

05

Financial Statements



Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

as at december 31, 2025 and 2024

	Note	2025 SAR 000	2024 SAR 000
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Saudi Central Bank	5	9,616,694	11,248,481
Due from banks and other financial institutions, net	6	5,883,033	5,099,401
Investments, net	7	31,123,031	25,032,071
Financing, net	8	122,188,499	109,304,086
Other assets	9	1,364,184	1,909,913
Property, equipment and right of use assets, net	10	2,796,630	2,370,735
Total assets		172,972,071	154,964,687
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions	11	6,982,815	5,492,799
Customers' deposits	12	132,879,116	121,776,215
Sukuk and term financing	13	3,144,407	3,147,121
Other liabilities	14	8,609,813	7,855,322
Total liabilities		151,616,151	138,271,457
Equity			
Share capital	15	15,000,000	12,500,000
Treasury shares		(223,001)	(210,866)
Statutory reserve	16	2,646,327	2,883,989
Other reserves	17	(421,338)	(387,077)
Retained earnings		1,895,955	1,869,134
Employees' share plan reserve		20,119	38,050
Equity attributable to the shareholders of the Bank		18,918,062	16,693,230
Tier 1 Sukuk	13	2,437,858	-
Total equity		21,355,920	16,693,230
Total liabilities and equity		172,972,071	154,964,687

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

for the years ended december 31, 2025 and 2024

	Note	2025 SAR 000	2024 SAR 000
INCOME:			
Income from investing and financing assets	20	9,143,390	8,559,276
Return on deposits and financial liabilities	21	(4,391,867)	(4,125,673)
Income from investing and financing assets, net		4,751,523	4,433,603
Fee and commission income	22	1,291,769	1,212,340
Fee and commission expenses	22	(568,796)	(511,825)
Fee and commission income, net	22	722,973	700,515
Exchange income, net		296,123	316,470
Dividend income		103,827	103,245
Gain on fair value through statement of income (FVSI) investments, net	23	17,010	14,156
Other operating income		300,441	103,890
Total operating income		6,191,897	5,671,879
EXPENSES:			
Salaries and employee related expenses	24	1,514,748	1,443,286
Depreciation and amortization	10	303,492	273,382
Other general and administrative expenses	25	792,792	696,726
Operating expenses before expected credit losses		2,611,032	2,413,394
Impairment charge for expected credit losses, net	26	181,363	129,688
Total operating expenses		2,792,395	2,543,082
Net income for the year before zakat		3,399,502	3,128,797
Zakat for the year		350,149	322,266
Net income for the year after zakat		3,049,353	2,806,531
Basic and diluted earnings per share (SAR)	27	1.99	1.88

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the years ended december 31, 2025 and 2024

	Note	2025 ₹ 000	2024 ₹ 000
Net income for the year after zakat		3,049,353	2,806,531
Other comprehensive income / (loss):			
Items that will not be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods			
• Net changes in fair value of FVOCI – equity instruments		(125,808)	(5,757)
• Actuarial (loss) / gain on re-measurement of employees' end of service benefits ("EOSB")	29	(4,164)	(711)
Items that may be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods			
• Net changes in fair value of FVOCI – debt instruments		93,991	(203,896)
• Impairment (reversal) / charge for expected credit losses of FVOCI debt instruments		9,430	4,867
• Effective portion of change in the fair value of cash flow hedges		(7,710)	2,564
Total other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		(34,261)	(202,933)
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,015,092	2,603,598

The accompanying notes from 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

2025 RM '000	Note	Share capital	Treasury shares	Statutory reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Employees' share plan reserve	Equity attributable to the shareholders	Tier 1 sukuk	Total equity
Balance at the beginning of the year		12,500,000	(210,866)	2,883,989	(387,077)	1,869,134	38,050	16,693,230	-	16,693,230
Net changes in fair value of FVOCI-equity instruments					(125,808)			(125,808)		(125,808)
Re-measurement of employees' end of service benefits ("EOSB")	29				(4,164)			(4,164)		(4,164)
Net changes in fair value of FVOCI - debt instruments					93,991			93,991		93,991
Impairment reversal for expected credit losses of FVOCI debt instruments					9,430			9,430		9,430
Effective portion of change in fair value of cash flow hedge					(7,710)			(7,710)		(7,710)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year					(34,261)			(34,261)		(34,261)
Net income for the year after zakat						3,049,353		3,049,353		3,049,353
Total comprehensive income for the year					(34,261)	3,049,353		3,015,092		3,015,092
Movement in treasury shares			(12,135)				12,135	-		-
Employees' share plan reserve							(30,066)	(30,066)		(30,066)
Issuance of bonus shares	15	2,500,000		(1,000,000)		(1,500,000)		-		-
Interim cash dividend paid for the year 2025	18					(675,000)		(675,000)		(675,000)
Tier 1 Sukuk issued	13							-	2,437,858	2,437,858
Tier 1 Sukuk costs	13					(85,194)		(85,194)		(85,194)
Transfer to statutory reserve	16			762,338		(762,338)		-		-
Balance at the end of the year		15,000,000	(223,001)	2,646,327	(421,338)	1,895,955	20,119	18,918,062	2,437,858	21,355,920

The accompanying notes from 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended december 31, 2025

2024 Rp 000	Note	Share capital	Treasury shares	Statutory reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Employees' share plan reserve	Equity attributable to the shareholders	Tier 1 sukuk	Total equity
Balance at the beginning of the year		10,000,000	(148,493)	2,182,356	(166,337)	3,371,429	19,155	15,258,110	-	15,258,110
Net changes in fair value of FVOCI-equity instruments					(5,757)			(5,757)		(5,757)
Re-measurement of employees' end of service benefits ("EOSB")	29				(711)			(711)		(711)
Net changes in fair value of FVOCI - debt instruments					(203,896)			(203,896)		(203,896)
Impairment reversal for expected credit losses of FVOCI debt instruments					4,867			4,867		4,867
Effective portion of change in fair value of cash flow hedge					2,564			2,564		2,564
Total other comprehensive loss for the year					(202,933)			(202,933)		(202,933)
Net income for the year after zakat						2,806,531		2,806,531		2,806,531
Total comprehensive income for the year					(202,933)	2,806,531		2,603,598		2,603,598
Realized gain from sale of FVOCI equity instruments					(17,807)	17,807		-		-
Movement in treasury shares			(62,373)				62,373	-		-
Employees' share plan reserve							(43,478)	(43,478)		(43,478)
Issuance of bonus shares	15	2,500,000				(2,500,000)		-		-
Final cash dividend paid for the year 2023	18					(500,000)		(500,000)		(500,000)
Interim cash dividend paid for the year 2024	18					(625,000)		(625,000)		(625,000)
Transfer to statutory reserve	16			701,633		(701,633)		-		-
Balance at the end of the year		12,500,000	(210,866)	2,883,989	(387,077)	1,869,134	38,050	16,693,230	-	16,693,230

The accompanying notes from 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the years ended december 31, 2025 and 2024

	Note	2025 S 000	2024 S 000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income for the year before zakat		3,399,502	3,128,797
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash generated from operating activities:			
Return on sukuk		212,337	235,774
Gain on FVSI investments, net		(17,010)	(14,156)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment, net		(148,618)	(167)
Finance charges on lease liabilities		16,505	11,576
Depreciation and amortization	10	303,492	273,382
Impairment charge for expected credit losses, net	26	181,363	129,688
Employees' share plan reserve		(17,931)	18,895
Net (increase) / decrease in operating assets:			
Statutory deposit with Saudi Central Bank		(339,271)	(564,506)
Due from banks and other financial institutions maturing after ninety days from the date of acquisition		(104,406)	1,227,373
Investments at amortized cost maturing after ninety days from date of acquisition		842,391	780,622
Financing, net		(13,059,887)	(7,336,706)
Other assets		545,729	(275,229)

	Note	2025 S 000	2024 S 000
Net increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions		1,490,016	1,218,891
Customers' deposits		11,102,901	8,944,970
Other liabilities		599,102	204,880
		5,006,215	7,984,084
Zakat paid		(344,254)	(272,302)
Net cash generated from operating activities		4,661,961	7,711,782
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of investments held as FVOCI		(9,018,576)	(3,214,324)
Proceeds from sale of investments held as FVOCI		1,199,241	339,851
Proceeds from sale / (purchase) of investments held as FVSI		9,460	(46,183)
Proceeds from maturity / (purchase) of investments held as amortized cost		865,258	(1,019,752)
Purchase of property and equipment		(574,839)	(453,327)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		233,412	167
Net cash used in investing activities		(7,286,044)	(4,393,568)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the years ended december 31, 2025 and 2024

	Note	2025 ﷲ 000	2024 ﷲ 000
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Sukuk return paid		(215,051)	(240,266)
Issuance of sukuk		2,437,858	-
Tier 1 Sukuk costs		(85,194)	-
Movement in treasury shares		(12,135)	(62,373)
Dividends paid		(675,000)	(1,125,000)
Payment of finance charges on lease liabilities		(16,505)	(11,576)
Principal payment of lease liabilities		(101,722)	(121,442)
Proceeds from term financing		-	100,000
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		1,332,251	(1,460,657)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,291,832)	1,857,557
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8,727,034	6,869,477
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	28	7,435,202	8,727,034
Income received from investing and financing assets during the year		8,692,908	8,639,647
Return paid on deposits and financial liabilities during the year		4,252,817	4,300,957
Supplemental information			
Right of use assets		239,342	32,830
Effective portion of change in fair value of cash flow hedge		(7,710)	2,564

*refer note 40

The accompanying notes from 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

1. GENERAL

a) Incorporation and operation

Bank Albilad (“the Bank”), a Saudi Joint Stock Company incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, was formed and licensed pursuant to Royal Decree No. M/48 dated Ramadan 21, 1425H (corresponding to November 4, 2004) in accordance with the Counsel of Ministers’ resolution no. 258 dated Ramadan 18, 1425H (corresponding to November 1, 2004). The Bank operates under Commercial Registration No.1010208295 dated Rabi Al Awal 10, 1426H (corresponding to April 19, 2005), Unified National No. 7001473102 and the Bank provides banking services through 108 banking branches (December 31, 2024: 107) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The registered address of the Bank’s head office is as follows:

Bank Albilad
P.O. Box 140
Riyadh 11411
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Group’s objective is to provide full range of banking services and conduct financing and investing activities through various Islamic instruments. The activities of the Bank are conducted in compliance with the Shariah Committee resolutions and directions and within the provisions of the Bank’s By-laws and the Banking Control Law.

These consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries, “Albilad Investment Company”, “Albilad Real Estate Company”, “Enjaz Payment Services Company”, “Financial Solutions Company for Investment” and “Dufaa Finance Company” (collectively referred to as “the Group”). Albilad Investment Company, Albilad Real Estate Company,

Enjaz Payment Services Company, Financial Solutions Company for Investment and Dufaa Finance Company are directly or indirectly 100% owned by the Bank. All subsidiaries are incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

b) Shariah Committee

The Bank has established a Shariah Committee (“the Committee”). It ascertains that all the Bank’s activities are subject to its approval and control.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board and endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (“IFRS”) and in compliance with other standards and pronouncements endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (“SOCPA”) and the Banking Control Law and the applicable provisions of Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

b) Basis of measurement and presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except for the measurement of the financial instruments held at Fair value through statement of income (FVSI), Fair Value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) investments, liabilities for cash-settled-share based payments and defined benefit obligations.

The consolidated statement of financial position is stated in order of liquidity.

c) Going concern

In making the going concern assessment, the Group has considered a wide range of information relating to present and future projections of profitability, cash flows and other capital resources etc.

d) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals (SAR), which is the Bank's functional currency. Except otherwise indicated, financial information presented in SAR has been rounded off to the nearest thousand.

e) Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by SOCPA, requires the use of certain critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Such judgements, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including obtaining professional advice and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The significant accounting estimates impacted by these forecasts and associated uncertainties are predominantly related to expected credit losses and fair value measurement.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and in future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Significant areas where management has used estimates,

assumptions or exercised judgements are as follows:

i- Expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets

The measurement of ECL under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

1 The selection of an estimation technique or modelling methodology, covering below key judgements and assumptions:

- a) The Bank's internal credit grading model, which assigns Probability of default (PD) to the individual grades;
- b) The Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime ECL basis and the qualitative assessment;
- c) The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- d) Development of ECL models, including the various formulas.
- e) Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

2. The selection of inputs for those models and the interdependencies between those inputs such as macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs.

- ii- Fair value measurement of financial instruments (note 34).
- iii- Determination of control over investees (note 3).
- iv- Depreciation and amortization (note 4 and 10).
- v- Employee benefit obligation (note 29).
- vi- Government grant (note 4).
- vii- Lease accounting (note 4).
- viii- Judgement of equity vs liability for Tier 1 Sukuk.

The Bank classifies Sukuks issued with no fixed redemption / maturity dates (perpetual Sukuk), and where the Bank may elect not to pay profit, as part of equity. The related initial costs and distributions thereon are recognised directly in the consolidated statement of changes in equity under retained earnings. Management exerts judgment in the determination of equity classification for the Tier 1 Sukuk, after considering the terms and conditions in the Offering Circular.

financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated in full in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies and valuation methods for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

3. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as identified in note 1. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as that of the Bank, using consistent accounting policies.

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed to, 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 financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

• **Change in accounting policies**

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. Based on the adoption of new standard and in consideration of current economic environment, the following accounting policies are applicable effective January 1, 2025 replacing, amending or adding to the corresponding accounting policies set out in 2024 annual consolidated financial statements.

New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group

Following standard, interpretation or amendment are effective from the current year and are adopted by the Group, however, these do not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the year:

Standard, interpretation or amendments	Description	Effective date
Amendment to IAS 21 – Lack of exchangeability	IASB amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help in determining whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not exchangeable. Amendment set out a framework under which the spot exchange rate at the measurement date could be determined using an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.	January 1, 2025

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective and not early adopted by the Group

The International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) has issued following accounting standards, amendments, which were effective from periods on or after January 1, 2026. The Group did not opt for early adoption of these pronouncements and is in process of assessing the impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

• **Change in accounting policies (continued)**

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective and not early adopted by the Group (continued)

Standard, interpretation or amendments	Description	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Partial gain or loss recognition for transactions between an investor and its associate or joint venture only apply to the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations and the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution to an associate or a joint venture of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 is recognized in full.	Effective date deferred indefinitely
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Under the amendments, certain financial assets including those with ESG-linked features could now meet the SPPI criterion, provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from an identical financial asset without such a feature. The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to clarify when a financial asset or a financial liability is recognized and derecognized and to provide an exception for certain financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system.	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Contracts referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity amends IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to more faithfully reflect the effects of contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity on an entity's financial statements.	January 1, 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11	Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The 2024 amendments are to the following standards: IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7; IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.	January 1, 2026

• **Change in accounting policies (continued)**

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective and not early adopted by the Group (continued)

Standard, interpretation or amendments	Description	Effective date
IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	IFRS 18 provides guidance on items in statement of income classified into five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes and discontinued operations It defines a subset of measures related to an entity's financial performance as 'management-defined performance measures' ('MPMs'). The totals, subtotals and line items presented in the primary financial statements and items disclosed in the notes need to be described in a way that represents the characteristics of the item. It requires foreign exchange differences to be classified in the same category as the income and expenses from the items that resulted in the foreign exchange differences.	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	IFRS 19 allows eligible subsidiaries to apply IFRS Accounting Standards with the reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19. A subsidiary may choose to apply the new standard in its consolidated, separate or individual financial statements provided that, at the reporting date it does not have public accountability, and its parent produces consolidated financial statements under IFRS Accounting Standards.	January 1, 2027

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

• **Classification of financial assets**

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, FVOCI or FVSI.

Financial Asset at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVSI:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

Currently, cash and balances with Saudi Central Bank (SAMA), due from banks and other financial institution, certain investments (Bei -Ajel with Saudi Central Bank and Sukuk and term financing), financing and certain other assets are classified as held at amortized cost.

Financial Asset at FVOCI

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVSI:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Profit income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in consolidated statement of income.

Equity Instruments: On initial recognition, for an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument (i.e. share-by-share) basis.

Financial Asset at FVSI

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVSI.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI or at FVSI if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- 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 profit revenue, maintaining a particular profit 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 performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- • How managers of the business are compensated- e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; 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 Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

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 Bank's original expectations, the Bank 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.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

• Classification of financial assets (continued)

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

Assessments whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Profit' is the consideration for the time value of money, the credit and other basic financing risks associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period and other basic financing costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), along with profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit, the Bank 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 Bank considers:

Financial Asset at FVSI (continued)

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money- e.g. periodical reset of profit rates.

• Classification of financial liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and financing commitments, as measured at amortized cost.

• Derecognition

- Financial assets

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in OCI is recognized in consolidated statement of income.

When assets are sold to a third party with a concurrent total rate of return swap on the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a secured financing transaction similar to sale and repurchase transactions, as the Bank retains all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of such assets.

In transactions in which the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

In certain transactions, the Bank retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset for a fee. The transferred asset is derecognized if it meets the derecognition criteria. An asset or liability is recognized for the servicing contract if the servicing fee is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the servicing.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognized in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognized in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any profit in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

- Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

• Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

- Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized, and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

- Fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new financial asset and fees that represents reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and
- Other fees are included in consolidated statement of income as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortized cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in statement of income. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as income from investing and financing assets.

Modified financial assets are not automatically presumed to remain in stage 1 following modification.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

• Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

- Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in consolidated statement of income.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortized cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective profit rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in consolidated statement of income. For financial liabilities, the Bank considers a modification to be substantial based on qualitative factors and if it results in a difference between the adjusted discounted present value and the original carrying amount of the financial liability of, or greater than, ten percent.

• Expected Credit losses (ECL)

The Bank recognizes loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVSI:

- Financial assets that are measured at amortized cost;
- Debt instruments assets measured at FVOCI;
- Financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- Financing commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognized on FVOCI equity investments.

The Bank measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- Debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The Bank considers a debt security/other financial asset to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. Investment grade is considered to be rated BBB- or higher for Fitch and S&P Global. Investment grade for Moody's is considered Baa3 or higher.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which 12-month ECL are recognized are referred to as 'Stage 1' performing financial instruments. Financial instruments allocated to Stage 1 have not undergone a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and are not credit-impaired.

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument or the maximum contractual period of exposure. Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognized but that are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 performing financial instruments'. Financial instruments allocated to stage 2 are those that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit-impaired. Financial instruments for which the lifetime

ECL are recognized and that are credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 3 non-performing financial instruments'.

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 Bank 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;
- Undrawn financing commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive; and
- Financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

• Expected Credit losses (ECL) (continued)

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognized and the ECL is measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset and then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective profit rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank 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 financing by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise.
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Credit-impaired financial assets (continued)

A financing that has been renegotiated due to deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail financing that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered impaired.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Bank considers the following factors.

- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness;
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance; and
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.

• Expected Credit losses (ECL) (continued)

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

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

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;

- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the financing commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of consolidated financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value.

Write-off

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

• Financial guarantees and financing commitments

'Financial guarantees' are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when it is due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. 'Financing commitments' are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Financial guarantees issued or commitments to financing at a below-market profit rate are initially measured at fair value and the initial fair value is amortized over the life of the guarantee or the commitment. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principle of IFRS 15.

The Bank has issued no financing commitments that are measured at FVSI. For other financing commitments, the Bank recognizes loss allowance.

• Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments including foreign exchange contracts, profit rate swaps and currency swaps are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position. The transaction costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

All derivatives are carried at their fair value as assets where the fair value is positive and as liabilities where the fair value is negative. Fair values are obtained by reference to quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and approved pricing models, as appropriate.

The treatment of changes in their fair value depends on their classification into the following categories:

i. Derivatives held for trading

Any changes in the fair value of derivatives that are held for trading purposes are taken directly to the consolidated statement of income and disclosed as gains on FVSI investments, net. Derivatives held for trading also includes those derivatives which do not qualify for hedge accounting.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

• Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

ii. Embedded derivatives

Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a host contract). The Bank accounts for an embedded derivative separately from the host contract when:

- a) the host contract is not an asset in the scope of IFRS 9;
- b) the terms of the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative if they were contained in a separate contract; and
- c) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract.

Separated embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in consolidated statement of income unless they form part of a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedging relationship. Separated embedded derivatives are presented in the statement of financial position together with the host contract.

iii. Hedge Accounting

As indicated in the accounting policies below, the Bank elected to account for hedge accounting under IFRS 9.

The Bank designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships to manage exposures to profit rate, foreign currency and credit risks including exposures arising from highly probable forecast transactions and firm commitments. To manage particular risk, the bank applies hedge accounting for transactions that meet specific criteria.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified into two categories:

- (a) fair value hedges which hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability, (or assets or liabilities in case of portfolio hedging), or an unrecognised firm commitment or an identified portion of such an asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect the reported net gain or loss; and
- (b) cash flow hedges which hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or to a highly probable forecasted transaction that will affect the reported net gain or loss.

To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge should be expected to be highly effective, i.e., the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument should effectively offset corresponding changes in the hedged item and should be reliably measurable. At inception of the hedge, the risk management objective and strategy are documented including the identification of the hedging instrument, the related hedged item, the nature of risk being hedged and how the Bank will assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. Subsequently, the hedge is required to be assessed and determined to be an effective hedge on an on-going basis.

At each hedge effectiveness assessment date, a hedge relationship must be expected to be highly effective on a prospective basis and demonstrate that it was effective (retrospective effectiveness) for the designated period in order to qualify for hedge accounting. A formal assessment is undertaken by comparing the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk in the hedged item, both at inception and at each quarter end on an ongoing basis. Hedge ineffectiveness is

recognized in the statement of income in 'Net trading income'.

For situations where the hedged item is a forecast transaction, the Bank also assesses whether the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect the consolidated statement of income.

Fair Value Hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or a firm commitment that could affect statement of income, any gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instruments to fair value is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income together with change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk under non-trading gains / losses in the consolidated statement of income.

For hedged items measured at amortised cost, where the fair value hedge of a commission bearing financial instrument ceases to meet the criteria for hedge accounting or is sold, exercised or terminated, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item on termination and the face value is amortised over the remaining term of the original hedge using the effective commission rate method. If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

Cash flow hedges

For designated and qualifying cash flow hedging, derivatives instruments in a hedge of a variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with recognised asset or a liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect the consolidated statement of income, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective portion is

recognised directly in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion,

if any, is recognised in the consolidated statement of income. For cash flow hedges affecting future transactions, the gains or losses recognised in other reserves, are transferred to the consolidated statement of income in the same period in which the hedged item affects the consolidated statement of income. However, if the Bank expects that all or a portion of a loss recognized in other comprehensive income will not be recovered in one or more future periods, it shall reclassify into the consolidated statement of income as a reclassification adjustment the amount that is not to be recognized.

Where the hedged forecasted transaction results in the recognition of a non- financial asset or a non-financial liability, then at the time such asset or liability is recognised the associated gains or losses that had previously been recognised directly in other comprehensive income are included in the initial measurement of the acquisition cost or other carrying amount of such asset or liability.

When the hedging instrument is expired or sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, or the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, or the Bank revokes the designation then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. At that point of time, any cumulative gain or loss on the cash flow hedging instrument that was recognised in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective is transferred from equity to statement of income when the forecasted transaction occurs. Where the hedged forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur and affects the statement of income, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in "other comprehensive income" is transferred immediately to the consolidated statement of income.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

• Government grant

The Group recognizes a government grant related to income, if there is a reasonable assurance that it will be received, and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. The benefit of a government deposit at a below-market rate of profit is treated as a government grant related to income. The below-market rate deposit is recognized and measured in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The benefit of the below-market rate of profit is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the deposit determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the proceeds received. The benefit is accounted for in accordance with IAS 20. The government grant is recognized in the consolidated statement of income on a systematic basis over the period in which the Group recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

• Revenue / expenses recognition

- Income on investing and financing assets and return on deposits and financial liabilities

Income on investing and financing assets and return on deposits and financial liabilities is recognized in the consolidated statement of income using the effective yield method on the outstanding balance over the term of the contract.

When calculating the effective yield rate for financial instruments other than credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses. For credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective yield rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

The calculation of the effective yield rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective yield rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

- Measurement of amortized cost and profit income

The 'amortized cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective yield method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

In calculating yield income and expense, the effective yield rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, yield income is calculated by applying the effective yield rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of yield income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, yield income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective yield rate to the amortized cost of the asset. The calculation of profit income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

- Customer loyalty program

The Bank offers customer loyalty program (reward points) which allows card members to earn points that can be redeemed for certain Partner outlets. The Bank allocates a portion of transaction price (interchange fee) to the reward points awarded to card members, based on the relative stand-alone selling price.

The amount of revenue allocated to reward points is deferred and released to the consolidated statement of income when reward points are redeemed.

The cumulative amount of contract liability related unredeemed reward points is adjusted over time based on actual experience and current trends with respect to redemption.

- Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals, which is also the Bank's and group companies' functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Saudi Arabian Riyals at spot rates prevailing transactions dates. Monetary assets and liabilities at year-end, denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into Saudi Arabian Riyals at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date.

Realized and unrealized gains or losses on exchange are credited or charged to the consolidated statement of income.

- Exchange income / (loss)

Exchange income/ (loss) is recognized as detailed in foreign currencies policy above.

- Fees and commission income and expenses

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective yield rate on a financial assets or financial liability are included in the income from investing and financing assets.

Fees and commission income and expense that are not integral part of the effective yield calculation on a financial asset or liability are recognized when the related service is provided as follows:

- Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually over the period of time.
- Fee received on asset management, wealth management, financial planning, custody services and other similar services that are provided over an extended period of time, are recognized over the period when the service is being provided.
- Performance linked fees or fee components are recognized at point in time when the performance criteria are fulfilled.
- Financing commitment fees for financing that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective yield on the financing at a point in time when the performance obligation is fulfilled. When a financing commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a financing, financing commitment fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.
- Other fees and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the transaction is completed or the service, is received.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- Dividend income

Dividend income from investment is recognized when the Group's right to receive the dividend is established.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, equity instruments and non-financial assets, at fair value at each statement of financial position date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 34.

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 to 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.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized 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 - Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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 above.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, from the proceeds.

Where the Bank purchases the Bank's equity instruments, for example as the result of a share buy-back or a share-based payment plan, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, is deducted from equity attributable to the owners of the Bank as treasury shares until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs, is included in equity attributable to the owners of the Bank.

Shares held by the Bank are disclosed as treasury shares and deducted from contributed equity.

Collateral valuation

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

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

Collateral repossessed

The Bank's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold.

Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the lower of their repossessed value or the carrying value of the original secured asset. Assets for which selling is determined to be a better option are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in line with the Bank's policy.

In its normal course of business, the Bank does not physically repossess properties or other assets in its retail portfolio, but engages external agents to recover funds, generally at auction, to settle outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the customers/obligors. As a result of this practice, the residential properties under legal repossession processes are not recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

• **Property and equipment**

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Freehold land is not depreciated. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the group. On-going repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

The cost of other property and equipment is depreciated and amortized on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Building	33 years
Leasehold improvements	Over lease period or economic life (10 years), whichever is shorter
Equipment and furniture and motor vehicles	4 to 6 years
Computer hardware	5 years

The assets’ residual values depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts. These are included in the consolidated statement of income.

All assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Any carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset’s carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

• **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when a reliable estimate can be made by the Bank for a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions for liabilities and charges

The Group receives legal claims against it in the normal course of business. Management has made judgments as to the likelihood of any claim succeeding in making provisions. The time of concluding legal claims is uncertain, as is the amount of possible outflow of economic benefits. Timing and cost ultimately depends on the due process being followed as per law.

• **Accounting for leases**

- Right of use (“ROU”) asset / lease liability

On initial recognition at the inception of the contract, the Group shall assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration. Control is identified if most of the benefits are flowing to the Group and the Group can direct the usage of such assets.

- Right of use asset

The Group applies cost model and measures the right of use asset at cost:

- a) Less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and
- b) Adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability for lease modifications.

Generally, the ROU asset would equate the lease liability. However, if there are additional costs such as site preparation, non-refundable deposits, application money, other expenses related to transactions etc. these need to be added to the ROU asset value.

- Lease liability

On initial recognition, the lease liability is the present value of all remaining payments to the lessor.

After the commencement date, the Bank measures the lease liability by:

- 1. Increasing the carrying amount to reflect the profit on the lease liability;
- 2. Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- 3. Re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any re-assessment or any lease modification.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including IT equipment. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense.

• **Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances and Bei-Ajel with with the Saudi Central Bank (SAMA) excluding statutory deposit and due from banks and other financial institutions with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition which is subject to insignificant changes in their fair value.

• **Treasury shares**

Treasury shares are recorded at cost and presented as a deduction from the equity as adjusted for any transaction costs, dividends and gains or losses on sale of such stocks. Subsequent to their acquisition, these shares are carried at the amount equal to the consideration paid.

These shares are acquired by the Bank with the approval of SAMA, primarily for discharging its obligation under its share-based payment plans.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

• Employees' share plan

The Bank offers its eligible employees an equity-settled share-based payment plan as approved by Saudi Central Bank. As per the plan, eligible employees of the Bank are offered stocks to be withheld out of their annual bonus payments.

The cost of the plan is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which the stocks are granted.

The cost of the plan is recognized over the period in which the service condition is fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the stock option ('the vesting date'). The cumulative expense recognized for the plan at each reporting date until the vesting date, reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Bank's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the consolidated statement of income for a year represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that year.

The Bank, with the approval from Saudi Central Bank, has entered into an agreement with an independent third-party for custody of the shares under the plan, plus any benefits accrued there-on.

• End of service benefits

The provision for end of service benefits is made based on actuarial valuation in accordance with Saudi Arabian Labour Laws. Net obligation, with respect to end of service benefits, to the Bank is reviewed by using a projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses (Re-measurements) are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income. Re-measurements are not reclassified to consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods.

Profit expense is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability. The Bank recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under 'salaries and employee related expenses' in the consolidated statement of income.

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements, and
- Net profit expense or income

The assumptions used to calculate the scheme obligations include assumptions such as expected future salaries growth, expected employee resignation rates and discount rate to discount the future cash flows.

• Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and is expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

• Zakat and withholding tax

The Group is subject to Zakat in accordance with the regulations of the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA"). Zakat expense is charged to the profit or loss. Zakat is not accounted for as income tax and as such no deferred tax is calculated relating to zakat.

Withholding tax is withheld from payments made to non-resident vendors for services rendered according to the tax law applicable in Saudi Arabia and are directly paid to the ZATCA on a monthly basis.

• Value Added tax ("VAT")

The Group collects VAT from its customers for qualifying services provided and makes VAT payments to its vendors for qualifying payments. On a monthly basis, net VAT remittances are made to the ZATCA representing VAT collected from its customers, net of any recoverable VAT on payments. Unrecoverable VAT is borne by the Group and is either expensed or in the case of property, equipment and intangibles payments, is capitalized and either depreciated or amortized as part of the capital cost.

• Investment management services

The Group offers investment services to its customers, through its subsidiary, which include management of certain investment funds in consultation with professional investment advisors. The Group's share of these funds is included in the FVSI investment and fees earned are disclosed under related party transactions.

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

• Islamic banking products

Financing comprises of Bei-ajel, Installment Sales, Musharakah and Ijarah originated or acquired by the Group.

Bei-ajel and installment sales are financing contracts based on Murabaha whereby the Group sells to customers a commodity or an asset which the Group has purchased and acquired based on a promise received from the customer to buy. The selling price comprises the cost plus an agreed profit margin. Bei ajel is used for corporate customers whereas installment sale is used for retail customers.

Ijarah muntahia bittamleek is an agreement whereby the Group, acting as a lessor, purchases or constructs an asset for lease according to the customer (lessee) request, based on his promise to lease the asset for an agreed rent and for a specific period. Ijarah could end by transferring the ownership of the leased asset to the lessee.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

• Islamic banking products (continued)

Musharakah is an agreement between the Group and a customer to contribute to a certain investment enterprise or the ownership of a certain property ending up with the acquisition by the customer of the full ownership. The profit or loss is shared as per the terms of the agreement.

• Profit sharing investment account (PSIA)

The Bank offers unrestricted and restricted investment accounts based on fully Shariah compliant concept.

In Mudaraba, the Bank (Mudarib) manages Investment Holders (IAH) funds along with its own share of investment, to an unrestricted joint investment pool. Funds from this unrestricted joint investment pool are utilized to provide financing to customers under Islamic modes and to invest in other Shariah compliant investments opportunities. Such information is available for all customers at Bank’s website, branches and call center.

Under Wakala arrangement, Bank accepts funds from investors as Wakeel and invests in Sharia compliant assets. Wakeel is entitled to a fixed fee as a lump sum or percentage of fund provided. Expected profit payout is mentioned to investors upfront while any return generated in excess of expected profit is retained by the Bank as Wakeel. Wakeel should bear the loss in case of Wakeel’s default, negligence or violation of any terms and conditions of the Wakala agreement, otherwise the loss would be borne by the investor or Muwakil.

The bank maintains necessary reserves as required by SAMA.

Any profits accrued out of the investment are shared between the two parties on a pre-agreed basis, while loss (if any) is borne by the Investor (Rab-ul-Maal). Operating expenses incurred by the Bank are not charged to investment account. In case of the loss resulting from the transactions in a jointly financed investment, such loss shall first be deducted from undistributed profits, if any. Any excess of such loss shall be deducted from Investment Risk Reserve (IRR).

Unrestricted investment accountholders are commingled with Bank funds for investment, no priority is granted to any party for the purpose of investments and distribution of profits. The administration expenses are only charged on the Bank expenses.

5. CASH AND BALANCES WITH SAUDI CENTRAL BANK

	Note	2025 ﷲ 000	2024 ﷲ 000
Cash in hand		1,428,593	1,314,780
Statutory deposit	5.1	6,351,536	6,012,265
Other balances	5.2	1,836,565	3,921,436
Total		9,616,694	11,248,481

5.1 In accordance with the Banking Control Law and Regulations issued by Saudi Central Bank, the Bank is required to maintain a statutory deposit with Saudi Central Bank at stipulated percentages of its demand, saving, time and other deposits, calculated based on end of day monthly average balance. The statutory deposit with Saudi Central Bank is not available to finance the Bank’s day to day operations and therefore is not part of cash and cash equivalents. As at December 31, 2025, the Bank is in compliance with these deposit requirements.

5.2 This includes mainly cash management account with Saudi Central Bank.

6. DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, NET

	2025 ﷲ 000	2024 ﷲ 000
Demand	691,437	901,461
Commodity murabaha	5,193,711	4,199,985
Less : allowance for expected credit losses	5,885,148 (2,115)	5,101,446 (2,045)
Total	5,883,033	5,099,401

An analysis of changes in loss allowance and gross carrying amount for due from banks and other financial institutions is, as follows:

	Expected credit loss allowance			
December 31, 2025 ₪ in '000'	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
As at January 1, 2025	2,045	-	-	2,045
Net charge for the year	70	-	-	70
Net movement during the year	-	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2025	2,115	-	-	2,115

	Gross carrying amount			
December 31, 2025 ₪ in '000'	Stage 1 12-month) (ECL	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 Lifetime) ECL credit (impaired)	Total
As at January 1, 2024	5,101,446	-	-	5,101,446
Net reversal for the year	-	-	-	-
Net derecognized during the year	783,702	-	-	783,702
As at December 31, 2025	5,885,148	-	-	5,885,148

	Expected credit loss allowance			
December 31, 2024 ₪ in '000'	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
As at January 1, 2024	2,913	-	-	2,913
Net reversal for the year	(868)	-	-	(868)
Net derecognized during the year	-	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2024	2,045	-	-	2,045

	Gross carrying amount			
December 31, 2024 ₪ in '000'	Stage 1 12-month) (ECL	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 Lifetime) ECL credit (impaired)	Total
As at January 1, 2024	8,173,007	-	-	8,173,007
Net reversal for the year	-	-	-	-
Net derecognized during the year	(3,071,561)	-	-	(3,071,561)
As at December 31, 2024	5,101,446	-	-	5,101,446

7. INVESTMENTS, NET

a. Investments as at December 31 comprise the following:

2025					
	Domestic		International		Total
	Quoted ﷲ '000'	Unquoted ﷲ '000'	Quoted ﷲ '000'	Unquoted ﷲ '000'	
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)					
Equities	682,084	163,005	50,626	-	895,715
Sukuk	12,603,158	4,250,906	1,107,263	-	17,961,327
	13,285,242	4,413,911	1,157,889	-	18,857,042
Fair value through statement of income (FVSI)					
Mutual funds	68,447	396,053	3,467	511,071	979,038
Equities	89,159	-	61,574	-	150,733
	157,606	396,053	65,041	511,071	1,129,771
Amortized cost					
Bei-Ajel with Saudi Central Bank	-	309,549	-	-	309,549
Sukuk	7,059,387	1,401,679	1,642,002	723,601	10,826,669
	7,059,387	1,711,228	1,642,002	723,601	11,136,218
Total	20,502,235	6,521,192	2,864,932	1,234,672	31,123,031

2024					
	Domestic		International		Total
	Quoted ﷲ '000'	Unquoted ﷲ '000'	Quoted ﷲ '000'	Unquoted ﷲ '000'	
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)					
Equities	417,931	160,940	-	-	578,871
Sukuk	7,741,039	2,016,272	723,912	-	10,481,223
	8,158,970	2,177,212	723,912	-	11,060,094
Fair value through statement of income (FVSI)					
Mutual funds	95,011	410,466	7,079	511,400	1,023,956
Equities	52,378	-	45,887	-	98,265
	147,389	410,466	52,966	511,400	1,122,221
Amortized cost					
Bei-Ajel with Saudi Central Bank	-	1,151,940	-	-	1,151,940
Sukuk	7,966,869	1,390,554	2,087,239	253,154	11,697,816
	7,966,869	2,542,494	2,087,239	253,154	12,849,756
Total	16,273,228	5,130,172	2,864,117	764,554	25,032,071

7. INVESTMENTS, NET (continued)

	Domestic		International		Total	
	2025 SAR '000'	2024 SAR '000'	2025 SAR '000'	2024 SAR '000'	2025 SAR '000'	2024 SAR '000'
Fixed-rate securities	24,068,443	18,426,198	3,190,981	2,770,990	27,259,424	21,197,188
Floating-rate securities	1,556,236	1,840,476	281,885	293,315	1,838,121	2,133,791
Others	1,398,748	1,136,726	626,738	564,366	2,025,486	1,701,092
Total	27,023,427	21,403,400	4,099,604	3,628,671	31,123,031	25,032,071

b. The analysis of investments by counterparty is as follows:

	2025 SAR '000	2024 SAR '000
Government and quasi government	18,629,981	15,331,874
Corporate and banks	12,493,050	9,700,197
Total	31,123,031	25,032,071

c. Management believes that the cost of Bei-ajel with Saudi Central Bank and unquoted sukuk approximates its fair value.

d. Equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI

The Group has designated investment in equity securities designated at FVOCI. The FVOCI designation was made because the investments are expected to be held for the long-term purposes.

e. FVOCI sukuks are classified as stage 1 and ECL amount is immaterial.

An analysis of changes in expected credit loss allowance and gross carrying amount for debt instruments held as amortized cost, is as follows:

	Expected credit loss allowance			
	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
December 31, 2025 SAR '000				
As at January 1, 2025	21,271	-	-	21,271
Net charge for the year	1,518	-	-	1,518
Net purchased during the year	-	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2025	22,789	-	-	22,789

	Gross carrying amount			
	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
December 31, 2025 SAR '000				
As at January 1, 2025	12,871,027	-	-	12,871,027
Net charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Net purchased during the year	(1,712,020)	-	-	(1,712,020)
As at December 31, 2025	11,159,007	-	-	11,159,007

7. INVESTMENTS, NET (continued)

December 31, 2024 ₪ 000	Expected credit loss allowance			
	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
As at January 1, 2024	19,713	-	-	19,713
Net charge for the year	1,558	-	-	1,558
Net purchased during the year	-	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2024	21,271	-	-	21,271

December 31, 2024 ₪ 000	Gross carrying amount			
	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
As at January 1, 2024	12,647,342	-	-	12,647,342
Net charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Net purchased during the year	223,685	-	-	223,685
As at December 31, 2024	12,871,027	-	-	12,871,027

8. FINANCING, NET

a) Held at amortized cost

December 31, 2025	Performing financing	Non-performing financing	Gross financing	Allowance for expected credit losses	Financing, net
Commercial	64,734,615	710,058	65,444,673	(1,629,783)	63,814,890
- Corporate	53,335,997	476,090	53,812,087	(1,285,731)	52,526,356
- MSMEs	11,398,618	233,968	11,632,586	(344,052)	11,288,534
Retail	58,643,378	505,164	59,148,542	(774,933)	58,373,609
- Real Estate	43,620,947	403,263	44,024,210	(640,342)	43,383,868
- Personal financing	11,753,668	65,596	11,819,264	(93,645)	11,725,619
- Credit Cards	605,294	10,399	615,693	(11,155)	604,538
- Auto Financing	2,663,469	25,906	2,689,375	(29,791)	2,659,584
Total	123,377,993	1,215,222	124,593,215	(2,404,716)	122,188,499

December 31, 2024	Performing financing	Non-performing financing	Gross financing	Allowance for expected credit losses	Financing, net
Commercial	58,012,977	807,655	58,820,632	(1,973,954)	56,846,678
- Corporate	45,457,564	489,096	45,946,660	(1,571,101)	44,375,559
- MSMEs	12,555,413	318,559	12,873,972	(402,853)	12,471,119
Retail	52,599,477	522,177	53,121,654	(664,246)	52,457,408
- Real Estate	39,999,923	421,485	40,421,408	(532,479)	39,888,929
- Personal financing	9,820,953	63,552	9,884,505	(87,896)	9,796,609
- Credit Cards	546,411	9,104	555,515	(9,933)	545,582
- Auto Financing	2,232,190	28,036	2,260,226	(33,938)	2,226,288
Total	110,612,454	1,329,832	111,942,286	(2,638,200)	109,304,086

8. FINANCING, NET (continued)

a) Held at amortized cost (continued)

The following tables further explains changes in gross exposure amount for financing portfolio to help explain their significance to the changes in the expected credit loss allowance for the same portfolio:

Commercial December 31, 2025 ₪ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Gross exposure amount as at January 1, 2025	50,134,530	7,878,447	807,655	58,820,632
Transfers to Stage 1	269,583	(269,583)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,475,320)	1,475,320	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(178,667)	(70,007)	248,674	-
Net change for the year	9,660,690	(2,690,378)	(40,476)	6,929,836
Write-offs	-	-	(305,795)	(305,795)
Gross exposure amount as at December 31, 2025	58,410,816	6,323,799	710,058	65,444,673

Commercial December 31, 2024 ₪ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Gross exposure amount as at January 1, 2024	45,092,129	8,087,412	1,044,658	54,224,199
Transfers to Stage 1	418,333	(418,333)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,029,059)	1,029,059	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(16,853)	(100,171)	117,024	-
Net change for the year	5,669,980	(719,520)	(82,321)	4,868,139
Write-offs	-	-	(271,706)	(271,706)
Gross exposure amount as at December 31, 2024	50,134,530	7,878,447	807,655	58,820,632

Retail December 31, 2025 ₪ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Gross exposure amount as at January 1, 2025	51,926,573	672,904	522,177	53,121,654
Transfers to Stage 1	284,056	(234,959)	(49,097)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(641,232)	664,928	(23,696)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(167,798)	(126,866)	294,664	-
Net change for the year	6,002,405	114,923	36,033	6,153,361
Write-offs	-	-	(126,473)	(126,473)
Gross exposure amount as at December 31, 2025	57,404,004	1,090,930	653,608	59,148,542

Retail December 31, 2024 ₪ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Gross exposure amount as at January 1, 2024	49,940,140	423,284	388,303	50,751,727
Transfers to Stage 1	166,016	(121,954)	(44,062)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(441,311)	449,636	(8,325)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(152,797)	(100,940)	253,737	-
Net change for the year	2,414,525	22,878	38,423	2,475,826
Write-offs	-	-	(105,899)	(105,899)
Gross exposure amount as at December 31, 2024	51,926,573	672,904	522,177	53,121,654

8. FINANCING, NET (continued)

a) Held at amortized cost (continued)

Total December 31, 2025 ₪ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Gross exposure amount as at January 1, 2025	102,061,103	8,551,351	1,329,832	111,942,286
Transfers to Stage 1	553,639	(504,542)	(49,097)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,116,552)	2,140,248	(23,696)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(346,465)	(196,873)	543,338	-
Net change for the year	15,663,095	(2,575,455)	(4,443)	13,083,197
Write-offs	-	-	(432,268)	(432,268)
Gross exposure amount as at December 31, 2025	115,814,820	7,414,729	1,363,666	124,593,215

Total December 31, 2024 ₪ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Gross exposure amount as at January 1, 2024	95,032,269	8,510,696	1,432,961	104,975,926
Transfers to Stage 1	584,349	(540,287)	(44,062)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,470,370)	1,478,695	(8,325)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(169,650)	(201,111)	370,761	-
Net change for the year	8,084,505	(696,642)	(43,898)	7,343,965
Write-offs	-	-	(377,605)	(377,605)
Gross exposure amount as at December 31, 2024	102,061,103	8,551,351	1,329,832	111,942,286

a) Held at amortized cost (continued)

An analysis of changes in expected credit loss allowance for financing is, as follows:

Commercial December 31, 2025 ₪ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Expected credit loss allowance as at January 1, 2025	166,171	1,174,654	633,129	1,973,954
Transfers to Stage 1	4,260	(4,260)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(48,054)	48,054	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(178,460)	(66,182)	244,642	-
Net charge / (reversal) for the year	241,260	(332,421)	52,785	(38,376)
Write-offs	-	-	(305,795)	(305,795)
Expected credit loss allowance as at December 31, 2025	185,177	819,845	624,761	1,629,783

Commercial December 31, 2024 ₪ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Expected credit loss allowance as at January 1, 2024	168,955	1,342,576	797,735	2,309,266
Transfers to Stage 1	394	(394)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(45,705)	45,705	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(10,357)	(51,449)	61,806	-
Net charge / (reversal) for the year	52,884	(161,784)	45,294	(63,606)
Write-offs	-	-	(271,706)	(271,706)
Expected credit loss allowance as at December 31, 2024	166,171	1,174,654	633,129	1,973,954

8. FINANCING, NET (continued)

a) Held at amortized cost (continued)

Retail December 31, 2025 S 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Expected credit loss allowance as at January 1, 2025	148,107	105,446	410,693	664,246
Transfers to Stage 1	2,195	(1,921)	(274)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(78,841)	84,002	(5,161)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(105,185)	(81,683)	186,868	-
Net charge / (reversal) for the year	202,174	37,225	(2,239)	237,160
Write-offs	-	-	(126,473)	(126,473)
Expected credit loss allowance as at December 31, 2025	168,450	143,069	463,414	774,933

Retail December 31, 2024 S 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Expected credit loss allowance as at January 1, 2024	175,430	113,995	297,170	586,595
Transfers to Stage 1	1,046	(763)	(283)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(66,067)	67,844	(1,777)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(111,436)	(73,790)	185,226	-
Net charge / (reversal) for the year	149,134	(1,840)	36,256	183,550
Write-offs	-	-	(105,899)	(105,899)
Expected credit loss allowance as at December 31, 2024	148,107	105,446	410,693	664,246

Total December 31, 2025 S 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Loss allowance as at January 1, 2025	314,278	1,280,100	1,043,822	2,638,200
Transfers to Stage 1	6,455	(6,181)	(274)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(126,895)	132,056	(5,161)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(283,645)	(147,865)	431,510	-
Net charge / (reversal) for the year	443,434	(295,196)	50,546	198,784
Write-offs	-	-	(432,268)	(432,268)
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2025	353,627	962,914	1,088,175	2,404,716

Total December 31, 2024 S 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Loss allowance as at January 1, 2024	344,385	1,456,571	1,094,905	2,895,861
Transfers to Stage 1	1,440	(1,157)	(283)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(111,772)	113,549	(1,777)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(121,793)	(125,239)	247,032	-
Net charge / (reversal) for the year	202,018	(163,624)	81,550	119,944
Write-offs	-	-	(377,605)	(377,605)
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2024	314,278	1,280,100	1,043,822	2,638,200

The contractual amount outstanding on financial assets that were written off during the year ended December 31, 2025 and that are still subject to enforcement activity is SAR 432 million (2024: SAR 378 million).

8. FINANCING, NET (continued)

b) Financing includes finance lease receivables, which are as follows

Gross receivables from ijarah financing	2025 R'000		2024 R'000	
	Retail	Commercial	Retail	Commercial
Less than 1 year	756,093	377,959	603,925	20,986
1 to 5 years	2,606,188	849,869	1,988,392	891,556
Over 5 years	5,660	836,592	-	477,137
	3,367,941	2,064,420	2,592,317	1,389,679
Unearned finance income on ijarah financing	(678,567)	(9,259)	(332,241)	(3,494)
Net receivables from ijarah financing	2,689,374	2,055,161	2,260,076	1,386,185

Net receivables from ijarah financing	2025 R'000		2024 R'000	
	Retail	Commercial	Retail	Commercial
Less than 1 year	603,756	368,700	526,524	17,492
1 to 5 years	2,081,098	849,869	1,733,552	891,556
Over 5 years	4,520	836,592	-	477,137
	2,689,374	2,055,161	2,260,076	1,386,185

9. OTHER ASSETS

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Prepaid expenses and advances to suppliers	185,957	245,613
Positive fair value of Shariah compliant derivatives (note 14.1)	33,706	24,479
Accounts receivables and Others	1,144,521	1,639,821
Total	1,364,184	1,909,913

10. PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT OF USE ASSETS, NET

December 31, 2025 ﷲ '000	Land and building	Leasehold improvements	Equipment, furniture and motor vehicles	Computer hardware	Right of use (RoU) assets	Total
Cost						
As at the beginning of the year	1,491,321	979,109	586,248	842,092	1,087,126	4,985,896
Additions during the year	192,737	21,385	75,065	285,652	239,342	814,181
Disposals	(84,794)	-	(24,656)	(372)	-	(109,822)
As at the end of the year	1,599,264	1,000,494	636,657	1,127,372	1,326,468	5,690,255
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation						
At the beginning of the year	120,360	600,370	466,929	667,270	760,232	2,615,161
Charge for the year	26,496	20,464	52,752	90,891	112,889	303,492
Disposals	-	-	(24,656)	(372)	-	(25,028)
As at the end of the year	146,856	620,834	495,025	757,789	873,121	2,893,625
Net book value						
As at December 31, 2025	1,452,408	379,660	141,632	369,583	453,347	2,796,630

December 31, 2024 ﷲ '000	Land and building	Leasehold improvements	Equipment, furniture and motor vehicles	Computer hardware	Right of use (RoU) assets	Total
Cost						
As at the beginning of the year	1,254,762	933,909	536,019	722,489	1,054,296	4,501,475
Additions during the year	236,559	45,200	51,132	120,436	32,830	486,157
Disposals	-	-	(903)	(833)	-	(1,736)
1,491,321	1,491,321	979,109	586,248	842,092	1,087,126	4,985,896
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation						
At the beginning of the year	97,181	577,947	420,562	604,026	643,799	2,343,515
Charge for the year	23,179	22,423	47,270	64,077	116,433	273,382
-	-	-	(903)	(833)	-	(1,736)
As at the end of the year	120,360	600,370	466,929	667,270	760,232	2,615,161
Net book value						
As at December 31, 2024	1,370,961	378,739	119,319	174,822	326,894	2,370,735

Land and building, leasehold improvements and computer hardware includes work in progress as at December 31, 2025 amounting to SAR 564.2 million (2024: SAR 357.8 million).

10. PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT OF USE ASSETS, NET (Continue)

Movement in right-of-use-assets (RoU):

December 31, 2025 S'000	Land and building	Equipment, furniture and motor vehicles	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	326,894	-	326,894
Additions	239,342	-	239,342
Amortization	(112,889)	-	(112,889)
Balance at the end of the year	453,347	-	453,347

December 31, 2024 S'000	Land and building	Equipment, furniture and motor vehicles	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	410,497	-	410,497
Additions	32,830	-	32,830
Amortization	(116,433)	-	(116,433)
Balance at the end of the year	326,894	-	326,894

Movement in lease liability

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	281,952	370,564
Payment during the year	(118,227)	(133,018)
New leases	239,342	32,830
Finance cost	16,505	11,576
Balance at the end of the year	419,572	281,952

11. DUE TO BANKS, SAUDI CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Demand	162,996	140,384
Direct investment	6,819,819	5,352,415
Total	6,982,815	5,492,799

12. CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Demand	44,361,140	43,177,327
Direct investment	53,364,980	44,573,389
Albilad account (Mudarabah)	31,437,032	30,174,831
Others	3,715,964	3,850,668
Total	132,879,116	121,776,215

The above include foreign currency deposits as follows

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Demand	282,457	369,561
Direct investment	2,138,867	3,108,834
Albilad account (Mudarabah)	9,397,323	5,613,957
Others	100,479	86,230
Total	11,919,126	9,178,582

13. SUKUK AND TERM FINANCING

Sukuk and term financing comprises of

	2025 SAR'000	2024 SAR'000
Tier 2 Sukuk	3,044,407	3,047,121
Term Financing	100,000	100,000
Total	3,144,407	3,147,121

On April 15, 2021, the Bank issued 3,000 Tier 2 Sukuk Certificates (Sukuk) of SAR 1 million each. The profit on Sukuk is payable quarterly each year until April 15, 2031. The Bank has a call option which can be exercised on or after April 15, 2026 as per the terms mentioned in the related offering circular. The expected profit distribution on the sukuk is the base rate for three-month in addition to a profit margin of 1.65% per annum. The Bank has not defaulted on any of payments (profit / principal) due during the current and prior period.

On May 22, 2025, the Bank successfully completed the issuance of a USD 650 million (SAR 2,438 million) USD-denominated Additional Tier 1 Sukuk. This issuance forms part of the Bank's USD 2 billion Additional Tier 1 Capital Sukuk Programme and was executed through a private placement in both Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and international markets. This arrangement was approved by the regulatory authorities and the Board of Directors of the Bank. The Sukuk carries a return rate of 6.5% per annum and is classified as a perpetual security, with no fixed or contractual maturity date.

On Jan 15, 2026, the Bank successfully completed the issuance of a USD 500 million (SAR 1,875 million) USD-denominated Additional Tier 1 Sukuk as part of the Bank's USD 2 billion Additional Tier 1 Capital Sukuk Programme. The Sukuk carries a return rate of 6.375% per annum and is classified as a perpetual security, with no fixed or contractual maturity date.

14. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025 SAR'000	2024 SAR'000
Accounts payable	5,484,326	4,963,118
Accrued expenses	762,198	717,793
Lease liability (note 10)	419,572	281,952
Expected credit loss allowance on commitment and guarantee contracts (note 19)	105,378	128,688
Negative fair value of shariah compliant derivatives (note 14.1)	35,849	25,793
Others	1,802,490	1,737,978
Total	8,609,813	7,855,322

14.1 DERIVATIVES

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank utilises the following Shariah compliant derivative financial instruments for both trading and hedging purposes:

Type of derivatives

a) Profit Rate Swaps

Profit Rate Swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. For Profit Rate Swaps counterparties generally exchange fixed and floating rate profit payments in a single currency without exchanging principal. For cross-currency Profit rate swaps, principal, fixed and floating profit payments are exchanged in different currencies.

b) Forwards

Forwards are contractual agreements to either buy or sell a specified currency, commodity or financial instrument at a specified price and date in the future. Forwards are customized contracts transacted in the over-the-counter markets.

c) FX Swaps

Foreign Exchange Swaps are agreements between two parties to exchange a given amount of one currency for an amount of another currency based on the current spot rate and forward rates. The two parties will then settle their respective foreign exchange notional amounts governed by the previously agreed specific forward rate, The forward rate locks in the exchange rate at which the funds will be exchanged in the future.

14.1 DERIVATIVES (Continue)

Purpose of derivatives

- Held for trading purposes**
Most of the Bank’s derivative trading activities relate to sales, positioning and arbitrage. Sales activities involve offering products to customers and banks in order, inter alia, to enable them to transfer, modify or reduce current and future risks. Positioning involves managing market risk positions with the expectation of profiting from favorable movements in prices, rates, or indices. Arbitrage involves identifying, with the expectation of profiting from price differentials between markets or products.
 - Held for hedging purposes**
The Bank has adopted a comprehensive system for the measurement and management of risk. Part of the risk management process involves managing the Bank’s exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange and profit rates to reduce its exposure to currency and profit rate risks to acceptable levels as determined by the Board of Directors and within the guidelines issued by SAMA.
- The Board of Directors has established levels of currency risk by setting limits on counterparty and currency position exposures. Positions are monitored on a daily basis and hedging strategies are used to ensure positions are maintained within the established limits. The

Board of Directors has established the level of profit rate risk by setting limits on profit rate gaps for stipulated periods. Asset and liability profit rate gaps are reviewed frequently and hedging strategies are used to reduce profit rate gap within the established limits.

As part of its asset and liability management the Bank uses derivatives for hedging purposes in order to adjust its own exposure to currency and profit rate risks. This is generally achieved by hedging specific transactions as well as strategic hedging against overall statement of financial position exposures. Strategic hedging, other than portfolio hedges for profit rate risk, do not qualify for special hedge accounting and related derivatives are accounted for as held for trading.

- Cash flow hedges**
The Bank is exposed to variability in future profit cash flows on non-trading assets and liabilities, which bear profit at a variable rate. The bank uses profit rate swaps as cash flow hedges of these profit rate risks. Below is the schedule indicating as at 31 December, the periods when the hedged cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect the consolidated statement of income:

December 31, 2025 ﷼ '000	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
Cash inflows (assets)	28,354	53,510	14,161	-
Cash out flows (liabilities)	(30,333)	(60,876)	(15,167)	-
Net cash flow	(1,979)	(7,366)	(1,006)	-

December 31, 2024 ﷼ '000	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
Cash inflows (assets)	31,580	58,744	48,252	-
Cash out flows (liabilities)	(30,455)	(60,710)	(49,367)	-
Net cash flow	1,125	(1,966)	(1,115)	-

The tables below summarize the positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments, together with the notional amounts, analysed by the term to maturity and monthly average. The notional amounts, which provide an indication of the volumes of the transactions outstanding at the year-end, do not necessarily reflect the amounts of future cash flows involved. These notional amounts, therefore, are neither indicative of the Bank’s exposure to credit risk, which is generally limited to the positive fair value of the derivatives, nor market risk.

The above includes Shariah approved derivative products as below.

Derivative financial instruments	Notional amounts by term to maturity						
December 31, 2025 ﷼ '000	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount Total	Within 3 months	From 3-12 months	From 1-5 years	Over 5 years
Held for trading							
Profit rate swaps	29,783	(22,735)	3,974,535	72,221	748,944	1,793,788	1,359,582
Forward foreign exchange contracts	3,923	(3,336)	4,027,550	3,181,074	846,476	-	-
Held as cash flow hedges							
Profit rate swaps	-	(9,778)	600,000	-	-	600,000	-
Total	33,706	(35,849)	8,602,085	3,253,295	1,595,420	2,393,788	1,359,582

14.1 DERIVATIVES (Continue)

Derivative financial instruments	Notional amounts by term to maturity						
December 31, 2024 ₪ '000	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount Total	Within 3 months	From 3-12 months	From 1-5 years	Over 5 years
Held for trading							
Profit rate swaps	21,080	(19,565)	1,162,442	40,696	-	1,121,746	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts	2,988	(3,749)	2,400,999	2,109,902	22,133	268,964	-
Held as cash flow hedges							
Profit rate swaps	411	(2,479)	600,000	-	-	600,000	-
Total	24,479	(25,793)	4,163,441	2,150,598	22,133	1,990,710	-

The tables below show a summary of hedged items and portfolios, the nature of the risk being hedged, the hedging instrument and its fair value.

Description of hedged items December 31, 2025 ₪ in '000'	Fair Value	Hedge inception value	Risk	Hedging instrument	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Floating profit rate investments	590,222	600,000	Cash flow	Profit rate swap	-	(9,778)

Description of hedged items December 31, 2024 ₪ in '000'	Fair Value	Hedge inception value	Risk	Hedging instrument	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Floating profit rate investments	597,932	600,000	Cash flow	Profit rate swap	411	(2,479)

15. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized, issued and fully paid share capital of the Bank consists of 1,500 million shares of ₪ 10 each (December 31, 2024: 1,250 million shares of ₪ 10 each).

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on Sha’ban 7, 1446H (corresponding to February 6, 2025) recommended to the Extra-ordinary General Assembly the issuance of bonus shares of one share for every five shares held. The increase has been approved in the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on Shawwal 16, 1446H (corresponding to April 14, 2025), increasing the Bank’s capital from ₪ 12,500 million to ₪ 15,000 million. The increase has been done through capitalization of SAR 1,500 million from the retained earnings and SAR 1,000 million from statutory reserve. The number of shares outstanding after the bonus issuance increased from 1,250 million shares to 1,500 million shares.

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on Rajab 23, 1445H (corresponding to February 4, 2024) recommended to the Extra-ordinary General Assembly the issuance of bonus shares of one share for every four shares

held. The increase has been approved in the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on Shawwal 20, 1445H (corresponding to April 29, 2024), increasing the Bank’s capital from SAR 10,000 million to ₪ 12,500 million. The increase has been done through capitalization of SAR 2,500 million from the retained earnings. The number of shares outstanding after the bonus issuance increased from 1,000 million shares to 1,250 million shares.

The Bank intends to purchase a maximum 10 million shares of its own shares, based on the Board of Directors’ recommendation to General Assembly dated Thul-Hijjah 27, 1446H (corresponding to June 23, 2025) to be allocated within the employee share plan, and that has been approved in the Extra Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on Rabi’ al-Thani 15, 1447H (corresponding to October 7, 2025).

16. STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with Article 13 of the Banking Control Law, a minimum of 25% of the annual net income is required to be transferred to the statutory reserve until this reserve equals the paid-up capital of the Bank. Accordingly, ₪ 762 million (2024: ₪ 702 million) has been transferred to the statutory reserve. The statutory reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

17. OTHER RESERVES

2025 س' 000	FVOCI (debt instruments)	FVOCI (equity instruments)	Employees' end of service benefits (EOSB)	Effective portion of change in the fair value of cash flow hedge	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	(416,986)	19,195	12,782	(2,068)	(387,077)
Net movement during the year	93,991	(125,808)	(4,164)	(7,710)	(43,691)
Impairment reversal for ECL	9,430	-	-	-	9,430
Balance at the end of the year	(313,565)	(106,613)	8,618	(9,778)	(421,338)

2024 س' 000	FVOCI (debt instruments)	FVOCI (equity instruments)	Employees' end of service benefits (EOSB)	Effective portion of change in the fair value of cash flow hedge	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	(217,957)	42,759	13,493	(4,632)	(166,337)
Net movement during the year	(203,896)	(5,757)	(711)	2,564	(207,800)
Impairment charge for ECL	4,867	-	-	-	4,867
Transfer to retained earnings on disposal	-	(17,807)	-	-	(17,807)
Balance at the end of the year	(416,986)	19,195	12,782	(2,068)	(387,077)

18. CASH DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors recommended to the General Assembly to distribute interim cash dividends of SAR 825 million (SAR 0.55 per share after deduction of Zakat) to shareholders for the Second half of 2025 in the meeting held Sha'aban 16, 1447H (corresponding to February 4, 2026).

The Board of Directors resolved to distribute interim cash dividends of SAR 675 million (SAR 0.45 per share after deduction of Zakat) to shareholders for the first half of 2025 in the meeting held Muharram 27, 1447H (corresponding to July 22, 2025) and the dividends have been distributed.

The Board of Directors' resolved to distribute interim cash dividends of SAR 625 million (SAR 0.50 per share after deduction of Zakat) to shareholders for the first half of 2024 in the meeting held on Rabi Alawal 2, 1446H (corresponding to September 5, 2024) and the dividends have been distributed.

The Board of Directors' recommended to the General Assembly to distribute cash dividends

of SAR 500 million (SAR 0.50 per share after deduction of Zakat) to shareholders for the year 2023 in the meeting held on Rajab 23, 1445H (corresponding to February 4, 2024). The dividends distribution has been approved in the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting that has been held on Shawwal 20, 1445H (corresponding to April 29, 2024). The dividends have been distributed.

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Legal proceedings

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were legal proceedings outstanding against the Bank and the Group. Provisions have been made for some of these legal cases based on the assessment of the Bank's and Group's legal advisers.

b) Capital commitments

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank had capital commitments of SAR 250 million (2024: SAR 315 million) relating to leasehold improvements and equipment purchases.

c) Credit related commitments and contingencies

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to customers as required.

Guarantee and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as financing. Cash requirements under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment because the Group does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement.

Documentary letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are generally collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore have significantly less risk.

Acceptances comprise undertakings by the Group to pay bills of exchange drawn on customers. The Group expects most acceptances to be presented before being reimbursed by the customers.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorization to extend credit, principally in the form of financing, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk relating to commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to a loss in an amount which is equal to the total unused commitments. The amount of any related loss, which cannot be reasonably estimated, is expected to be considerably less than the total unused commitments, since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The total outstanding commitments to extend credit do not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as many of these commitments could expire or terminate without being funded.

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continue)

(i) Contractual maturity structure of the Group's commitments and contingencies

2025 (₹ '000)	Less than 3 months	From 3 months to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Letters of credit	446,835	1,273,036	23,023	-	1,742,894
Letters of guarantee*	731,368	4,529,836	6,077,846	1,224,976.00	12,564,026
Acceptances	929,955	206,308	-	-	1,136,263
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	-	-	-	975,344	975,344
Total	2,108,158	6,009,180	6,100,869	2,200,320	16,418,527

2024 (₹ '000)	Less than 3 months	From 3 months to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Letters of credit	526,624	1,254,412	4,700	-	1,785,736
Letters of guarantee*	1,363,979	5,004,730	6,675,616	2,402,853	15,447,178
Acceptances	640,554	247,511	-	-	888,065
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	100,677	389,567	1,349,076	-	1,839,320
Total	2,631,834	6,896,220	8,029,392	2,402,853	19,960,299

*This is as per contractual period of the guarantee and in event of default may be payable on demand and therefore current in nature.

The outstanding unused portion of commitments as at December 31, 2025 which can be revoked unilaterally at any time by the Group amounts to ₹ 26.8 billion (2024: ₹ 25.8 billion).

The following tables further explains changes in gross exposure amount for commitments and contingencies:

December 31, 2025 ₹ in '000'	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Gross exposure amount as at January 1, 2025	18,969,418	819,485	171,396	19,960,299
Transfers to Stage 1	222,575	(222,575)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(568,482)	568,482	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(38,010)	(18,628)	56,638	-
Net change for the year	(3,275,111)	(227,347)	(39,314)	(3,541,772)
Gross exposure amount as at December 31, 2025	15,310,390	919,417	188,720	16,418,527

December 31, 2024 ₹ in '000'	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Gross exposure amount as at January 1, 2025	17,400,550	1,252,202	238,927	18,891,679
Transfers to Stage 1	152,028	(152,028)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(131,137)	131,137	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(35,634)	35,634	-
Net change for the year	1,547,977	(376,192)	(103,165)	1,068,620
Gross exposure amount as at December 31, 2024	18,969,418	819,485	171,396	19,960,299

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continue)

An analysis of changes in expected credit loss allowance is, as follows:

December 31, 2025 S in '000'	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Loss allowance as at January 1, 2025	41,867	14,243	72,578	128,688
Transfers to Stage 1	3	(3)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(10,211)	10,211	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(18,500)	(4,350)	22,850	-
Net charge / (rever- sal) for the year	10,365	(3,746)	(29,929)	(23,310)
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2025	23,524	16,355	65,499	105,378

December 31, 2024 S in '000'	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Loss allowance as at January 1, 2024	58,018	12,600	65,329	135,947
Transfers to Stage 1	377	(377)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(439)	439	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(10,344)	10,344	-
Net (reversal) / charge for the year	(16,089)	11,925	(3,095)	(7,259)
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2024	41,867	14,243	72,578	128,688

(ii) Commitments and contingencies by counterparty:

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Corporate	12,417,793	16,304,668
Financial institutions	2,582,371	2,129,755
Others	1,418,363	1,525,876
Total	16,418,527	19,960,299

20. INCOME FROM INVESTING AND FINANCING ASSETS

Income from investments and due from banks and other financial institutions

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Income from bei-ajel with Saudi Central Bank	116,747	187,357
Income from murabaha with banks and other financial institutions	300,646	324,950
Income from sukuk and other investments*	1,306,340	957,350
Income from financing	7,419,657	7,089,619
Total	9,143,390	8,559,276

21. RETURN ON DEPOSITS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Return on:	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions, deposits and others	4,092,284	3,837,256
Sukuk and others	299,583	288,417
Total	4,391,867	4,125,673

22. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME, NET

Fee and commission income

	2025 ﷼'000	2024 ﷼'000
Remittance	320,471	305,795
ATM and point of sale	501,133	494,010
Letters of credit and guarantee	149,444	140,246
Management fee (mutual fund and others)	169,658	158,783
Brokerage income	37,465	61,677
Others	113,598	51,829
Total fee and commission income	1,291,769	1,212,340

Fee and commission expenses

	2025 ﷼'000	2024 ﷼'000
ATM and point of sale	319,770	331,302
Brokerage expenses	20,741	30,318
Remittance	21,324	20,285
Others	206,961	129,920
Total fee and commission expenses	568,796	511,825
Fee and commission income, net	722,973	700,515

23. GAIN ON FAIR VALUE THROUGH STATEMENT OF INCOME (FVSI) INVESTMENTS, NET

	2025 ﷼'000	2024 ﷼'000
Investments	10,993	16,405
Derivatives	6,017	(2,249)
Total	17,010	14,156

24. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE RELATED EXPENSES

The following table summarizes compensation practices and includes total of fixed and variable compensation paid to employees during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the form of such payments:

2025	Number of employees	Fixed compensation ﷼' 000	Variable compensation paid		
			Cash	Shares ﷼' 000	Total
Senior executives	30	50,492	35,084	23,125	58,209
Employees engaged in risk taking activities	238	119,779	60,509	2,984	63,493
Employees engaged in control functions	531	139,372	29,608	1,069	30,677
Other employees	2,866	510,407	81,886	3,151	85,037
Outsourced employees	814	162,286	393	-	393
Total	4,479	982,336	207,480	30,329	237,809

Variable compensation accrued, and other employees' related benefits*	532,412
Total salaries and employee related expenses	1,514,748

24. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE RELATED EXPENSES (Continued)

2024	Number of employees	Fixed compensation S' 000	Variable compensation paid		
			Cash	Shares S' 000	Total
Senior executives	29	49,020	34,801	24,941	59,742
Employees engaged in risk taking activities	340	128,497	45,928	2,318	48,246
Employees engaged in control functions	388	106,121	23,451	1,286	24,737
Other employees	3,010	512,964	87,857	1,385	89,242
Outsourced employees	848	150,740	-	-	-
Total	4,615	947,342	192,037	29,930	221,967

Variable compensation accrued, and other employees' related benefits*	495,944
Total salaries and employee related expenses	1,443,286

* Other employees' related benefits include, insurance, pension, relocation expenses, recruitment expenses, training and development and other employees' benefits.

Employees Compensation and Benefits

1. Quantitative Disclosure

This disclosure has to be bifurcated between the following categories, whereby the meaning of each category is mentioned below:

- a) Senior executives:

Senior executives are the employees holding key positions such as CEO, CFO (EVP Finance), EVP Shared Services, CRO (EVP Risk Management), EVP Corporate Banking, EVP Retail Banking, EVP Human Resource, etc.
- b) Employees engaged in risk taking activities:

This comprises of management staff within various business lines i.e. corporate, retail, treasury, trade services, private banking etc. who are responsible for executing and implementing the business strategy of the bank.
- c) Employees engaged in control functions:

This comprises of employees working in divisions that are not involved in risk taking activities but engaged in review functions i.e. risk management, compliance, internal audit, treasury operations, finance, and accounting, etc.
- d) Other employees:

All regular employees other than those mentioned in (a) to (c) above.
- e) Outsourced employees:

This includes staff employed by various agencies who supply services to the Bank on a full-time basis in non-critical roles. None of these roles require risk undertaking or control.

2. Qualitative Disclosure

The Bank has developed a Compensation Policy ("Policy") based on the 'Rules on Compensation Practices' issued by Saudi Central Bank as well as the guidelines provided by the Financial Stability Board and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in this respect.

The Compensation Policy has been approved by the Board of Directors (BOD). The BOD has also delegated Nominations and Remuneration Committee to oversee the implementation of the Policy.

The mandate of the Committee is to oversee the compensation system design and operation, prepare and periodically review the Compensation Policy and evaluate its effectiveness in line with the industry practice.

2. Qualitative Disclosure (continued)

Policy Objectives

The policy sets guidelines for determination of both fixed and variable compensation to be paid to the employees of the Group. The scope of the Policy includes all compensation elements, approval and reporting process, stock options, bonus and its deferral, etc.

The objective of the Policy is to ensure that the compensation is governed by the financial performance evaluation and is linked to the various risks associated, at an overall level. Key staff members of the Bank are eligible to variable compensation which is derived from Risk Adjusted Net Income of the Bank which accounts for significant existing and potential risks in order to protect the Bank’s Capital Adequacy and to mitigate the risk of potential future losses.

Compensation Structure

The compensation structure of the Bank is based on appropriate industry benchmarking and includes both fixed and variable components. The variable component is designed to ensure key employee retention and is based on three-year vesting period.

- **Fix Components:**
Provide a competitive salaries or wage according to annual market alignment, including (basic, housing, transportation and fixed allowances) which are written in the employee’s contract.
- **Variable Components:**
Taking into account the risk associated with the Bank’s performance & individual performance appraisal, all these factors are assessed on periodical basis and the results are shared with the stakeholders based on which the incentive is announced at the close of each accounting period.

Performance Management System

The performance of all employees is measured by way of a balance score card methodology taking into consideration, financial, customer, process and people factor with appropriate weightage to each factor based on the respective assignments.

The Bank has following share-based payment plans outstanding at the end of the year. Significant features of these plans are as follows:

Maturity dates	Between January 2026 and December 2028
Total number of shares granted	1,665,142
Vesting period	3 Years
Method of settlement	Equity
Fair value per share on grant date	Average ₪ 36.73

The shares are granted only under service condition with no market condition associated with them.

25. OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025 ₪'000	2024 ₪'000
Repair, maintenance and information technology costs	185,126	150,749
Communications and utilities expenses	111,868	115,833
Subscription, publication and advertising	134,689	103,526
Professional and consultancy fees	55,783	37,136
Others	305,326	289,482
Total	792,792	696,726

26. IMPAIRMENT CHARGE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES, NET

	Note	2025 ₪'000	2024 ₪'000
Due from banks and other financial institutions, net	6	70	(868)
Investments, net		5,819	17,871
Financing, net	8	198,784	119,944
Commitment and financial guarantee contracts, net	19	(23,310)	(7,259)
Total		181,363	129,688

27. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is calculated by dividing the net income for the year attributable to the equity holders (after deduction of Tier 1 sukuk costs) by the weighted average number of outstanding shares 2025: 1,491 million shares (2024: 1,491 million shares – restated due to bonus shares) after accounting for treasury shares.

28. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Due from banks and other financial institutions (maturing within ninety days from acquisition)	4,170,044	3,490,818
Cash and balances with Saudi Central Bank (excluding statutory deposit)	3,265,158	5,236,216
Total	7,435,202	8,727,034

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATION

a. General description

The Bank operates an end of service benefit plan for its employees based on the prevailing Saudi Labor Laws. Accruals are made in accordance with the actuarial valuation under Projected Unit Credit Method while the benefit payments obligation is discharged as and when it falls due.

b. The movement in the obligation during the year based on its present value are as follows:

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	411,414	373,142
Charge for the year	38,795	58,970
Benefits paid	(46,164)	(21,409)
Unrecognized actuarial loss	4,164	711
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	408,209	411,414

c. Charge for the year

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Current service cost	22,001	42,562
Past service cost	156	885
Finance cost	16,638	15,523
	38,795	58,970

d. Principal actuarial assumptions (in respect of the employee benefit scheme)

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Discount rate	5.55%	5.35%
Expected rate of salary change	3.50%	3.00%

Normal retirement age		
Male	Ranges between 58 and 65 years	60 years
Female	Ranges between 58 and 65 years	55 years

Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with the published statistics and experience in the region.

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATION (continued)

e. Sensitivity of actuarial assumptions

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation valuation as at December 31, 2025 to the discount rate 5.55% (2024: 5.35%), salary escalation rate 3.50% (2024: 3.00%), withdrawal assumptions.

SAR 000			
2025	Impact on defined benefit obligation – increase / (decrease)		
Base Scenario	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1%	(27,547)	30,908
Expected rate of salary change	1%	31,178	(28,192)
Withdrawal assumptions	20%	780	(2,205)

SAR 000			
2024	Impact on defined benefit obligation – increase / (decrease)		
Base Scenario	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1%	(26,250)	29,968
Expected rate of salary change	1%	30,363	(26,982)
Withdrawal assumptions	20%	1,398	(1,981)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption keeping all other assumptions constant.

30. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

Operating segments, based on customer groups are identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess its performance. The Group's main business is conducted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

There has been no change to the basis of segmentation or the measurements basis for the segment profit or loss since December 31, 2024.

For management purposes, the Group is divided into the following four operating segments:

Retail banking
Services and products to individuals, including deposits, financing, remittances and currency exchange.

Corporate banking
Services and products to corporate customers including deposits, financing and trade services.

Treasury
Money market and treasury services.

Investment banking and brokerage
Investment management services and asset management activities related to dealing, managing, arranging, advising and custody of securities.

Transactions between the above operating segments are under the terms and conditions of the approved Fund Transfer Pricing (FTP) policy. The support segments and Head Office expenses are allocated to other operating segments, based on an approved criterion.

30. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

a) The Group’s total operating income, expenses, and net income before zakat, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 for each segment are as follows:

2025 (฿' 000)	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Treasury	Investment banking and brokerage	Total
Income from investing and financing assets, net	1,893,343	1,575,546	1,126,886	155,748	4,751,523
Fee, commission and other income, net	516,704	336,693	309,749	277,228	1,440,374
Total operating income	2,410,047	1,912,239	1,436,635	432,976	6,191,897
Impairment charge for expected credit losses, net	237,160	(61,686)	8,253	(2,364)	181,363
Depreciation and amortization	255,275	38,090	8,174	1,953	303,492
Total operating expenses	2,087,146	363,602	147,529	194,118	2,792,395
Net income for the year before zakat	322,901	1,548,637	1,289,106	238,858	3,399,502

2024 (฿' 000)	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Treasury	Investment banking and brokerage	Total
Income from investing and financing assets, net	1,754,100	1,663,828	852,890	162,785	4,433,603
Fee, commission and other income, net	486,365	195,989	313,768	242,154	1,238,276
Total operating income	2,240,465	1,859,817	1,166,658	404,939	5,671,879
Impairment charge for expected credit losses, net	183,550	(70,865)	7,502	9,501	129,688
Depreciation and amortization	228,517	34,923	7,034	2,908	273,382
Total operating expenses	1,926,421	292,505	122,683	201,473	2,543,082
Net income for the year before zakat	314,044	1,567,312	1,043,975	203,466	3,128,797

The Group’s total assets and liabilities at December 31, 2025 and 2024, for each segment are as follows:

2025 (฿' 000)	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Treasury	Investment banking and brokerage	Total
Total assets	69,320,282	63,019,288	39,109,737	1,522,764	172,972,071
Total liabilities	75,005,265	30,211,567	46,051,632	347,687	151,616,151

2024 (฿' 000)	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Treasury	Investment banking and brokerage	Total
Total assets	66,558,282	56,795,551	30,421,573	1,189,281	154,964,687
	68,458,285	31,149,431	38,433,793	229,948	138,271,457

30. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

b) Credit exposure by operating segments is as follows:

2025 (AED' 000)	Retail	Corporate	Treasury	Total
Total assets	58,373,609	63,814,890	34,980,578	157,169,077
Commitments and contingencies	-	12,594,673	-	12,594,673

2024 (AED' 000)	Retail	Corporate	Treasury	Total
Total assets	52,457,408	56,846,678	28,430,380	137,734,466
Commitments and contingencies	-	14,336,727	-	14,336,727

Group credit exposure is comprised of due from bank and other financial institutions, investments and financing. The credit equivalent value of commitments and contingencies are included in credit exposure.



31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk management strategies and principles. The Board has appointed the Risk Committee which has the responsibility to monitor the overall risk process within the Bank.

The Risk Committee has the overall responsibility for the development of the risk strategy and implementing principles, frameworks, limits and review of the policies.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Credit exposures arise principally in financing and investment activities. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as letters of credit, letter of guarantees and financing commitments.

The Group assesses the probability of default of counterparties using internal rating tools. Also, the Group uses the external ratings of the major rating agency, where available.

The Group attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify, to set appropriate risk limits, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily. In addition to monitoring credit limits, the Group manages the credit exposure relating to its trading activities by entering into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties in appropriate circumstances and limiting the duration of exposure.

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities or activities in the same geographic 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 of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

The Group seeks to manage its credit risk exposure through diversification and managing undue concentration of risks with individuals or groups of customers in specific locations or business. It also takes security when appropriate. The Group also seeks additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant facilities.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses.

The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in market products and emerging best practice.

The debt securities included in the investment portfolio are mainly sovereign risk. Analysis of investments by counter-party is provided in note 7. For details of the composition of financing refer to note 8. Information on credit risk relating to commitments and contingencies in note 19. The information on Bank's maximum credit exposure by business segment is given in note 30.

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure and financial liabilities

a. Geographical concentration

The geographical distribution of assets, liabilities, commitments and contingencies and credit risk exposure as of December 31:

2025 SAR 000	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	South East Asia	Other countries	Total
Assets							
Cash and balances with Saudi Central Bank	9,616,694	-	-	-	-	-	9,616,694
Cash in hand	1,428,593	-	-	-	-	-	1,428,593
Balances with Saudi Central Bank	8,188,101	-	-	-	-	-	8,188,101
Due from Banks and other financial institutions	2,628,739	1,784,436	1,040,451	233,256	49,878	146,273	5,883,033
Demand	-	137,091	124,927	233,256	49,878	146,273	691,425
Commodity murabaha	2,628,739	1,647,345	915,524	-	-	-	5,191,608
Investments, net	27,023,427	4,011,537	88,067	-	-	-	31,123,031
FVOCI	17,699,153	1,157,889	-	-	-	-	18,857,042
FVSI	553,659	488,045	88,067	-	-	-	1,129,771
Amortized cost	8,770,615	2,365,603	-	-	-	-	11,136,218
Financing, net	122,188,499	-	-	-	-	-	122,188,499
Retail	58,373,609	-	-	-	-	-	58,373,609
Commercial	63,814,890	-	-	-	-	-	63,814,890
Other assets	1,111,366	-	-	-	-	-	1,111,366
Total	162,568,725	5,795,973	1,128,518	233,256	49,878	146,273	169,922,623

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CREDIT RISK (continued)

2025 SAR 000	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	South East Asia	Other countries	Total
Liabilities							
Due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions	3,850,421	2,853,722	261,959	-	4,328	12,385	6,982,815
Demand	-	124,233	22,050	-	4,328	12,385	162,996
Direct investment	3,850,421	2,729,489	239,909	-	-	-	6,819,819
Customer deposits	132,879,116	-	-	-	-	-	132,879,116
Demand	44,361,140	-	-	-	-	-	44,361,140
Direct investment	53,364,980	-	-	-	-	-	53,364,980
Albilad account (Mudarabah)	31,437,032	-	-	-	-	-	31,437,032
Other	3,715,964	-	-	-	-	-	3,715,964
Sukuk and term financing	3,144,407	-	-	-	-	-	3,144,407
Other liabilities	7,810,209	-	-	-	-	-	7,810,209
Total	147,684,153	2,853,722	261,959	-	4,328	12,385	150,816,547
Commitments and contingencies							
Letters of credit	1,742,894	-	-	-	-	-	1,742,894
Letters of guarantee	12,564,026	-	-	-	-	-	12,564,026
Acceptances	1,136,263	-	-	-	-	-	1,136,263
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	975,344	-	-	-	-	-	975,344
	16,418,527	-	-	-	-	-	16,418,527
Credit risk*	12,594,673	-	-	-	-	-	12,594,673

*Stated at credit equivalent amounts on commitments and contingencies

2024 SAR 000	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	South East Asia	Other countries	Total
Assets							
Cash and balances with Saudi Central Bank	11,248,481	-	-	-	-	-	11,248,481
Cash in hand	1,314,780	-	-	-	-	-	1,314,780
Balances with Saudi Central Bank	9,933,701	-	-	-	-	-	9,933,701
Due from Banks and other financial institutions	998,477	1,307,368	250,146	2,379,194	34,057	130,159	5,099,401
Demand	-	207,298	250,146	279,779	34,057	130,159	901,439
Commodity murabaha	998,477	1,100,070	-	2,099,415	-	-	4,197,962
Investments, net	21,403,400	3,322,551	306,120	-	-	-	25,032,071
FVOCI	8,569,184	193,115	-	-	-	-	8,762,299
FVSI	557,855	511,400	52,966	-	-	-	1,122,221
Amortized cost	12,276,361	2,618,036	253,154	-	-	-	15,147,551
Financing, net	109,304,086	-	-	-	-	-	109,304,086
Retail	52,457,408	-	-	-	-	-	52,457,408
Commercial	56,846,678	-	-	-	-	-	56,846,678
Other assets	1,537,578	-	-	-	-	-	1,537,578
Total	144,492,022	4,629,919	556,266	2,379,194	34,057	130,159	152,221,617

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CREDIT RISK (continued)

2024 SAR 000	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	South East Asia	Other countries	Total
Liabilities							
Due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions	2,891,956	2,319,861	-	-	1,125	279,857	5,492,799
Demand	-	132,090	-	-	1,125	7,169	140,384
Direct investment	2,891,956	2,187,771	-	-	-	272,688	5,352,415
Customer deposits	121,776,215	-	-	-	-	-	121,776,215
Demand	43,177,327	-	-	-	-	-	43,177,327
Direct investment	44,573,389	-	-	-	-	-	44,573,389
Albilad account (Mudarabah)	30,174,831	-	-	-	-	-	30,174,831
Other	3,850,668	-	-	-	-	-	3,850,668
Sukuk and term financing	3,147,121	-	-	-	-	-	3,147,121
Other liabilities	6,995,256	-	-	-	-	-	6,995,256
Total	134,810,548	2,319,861	-	-	1,125	279,857	137,411,391
Commitments and contingencies							
Letters of credit	1,785,736	-	-	-	-	-	1,785,736
Letters of guarantee	15,447,178	-	-	-	-	-	15,447,178
Acceptances	888,065	-	-	-	-	-	888,065
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	1,839,320	-	-	-	-	-	1,839,320
	19,960,299	-	-	-	-	-	19,960,299
Credit risk*	14,336,727	-	-	-	-	-	14,336,727

*Refer note 40

**Stated at credit equivalent amounts on commitments and contingencies

CREDIT RISK (continued)

Credit equivalent amounts reflect the amounts that result from translating the Group's commitments and contingencies into the risk equivalent of financing facilities using credit conversion factors prescribed by Saudi Central Bank. Credit conversion factor is used to capture the potential credit risk resulting from the Group meeting its commitments.

b. The geographical distribution of the impaired financial assets and the allowance for expected credit losses are set out as below:

The geographical distribution of assets, liabilities, commitments and contingencies and credit risk exposure as of December 31:

2025 SAR 000	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	South East Asia	Other countries	Total
Non-Performing financing	1,215,222	-	-	-	-	-	1,215,222
Allowance for expected credit losses	2,404,716	-	-	-	-	-	2,404,716

2024 SAR 000	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	South East Asia	Other countries	Total
Non-Performing financing	1,329,832	-	-	-	-	-	1,329,832
Allowance for expected credit losses	2,638,200	-	-	-	-	-	2,638,200

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit quality analysis

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI debt investments. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

December 31, 2025 S\$ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Due from bank and other financial institutions				
Investment grade	5,047,782	-	-	5,047,782
Non-investment grade	837,366	-	-	837,366
Unrated	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	5,885,148	-	-	5,885,148

December 31, 2024 S\$ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Due from bank and other financial institutions				
Investment grade	4,974,273	-	-	4,974,273
Non-investment grade	112,831	-	-	112,831
Unrated	14,342	-	-	14,342
Gross carrying amount	5,101,446	-	-	5,101,446

Financing to customers at amortized cost

December 31, 2025 S\$ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Commercial	58,410,816	6,323,799	710,058	65,444,673
Grades 1-15: Low – fair risk	57,953,123	2,678,168	-	60,631,291
Grades 16-20: Watch list	457,693	3,645,631	-	4,103,324
Grades 21: Substandard	-	-	156,200	156,200
Grades 22: Doubtful	-	-	6,808	6,808
Grades 23: Loss	-	-	547,050	547,050
Retail				
Unrated	57,404,004	1,090,930	653,608	59,148,542
Gross carrying amount	115,814,820	7,414,729	1,363,666	124,593,215

December 31, 2024 S\$ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Commercial	50,134,530	7,878,447	807,655	58,820,632
Grades 1-15: Low – fair risk	49,637,264	3,033,382	-	52,670,646
Grades 16-20: Watch list	497,266	4,845,065	-	5,342,331
Grades 21: Substandard	-	-	263,523	263,523
Grades 22: Doubtful	-	-	341,251	341,251
Grades 23: Loss	-	-	202,881	202,881
Retail				
Unrated	51,926,573	672,904	522,177	53,121,654
Gross carrying amount	102,061,103	8,551,351	1,329,832	111,942,286

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CREDIT RISK (continued)

Financing to customers at
amortized cost (continued)

December 31, 2025 ﷼' 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Debt investment securities at amortized cost				
Investment grade	8,776,019	-	-	8,776,019
Non-investment grade	1,136,903	-	-	1,136,903
Unrated	1,246,085	-	-	1,246,085
Gross carrying amount	11,159,007	-	-	11,159,007
December 31, 2024 ﷼' 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Debt investment securities at amortized cost				
Investment grade	10,532,156	-	-	10,532,156
Non-investment grade	1,055,900	-	-	1,055,900
Unrated	1,282,971	-	-	1,282,971
Gross carrying amount	12,871,027	-	-	12,871,027

*Refer note 40

CREDIT RISK (continued)

Credit quality analysis (continued)

December 31, 2025 ﷼' 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Debt investment securities at FVOCI				
Investment grade	11,466,893	-	-	11,466,893
Unrated	132,882	-	-	132,882
Gross carrying amount	11,599,775	-	-	11,599,775
December 31, 2024 ﷼' 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Debt investment securities at FVOCI				
Investment grade	6,588,603	-	-	6,588,603
Unrated	145,348	-	-	145,348
Gross carrying amount	6,733,951	-	-	6,733,951

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit quality analysis (continued)

December 31, 2025 ₪ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Commitments and contingencies				
Grades 1-15: Low – fair risk	13,714,840	731,516	-	14,446,356
Grades 16-20: Watch list	1,595,550	187,901	-	1,783,451
Grades 21: Substandard	-	-	598	598
Grades 22: Doubtful	-	-	784	784
Grades 23: Loss	-	-	187,338	187,338
Gross carrying amount	15,310,390	919,417	188,720	16,418,527

December 31, 2024 ₪ 000	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired)	Total
Commitments and contingencies				
Grades 1-15: Low – fair risk	18,029,820	508,398	-	18,538,218
Grades 16-20: Watch list	939,597	311,088	-	1,250,685
Grades 21: Substandard	-	-	20,372	20,372
Grades 22: Doubtful	-	-	892	892
Grades 23: Loss	-	-	150,132	150,132
Gross carrying amount	18,969,417	819,486	171,396	19,960,299

*Refer note 40

CREDIT RISK (continued)

Amounts arising from ECL – Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank’s historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- The PD at the reporting date; with
- The PD estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure.

In addition to the above, other major quantitative consideration include days past due and rating of customer.

Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in PDs and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency.

The assessment of significant increase in credit risk, is assessed taking on account of:

- Days past due;
- Change in risk of default occurring since initial recognition;
- Expected life of the financial instrument; and
- Reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort that may affect credit risk.

Lifetime expected credit losses are recognized against any material facility which has experienced significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. There is a rebuttable presumption that recognition of lifetime expected credit losses will be made if any facility is past due for more than 30 days.

The Group monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

- The criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default;
- The criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset becomes 30 days past due; and
- There is no unwarranted volatility in loss allowance from transfers between 12-month PD (stage 1) and lifetime PD (stage 2).

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CREDIT RISK (continued)

Credit risk grades

For the wholesale portfolio, the bank allocates each exposure (either through reliance on internal rating or external rating agencies) to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgment. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates so, for example, the difference in risk of default between credit risk grades 1 and 2 is smaller than the difference between credit risk grades 2 and 3.

Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade. The monitoring typically involves use of the following data.

Commercial exposures	Retail exposures	All exposures
- Information obtained during periodic review of customer files – e.g. audited financial statements, management accounts, budgets and projections. Examples of areas of particular focus are: gross profit margins, financial leverage ratios, debt service coverage, compliance with covenants, quality management, and senior management changes. - Data from credit reference agencies, press articles, changes in external credit ratings - Actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory and technological environment of the borrower or in its business activities - Business analysis of the borrower, including business risk, management, financial document and support, stability and behavior. - Industry analysis in which the borrower is operating, including the phase of industry growth and industry failure rate.	- Internally collected data and customer behavior – e.g. utilization of credit card facilities. - Affordability metrics. - External data from credit reference agencies including industry-standard credit	- Payment record – this includes overdue status as well as a range of variables about payment ratios. - Utilization of the granted limit - Requests for and granting of forbearance. - Existing and forecast changes in business, financial and economic conditions.

Generating the term structure of PD

Credit risk grades (or for aforementioned bucket created for retail portfolio) are a primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures.

Using the realized default data for each grade or bucket, the bank employs statistical models to generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

The Bank employs following steps in order to generated term structure of the PD:

The Bank first calculates the observed default rates for its portfolios which involves monitoring customer behavior over next 12 months, then classifying default, which is then forecasted using acceptable actuarial method and thereafter adjusted for macroeconomic outlook (see below).

The Bank factors in forward looking information in its PD calibration through macroeconomic models for each portfolio. The impact of macroeconomic variables on default rates has been calculated using a multiple scenario-based modeling framework which factors upturn, downturn and baseline scenarios’ forecast in to the probability of default. This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and macro-economic factors. The forecast is used to estimate the impact on the PD over the upcoming years.

The “Point in Time” PD and later adjusted for macroeconomic overlay to make it forward looking. Transition matrix approach is used to forecast grade wise PDs over the upcoming years transition matrix. This provide the grade wise PD over the upcoming years, thus the term structure of the PD.

Definition of ‘Default’

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Bank.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default. The Bank considers indicators that are:

- Qualitative- e.g. breaches of covenant;
- quantitative- e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Bank; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources; and
- inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

The definition of default largely aligns with that applied by the Bank for regulatory capital purposes.

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CREDIT RISK (continued)

Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a financing may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing financing whose terms have been modified may be derecognized and the renegotiated financing recognized as a new financing at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy.

When the terms of the financial assets are modified that does not result into de-recognition, the Bank will recalculate the carrying amount of the asset by discounting the modified contractual cash flows using EIR prior to the modification. Any difference between the recalculated amount and the existing carrying amount will be recognized in statement of income for asset modification.

To measure the Significant Increase in Credit Risk (for financial assets not de-recognized during the course of modification), the Bank will compare the risk of default occurring at the reporting date based on modified contract terms and the default risk occurring at initial recognition based on original and unmodified contract terms. Appropriate ECL will be recorded according to the identified staging after asset modification i.e. 12-Month ECL for Stage 1, Lifetime ECL for Stage 2 and Default for Stage 3.

The Bank renegotiates financing to customers in financial difficulties referred to as “forbearance activities” to maximize collection opportunities and minimize the risk of default. Under the Bank’s forbearance policy, financing forbearance is granted on a selective basis if the debtor is currently in default on its debt or if there is a high risk of default, there is evidence that the debtor made all reasonable efforts to pay under the

original contractual terms and the debtor is expected to be able to meet the revised terms.

The revised terms usually include extending the maturity, changing the timing of profit payments and amending the terms of financing covenants. Both retail and commercial financing are subject to the forbearance policy.

The asset will be provided appropriate treatment according to the identified staging after asset modification i.e. 12-Month ECL for Stage 1, Lifetime ECL for Stage 2 and Default for Stage 3. No asset modification to be considered if the same were not driven by Credit Distress situation of Obligor.

During the year, no material losses were recognized on modification or restructuring of any facility.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. For the purpose of ECL measurement with respect to the retail and commercial (including SME) portfolios, this is done through application of macroeconomic models which have been developed for the various portfolios of the banks. Through the macroeconomic models the Bank assesses the impact of the macroeconomic variables on the default rates. The forecasts of the variables are gathered from the external sources.

The Bank formulates a ‘base case’ view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. This process involves developing two additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. External information includes economic data and forecasts published by independent external agencies.

The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Bank for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. Periodically, the Bank carries out stress testing of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of these other representative scenarios.

The economic scenarios used as at December 31 included the following ranges of key indicators.

Economic Indicators	2025	2024
GDP, oil prices and inflation	Upside 30%	Upside 30%
	Base case 40%	Base case 40%
	Downside 30%	Upside 30%

The Bank has updated its forward-looking variables (key economic drivers).

Probability weightages

The Bank considered the probability weightages to provide the best estimate of the possible loss outcomes and has analysed inter-relationships and correlations (over both the short and long term) within the Bank’s credit portfolios in determining them.

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CREDIT RISK (continued)

Incorporation of forward-looking information (continued)

The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

Predicted relationships between the key indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data over the past 7 to 10 years. The Bank has used below base case near term forecast in its ECL model, which is based on updated information available as at the reporting date:

Economic Indicators	Forecast calendar years used in 2025 ECL model			Forecast calendar years used in 2024 ECL model		
	2026	2027	2028	2026	2027	2028
GDP (￼ in Billions)	3,656	3,761	3,868	3,205	3,279	3,353
Oil prices (USD per barrel)	64.54	67.06	68.72	77.37	75.33	74.98
Inflation (Consumer Price Index)	106.65	108.75	110.93	113.68	116.10	118.59

With respect to the listed, sovereign and Financial Institutions, the bank utilizes a Credit Default Swap based methodology (extracted from independent sources), which incorporates the market’s forward-looking view in order to arrive at the ECL.

Sensitivity of ECL allowance

Given current economic uncertainties and the judgment applied to factors used in determining the expected default of borrowers in future periods, expected credit losses reported by the Bank should be considered as a best estimate within a range of possible estimates.

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of ECL to key factors used in determining it as at the year-end:

Assumptions sensitized	ECL impact 2025 (￼ 000)
Macro-economic factors:	
Decrease in \$10 oil price per barrel	379,919
Decrease in \$20 oil price per barrel	759,839
Decrease in GDP growth rate by 0.5%	240,581
Decrease in GDP growth rate by 1%	481,161

Sensitivity of ECL allowance (continued)

Where modeling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are assessed on the basis of shared risk characteristics that include:

- Product type
- Delinquency
- Employer (Government & private segmentation)
- Income (salary & non salary transfer)
- Collateral type;

Measurement of ECL

For retail and commercial (including SME exposures), the key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- a) Probability of default (PD);
- b) Loss given default (LGD); and
- c) Exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated, based on statistical rating models and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between ratings classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Bank estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. LGD is calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the contractual profit rate as the discounting factor.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Bank derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortization. For lending commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD includes the amount drawn, as well as potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts.

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CREDIT RISK (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

As described above and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased, the Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period over which it is exposed to credit risk. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Bank has the right to require repayment of an advance, terminate a financing commitment, or guarantee.

For credit card facilities that include both a financing and an undrawn commitment component, the Bank measures ECL over a period of contractual maturity, as the bank considers that it has the contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment. Although these facilities do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and are managed on a collective basis, there is an annual review of the limits, where these can be cancelled.

For portfolios, such as listed exposures, Sovereign and FI exposures, in respect of which the Bank has limited historical data, credit default swap spreads are utilized to determine the expected credit loss amount.

The PD, EAD and LGD models are subject to the Bank's IFRS 9 model validation policy that stipulates periodic model monitoring, periodic revalidation.

During the year, the Bank has validated and redeveloped some models where necessitates based on updated default data / macroeconomic information.

Economic Sector risk concentration for the financing and allowance for ECL are as follows:

2025 ₪ 000	Performing	Credit-impaired	Allowance for expected credit losses	Financing, net
Retail	58,643,378	505,164	(774,933)	58,373,609
Real estate and rental	28,234,574	1,087	(159,278)	28,076,383
Industrial	5,535,614	39,945	(367,943)	5,207,616
Electricity, water, gas & health services	6,113,579	1,097	(8,232)	6,106,444
Commercial	3,948,312	173,656	(426,670)	3,695,298
Services	8,813,052	301,178	(350,348)	8,763,882
Building and construction	2,176,081	48,326	(61,600)	2,162,807
Transportation and communication	3,347,297	-	(9,067)	3,338,230
Mining & Quarrying	1,527,746	-	(2,520)	1,525,226
Agriculture and fishing	904,296	-	(798)	903,498
Other	4,134,064	144,769	(243,327)	4,035,506
Total	123,377,993	1,215,222	(2,404,716)	122,188,499

2024 ₪ 000	Performing	Credit-impaired	Allowance for expected credit losses	Financing, net
Retail	52,599,477	522,177	(664,246)	52,457,408
Real estate and rental	24,148,629	324,817	(632,054)	23,841,392
Industrial	5,064,841	9,584	(403,102)	4,671,323
Electricity, water, gas & health services	4,272,963	3,023	(4,271)	4,271,715
Commercial	4,224,870	190,664	(478,123)	3,937,411
Services	8,167,808	27,364	(95,597)	8,099,575
Building and construction	2,318,725	28,593	(37,989)	2,309,329
Transportation and communication	2,632,975	-	(18,862)	2,614,113
Mining & Quarrying	1,541,925	-	(1,546)	1,540,379
Agriculture and fishing	935,447	-	(1,977)	933,470
Other	4,704,794	223,610	(300,433)	4,627,971
Total	110,612,454	1,329,832	(2,638,200)	109,304,086

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CREDIT RISK (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

Collateral

The banks in the ordinary course of lending activities hold collaterals as security to mitigate credit risk in the financing. These collaterals mostly include time, demand and other cash deposits, financial guarantees, local and international equities, real estate and other fixed assets. The collaterals are held mainly against commercial and retail financing and are managed against relevant exposures at their net realizable values. For financial assets that are credit impaired at the reporting period, quantitative information about the collateral held as security is needed to the extent that such collateral mitigates credit risk.

The amount of commercial collateral held as security for financing that are credit-impaired as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

ﷲ 000	2025	2024
Total fair value of collateral	274,307	456,962

Financial assets subject to offsetting, netting arrangements

Related amounts not offsetted			
ﷲ 000 December 31, 2025	Gross assets before offset	Amounts subject to masted netting arrangement	Net amount
Derivative financial instruments	33,706	(35,849)	(2,143)
Related amounts not offsetted			
ﷲ 000 December 31, 2024	Gross assets before offset	Amounts subject to masted netting arrangement	Net amount
Derivative financial instruments	24,479	(25,793)	(1,314)

32. MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the fair value to future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as profit rate, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

a. Profit rate risk

Cash flow profit rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market profit rates. The Group does not have any significant exposure to the effects of fluctuations in prevailing level of market profit rates on its future cash flows.

b. Foreign exchange rate risk

Foreign exchange rate risk represents the risk of change in the value of financial instruments due to change in exchange rates. The Group is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on both its financial position and on its cash flows. The Group’s management sets limits on the level of exposure by individual currency and in total for intraday positions, which are monitored daily.

The Group had the following summarized exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at December 31:

	2025		2024	
	Saudi Riyal ﷲ 000	Foreign currency ﷲ 000	Saudi Riyal ﷲ 000	Foreign currency ﷲ 000
Assets				
Cash and balances with Saudi Central Bank	9,531,358	85,336	11,134,022	114,459
Due from banks and other financial institutions, net	2,817,140	3,065,893	1,746,352	3,353,049
Investments, net	22,040,695	9,082,336	17,594,405	7,437,666
Financing, net	118,370,260	3,818,239	107,272,131	2,031,955
Other assets	1,317,649	46,535	1,902,101	7,812
Liabilities and equity				
Due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions	3,491,316	3,491,499	3,082,588	2,410,211
Customer deposits	120,959,990	11,919,126	112,597,633	9,178,582
Sukuk and term financing	3,144,407	-	3,147,121	-
Other liabilities	8,543,070	66,743	7,783,188	72,134
Equity	18,872,369	2,483,551	16,693,230	-

A substantial portion of the net foreign currency exposure to the Group is in US Dollars, where SAR is pegged to US Dollar. The other currency exposures are not considered significant to the Group’s foreign

exchange rate risks and as a result the Group is not exposed to major foreign exchange rate risks.

32. MARKET RISK (continued)

b. Foreign exchange rate risk (continued)

The Bank has performed a sensitivity analysis over one year time horizon for the probability of changes in foreign exchange rates, other than US Dollars, using historical average exchange rates and has determined that there is no significant impact on its net foreign currency exposures.

Currency position

At the end of the year, the Group had the following significant net exposures denominated in foreign currencies:

	2025 AED 000 Long/(short)	2024 AED 000 Long/(short)
US Dollars	(2,683,038)	826,877
UAE Dirham	52,589	134,098
Pakistan Rupees	38,540	29,076
Indian Rupee	28,041	29,066
Bangladeshi Taka	30,104	20,130
Others	671,184	249,306
Total	(1,862,580)	1,288,553

c. Investment price risk

Investment risk refers to the risk of change in fair values of equities and mutual funds in the Group's investment portfolio as a result of possible changes in levels of market indices and the value of individual stocks.

The effect on the Group's investments due to reasonable possible change in market indices, with all other variables held constant is as follows:

Security types	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Change in investment price %	Effect in AED 000	Change in investment % price	Effect in AED 000
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)- Retained earnings Equity				
Quoted	+10	73,271	+10	41,793
Unquoted	+2	3,260	+2	3,219
Fair value through statement of income (FVSI)- Statement of income Equity				
Quoted	+10	15,073	+10	9,827
Mutual Funds				
Quoted	+10	7,191	+10	10,209
Unquoted	+2	18,142	+2	18,437

33. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or credit downgrades, which may cause certain sources of funding to dry up immediately. To mitigate this risk, management has diversified funding sources and assets are managed with liquidity in mind, maintaining a healthy balance of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable securities.

Management monitors the maturity profile to ensure that adequate liquidity is maintained. The daily liquidity position is monitored, and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by Assets Liability Committee (ALCO). Daily reports cover the liquidity position of both the Bank and operating subsidiaries. A summary report, including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to ALCO.

In accordance with Banking Control Law and the regulations issued by Saudi Central Bank, the Bank maintains a statutory deposit with Saudi Central Bank equal to 7% (2024: 7%) of total monthly average demand deposits and 4% (2024: 4%) of monthly average time deposits. In addition to the statutory deposit, the Bank also maintains liquid reserves of not less than 20% of its total deposits, in the form of cash and assets, which can be converted into cash within a period not exceeding 30 days.

The Bank has the ability to raise additional funds through special investment arrangements facilities with Saudi Central Bank.

a. Analysis of discounted financial assets and financial liabilities by expected maturities:

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

2025 S 000	Within 3 Months	months to 3 1 year	Over one year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with Saudi Central Bank	3,265,158	-	-	-	6,351,536	9,616,694
Cash in hand	1,428,593	-	-	-	-	1,428,593
Balances with Saudi Central Bank	1,836,565	-	-	-	6,351,536	8,188,101
Due from Banks and other financial institutions, net	4,245,439	-	1,637,594	-	-	5,883,033
Demand	691,425	-	-	-	-	691,425
Commodity murabaha	3,554,014	-	1,637,594	-	-	5,191,608
Investments, net	501,813	1,411,854	11,326,321	15,857,557	2,025,486	31,123,031
FVOCI	-	3,041	6,180,939	11,777,347	895,715	18,857,042
FVSI	-	-	-	-	1,129,771	1,129,771
Amortized cost	501,813	1,408,813	5,145,382	4,080,210	-	11,136,218
Financing, net	16,519,901	16,211,138	48,175,731	41,281,729	-	122,188,499
Retail	2,230,103	4,719,449	20,789,512	30,634,545	-	58,373,609
Commercial	14,289,798	11,491,689	27,386,219	10,647,184	-	63,814,890
Other assets	458,049	-	-	-	653,317	1,111,366
Total assets	24,990,360	17,622,992	61,139,646	57,139,286	9,030,339	169,922,623

33. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

a. Analysis of discounted financial assets and financial liabilities by expected maturities: (continued)

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

2025 SAR 000	Within 3 Months	months 3 to 1 year	Over one year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Liabilities						
Due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions	3,495,345	2,885,702	601,768	-	-	6,982,815
Demand	162,996	-	-	-	-	162,996
Direct investment	3,332,349	2,885,702	601,768	-	-	6,819,819
Customer deposits	38,204,389	13,979,395	1,181,196	-	79,514,136	132,879,116
Demand	-	-	-	-	44,361,140	44,361,140
Direct investment	38,204,389	13,979,395	1,181,196	-	-	53,364,980
Albilad account (Mudarabah)	-	-	-	-	31,437,032	31,437,032
Other	-	-	-	-	3,715,964	3,715,964
Sukuk and term financing	-	-	-	3,144,407	-	3,144,407
Other liabilities	3,456,272	-	-	-	4,353,937	7,810,209
Total liabilities	45,156,006	16,865,097	1,782,964	3,144,407	83,868,073	150,816,547
Commitments & contingencies*	2,108,158	6,009,180	6,100,869	2,200,320	-	16,418,527

* The cumulative maturities of commitments & contingencies are given in note 19 of the financial statements.

a. Analysis of discounted financial assets and financial liabilities by expected maturities: (continued)

2024 SAR 000	Within 3 Months	months to 3 1 year	Over one year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with Saudi Central Bank	5,236,216	-	-	-	6,012,265	11,248,481
Cash in hand	1,314,780	-	-	-	-	1,314,780
Balances with Saudi Central Bank	3,921,436	-	-	-	6,012,265	9,933,701
Due from Banks and other financial institutions, net	3,500,517	411,356	1,187,528	-	-	5,099,401
Demand	901,439	-	-	-	-	901,439
Commodity murabaha	2,599,078	411,356	1,187,528	-	-	4,197,962
Investments, net	387,841	1,262,272	8,770,189	12,910,677	1,701,092	25,032,071
FVOCI	-	101,191	4,784,017	5,596,015	578,871	11,060,094
FVSI	-	-	-	-	1,122,221	1,122,221
Amortized cost	387,841	1,161,081	3,986,172	7,314,662	-	12,849,756
Financing, net	14,303,386	15,903,731	43,494,514	35,602,455	-	109,304,086
Retail	1,858,978	4,021,928	17,308,173	29,268,329	-	52,457,408
Commercial	12,444,408	11,881,803	26,186,341	6,334,126	-	56,846,678
Other assets	1,018,675	-	-	-	518,903	1,537,578
Total assets	24,446,635	17,577,359	53,452,231	48,513,132	8,232,260	152,221,617

33. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

a. Analysis of discounted financial assets and financial liabilities by expected maturities: (continued)

2024 S 000	Within 3 Months	months to 3 1 year	Over one year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Liabilities						
Due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions	5,034,985	457,814	-	-	-	5,492,799
Demand	140,384	-	-	-	-	140,384
Direct investment	4,894,601	457,814	-	-	-	5,352,415
Customer deposits	35,066,673	9,404,460	102,256	-	77,202,826	121,776,215
Demand	-	-	-	-	43,177,327	43,177,327
Direct investment	35,066,673	9,404,460	102,256	-	-	44,573,389
Albilad account (Mudarabah)	-	-	-	-	30,174,831	30,174,831
Other	-	-	-	-	3,850,668	3,850,668
Sukuk and term financing	-	-	-	3,147,121	-	3,147,121
Other liabilities	2,922,420	-	-	-	4,072,836	6,995,256
Total liabilities	43,024,078	9,862,274	102,256	3,147,121	81,275,662	137,411,391
Commitments & contingencies*	2,631,834	6,896,220	8,029,392	2,402,853	-	19,960,299

*Refer note 40

** The cumulative maturities of commitments & contingencies are given in note 19 of the financial statements.

b. Analysis of financial liabilities by the remaining undiscounted contractual maturities as at December 31, are as follows:

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities at December 31, 2025 and 2024 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations whereas the Bank manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected undiscounted cash inflows.

As due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions and customers' deposits payments up to contractual maturity are included in the table, totals do not match with the statement of financial position.

2025 S 000	Within 3 Months	months to 3 1 year	Over one year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions	3,532,563	2,928,342	637,970	-	-	7,098,875
Customers' deposits	38,254,668	14,498,962	1,246,995	-	79,514,136	133,514,761
2024						
S 000	Within 3 Months	months to 3 1 year	Over one year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions	5,229,852	544,060	-	-	-	5,773,912
Customers' deposits	35,131,751	9,791,473	103,568	-	77,202,826	122,229,618

34. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

• **Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy**

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for the same or identical instrument that an entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2: quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and

Level 3: valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments measured at fair value. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value:

		Fair value			
₹ 000 December 31, 2025	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Held as FVSI (mutual funds)	979,038	71,914	907,124	-	979,038
Held as FVSI (equity instruments)	150,733	150,733	-	-	150,733
Held as FVOCI (equity instruments)	895,715	732,710	-	163,005	895,715
Held as FVOCI (Sukuk)	17,961,327	13,710,421	4,250,906	-	17,961,327
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Due from banks and other financial institutions, net	5,883,033	-	-	5,883,033	5,883,033
Investments held at amortized cost	11,136,218	8,120,624	2,381,641	-	10,502,265
Financing, net	122,188,499	-	-	122,434,238	122,434,238

		Fair value			
₹ 000 December 31, 2024	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Held as FVSI (mutual funds)	1,023,956	102,090	921,866	-	1,023,956
Held as FVSI (equity instruments)	98,265	98,265	-	-	98,265
Held as FVOCI (equity instruments)	578,871	417,931	-	160,940	578,871
Held as FVOCI (Sukuk)	10,481,223	8,464,951	2,016,272	-	10,481,223
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Due from banks and other financial institutions, net	5,099,401	-	-	5,099,401	5,099,401
Investments held at amortized cost	12,849,756	9,690,271	2,808,276	-	12,498,547
Financing, net	109,304,086	-	-	109,503,201	109,503,201

*Refer note 40

34. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

		Fair value			
ﷲ 000 December 31, 2025	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions	6,982,815	-	-	6,982,815	6,982,815
Customers' deposits	132,879,116	-	-	132,879,116	132,879,116
Sukuk and term financing	3,144,407	-	-	3,144,407	3,144,407
ﷲ 000 December 31, 2024	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Due to banks, Saudi Central Bank and other financial institutions	5,492,799	-	-	5,492,799	5,492,799
Customers' deposits	121,776,215	-	-	121,776,215	121,776,215
Sukuk	3,147,121	-	-	3,147,121	3,147,121

The fair values of financial instruments which are not measured at fair value in these consolidated financial statements are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the consolidated financial statements.

Cash and balances with Saudi Central Bank, due from banks with maturity of less than 90 days and other short-term receivable are assumed to have fair values that reasonably approximate their corresponding carrying values due to the short-term nature.

The fair values, of profit bearing customer deposits, held at amortized cost investment, due from and due to banks and other financial institutions which are carried at amortized cost, are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the consolidated financial statements, since either the current market profit rates for similar financial instruments are not significantly different from the contracted rates, or for the short duration of certain financial instruments particularly due from and due to banks and other financial institutions or a combination of both. An active market for these instruments is not available and the Group intends to realize the carrying value of these financial instruments through settlement with the counter party at the time of their respective maturities.

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
FVSI investments	Fair value is determined based on the investee fund's most recent reported net assets value which is based on fair value of underlying assets.	None	Not applicable
FVOCI equity instruments	Market comparable approach	None	Not applicable

Financing classified as level 3 have been valued using expected cash flows discounted at relevant SAIBOR.

During the current year, no financial assets / liabilities have been transferred between level 1 and / or level 2 fair value hierarchy.

• Reconciliation of level 3 fair values held as FVOCI

	December 31, 2025 SAR 000	December 31, 2024 SAR 000
Balance at the beginning of the year	160,940	151,530
Gain / (loss) included in OCI	-	-
Net changes in fair value (unrealised)	2,065	9,410
Balance at the end of the year	163,005	160,940

35. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of activities, the Group transacts business with related parties. Related party transactions are governed by limits and terms set by the Banking Control Law and the regulations issued by Saudi Central Bank.

The nature and balances of transactions with the related parties for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

a. Directors, key management personnel, other major shareholders, their affiliates balances and others:

	2025 S 000	2024 S 000
Financing	3,043,989	2,358,334
Commitments and contingencies	138,902	132,192
Deposits	93,459	87,998

b. Group's mutual funds:

	2025 S 000	2024 S 000
These are the outstanding balances with Group's mutual funds as of December 31:		
Customers' deposits	4,435	46,371
Investments - units	413,736	413,461

c. Income and expense:

	2025 S 000	2024 S 000
Directors, Key management personnel, other major shareholders and their affiliates and mutual funds managed by the Group:		
Income	289,898	254,354
Expenses	9,466	14,836

d. The total amount of compensation paid to key management personnel during the year is as follows:

	2025 S 000	2024 S 000
Employee benefits	215,543	163,611

36. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to comply with the capital requirements set by Saudi Central Bank; to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern; and to maintain a strong capital base.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored regularly by the Group's management. Saudi Central Bank requires holding the minimum level of the regulatory capital of and maintaining a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset at or above the agreed minimum of 8%.

The Group monitors the adequacy of its capital using ratios established by Saudi Central Bank. These ratios measure capital adequacy by comparing the Group's eligible capital with its consolidated statement of financial position assets and commitments at a weighted amount to reflect their relative risk.

The following table summarizes the Group's Pillar-I Risk Weighted Assets, Tier I and Tier II Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratios.

	2025 S 000	2024 S 000
Credit Risk RWA	118,341,390	106,050,880
Operational Risk RWA	5,022,005	6,479,677
Market Risk RWA	4,072,222	2,176,515
Total Pillar-I RWA	127,435,617	114,707,072
Tier I Capital	18,918,062	16,693,230
Tier II Capital	21,355,920	16,693,230
Total Tier I & II Capital	4,386,562	4,324,648
Capital Adequacy Ratio %	25,742,482	21,017,878
Common Equity Tier I ratio	14.85%	14.55%
Tier I ratio	16.76%	14.55%
Tier I + Tier II ratio	20.20%	18.32%

37. INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND BROKERAGE SERVICES

The Bank offers investment management services to its customers through its subsidiary, Albilad Investment Company. These services include the management of 18 public mutual funds (2024: 16 public mutual funds) with assets under management (AUM) totaling SAR 9,107 million (2024: SAR 9,539 million). Albilad Investment Company acts as the fund manager of these funds. All of these funds comply with Shariah rules and are subject to Shariah controls on a regular basis. Some of these mutual funds are managed in association with external professional investment advisors.

The Group also manages private investment portfolios on behalf of its customers amounting to SAR 2,574 million (2024: SAR 1,941 million). The financial statements of these funds and private portfolios are not included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group. However, the transactions between the Group and the funds are disclosed under related party transactions (see note 35).

38. PROFIT SHARING INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

a) Analysis of PSIA income according to types of financing and investments

As of December 31, 2025, all financing and investments are funded by depositors' pool which includes funds from Unrestricted Investment Accountholder.

Gross financing by type of contract:

	2025 SAR 000	2024 SAR 000
Bei Ajel	63,928,596	57,365,501
Musharaka financing	1,088,410	1,121,312
Other instruments	4,912,199	5,803,011
Total financing and investments	69,929,205	64,289,824

b) The basis for calculating and allocating profits between the bank and the IAHs;

Computation of pool income is as follows:

	2025 SAR 000	2024 SAR 000
Pool income from financing	4,398,292	4,327,055
Income from investments	220,773	272,451
Total pool income	4,619,065	4,599,506
Total amount attributable to Investment Account Holders	2,601,387	2,442,796
Total amount attributable to shareholders	2,017,678	2,156,710

The basis of allocating the profits between IAH and the Bank:

	IAH Share	Bank Share
Profit sharing allocation percentages	70%	30%

c) The equity of the IAHs at the end of the reporting period:

	2025 SAR 000	2024 SAR 000
Investment account holders balance before profit	56,111,714	46,464,062
Add: profit for the IAH during the year	2,601,387	2,442,796
Less: profit paid out during the year	(2,476,712)	(2,383,309)
Total equity for Investment Account Holders	56,236,389	46,523,549

39. MORTGAGE SUPPORT PROGRAM FROM REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT FUND (“REDF”)

During 2023, the Real Estate Development Fund (“REDF”) launched a new program (“the program”) to support residential mortgage finance to certain eligible customers at a subsidized profit rate and for a specified period. On November 11, 2023, the Bank became a participant under the program by signing an agreement with REDF.

In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9, fair value loss arises on the origination of the subsidized mortgage facilities due to the below-market profit rates. The Bank has received compensation from REDF against the fair value losses. The Bank’s management has determined that the compensation amount received from REDF qualifies as a government grant under IAS 20, that has been recorded as deferred income in other liabilities and amortized over the average life of the financings to off-set the fair value losses arising on the mortgage facilities.

40. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Bank has reassessed the classification of its Tier 1 Sukuk and reclassified these investments amounting to SAR 2,297.8 million as at December 31, 2024 from “Amortized cost” to “Fair value through other comprehensive income” categories within note 7 to the consolidated financial statements, due to fact that these are equity instruments. These Tier 1 Sukuks are equity instruments from the issuer’s perspective and therefore did not meet the amortized cost classification criteria in IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments) on initial recognition.

These adjustments are considered as correction of error in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard 8 (Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors). As a result, the purchase of investments held as amortized costs amounting to SAR 601 million during the year ended December 31, 2024 have been re-classified from “Proceeds from maturity / (purchase) of investments held as amortized cost” to “purchase and proceeds from sale of investments held as FVOCI”, both within investing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The impact of the reclassification of Tier 1 sukuk investments on the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2024 was immaterial.

41. BOARD OF DIRECTORS’ APPROVAL

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on Sha’aban 22, 1447H (corresponding to February 10, 2026).

