,844
Fund Investment	-	-	-	-	17,426	17,426
Other Exposures	42	3	63	108	25,553	25,661
Past Dues	-	-	-	-	10,901	10,901
Total	733,016	302,918	377,434	1,413,368	376,120	1,789,487

5.7 Maturity analysis of unfunded exposures

US\$ '000	Within 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	Total within 1 year	1-10 years	Total
Claims on Banks	1,993	1,869	1,526	5,388	-	5,388
Corporate	-	728	-	728	-	728
Total	1,993	2,597	1,526	6,116	-	6,116

5.8 Off- Balance sheet exposures

i. Credit related contingent items

Credit related contingent items comprise letters of credit confirmations, acceptance and guarantees. For credit-related contingent items, the nominal value is converted to an exposure through the application of a credit conversion factor ("CCF"). The CCF factors range from 20 percent to 100 percent depending on the type of contingent item, and is intended to convert off-balance sheet notional amounts into equivalent on-balance sheet exposures.

Credit commitments and unutilized approved credit facilities represent commitments that have not been drawn down or utilized. The notional amount provides the calculation base to which a CCF is applied for calculating the exposure at default. The CCF ranges between 0 percent and 100 percent depending on the approach, product type and whether the unutilized amounts are unconditionally cancellable or irrevocable.

The notional principal amounts reported above are stated gross before applying credit risk mitigants, such as cash collateral, guarantees and counter-indemnities.

At 31 December 2025, the Group held credit-related contingent items amounting to US\$ 29.4 million.

ii. Derivatives and Foreign exchange instruments

Derivatives include futures, forwards, swaps and options in the interest rate and foreign exchange. The Group’s derivative and foreign exchange activities are predominantly short-term in nature.

Derivatives and foreign exchanges exposures are exposed to market risk and settled on net basis. Due to currency movements or interest rate changes, the contract may result into net asset or liability.

At 31 December 2025, the Group had entered into forward foreign exchange contracts amounting to notional of US\$ 0.2 million.

5.9 Collateral

The amount and type of collateral depends on an assignment of the credit risk, credit rating and market conditions of the counterparty. The types of collateral mainly include cash collaterals, residential and commercial real estate securities as well as other form of acceptable collaterals, for both funded and unfunded credit exposures. For capital adequacy ratio calculation purposes mainly cash collateral is considered as risk mitigant.

5.10 Impairment of assets

Based on IFRS 9 methodology, the Group records an allowance for expected losses for all loans and other debt type financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with letters of credit, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The allowance is based on the ECL associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the probability of default over the life of the asset.

i. Impaired loans and related provisions (stage 3)

USD'000s	Up to one year	1 to 3 year	over 3 years	Total
Gross impaired loans (stage 3)	-	36,339	25,535	61,874
Less: Specific Provision (stage 3)	-	(25,437)	(25,525)	(50,972)
Net outstanding 31 December 2025	-	10,902	-	10,902

ii. Movement in impairment provision including expected credit losses - Loans and Advances

USD'000s	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans:				
At beginning of the year	957	-	54,653	55,610
Provided during the year	827	-	3,793	4,620
Reversals during the year	(572)	-	(9,954)	(10,526)
Exchange movement	-	-	2,480	2,480
Balance as at 31 December 2025	1,212	-	50,972	52,184

iii. Movement in impairment provision including expected credit losses – Investment

USD'000s	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investments:				
At beginning of the year	541	822	-	1,363
Provided during the year	503	-	-	503
Reversals during the year	(322)	(534)	-	(856)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	722	288	-	1,010

iv. Movement in impairment provision including expected credit losses – Other Financial Assets and Off-Balance sheet exposures

USD'000s	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At beginning of the year	137	-	3,422	3,559
Provided during the year	65	-	-	65
Reversals during the year	(114)	-	-	(114)
Exchange difference	-	-	443	443
Balance as at 31 December 2025	89	-	3,865	3,954

v. Specific provision for impaired assets by geography and sector (Stage 3):

USD'000s	Other Middle East and Africa	Specific Provision
Banks	23,265	23,265
Corporate	42,474	31,572
Total	65,739	54,837

5.11 Renegotiated facilities

During the year, no exposures (2024: US\$ 2,834 thousand) were written off or renegotiated (2024: US\$ 32,181 thousand) by the Group.

6. Market risk - Pillar 3 disclosures

For allocating capital to market risks, the Group uses the Standardized Measurement Method for the measurement of market risk and capital allocation based on net open position of foreign currencies as defined under the Capital Adequacy module of CBB Rulebook:

USD'000s	Risk Weighted Exposures	Capital Charge	Maximum Value	Minimum Value
Foreign Exchange Risk	63	8	1,338	50

Currency risk arises from the movement of the rate of exchange over a period of time. The Group's currency risk is mainly towards assets and liabilities denominated in Euro, as Bahrain Dinars and GCC Currencies (except Kuwaiti Dinars) are pegged to US Dollars. The Group manages this risk through net open position limits established for each currency and monitoring net open currency positions on a daily basis.

7. Operational risk- Pillar 3 disclosures

Whilst operational risk cannot be eliminated in its entirety, the Group endeavours to minimize it by ensuring that a strong control infrastructure is in place throughout the organization. The various procedures and processes used to manage operational risk include effective staff training, appropriate controls to safeguard assets and records, regular reconciliation of accounts and transactions, close monitoring of risk limits, segregation of duties, and financial management and reporting. In addition, other control strategies, including business continuity planning and insurance, are in place to complement the procedures, as applicable.

The Group has in place an ORMF to manage and control its operational risk in a cost-effective manner within targeted levels of operational risk consistent with the Group's risk appetite. The ORMF defines minimum standards and processes, and the governance structure for the management of operational risk and internal controls.

The Group adopted the Basic indicator approach in line with CBB regulation to compute total capital charge in respect of operational risk which amounted to US\$ 9,099 thousand on operational risk weighted exposure of US\$ 72,793 thousand. This operational risk weighted exposure is computed using the Basic indicator approach, where a fixed percentage (Alpha), which is 15% of the average previous of three years' annual gross income (years with positive gross income are counted for computation of capital charge), is multiplied by 12.50 operational capital charge.

8. Pillar 2 Risk Disclosures

a) Credit concentration risk

Concentration risk is the credit risk stemming from not having a well-diversified credit portfolio, i.e. the risk inherent in doing business with large customers or being overexposed in particular industries or geographic regions. The Group has calculated the exposure concentration risk under Bank Pillar 2 capital framework using Herfindahl–Hirschman Index.

Under the CBB's single obligor regulations, banks incorporated in Bahrain are required to obtain the CBB's approval for any exposure to a single counterparty or group of connected counterparties exceeding 15% of the regulatory capital base.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's exposure in excess of 15% of the obligor limits to individual counterparties is shown below:

US\$'000	On-Balance sheet exposure	Off-Balance sheet exposure	Total
Sovereign A	780,487	-	780,487
Sovereign B	101,482	-	101,482
Sovereign C	85,439	-	85,439
Bank A	160,000	-	160,000
Bank B	142,057	-	142,057
Bank C	70,236	-	70,236
Total	1,339,701	-	1,339,701

The above stated exposures are exempt from the 15% large exposure limit as they classify as exempt exposures in line with CM module of the CBB Rulebook (CM-2.6)

The Group has in place credit risk management policies as well as and monitoring tools to proactively assess exposure concentration risk. The Group has internal limits to monitor and control concentration in sectors, geography and counterparty. Regular reports are prepared and analysed to ensure that undesired concentrations are avoided.

b) Liquidity Risk

The Group maintains adequate liquid assets such as inter-bank placements, treasury bills and other readily marketable securities, to support its business and operations. The Group monitors the maturity profile of its assets and liabilities so that adequate liquidity is maintained at all times. The Group monitors the stability of its funding base on an ongoing basis by ensuring maintaining strong relationship with its key depositors. The Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") reviews the liquidity gap profile and the liquidity stress testing results and addresses strategic issues concerning liquidity risk.

As of December 31, 2025, the Group's NSFR stood at 200% and LCR is 1053%. Refer Liquidity risk disclosures made under note 30 of consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. In accordance with Liquidity Risk Management module of CBB, the Group computes the NSFR and LCR and maintain these ratios at levels greater than 100% respectively.

c. Interest rate risk in Banking Book

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments that mature or re-price in a given period. The Group manages this risk by matching the re-pricing of assets and liabilities and monitoring the interest rate repricing gap by buckets. The Group measures its interest rate sensitivity by measuring the earnings at risk and change in economic value of equity due to a 200-bps parallel shock in interest rates. The ALCO regularly reviews the interest rate gap and sensitivity profile and takes decisions to ensure stability of interest income stream over time. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to 200 basis points increase in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's Consolidated Statement of Income:

31 December 2025	
Interest rate change	Sensitivity of net interest income (in US\$ '000)
+/- 200 bps	10,828

The details of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities are as follows:

Interest Rate Risk Gap Report							
Balance Sheet Items (US\$ '000)	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over one year	Non-Interest rate sensitive	Total
ASSETS							
Balances, deposits with banks and Treasury Bills	706,573	254,241	168,480	129,030	-	9,056	1,267,380
Investment portfolio	7,513	-	25,015	4,699	262,263	17,204	316,694
Loans and advances	20,994	86,567	20,000	13,073	9,489	9,690	159,813
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	14,538	14,538
Interest receivable	6,384	7,139	3,823	1,142	-	-	18,488
Other assets and fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	11,084	11,084
TOTAL (A)	741,464	347,947	217,318	147,944	271,752	61,572	1,787,997
LIABILITIES							
Deposits from bank and other financial institutions	127,155	156,000	209,079	50,000	-	-	542,234
Due to banks and other financial institutions	116,524	-	-	-	-	124,196	240,720
Due to customers	42,739	1,000	18,214	388,889	-	156,026	606,868
Interest payable	346	871	887	2,023	-	-	4,127
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	13,676	13,676
TOTAL (B)	286,764	157,871	228,180	440,912	-	293,898	1,407,625
Interest Rate Gap (A-B)	454,700	190,076	(10,862)	(292,968)	271,752	(232,326)	380,372
Cumulative Gap	454,700	644,776	633,914	340,946	612,698	380,372	

d) Reputational Risk

Group relies upon a reputation for integrity in order to maintain its existing business and to pursue its strategies for growth and new business. The Group has no risk appetite for reputational risk and a number of initiatives are dedicated to the avoidance of reputational damage, including controls relating to maintaining regulatory compliance, anti-money laundering controls and data security.

Group has prepared a scorecard to evaluate reputational risk score based on guidance provided by CBB and Group's internal as well as external operating environment. The score derived from the scorecard is used to assess the capital requirements for reputational risk.

e) Strategic risk

Business / strategic risk primarily arises out of either wrong strategic direction and or wrong strategy/ business plan implementation that could have an adverse impact on the Group's profitability and capital positions. The Group has various monitoring mechanism including Key Performance Indicator, Performance Reports etc. It monitors on a periodic basis to assess any deviation from the approved business plans that could impact the Group's performance in terms of its profitability, asset growth, financial health etc. Further, strategic risk is managed through monthly reviews of performance versus budgeted performance and periodic reviews of the Group's performance and alignment with the strategic plan.

The Group quantifies the strategic and business risk based on earning volatility approach, comparing the volatility in budgeted vs actual gross income and gross cost of the Group, over a period of last 6 years. The earnings volatility is adjusted based on application of sustainability and contribution factors. The final adjusted volatility (value at risk) at a confidence level is annualized to estimate the Pillar 2 strategic risk capital

9. Other disclosures:

Related Party transactions:

Related parties represent shareholders, 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 balances and transactions with the related parties are disclosed in note 28 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Assets sold under recourse agreements:

The Group did not enter into any recourse agreement during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Equity positions in the banking book:

Nil

Leverage Ratio

US\$ '000	31 December 2025
Total assets	1,787,997
Total off-balance sheet items - with relevant CCF	5,873
Total	1,793,870
Tier One Capital	379,576
Leverage Ratio	21.16%



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