

BLC BANK S.A.L

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

BLC BANK S.A.L.
Separate Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report
For the year ended December 31, 2025

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Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholders of
BLC Bank S.A.L
Beirut - Lebanon

Adverse Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of BLC Bank S.A.L. (the "Bank"), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the separate statement of profit or loss, separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity, and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of our report, the accompanying separate financial statements do not present fairly the separate financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2025, and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. As disclosed in note 1.3.2 to the separate financial statements, the Bank's functional currency is the Lebanese Pound which is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy and the Bank was not able to apply the requirements of IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" in the preparation of the separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. IAS 29 requires that the separate financial statements, and corresponding figures for previous periods, of an entity with a functional currency that is hyperinflationary, to be stated in the terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. Had the Bank been able to apply the requirements of IAS 29, many elements and disclosures in the accompanying separate financial statements, including the comparative separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, would have been significantly impacted. The effects on the separate financial statements arising from this departure have not been determined. Our opinion in the prior year was also modified in respect of this matter.

2. As disclosed in note 1.3.1 to the separate financial statements, and in light of the ongoing economic and financial crisis in Lebanon, the Bank used in 2025 and 2024, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Lebanon, the exchange rates published by the Central Bank of Lebanon for the translation of its transactions and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies to the Bank's functional currency (i.e. Lebanese Pound).

Starting January 2024, the exchange rate published by the Central Bank of Lebanon was set at LBP 89,500 to the US Dollar, aligning the rate with the prevailing market rate. The Bank used this rate to translate the transactions and monetary items denominated in foreign currency, including foreign currency accounts subject to de-facto capital controls, into the functional currency. Applying this rate to the foreign currency accounts subject to de-facto capital controls, constituted a departure from IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange rates", as this exchange rate deviates significantly from the rate by which, the future cash flows from these accounts, could have been settled or collected had these cash flows occurred at the measurement date.

Basis for Adverse Opinion (continued)

Had the Bank been able to apply the requirements of IAS 21 many accounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements, including comparative financial information, would have been materially different. The effects on the separate financial statements arising from this departure have not been determined. Our opinion in the prior year was also modified in respect of this matter.

3. Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon and investment securities at amortized cost, which are carried in the separate statement of financial position, net of expected credit losses, at LBP 122,298 billion and LBP 22,630 billion respectively (2024: LBP 118,758 billion and LBP 27,164 billion respectively), include gross balances held with the Central Bank of Lebanon and Lebanese government debt securities at amortized cost of LBP 157,613 billion (2024: LBP 159,240 billion). Additionally, loans and advances to customers, deposits with banks and financial institutions and other assets, which are carried in the separate statement of financial position at LBP 3,862 billion, LBP 5,314 billion and LBP 446 billion respectively (2024: LBP 5,637 billion, LBP 2,938 billion and LBP 361 billion respectively), include balances of LBP 3,470 billion, LBP 282 billion and LBP 54 billion respectively (2024: LBP 5,233 billion, LBP 212 billion and LBP 35 billion respectively) which are concentrated in Lebanon.

The stated allowance for expected credit losses on these balances does not take into account the significant deterioration in credit quality which has occurred subsequent to initial recognition as a result of the continuing economic crisis in Lebanon and the government default on Eurobonds, which constitutes a departure from IFRS 9. We were unable to determine the adjustments necessary to these amounts. Our opinion in the prior year was also modified in respect of this matter.

4. Provisions are carried in the separate statement of financial position at LBP 619 billion (2024: LBP 806 billion). The assumptions used in calculating and estimating these provisions are subject to high uncertainties due to the prevailing financial and economic situation in Lebanon as mentioned in note 1 to the separate financial statements, that expose the Bank to increased litigation, regulatory risks and contingent liabilities with respect to legislation. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to the calculation of these estimates were necessary.

Moreover, it includes a provision for expected credit losses on financial guarantees and other commitments of LBP 3.2 billion (2024: LBP 4.1 billion).

Management has not stated the allowance for expected credit losses on financial guarantees and other commitments which takes into account the full impact of the economic crisis and political turmoil in Lebanon, which constitutes a departure from IFRS Accounting Standards. We were unable to determine the adjustments necessary to this amount. Our opinion in the prior year was also modified in respect of the above matters.

5. Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss and investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income include investments issued by private entities domiciled in Lebanon amounting to LBP 2,824 billion and LBP 163 billion, respectively (2024: LBP 4,119 billion and LBP 69 billion, respectively).

Management has stated the aforementioned investment securities at fair value by using inputs into the determination of fair value which are not indicative of economic reality and market conditions existing in Lebanon at the reporting date, which constitutes a departure from IFRS Accounting Standards. We were unable to determine the adjustments necessary to these amounts. Our opinion in the prior year was also modified in respect of this matter.

6. Management has not disclosed the fair value of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, which constitutes a departure from IFRS Accounting Standards. We were unable to determine the fair value of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost which should be disclosed. Our opinion in the prior year was also modified in respect of this matter.

Basis for Adverse Opinion (continued)

7. We did not receive up to this report's date, sufficient direct confirmation of balances related to customers' deposits. In addition, we were unable to verify by alternative means the balances of unconfirmed accounts included in the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and accordingly, we were unable to satisfy ourselves as to the accuracy of the reported balances as at that date. Our opinion in the prior year was also modified in respect of this matter.

8. As disclosed in note 1.3.6 to the separate financial statements, Law No. 330 was enacted on December 4, 2024, and its implementing decisions were issued by the Ministry of Finance in Lebanon on March 12, 2025 and August 1, 2025. The Bank applied the provisions of this law in the preparation of its separate financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025. The tax implications arising from the application of Law No. 330 remain subject to review and assessment by the Ministry of Finance. Accordingly, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to the separate financial statements as at December 31, 2024 and 2025 were necessary.

9. As disclosed in note 12 to the separate financial statements, the Bank has revalued its assets acquired in satisfaction of loans for the years 2023 and 2024 and recognized the resulting revaluation surplus amounting to LBP 6,739 billion (2024: LBP 6,873 billion) directly in equity in application of Law No. 330 issued on December 4, 2024, which constitutes a departure from IFRS Accounting Standards.

Under IFRS Accounting Standards, such assets do not meet the criteria for application of the revaluation model under IAS 16 or IAS 40 and should instead be classified and measured in accordance with IFRS 5, which requires that non-current assets held for sale, be measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Recognition of a revaluation surplus in equity is not permitted under IFRS 5, nor is any upward adjustment beyond the asset's original carrying amount.

10. The events, conditions and practices that would not qualify as normal course of business in a non-crisis environment described in note 1 and the matters described in the paragraphs above affect the financial position, liquidity, solvency and profitability of the Bank, expose the Bank to increased litigation and regulatory risks. Significant uncertainty exists in relation to the outcome of the litigations and claims raised against the Bank and the negative impact that they might have on the Bank's offshore liquidity and foreign currency exposure as disclosed in note 39. These events and conditions cast significant doubts on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion in the prior year was also modified in respect of this matter.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the Code of Ethics of the Lebanese Association of Certified Public Accountants that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our adverse opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. Except for the matters described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of our report, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the Bank's Annual Report other than the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Bank's Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Separate Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and those charged with governance (referred to thereafter as "Management") are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Beirut, Lebanon
May 15, 2026

Antoine El Haddad

Charbel Maalouf

BLC BANK S.A.L
Separate Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	December 31,	
		2025	2024
<u>Assets</u>		LBP'000	LBP'000
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon	5	122,298,343,953	118,757,895,381
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	6	5,314,139,833	2,937,962,532
Loans and advances to customers	7	3,861,930,714	5,636,900,130
Investment securities	8	22,792,942,789	27,352,587,129
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	9	7,531,108,261	6,464,087,309
Investment in a subsidiary	11	27,400	27,400
Assets acquired in satisfaction of loans	12	6,806,046,179	6,933,718,664
Right-of-use assets	13	54,892,849	990,127
Property and equipment	14	4,781,504,235	4,952,113,898
Intangible assets	15	16,282	297,562
Other assets	16	446,407,240	361,357,042
Total Assets		173,887,359,735	173,397,937,174
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	17	1,020,407,303	741,207,247
Customers' accounts	18	154,883,573,179	156,568,880,623
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon	19	275,212,958	396,719,911
Lease liabilities	13	48,084,171	73,657,934
Other liabilities	20	2,345,501,725	2,507,589,456
Provisions	21	619,138,295	806,377,221
Total Liabilities		159,191,917,631	161,094,432,392
<u>Equity</u>			
Capital	22	214,000,000	214,000,000
Shareholders' cash contribution to capital	22	141,492,443	141,492,443
Preferred shares	23	152,786,633	152,786,633
Treasury shares	24	(15,145,223)	(75,882,381)
Non-distributable reserves	25	1,624,958,215	262,376,874
Accumulated losses		(220,776,035)	(225,828,714)
Assets revaluation surplus	12,14	11,774,720,904	11,916,973,389
Cumulative change in fair value of investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	137,401,529	42,738,955
Profit / (Loss) for the year		886,003,638	(125,152,417)
Total Equity		14,695,442,104	12,303,504,782
Total Liabilities and Equity		173,887,359,735	173,397,937,174
Financial instruments with off-balance sheet risks:	35		
Letters of guarantee and standby letters of credit		2,101,609,844	1,986,522,861
Fiduciary accounts	36	275,962,838	272,205,847

The accompanying notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of the separate financial statements

BLC BANK S.A.L
Separate Statement of Profit or Loss

	Notes	Year ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
		LBP'000	LBP'000
Interest income		1,491,564,901	1,165,952,201
Less: Tax on interest		(37,937,650)	(44,717,090)
Interest income, net of tax	27	1,453,627,251	1,121,235,111
Interest expense	28	(554,199,760)	(369,020,101)
Net interest income		899,427,491	752,215,010
Fee and commission income	29	1,272,492,587	884,690,621
Fee and commission expense	30	(77,862,893)	(75,888,019)
Net fee and commission income		1,194,629,694	808,802,602
Net (loss) / gain on investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	31	(1,820,050,451)	1,791,070,324
Net loss from derecognised investment securities at amortized cost	8B	(372,118,625)	(498,341,191)
Other operating income, net	32	396,414,125	3,206,469,312
Net financial revenues		298,302,234	6,060,216,057
Write-back / (Allowance) for expected credit losses (net)	39	1,929,828,728	(4,358,641,453)
Recovery of loans and advances, net		888,205	2,125,879
Net financial revenues after net expected credit losses		2,229,019,167	1,703,700,483
Net gain on disposal of property and equipment and assets acquired in satisfaction of loans	12,14	190,508,552	110,439,073
Write-back / (Provision) for risks and charges	21	264,237,199	(207,505,750)
Staff costs	33	(947,050,928)	(954,389,665)
General and administrative expenses	34	(670,595,726)	(685,311,333)
Depreciation and amortization	14,15	(178,372,526)	(91,696,481)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	13	(1,742,100)	(388,744)
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		886,003,638	(125,152,417)
Income tax expense	20	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		886,003,638	(125,152,417)

The accompanying notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of the separate financial statements

BLC BANK S.A.L
Separate Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Notes	Year ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
		LBP'000	LBP'000
Profit / (Loss) for the year		886,003,638	(125,152,417)
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Net change in fair value of equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		94,103,804	50,056,050
		<u>94,103,804</u>	<u>50,056,050</u>
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Net change in fair value of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		558,770	719,221
		<u>558,770</u>	<u>719,221</u>
Total other comprehensive income for the year		<u>94,662,574</u>	<u>50,775,271</u>
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		<u>980,666,212</u>	<u>(74,377,146)</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of the separate financial statements

BLC BANK S.A.L
Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

	Capital	Preferred Shares	Treasury Shares	Shareholders' Cash Contribution to Capital	Non- Distributable Reserves	Cumulative Change in Fair Value of Investment Securities	Assets Revaluation Surplus	Accumulated losses	Profit / (Loss) for the Year	Total Equity
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Balance January 1, 2024	214,000,000	152,786,633	(75,882,381)	141,492,443	262,376,874	(8,036,316)	11,916,973,389	(146,821,598)	(79,007,116)	12,377,881,928
Appropriation of 2023 loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(79,007,116)	79,007,116	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year 2024	-	-	-	-	-	50,775,271	-	-	(125,152,417)	(74,377,146)
Balance December 31, 2024	214,000,000	152,786,633	(75,882,381)	141,492,443	262,376,874	42,738,955	11,916,973,389	(225,828,714)	(125,152,417)	12,303,504,782
Effect of disposal of owned property and equipment (note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,019,893)	-	-	(9,019,893)
Effect of disposal of assets acquired in satisfaction of loans (note 12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(133,232,592)	130,205,096	-	(3,027,496)
Effect of disposal of treasury shares	-	-	60,737,158	-	1,362,581,341	-	-	-	-	1,423,318,499
Appropriation of 2024 loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(125,152,417)	125,152,417	-
Total comprehensive income for the year 2025	-	-	-	-	-	94,662,574	-	-	886,003,638	980,666,212
Balance December 31, 2025	<u>214,000,000</u>	<u>152,786,633</u>	<u>(15,145,223)</u>	<u>141,492,443</u>	<u>1,624,958,215</u>	<u>137,401,529</u>	<u>11,774,720,904</u>	<u>(220,776,035)</u>	<u>886,003,638</u>	<u>14,695,442,104</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of the separate financial statements

BLC BANK S.A.L

Separate Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	Year ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
		LBP'000	LBP'000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit / (Loss) for the year		886,003,638	(125,152,417)
Adjustments for:			
(Write-back) / Allowance for expected credit losses (net)	39	(1,929,828,728)	4,358,641,453
Depreciation and amortization	14,15	178,372,526	91,696,481
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	13	1,742,100	388,744
(Write-back) / Provision for risks and charges (net)	21	(264,237,199)	207,505,750
Provision for end-of-service indemnities (net)	21	112,650,690	137,251,446
Net unrealized loss / (gain) on investments securities at fair value through profit or loss	31	388,068,802	(8,898,291,168)
Net loss from derecognised investment securities at amortized cost	8B	372,118,625	498,341,191
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	14	(740,040)	(72,590,849)
Gain on disposal of assets acquired in satisfaction of loans	12	(182,110,150)	(37,848,224)
Transfer of assets revaluation surplus	32	(3,922,847)	-
Dividend income	31	(1,031,980)	(176,400)
Difference of exchange		(75,054,354)	176,259,531
Interest expense	28	554,199,760	369,020,101
Interest income	27	(1,453,627,251)	(1,121,235,111)
		(1,417,396,408)	(4,416,189,472)
Net decrease / (increase) in loans and advances to customers		2,042,079,025	(4,842,482,883)
Net decrease in investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		149,357,949	547,647,951
Net (increase) / decrease in investments at fair value through profit or loss		(1,455,089,754)	3,121,359,613
Net decrease / (increase) in investments at amortized cost		6,048,125,657	(25,223,192,084)
Net (decrease) / increase in customers' deposits		(1,676,074,299)	128,550,047,184
Net increase in compulsory deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon		(141,248,873)	(75,562,449)
Net increase in deposits with banks and financial institutions		(1,198,380,472)	(13,412,657)
Net increase in term deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon		(287,947,092)	(10,641,122,946)
Net increase in deposits from banks and financial institutions		279,521,428	694,549,245
Net increase in other assets		(85,050,198)	(265,339,312)
Net (decrease) / increase in other liabilities		(162,087,731)	2,438,340,951
Proceeds from disposal of assets acquired in satisfaction of loans	12	306,755,137	38,216,501
Settlements made from provisions	21	(34,679,315)	(31,179,661)
		2,367,885,054	89,881,679,981
Dividends received from investments at fair value through profit or loss	31	1,031,980	176,400
Interest paid		(561,943,386)	(373,256,268)
Interest received		1,411,787,654	1,215,130,201
Net cash generated from operating activities		3,218,761,302	90,723,730,314
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		808,080	74,030,201
Acquisition of property and equipment	14	(12,646,669)	(2,679,782)
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		(11,838,589)	71,350,419
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Settlement of lease liabilities	13	(7,964,964)	(33,475,787)
Net (decrease) / increase in borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon	19	(121,506,953)	127,089,824
Proceeds from disposal of treasury shares		1,423,318,500	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		1,293,846,583	93,614,037
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4,500,769,296	90,888,694,770
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of year	37	106,686,143,948	15,797,449,178
Cash and cash equivalents - End of year	37	111,186,913,244	106,686,143,948

The accompanying notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of the separate financial statements

1. General information

BLC Bank S.A.L., (the "Bank"), is a Lebanese joint stock company registered in the Commercial Register under No. 1952 and on the Central Bank of Lebanon list of banks under No. 11. The principal activities of the Bank consist of commercial banking activities.

The Bank's headquarters are located at BLC Bank building, Adlieh Square, Beirut, Lebanon.

Fransabank S.A.L. is the direct parent of the Bank.

These financial statements represent the separate financial statements of the Bank which are prepared for statutory purposes. Consolidated financial statements are separately issued by the Bank which incorporate the Bank and its subsidiaries.

1.1 The Macro Economic Environment

Lebanon has been witnessing since the last quarter of 2019 severe events which had and continue to have a significant impact on the financial, monetary and economic outlook, as well as deep recession that have reached unprecedented levels.

Since 2020, the Lebanese economy has been recognized as a hyperinflationary economy, the currency depreciation has accelerated and dollarization increased.

Lebanon's sovereign credit ratings have witnessed a series of downgrades by all major rating agencies, reaching the level of default in March 2020 following the Lebanese Government decision to discontinue payments on all of its outstanding USD denominated Eurobonds.

Throughout this sequence of events, the ability of the Lebanese Government and the banking sector in Lebanon to borrow funds from international markets was affected. As a result of the ensuing shortage in US Dollars, local banks have imposed de-facto capital controls, restricted transfers of foreign currencies outside Lebanon, allowed limited cash withdrawals, ceased financing activities and can no longer attract new deposits easily. The difficulty of accessing foreign currencies led to the emergence of parallel exchange rates to the official peg deviating significantly from the official rate LBP/USD.

In February 2023, the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Lebanon (BDL) increased the official published exchange rate LBP/USD from 1,507.5 to 15,000. In January 2024, the BDL sets the LBP/USD exchange rate at 89,500 to align with the prevailing market rate, which remains unchanged as of the date of issuance of these financial statements.

As a result, the Lebanese market saw the need to differentiate between foreign currency bank accounts that are subject to de-facto capital controls (funds which existed within the Lebanese banking sector prior to October 2019) and those that are not subject to capital controls (as they are sourced from foreign currency cash and/or from incoming transfers from abroad). Companies have been transacting on the basis of multiple exchange rates depending on the nature of transactions and stakeholders (clients, suppliers, other stakeholders).

Since the outset of the year 2025, the political developments opened the country to new horizons that were expected to be promising. During 2025, Lebanon's economic and political environment showed signs of relative stabilization in the country's macroeconomic indicators. However, the banking sector remains subject to significant uncertainty pending the implementation of a comprehensive restructuring framework and the enactment of legislation addressing the financial sector losses (commonly referred to as the "financial gap law").

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

On 7 April 2022, the Lebanese authorities and the IMF team have reached a staff-level agreement on a comprehensive economic reform program for a US\$ 3 billion that could be supported by a 46-month Extended Fund Arrangement (EFF). This agreement is subject to the approval of IMF management and the Executive Board, after the timely implementation of all prior actions and confirmation of international partners' financial support. Lebanon has not met the basic conditions required by this agreement.

During February 2026, an International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission visited Lebanon and held constructive discussions with the Lebanese authorities to strengthen the recently formulated bank restructuring strategy and ensure it is fully aligned with international principles; it is financially viable; and it is consistent with public debt and external sustainability. At the same time, the mission highlighted the importance of developing a comprehensive fiscal framework to restore macroeconomic and debt sustainability that is consistent with Lebanon's social and development needs and is accompanied by well-defined revenue mobilization efforts.

Regional conflict

Amid the Middle Eastern conflict's spillover, October 2023 saw an escalation in military confrontation on Lebanon's southern border. In September 2024, the impact of the ongoing conflict has intensified, marked by escalating military confrontation, widespread destruction to local establishments and infrastructure across Lebanon, particularly in the South, the Bekaa and Beirut's southern suburbs. A temporary ceasefire for 60 days was announced on 27 November 2024 and has been extended multiple times, but violations continued to occur.

Since the beginning of March 2026, following the escalation of regional tensions, Lebanon experienced a significant escalation in hostilities, with renewed military operations affecting multiple regions, including the South, the Bekaa, and parts of Beirut, resulting in widespread population displacement and damage to infrastructure.

As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the conflict remains ongoing, with a high degree of uncertainty regarding its duration, development and potential impact on the economic environment.

Banking secrecy law

During April 2025 the Lebanese parliament endorsed the amendment of the Lebanese banking secrecy law which form one of the key financial reforms required by the International Monetary Fund. The amendments authorize "banking supervisory and regulatory bodies to request access to all information" without providing any details. These bodies will be able to access information such as customer names and deposit details, and investigate any suspicious activities.

Restructuring the banking sector

In April 2025, the Cabinet approved the "Law on the Reform and Reorganization of Banks in Lebanon" and submitted it to Parliament, which ratified the law in July 2025. The implementation of this law remains contingent upon the enactment of the financial gap law, submitted by the Cabinet to Parliament in December 2025 under the title "Financial Regularization and Deposit Recovery".

The law introduces a full legal framework for intervening in the operations of failing banks, with the aim of protecting depositors, safeguarding financial stability, and ensuring the continuity of essential banking services. As a starting point, banks are required to meet minimum capital and liquidity requirements that will be specified in the financial gap law. The law clearly outlines the conditions under which a bank is deemed to be failing or likely to fail, and introduces several restructuring tools such as recapitalization, forced mergers, and asset separation.

1.2 Central Bank of Lebanon (BDL) policy initiatives

Since the beginning of the crisis in October 2019, the Central Bank of Lebanon has issued a series of circulars reflecting on policy initiatives and crisis management. Below is brief of the key circulars:

- Basic Circular 150 issued on 9 April 2020 and exempting banks from placing mandatory reserves with the Central Bank of Lebanon in relation to funds transferred from abroad or cash deposits in foreign currency received after 9 April 2020, subject to preserving and guaranteeing the liberty of the depositors in determining the use of these funds and benefiting from all kinds of banking services (transfers abroad, international credit card limits, foreign currency cash withdrawals...). Banks are requested to maintain at all times an amount equivalent to those funds in the form of (i) cash held in vaults at the Bank's premises, (ii) offshore accounts held with correspondents and (iii) "cash money" accounts held with BDL as per Basic Circular 165 definition. Intermediate Circular 715 issued on 21 November 2024 expanded the scope to include sovereign debts instruments issued by G10 countries and debt instruments rated "BBB" and above on the condition they are held at fair value.
- Basic Circular 151 issued on 21 April 2020 and concerning depositors who wish to withdraw amounts of cash from their foreign currencies accounts as per a specific rate up to limits set by the Bank. The exchange rate specified by the Central Bank of Lebanon in its transactions with banks will remain applicable to all other operations in US Dollar. At maturity as at 31 December 2023, the circular was not renewed.
- Intermediate Circular 567 issued on 26 August 2020 (amending Basic Circular 23, 44 and 78), which partly altered the directives for the determination of expected credit losses and regulatory capital calculation and ratios, previously set in its Intermediate Circular 543 issued on 3 February 2020. Loss rate applied for the calculation of regulatory expected credit losses on exposures to Lebanese sovereign bonds in foreign currencies was increased from 9.45% to 45%, (later on increased again to 75% by Intermediate Circular 649), while loss rates applied for the calculation of regulatory expected credit losses on exposures to Lebanese sovereign bonds in local currency, exposures to the Central Bank of Lebanon in foreign currencies and exposures to the Central Bank of Lebanon in local currency remained the same (0%, 1.89% and 0% respectively).
 - Allowing banks to constitute the expected credit losses on exposures to Lebanese sovereign and the Central Bank of Lebanon, progressively over a period of five years, noting that the Central Bank of Lebanon's Central Council may accept to extend the term to 10 years for banks that manage to complete the 20% cash contribution to capital requirement. Intermediate Circular 649 issued on 24 November 2022 replaced the aforementioned five years and ten years deadline by the fixed dates of 31 December 2026 and 31 December 2029 respectively.
 - Allowing banks not to automatically downgrade loan classification or staging for borrowers that were negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, showing past due and unpaid for the period from 1 February 2020 to 31 December 2020. These borrowers must be identified as either still operating on a going concern basis or not. In case the borrower is still operating as a going concern, the Bank may reschedule the loan. In exceptional cases when the borrower ceases to operate as a going concern following the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank must immediately downgrade the loan classification and staging to Stage 3 (default).
 - Requesting from banks to finalise the assessment of the future financial position of their customers by 31 December 2020, and to estimate expected credit losses based on this assessment and recognise the financial impact in the statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2020.
 - Prohibiting banks from distributing dividends on common shares for the years 2019 and 2020 (years 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 were subsequently added by way of Intermediate Circulars 616, 659, 676, 726 and 741 respectively).

- Requesting from banks to increase their own funds (equity) by an amount equal to 20% of their common equity Tier 1 capital as of 31 December 2018, through issuing new foreign currency capital instruments that meet the criteria for inclusion as regulatory capital, except retained earnings and gain from revaluation of fixed assets. The Central Bank of Lebanon's Central Council may exceptionally approve for a bank to complete 50% of the 20% required capital increase through the transfer of real estate properties from the shareholders to the concerned bank. However, these real estate properties must be liquidated in a period of 5 years following the operation.
- Changing the treatment of revaluation of fixed assets reserve for regulatory capital calculation, to become allowed for inclusion as Common Equity Tier 1 (previously 50% of this reserve was allowed for inclusion as Tier 2), subject to approval of the Central Bank of Lebanon on the revaluation gain. On 20 January 2023, Intermediate Circular 659 capped the inclusion of revaluation of fixed assets at 50% under certain conditions while allowing the use of the prevailing Sayrafa rate at the end of each reporting period over 5 years. Besides, it widened the scope of revaluation to include participations and long-term loans to affiliated banks and financial institutions. Intermediate Circular 685 issued on 28 December 2023 increased the contribution of this revaluation to Common Equity Tier 1 from 50% to 75%.
- Intermediate Circular 741 issued on 10 September 2025 allows banks to annually revalue real estate assets owned directly or through real estate companies until 31 December 2026 under Article 153 of the Code of Money and Credit and allows inclusion of 75% of revaluation gains in Tier 1 capital subject to Central Bank verification and approval and completion by 31 December 2026. Revaluation must be in fresh USD and recorded in LBP at specified rates (1,507.5 until 31 January 2023; 15,000 until 31 January 2024; 89,500 until 31 May 2025; and at the official platform rate from 1 June 2025 onward). Similar provisions apply to fixed assets acquired through debt settlement under Article 154 with the same conditions and deadlines.
- Banks must comply with the minimum capital adequacy ratios and are forbidden from distributing profits if these ratios drop below 7% for common equity Tier 1, 10% for Tier 1 and 12% for total capital. Banks must maintain a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, comprised of Common Equity Tier 1. After allowing banks to draw down the buffer fully during 2020 and 2021, a partial drawn up to 1.75% in 2022, latest regulatory changes introduced on 2 February 2024 via Intermediate Circular 689 allowed a full draw down of the 2.5% buffer during years 2023 and 2024. Central Bank of Lebanon will issue future instructions for reconstitution of capital.
- Intermediate Circular 740 issued on 29 August 2025 temporarily allows banks to reduce the "Capital Conservation Buffer" below the required 2.5% for the years 2023–2025, with gradual restoration per future BDL instructions.
- Preparing and presenting to the Central Bank of Lebanon a comprehensive plan for rectifying non-compliances with regulatory capital requirements and other regulations imposed by the Central Bank of Lebanon, taking into consideration all required provisions by the Banking Control Commission of Lebanon (BCCL), as well as other losses or provisions that the Bank expects to incur from all kinds of exposures to risks, and specifying the period of time needed to address the non-compliances.
- Exceptionally for the years 2020 and 2021, Allowances for Expected Credit Losses on Stage 1 and 2 exposures, excluding those relating to Lebanese sovereign and the Central Bank of Lebanon, may be included under regulatory Common Equity Tier 1. This treatment will be amortized over a period of 3 years (2022-2024 by 25% yearly).

- Basic Circular 154 issued on 27 August 2020 and aiming mainly at restoring the operations of banks in Lebanon to their normal levels as at before October 2019, and rectifying any non-compliance with regulatory ratios and banking regulations. The circular mainly introduced the following measures:
 - Requesting banks to present a fair assessment of the value of their assets and liabilities for the purpose of putting in place the comprehensive plan referred to in Intermediate Circular 567 (refer to above), in order to be able, within a period limited in time, to comply with the regulatory and banking requirements, mainly those related to liquidity and solvency, and in order to restore the operations of the Bank to their normal levels as at before October 2019.
 - Requesting banks to incite each customer who has transferred abroad, between 1 July 2017 and the date of the circular, more than USD 500,000 or their equivalent in other foreign currencies, to deposit in a 5-year term (extended to 8-year term following Intermediate Circular 707 date 20 September 2024) "special account" an amount equivalent to 15% and 30% (depending on the type of customer) of the transferred amount. Banks shall use this type of deposits to facilitate foreign operations that stimulate the national economy. This is also applicable for the banks' importing customers, based on opened letters of credits during any of the years 2017, 2018 and 2019, and without a minimum threshold.
 - Requesting from banks to maintain a current account with a foreign correspondent bank offshore, free of any obligations (cash on premises and liquidity abroad). Such accounts shall be at no time less than 3% of the Bank's total foreign currency deposits as at 31 July 2020, by 28 February 2021. This requirement was subject to several amendments; the latest (Intermediate Circular 707) considered foreign currency deposits as at 31 July 2024 as the basis for the computation instead of 31 July 2020, thus lowering liquidity required levels as customers' deposits decreased over the period. Besides, it extended the date to comply to be 31 December 2025 instead of 28 February 2021. Also it added to the numerator Lebanese sovereign Eurobonds as well as US Treasury and Investment grade foreign debt instruments on the condition they are held at fair value. Intermediate Circular 716 issued on 21 November 2024 expanded again the scope to include sovereign debts instruments issued by G10 countries and debt instruments rated "BBB" and above held at fair value. Intermediate Circular 739 issued on 14 August 2025 amended the aforementioned denominator to become foreign currency deposits as at 30 June 2025 and extended compliance deadline to 30 June 2026 instead of 31 December 2025.
 - Requesting from banks, after taking into consideration the fair assessment of their financial position, to present a plan during the first quarter of 2021, to address recapitalisation needs, if any, to the Central Bank of Lebanon's Central Council, for its approval. Banks shall take the necessary legal and regulatory measures in order to facilitate the consensual possibility for their depositors to transfer their deposits to shares or bonds. Bank shares will be exclusively listed in Beirut. Banks can pay interest on the bonds that exceed current levels.
- Basic Circular 157 issued on 10 May 2021 and setting the framework of exceptional measures for foreign-currency operations. Hence, banks operating in Lebanon must process customers' FX operations (buy and sell) related to their personal or commercial needs on the electronic platform "Sayrafa". Transactions with customers encompass purchase and sale of foreign currencies banknotes against LBP, as well as operations from/to foreign currencies external accounts against LBP. Banks are required to properly document each transaction and should not collect commission margins between buy and sell operations exceeding 1%.
- Basic Circular 158 issued on 8 June 2021 and defining the mechanism for the gradual settlement of foreign currency deposits up to an amount equivalent to USD 50,000. To benefit from the provisions of the said circular, certain eligibility criteria must be met.

Eligible funds will be transferred to a subaccount over which banking secrecy will be lifted vis-à-vis BDL and BCC before being gradually withdrawn and remitted to the customer on a monthly basis. Customers' monthly entitlements are (i) an amount of USD 400 in cash or equivalent (transfer abroad, credited to a payment card with international usage, etc.) (amended later on to USD 300 for all BDL 158-based contracts signed with the customers after 1 July 2023 following the issuance of BDL intermediate circular 674 on 5 July 2023) and (ii) an amount in LBP equivalent to USD 400 and converted at a rate USD/LBP 12,000 (before amendment USD/LBP at 15,000 on 20 January 2023), noting that 50% of the amount will be paid in cash and 50% will be credited to a payment card. The portion in LBP was later on removed with the issuance of BDL Intermediate Circular 674. On 17 November 2023, BDL issued Intermediate Circular 682 adding an eligibility criteria to benefit from Basic Circular 158.

On 8 June 2024, Intermediate Circular 697 expanded the scope of beneficiaries to include minors. Besides, beneficiaries of BDL Basic Circular 158 can now benefit from BDL Basic Circular 166 as long they don't benefit from both circulars concurrently in the same "yearly cycle" (1st of July in any given year -30th of June in the following year). The yearly cycle requirement was later on removed by Intermediate Circular 717 issued on 26 November 2024.

During 2024 several intermediate circulars were issued granting additional payments to beneficiaries of Basic Circular 158 (2 in October 2024, 1 for each month from November 2024 to January 2025). All additional payments were financed from the Bank's compulsory reserves with BDL in foreign currency.

Intermediate circular 729 issued on 20 February 2025 increased the monthly payment to be \$500 for all beneficiaries of Basic Circular 158. The monthly payment was further increased to \$800 (Intermediate Circular 736 issued on 18 June 2025). These additional amounts were financed from the Bank's compulsory reserves with BDL in foreign currency.

Intermediate Circular 746 issued on 28 November 2025 increased the monthly payment to be USD 1,000 yet restricted the utilization of the additional USD 200 via debit cards on Points of Sale (POS). Customers who have transferred their funds after the crisis to another local Bank can benefit from the provisions of said circular if (i) transferred funds are returned to the originating bank, and if (ii) the customer hadn't benefited from the circular neither from the originating Bank, nor the destination Bank. The financing of the aforementioned process will be secured equally through (i) BDL reduction of regulatory deposits requirements from 15% to 14% as per BDL Intermediate Circular 586 and then to 11% as per BDL Intermediate Circular 731 issued on March 7, 2025 and (ii) the Bank's offshore liquidity. To that end, the Bank can use its foreign liquidity subject computed as per BDL Basic Circular 154 requirements on the condition that it reconstitutes it by 31 December 2022, extended to 31 December 2023 by Intermediate Circular 626 issued on 21 June 2022.

- Basic Circular 159 issued on 17 August 2021 preventing banks from processing foreign currency funds received from customers whether in the form of cash or through offshore transfers at a value other than its face value, with the exception of transactions pertaining to the settlement of loans (which was subsequently removed by Intermediate Circular 671 issued on 20 June 2023). It also prevented banks from purchasing foreign currencies at parallel rate with the exception of the purchase foreign currencies duly recorded on the electronic platform and resulting from offshore incoming transfers with the purpose of (i) enhancing liquidity, (ii) engaging in medium or long term investments, (iii) settling international commitments. Finally, the circular prevented banks from purchasing bankers' checks and other bank accounts in foreign currencies, whether directly or indirectly.
- Intermediate Circular 600 (amending Basic Circular 73) issued on 3 November 2021 requires banks to record existing and future provisions for expected credit losses in the same currency as the related assets and off-balance sheet exposures. Banks are also required to set in place necessary measures to manage their FX position resulting from provisions recorded in foreign currencies.

- Basic Circular 162 issued on 28 March 2022 requesting from banks to secure a level of liquidity sufficient to allow public sector employees to withdraw their monthly salaries and other compensations without setting any type of limits.
- Basic Circular 163 issued on 27 May 2022 defining the framework for the monitoring of the accounts of public officials, the performance of due diligence on their operations and the reporting to the Special Investigation Committee on the basis of founded suspicion.
- Intermediate Circular 637 issued on 27 July 2022 (amending Basic Circulars 65 and 78) requires banks selling real estate properties or participations acquired in accordance with the provisions of Article 153 or 154 of the CMC, only against fresh USD or its equivalent in LBP based on Sayrafa rate.
- Basic Circular 164 issued on 12 October 2022 requesting banks to report to the Banking Control Commission on the cost of their monthly operating expenses that should be paid with fresh money, the resources for settling these expenses and how to ensure those resources.
- Intermediate Circular 648 issued on 1 November 2022 (amending Basic Circulars 14 and 67) reduced by 50% the interest rates served on foreign currencies placements with BDL and on Certificates of Deposit issued by BDL while continuing paying 50% of coupon payment in the instrument's currency and 50% in LBP at official rate (LBP 1,507.5 to the US Dollar until 31 January 2023 and LBP 15,000 to the US Dollar afterwards). This circular was later amended on 2 February 2024 by Intermediate Circular 686 increasing the interest rate reduction on foreign currencies placements with BDL and on Certificates of Deposit issued by BDL from 50% to 75% while limiting the coupon payment to be in FCY only. The Intermediate Circular 701 issued on 27 June 2024 specified that interests paid in USD by BDL on the banks' term deposits in US dollars and on Certificates of deposits in US Dollars owned by banks will be placed in the non - "cash money" current account opened at BDL for the concerned bank. Those provisions are applicable until 31 December 2024. Intermediate Circular 738 issued on 18 June 2025 extended the deadline to 31 December 2025. Intermediate Circular 749 issued on 30 December 2025 increased the interest rate reduction on foreign currencies placements with BDL and on Certificates of Deposit issued by BDL from 75% to 90% effective 1 January 2026.
- Intermediate Circular 649 issued on 24 November 2022 (amending Basic Circulars 44 and 143) introduced a forbearance treatment in capital ratios computation by allowing the exclusion from Common Equity Tier 1 of a portion of losses incurred from FX purchases from BDL against LBP banknotes (66% and 33% respectively in 2022 and 2023).
- Intermediate Circular 656 issued on 20 January 2023 stating that banks and financial institutions operating in Lebanon must not accept the repayment of loans granted in foreign currencies to non-residents, of which offshore companies, except through incoming cross-border transfers of fresh funds.
- Basic Circular 165 issued on 19 April 2023 and requesting banks to open new accounts at BDL in LBP and in USD specifically and exclusively for the "Cash Money" (i.e. money transferred from abroad and/or received as banknotes in foreign currencies after 17 November 2019 in addition to the money deposited or which will be deposited as banknotes in new accounts in LBP and which respect the conditions set in BDL basic circular 150 for "fresh money"). These new accounts will be used for the settlement, compensation & transfer operations through BDL National Payment System (BDL-NPS).
- Intermediate Circular 683 issued on 17 November 2023 amending the provisions of BDL Basic Circular 32 which defines the framework of Foreign Exchange ("FX") operations in banks operating in Lebanon and various FX positions computation. This circular came on the wake of several amendments applied in 2023 (Intermediate Circular 659, Intermediate Circular 675 and Intermediate Circular 677) aiming at converging to the IAS 21: The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates differentiating monetary from non-monetary items and the corresponding impact on the Bank's FX position.

Based on the new definition, the bank is authorized to hold a Special Long FX position to hedge its core equity against FX risk. This special long FX position is to be deducted from the FX open position to reach the FX Trading Position. Besides, the circular reintroduced the 1% maximum limit (if the Bank holds concurrently a long open position and a net long trading position) on net trading position and 40% limit on Global position, while cancelling all previously authorized structural/fixed positions and any forbearance limit. The Intermediate Circular 730 issued on 20 February 2025 stated that excesses over set limits whether long or short should be liquidated by 31 December 2025.

- Intermediate Circular 689 issued on 2 February 2024 permitting the full inclusion in Common Equity Tier 1 of balance of Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments as well as 75% of net changes from FVTOCI instruments. Besides, it allowed a full draw down of the 2.5% capital conservation buffer during years 2023 and 2024.
- Intermediate Circular 690 issued on 2 February 2024 permitting the full inclusion in the regulatory equity of positive balance (gains) of Foreign Currency Translation Reserve noting that this equity is used for the computation of various regulatory ratios other than capital adequacy ratios (FX position, limit of placement with FI, Code of money and credit ("CMC") 153 limit.
- Basic Circular 166 issued on 2 February 2024 defining a new mechanism for the repayment of restricted funds in FCY and de-facto replacing Basic Circular 151, which authorized limited withdrawals in LBP from foreign currencies accounts at pre-defined exchange rates and has not been renewed. Beneficiaries from said circular – who cannot be old or current beneficiaries from Basic Circular 158 - would be able to withdraw on a monthly basis USD150 in cash up to a cumulative amount of USD 4,350 until June 2026. 50% of said amount will be financed from the Bank's own liquidity and 50% from the Bank's restricted funds with BDL. Certain exclusions parameters apply to potential customers wishing to benefit from the circular (Customers who did not return offshore transfers as per basic circular 154, traders of checks, customers who converted LBP deposits into foreign currencies for at least USD 300,000 post-crisis with the exception of those who converted their end of service indemnity, customers who settled their FCY loans for an amount equivalent to USD 300,000 from LBP proceeds, beneficiaries of Sayrafa transactions above or equal to USD 75,000, corporate clients, etc.). On 27 June 2024, Intermediate Circular 698 expanded the scope of beneficiaries to include minors. Besides, beneficiaries of BDL Basic Circular 166 can now benefit from BDL Basic Circular 158 as long they don't benefit from both circulars concurrently in the same "yearly cycle" (1st of July in any given year -30th of June in the following year). The yearly cycle requirement was later on removed by Intermediate Circular 718 issued on 26 November 2024. During 2024 several intermediate circulars were issued granting additional payments to beneficiaries of Basic Circular 166 (2 in October 2024, 1 for each month from November 2024 to January 2025). All additional payments were financed from the Bank's regulatory deposits with BDL in foreign currency.

Intermediate circular 728 issued on 20 February 2025 increased the monthly payment to be USD 250 for all beneficiaries of Basic Circular 166; cumulative amount was increased accordingly from USD 4,350 to USD 6,700. The monthly payment was further increased to USD 400 (Intermediate Circular 737 issued on 18 June 2025) and the cumulative amount was increased accordingly from USD 6,700 to USD 8,500. These additional amounts were financed from the Bank's regulatory deposits with BDL in foreign currency.

Intermediate circular 747 issued on 28 November 2025 increased the monthly payment to be USD 500 yet restricted the utilization of the additional USD 100 via debit cards on Points of Sale (POS).

- Basic Circular 167 issued on 2 February 2024 defining the published rate as BDL's electronic platform as the FX translation rate for the Bank's FCY monetary items as well as for the non-monetary assets measured at fair value or measured as per the equity method in line with IAS 21. This measure applies starting January 2024 reported financials.

- Intermediate Circular 708 issued on 20 September 2024 (amending Basic Circulars 43 and 44) changing the treatment of revaluation of foreclosed assets for regulatory capital calculation, to become allowed for inclusion as Common Equity Tier 1 for 75% of its value (previously 33% of this reserve was allowed for inclusion as Tier 2), subject to approval of the Central Bank of Lebanon on the revaluation gain and on the completion of the revaluation before 31 December 2025.
- Intermediate Circular 712 issued on 10 October 2024 (amending Basic Circular 147) requesting from banks to refund customers' accounts with the proceeds of a Banker's check issued by the Bank from the concerned customer's account on the condition it has not been endorsed and there are no related litigations. Besides, if the customer is eligible, he can benefit from the provisions of Basic Circulars 158 and 166.
- Intermediate Circular 723 issued on 13 January 2025 (amending Basic Circular 81) restricting the granting of loans in US Dollars to "cash money" only as per Basic Circular 165 definition.
- Intermediate Circular 733 issued on 27 March 2025 (amending Basic Circular 159) permitting banks to purchase foreign currencies provided that the margins and commissions do not exceed 1% of the purchase price to sell Local foreign currency only to Central Bank of Lebanon. Banks are also restricted to sell or purchase financial instrument in local foreign currencies without prior approval from Central Bank of Lebanon (amended with Intermediate Circular 734 issued on 14 April 2025).
- Intermediate Circular 742 issued on 10 September 2025 requires banks, when issuing banker's checks or certified checks in Lebanese Pounds, to ensure the purpose is legitimate (personal or commercial uses, tax payments, judicial deposits...) and does not lead to currency speculation. These checks must include the phrase "Payable only to the first beneficiary (non-endorsable)."
- Intermediate Circular 744 issued on 27 October 2025 excludes Lebanese Treasury Bonds in foreign currencies (Eurobonds) from the specified ratio and prohibits non-compliant banks from selling these bonds. Compliant banks may sell Eurobonds provided proceeds are used primarily to: (1) secure liquidity for one year, and (2) finance commercial and investment operations, without covering operating expenses.
- Basic Circular 169 issued on 1 July 2025 requires all banks operating in Lebanon to refrain from repaying, without the BDL's prior written approval, any amounts exceeding the ceilings specified in the BDL regulatory texts, from the foreign-currency accounts constituted prior to 17 October 2019, whether held at the concerned bank or transferred thereto after that date.
- Basic Circular 171 issued on 14 November 2025 requires all banks and institutions under the supervision of the Central Bank to comply with requests for lifting banking secrecy from the Central Bank and/or the Banking Control Commission without any excuse. Requests may include any records or information related to individuals or entities, retroactively up to ten years from the law's issuance date. Requests must be sent securely (encrypted electronically or confidentially in writing) and signed by authorized officials. Banks must establish internal procedures to handle requests, ensure secure transmission, and maintain confidentiality. Documents must be marked "Confidential," and receipt must be confirmed. Records of transmission and receipt must be kept for at least ten years. Banks must respond within 15 working days. Any violation exposes institutions to sanctions. The Banking Control Commission monitors the implementation of this circular and may update and develop procedures.

1.3 The Bank's financial particulars**1.3.1 Foreign exchange**

Several exchange rates had emerged since the last quarter of 2019 that varied significantly among each other and from the official published exchange rate. In February 2023, the official exchange rate LBP/USD was changed from LBP 1,507.5 to LBP 15,000 to the US Dollar. In January 2024, the BDL sets the LBP/USD exchange rate at 89,500 to align with the prevailing market rate, which remains unchanged as of the date of issuance of these separate financial statements.

In 2025 and 2024, transactions and monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency, regardless of whether they are onshore or offshore, were reflected in these separate financial statements at the exchange rates published by the Central Bank of Lebanon, as follows:

	2025		2024	
	<i>Year-end Rate</i>	<i>Average Rate</i>	<i>Year-end Rate</i>	<i>Average Rate</i>
	<i>LBP</i>	<i>LBP</i>	<i>LBP</i>	<i>LBP</i>
US Dollar	89,500	89,500	89,500	89,500
Euro	105,386	101,250	93,465	96,752

During February 2024, the Central Bank of Lebanon issued Basic Circular No. 167 requesting banks and financial institutions to translate their monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency using the exchange rate published on BDL electronic platform (which stood at LBP 89,500 to the US Dollars) effective January 31, 2024, aligning the rate with the prevailing market rate. The Bank has applied the new rate to translate all monetary balances and transactions in foreign currencies regardless of their source or nature. With respect to onshore monetary assets and liabilities, subject to de-facto capital controls, this does not represent a reasonable estimate of expected cash flows in Lebanese Pounds that would have to be generated/used from the realisation of such assets or the payment of such liabilities at the date of the separate financial statements.

1.3.2 Hyperinflation in Lebanon

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, all conditions have been met for the Bank's separate financial statements to incorporate the inflation adjustment provided under IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies". IFRS requires that financial statements of any entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be restated into the current purchasing power at the end of the reporting period. Paragraph 4 of IAS 29 states that it is preferable for all entities that report in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy to apply the standard at the same date. In order to achieve uniformity as to the identification of an economic environment of this kind, IAS 29 provides certain guidelines: a cumulative three-year inflation rate exceeding 100% is a strong indicator of hyperinflation, but also qualitative factors, such as analyzing the behavior of population, prices, interest rates and wages should also be considered.

The Lebanese Central Administration of Statistics reported 3-year and 12-month cumulative rates of inflation of 287% and 12%, respectively, as at December 31, 2025 (2024: 666% and 18%,). Qualitative indicators, following the deteriorating economic condition and currency controls, also support the conclusion that Lebanon is a hyperinflationary economy for accounting purposes for periods ending on or after December 31, 2020.

Therefore, entities whose functional currency is the Lebanese Pound, should restate their financial statements to reflect the effects of inflation in conformity with IAS 29. Such restatement shall be made as if the Lebanese economy has always been hyperinflationary; using a general price index that reflects the changes in the currency's purchasing power.

The effects of the application of IAS 29 are summarized below:

- (a) Financial statements must be adjusted to consider the changes in the currency's general purchasing power, so that they are expressed in the current unit of measure at the end of the reporting period.
- (b) In summary, the restatement method under IAS 29 is as follows:
 - i. Monetary items are not restated in as much as they are already expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the closing date of the reporting period. In an inflationary period, keeping monetary assets generates loss of purchasing power and keeping monetary liabilities generates an increase in purchasing power. The net monetary gain or loss shall be included as income for the period in which it is reported.
 - ii. Non-monetary items carried at the current value of the end date of the reporting period shall not be restated to be presented in the balance sheet, but the restatement process must be completed in order to determine into the current purchasing power at the end of the reporting period the income derived from such non-monetary items.
 - iii. Non-monetary items carried at historical cost or at the current value of a date prior to the end of the reporting period are restated using coefficients that reflect the variation recorded in the general level of prices from the date of acquisition or revaluation to the closing date of the reporting period, then comparing the restated amounts of such assets with the relevant recoverable values. Depreciation charges of property, plant and equipment and amortization charges of intangible assets recognized in profit or loss for the period, as well as any other consumption of non-monetary assets will be determined based on the new restated amounts.
 - iv. Income and expenses are restated from the date when they were recorded, except for those profit or loss items that reflect or include in their determination the consumption of assets carried at the purchasing power of the currency as of a date prior to the recording of the consumption, which are restated based on the date when the asset to which the item is related originated; and except those profit or loss items originated from comparing two measurements expressed in the purchasing power of currency as of different dates, for which it is necessary to identify the compared amounts, restate them separately, and compare them again, but with the restated amounts.
 - v. At the beginning of the first year of application of the restatement method of financial statements in terms of the current measuring unit, the prior-year comparatives are restated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the current reporting period. The equity components, except for reserved earnings and undistributed retained earnings, shall also be restated, and the amount of undistributed retained earnings shall be determined by the difference between net assets restated at the date of transition and the other components of opening equity expressed as indicated above, once all remaining equity components are restated.

As of the date of the accompanying separate financial statements, Management is temporarily unable to apply the above-mentioned standard nor is it able to quantify the effect that the application of IAS 29 would have on the presented separate financial statements due to the following considerations: the lack of consensus on the general price index and the lack of views of relevant regulators, including tax authorities. However, management estimates such effects to be significant.

This situation must be taken into account when interpreting the information reported by the Bank in the accompanying separate financial statements including its statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income and cash flow statement.

The Bank is assessing the date at which it will apply IAS 29. The application of IAS 29 is very complex and requires the Bank to develop new accounting software and processes, internal controls and governance framework. Accordingly, the Bank has postponed the application of IAS 29 and incurring costs for developing accounting processes and a governance framework until the Bank is comfortable that such application would provide the users with more relevant information.

1.3.3 Exposure to financial instruments

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank's net credit exposure to Lebanese sovereign debt, including BDL, represented approximately 86% of total assets (2024: 85%).

Loss allowances on assets held at the Central Bank of Lebanon held at amortized cost are recorded in these separate financial statements at the loss rates mentioned in the Central Bank of Lebanon's Intermediate Circular 567.

The prolonged negative economic conditions and deepening recession have significantly deteriorated the credit quality of the private loan portfolio concentrated in Lebanon since the last quarter of 2019. Loss allowances have been estimated using the best available information at the reporting date including past events, current conditions, forecasts of economic developments, and expert judgment.

Due to the high level of uncertainties discussed under Note 1.1 and the lack of observable indicators, management is unable to estimate in a reasonable manner expected credit losses on these exposures. Accordingly, these separate financial statements do not include adjustments of the carrying amount of these assets to their recoverable amounts based on International Financial Reporting Standards and an expected credit loss model.

Maximum exposures to the credit risk of assets held at the Central Bank of Lebanon, the loan portfolio, their recognized loss allowances, as well as their staging, are detailed in note 39 to these separate financial statements.

Given the uncertainties surrounding government reform programs, sovereign exposures, exchange mechanisms, and currency rates, management is unable to estimate in a reasonable manner the impact of these matters on its separate financial position.

Management considers that the adverse impact of the above is expected to be pervasive and will have a significant negative impact on the equity of the Bank and the recapitalization needs that will arise once the necessary adjustments are determined and recorded.

As disclosed in Note 41 to these financial statements, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, similarly to other applicable regulatory ratios, was calculated based on the disclosed figures, and did not take into consideration the adjustments that will result from the uncertainties reflected above once these uncertainties become reasonably quantifiable.

1.3.4 Litigations and claims

Until the above uncertainties are resolved, the Bank is continuing its operations as performed since October 17, 2019 and in accordance with the laws and regulations. Unofficial capital controls and inability to transfer foreign currencies to correspondent banks outside Lebanon are exposing the Bank to litigations that are dealt with on a case-by-case basis when they occur. The Bank has been subject to increased litigations as a result of these restrictive measures adopted by Lebanese banks in relation to withdrawal of funds and transfers abroad, as well as in relation to the repayment by customers of local foreign currency loans in Lebanese Pound. Management is carefully considering the impact of these existing litigations and claims. There are still uncertainties related to the consequences of these restrictive measures based on the current available information and the prevailing laws and local banking practices.

However, due to recent development and the increasing trend in judgments ruled in favor of the plaintiffs and customers during 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, management considers that they may affect negatively the offshore liquidity of the Bank, its foreign assets and its foreign currency mismatch, as disclosed in Note 40. The amount cannot be determined at present.

1.3.5 Taxes, Social Security Contributions and Related Provisions

Due to the availability of several exchange rates in the Lebanese market, the determination of taxes, social security contributions and related provisions in relation to transactions or activities in foreign currencies are highly sensitive to the exchange rates applied. As a result of the unprecedented events and circumstances, there is a high level of judgment involved in deciding on the exchange rates used and any change in these exchange rates, would result in a different determination of taxes, social security contributions and related provisions.

1.3.6 Law No. 330

On December 4, 2024, Law No. 330 was enacted, amending Article 45 of the Income Tax Law No. 144 and its amendments. The Law authorized taxpayers to conduct a non-taxable exceptional revaluation of fixed assets and inventory and to apply an exceptional tax treatment of positive and negative foreign exchange differences arising from the devaluation of the Lebanese Pound on receivables, payables, and financial accounts denominated in foreign currency. These provisions apply to financial periods starting from the year 2022 till the 31st of December 2026. On March 12, 2025, the Ministry of Finance issued decisions No. 338, 339 and 340 and on August 1, 2025 the Ministry of Finance issued decision No. 715 related to the application of Law No. 330. As of the date of issuance of the separate financial statements, management is unable to quantify or recognize any potential tax effects that may arise from the application of this Law, pending the final approval of the relevant regulatory authorities.

2. Application of new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (IFRS Accounting Standards)

a - New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Bank has not applied the below amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after January 1, 2025.

- ***Amendments to IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates titled Lack of Exchangeability***

In August 2023, the IASB issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21), effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The Bank has not adopted these amendments. In line with requirements of the Central Bank of Lebanon, the Bank continued to use the official exchange rate of LBP 89,500 per US Dollar to translate all monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, including accounts subject to de-facto capital controls.

b - New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

The following new and amended IFRS Accounting Standards and Interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted up to the date of issuance of the Bank's separate financial statements. The Bank's intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments**

The amendments modify the following requirements in IFRS 9 and IFRS 7:

Derecognition of financial liabilities

- Derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic transfers.

Classification of financial assets

- Elements of interest in a basic lending arrangement (the solely payments of principal and interest assessment – 'SPPI test')
- Contractual terms that change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows
- Financial assets with non-recourse features
- Investments in contractually linked instruments.

Disclosures

- Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.

The amendments may significantly affect how entities account for the derecognition of financial liabilities and how financial assets are classified.

The amendments permit an entity to early adopt only the amendments related to the classification of financial assets and the related disclosures and apply the remaining amendments later. This would be particularly useful to entities that wish to apply the amendments early for financial instruments with ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance)-linked or similar features.

These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with early application permitted.

• IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and sets out significant new requirements for how financial statements are presented, with particular focus on:

- The statement of profit or loss, including requirements for mandatory sub-totals to be presented. IFRS 18 introduces requirements for items of income and expense to be classified into one of five categories in the statement of profit or loss. This classification results in certain sub-totals being presented, such as the sum of all items of income and expense in the operating category comprising the new mandatory 'operating profit or loss' sub-total.
- Aggregation and disaggregation of information, including the introduction of overall principles for how information should be aggregated and disaggregated in financial statements.

- Disclosures related to management-defined performance measures (MPMs), which are measures of financial performance based on a total or sub-total required by IFRS Accounting Standards with adjustments made (e.g. 'adjusted profit or loss'). Entities will be required to disclose MPMs in the financial statements with disclosures, including reconciliations of MPMs to the nearest total or sub-total calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The aim of the IASB in publishing IFRS 18 is to improve comparability and transparency of companies' performance reporting. IFRS 18 has also resulted in narrow changes to the statement of cash flows and is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with early application permitted. The directors of the Bank anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Bank's separate financial statements in future periods.

- **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures**

IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary to apply reduced disclosure requirements while applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards.

The eligibility criteria for an entity to apply IFRS 19 are:

- The entity is a subsidiary (as defined in Appendix A of IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements);
- The entity does not have public accountability; and
- The entity has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

IFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with early application permitted.

- **Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11**

The proposed improvements are packaged together in one document. This cycle of annual improvements addresses the following:

- Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter (Amendments to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*)
- Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7)
- Gain or Loss on Derecognition (Amendments to IFRS 7)
- Introduction and Credit Risk Disclosures (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7)
- Derecognition of Lease Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 9)
- Transaction Price (Amendments to IFRS 9)
- Determination of a 'De Facto Agent' (Amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*)
- Cost Method (Amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*).

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with early application permitted.

3. Material accounting policies**Basis of preparation**

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

The separate financial statements are presented in Lebanese Pound (LBP) which is the Bank's reporting currency. The primary currency of the economic environment in which the Bank operates (functional currency) is the Lebanese Pound. All values are rounded to the nearest thousands, except when indicated otherwise.

The separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below:

- Owned properties and assets acquired in satisfaction of loans are measured at their revalued amounts based on market prices as permitted by local regulations, to compensate for the inflationary effects prevailing in earlier years.
- Financial assets and liabilities are at fair value through profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- Derivative financial instruments.

Summary of material accounting policies

Following is a summary of the Bank's material accounting policies:

A. Investments in subsidiaries

The Bank's investments in subsidiaries are accounted for under the cost method of accounting. Subsidiaries are entities that the Bank controls. The Bank controls an investee if and only if the Bank has:

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

B. Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions (note 1.3.1). At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at that date (note 1.3.1).

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks, and except for exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, which are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the translation reserve in equity. These are recognized in profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

C. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Bank's statement of financial position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Recognized financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

If the transaction price differs from fair value at initial recognition, the Bank will account for such difference as follows:

- If fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognized in profit or loss on initial recognition (i.e. day 1 profit or loss);
- In all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to bring it in line with the transaction price (i.e. day one profit or loss will be deferred by including it in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability).

After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to profit or loss on a rational basis, only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Exchange of debt securities:

Debt securities exchanged against securities with longer maturities with similar risks, and issued by the same issuer, are not derecognized because they do not meet the conditions for derecognition. Premiums and discounts derived from the exchange of said securities are deferred to be amortized as a yield enhancement on a time proportionate basis, over the period of the extended maturities.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements:

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date ("repos") are not derecognized from the statement of financial position.

The corresponding consideration received, including accrued interest, is recognized on the statement of financial position reflecting its economic substance as a loan to the Bank.

The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest expense and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest rate method.

Conversely, securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified date are not recognized in the statement of financial position. The consideration paid, including accrued interest is recorded in the statement of financial position reflecting the transaction's economic substance as a loan by the Bank. The difference between the purchase and resale prices is treated as interest income in the statement of profit or loss and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest rate method.

If securities purchased under agreement to resell are subsequently sold to third parties, the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a short sale within "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" and measured at fair value with any gains or losses included in "Net (loss) / gain on investment securities at fair value through profit or loss" in the separate statement of profit or loss.

D. Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Specifically:

- Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI), are subsequently measured at amortized cost;
- Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are SPPI, are subsequently measured at FVTOCI;
- All other debt instruments (e.g. debt instruments managed on a fair value basis or held for sale) and equity investments are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

However, the Bank may make the following irrevocable election / designation at initial recognition of a financial asset on an asset-by-asset basis:

- The Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, in OCI; and
- The Bank may irrevocably designate a debt instrument that meets the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (referred to as the fair value option).

Debt instruments at amortized cost or at FVTOCI

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI). An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Bank determines the business models at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.

The Bank's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument; therefore, the business model assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognized, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

The Bank reassess its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are:

- assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or/and
- assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
- assets designated at FVTPL using the fair value option.

These assets are measured at fair value, with any gains/losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described below.

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Bank holds financial assets- changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying the Bank's financial assets.

Impairment

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

- deposits at banks
- loans and advances to customers
- customers' liability under acceptances
- debt investment securities
- loan commitments issued; and
- financial guarantee contracts issued.

No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments.

With the exception of Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) financial assets (which are considered separately below), ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or
- full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank under the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's EIR.

- for undrawn loan commitments, the ECL is the difference between the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the holder of the commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive if the loan is drawn down; and

- for financial guarantees contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Bank expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

The Bank measures ECL on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of loans that share similar economic risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the set's expected cash flows using the asset's original EIR, regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage assets. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- the purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit impaired. The Bank assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are credit-impaired at each reporting date. To assess if sovereign and corporate debt instruments are credit impaired, the Bank considers factors such as bond yields, credit ratings and the ability of the borrower to raise funding.

Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) financial assets

POCI financial assets are treated differently because the asset is credit-impaired at initial recognition. For these assets, the Bank recognizes all changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition as a loss allowance with any changes recognized in profit or loss. A favorable change for such assets creates an impairment gain.

Definition of default

Critical to the determination of ECL is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk.

The Bank considers the following as constituting an event of default:

- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Bank; or
- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full.

The definition of default is appropriately tailored to reflect different characteristics of different types of assets. Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or has been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding.

When assessing if the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation, the Bank takes into account both qualitative and quantitative indicators.

The information assessed depends on the type of the asset, for example in corporate lending a qualitative indicator used is the breach of covenants, which is not relevant for retail lending. Quantitative indicators, such as overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same counterparty are key inputs in this analysis. The Bank uses a variety of sources of information to assess default which are either developed internally or obtained from external sources.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Bank will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date based on the remaining maturity of the instrument with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated for the remaining maturity at the current reporting date when the financial instrument was first recognized. In making this assessment, the Bank considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information.

Modification and derecognition of financial assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset.

A modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date. In addition, the introduction or adjustment of existing covenants of an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cash flows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g. a change to the increase in the interest rate that arises when covenants are breached).

When a financial asset is modified the Bank assesses whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Bank's policy a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire (including expiry arising from a modification with substantially different terms), or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another entity.

If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bank continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain/loss that had been recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss, with the exception of equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, where the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Bank retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Bank allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer.

The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain/loss allocated to it that had been recognized in OCI is recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain/loss that had been recognized in OCI is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

This does not apply for equity investments designated as measured at FVTOCI, as the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

The Bank may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Bank's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

- for financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in the investments' revaluation reserve;
- for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision; and
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan 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.

E. Equity and Financial Liabilities

Debt and equity instruments that are issued are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Bank are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Bank's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue, or cancellation of the Bank's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities:

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Bank or a contract that will or may be settled in the Bank's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative contract for which the Bank is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments, or a derivative contract over own equity that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash (or another financial asset) for a fixed number of the Bank's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities "at FVTPL" or "other financial liabilities".

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) held for trading, or (ii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Bank manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Bank's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and the entire hybrid (combined) contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains/losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The net gain/loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL' line item in the profit or loss account.

However, for non-derivative financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in OCI, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognized in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

For issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are designated as at FVTPL all gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss.

In making the determination of whether recognizing changes in the liability's credit risk in OCI will create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Bank assesses whether it expects that the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk will be offset in profit or loss by a change in the fair value of another financial instrument measured at FVTPL. This determination is made at initial recognition.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including deposits and borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. For details on EIR see the “net interest income section” below.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bank derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank’s obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

When the Bank exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Bank accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

F. Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are set-off and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank has a currently enforceable legal right to set-off the recognized amounts or intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

G. Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives, such as foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps, cross currency interest rate swaps and credit default swaps, are initially recognized at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each statement of financial position date. The resulting gain/loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

The Bank designates certain derivatives as either hedges of the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedges), hedges of highly probable forecast transactions or hedges of foreign currency risk of firm commitments (cash flow hedges), or hedges of net investments in foreign operations (net investment hedges).

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability.

Embedded Derivatives

Derivatives embedded in financial liabilities or other non-financial asset host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

H. Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Bank are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL and not arising from a transfer of a financial asset, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9; and
- The amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the Bank's revenue recognition policies.

Financial guarantee contracts not designated at FVTPL are presented as provisions on the statement of financial position and the remeasurement is presented in other revenue.

The Bank has not designated any financial guarantee contracts as at FVTPL.

I. Hedge accounting

The Bank designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in respect of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations as appropriate. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges. The Bank does not apply fair value hedge accounting of portfolio hedges of interest rate risk. In addition, the Bank does not use the exemption to continue using IAS 39 hedge accounting rules, i.e. the Bank applies IFRS 9 hedge accounting rules in full.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions.

Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Bank documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Bank actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Bank actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

The Bank rebalances a hedging relationship in order to comply with the hedge ratio requirements when necessary. In such cases discontinuation may apply to only part of the hedging relationship.

For example, the hedge ratio might be adjusted in such a way that some of the volume of the hedged item is no longer part of a hedging relationship, hence hedge accounting is discontinued only for the volume of the hedged item that is no longer part of the hedging relationship.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Bank adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

In some hedge relationships the Bank designates only the intrinsic value of options. In this case the fair value change of the time value component of the option contract is deferred in OCI, over the term of the hedge, to the extent that it relates to the hedged item and is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the hedged item does not result in the recognition of a non-financial item. The Bank's risk management policy does not include hedges of items that result in the recognition of non-financial items, because the Bank's risk exposures relate to financial items only.

The hedged items designated by the Bank are time-period related hedged items, which means that the amount of the original time value of the option that relates to the hedged item is amortized from equity to profit or loss on a rational basis (e.g. straight-line) over the term of the hedging relationship.

In some hedge relationships the Bank excludes from the designation the forward element of forward contracts, or the currency basis spread of cross currency hedging instruments.

In this case a similar treatment is applied to the one applied for the time value of options. The treatment for the forward element of a forward and the currency basis element is optional, and the option is applied on a hedge-by-hedge basis, unlike the treatment for the time value of the options which is mandatory. For hedge relationships with forwards or foreign currency derivatives such as cross currency interest rate swaps, where the forward element or the currency basis spread is excluded from the designation the Bank generally recognizes the excluded element in OCI.

Fair value hedges

The fair value change on qualifying hedging instruments is recognized in profit or loss except when the hedging instrument hedges an equity instrument designated at FVTOCI in which case it is recognized in OCI.

The carrying amount of a hedged item not already measured at fair value is adjusted for the fair value change attributable to the hedged risk with a corresponding entry in profit or loss.

For debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, the carrying amount is not adjusted as it is already at fair value, but the part of the fair value gain or loss on the hedged item associated with the hedged risk is recognized in profit or loss instead of OCI. When the hedged item is an equity instrument designated at FVTOCI, the hedging gain/loss remains in OCI to match that of the hedging instrument.

Where hedging gains/losses are recognized in profit or loss, they are recognized in the same line as the hedged item.

The Bank discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of hedged items for which the EIR method is used (i.e. debt instruments measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI) arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss commencing no later than the date when hedge accounting is discontinued.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other qualifying hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve, a separate component of OCI, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge less any amounts recycled to profit or loss.

Amounts previously recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognized hedged item. If the Bank no longer expects the transaction to occur that amount is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

The Bank discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the occurrence of the designated hedged forecast transaction is no longer considered to be highly probable. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively.

Any gain/loss recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain/loss accumulated in equity is reclassified and recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. Any gain/loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognized in OCI and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Gains and losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve are reclassified to profit or loss in the same way as exchange differences relating to the foreign operation.

J. Property and equipment

Property and equipment except for owned properties are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Owned properties are stated at their revalued amounts, based on market prices prevailing during 2023 and 2024 less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost or valuation of property and equipment, other than land and advance payments on capital expenditures less their residual values, if any, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	%
Buildings	2-4
Office improvements and installations	20
Furniture, equipment and machines	8-20
Computer equipment	20-33
Vehicles	10-20

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

K. Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Bank and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets other than goodwill are amortized on a straight line over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software	5 years
Key money	15 years

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

L. Leases

The Bank as lessee.

The Bank assesses whether contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Bank recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Bank remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using revised discount rate.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use of asset reflects that the Bank expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line 'General and administrative expenses' in the statement of profit or loss.

M. Assets acquired in satisfaction of loans

Real estate properties acquired through the enforcement of collateral over loans and advances, in accordance with the Central Bank of Lebanon main circular 78, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

The acquisition of such assets is regulated by the local banking authorities that require the liquidation of these assets within 2 years from Banking Control Commission approval date. In case of default of liquidation, the regulatory authorities require an appropriation of a special reserve from the yearly profits reflected in equity.

Upon sale of repossessed assets, any gain or loss realized is recognized as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss. Gains resulting from the sale of repossessed assets are transferred to reserves to be used for capital increase starting in the following financial year.

N. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets, other than investment properties and deferred taxes, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

O. Provision for employees' end-of-service indemnity

The provision for staff termination indemnities is based on the liability that would arise if the employment of all the staff were voluntary terminated at the reporting date. This provision is calculated in accordance with the directives of the Lebanese Social Security Fund (the 'Fund') and Labor laws based on the number of years of service multiplied by the monthly average of the last 12 months' remunerations and less contributions paid to the Lebanese Social Security National Fund and interest accrued by the Fund.

P. Provisions

Provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are discounted where the impact is material.

Q. Deferred restricted contributions

Restricted contributions derived from special and non-conventional deals arrangement concluded with the regulator are deferred until designated conditions for recognition are met. At the time income is received it is deferred under "regulatory deferred liability" and applied to the designated purpose according to the regulator's requirements.

R. Net Interest income

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments except for those classified as held for trading or those measured or designated as at FVTPL are recognized in 'Net interest income' as 'Interest income' and 'Interest expense' in the profit or loss account using the effective interest method. Interest on financial instruments measured as at FVTPL is included within the fair value movement during the period, see 'Net (loss) / gain on investment securities at fair value through profit or loss'.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The calculation of the EIR includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are incremental and directly attributable to the specific lending arrangement, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. For financial assets at FVTPL transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss at initial recognition.

The interest income/ interest expense is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of noncredit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortized cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance), or to the amortized cost of financial liabilities.

S. Fee and commission income and expense

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability (e.g. commissions and fees earned on loans) are included under fee and commission income and expense.

Other fee and commission income are recognized as the related services are performed.

T. Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established. Dividends on equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the investment, in which case it is presented in other comprehensive income.

U. Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss because of the items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Bank's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

V. Fiduciary accounts

Fiduciary assets held or invested on behalf of the Bank's customers on a non-discretionary basis and related risks and rewards belong to the account holders. Accordingly, these deposits are reflected as off-balance sheet accounts.

W. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with original contractual maturities of three months or less.

4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Bank's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

A. Critical accounting judgments in applying the Bank's accounting policies:

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the separate financial statements:

Going Concern:

Notwithstanding the uncertainties resulting from the events and conditions disclosed under Note 1, these financial statements have been prepared based on the going concern assumption which assumes that the Bank will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Board of Directors are monitoring the situation and believe that they are taking all possible attainable measures under these circumstances to maintain the viability of the Bank and continue operations in the current business environment.

Deferred tax assets:

Deferred tax assets are recognized in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized within the regulatory expiration period. Judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits. When assessing if it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, management considers all available evidence, both negative and positive.

Business model assessment:

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test (Refer to the financial assets sections of Note 3). The Bank determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.

This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed. The Bank monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held.

Monitoring is part of the Bank's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

Significant increase of credit risk:

As explained in Note 3, ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Bank takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information. Refer to Note 3 and Note 39 for more details.

Establishing groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics:

When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics. Refer to Note 3 for details of the characteristics considered in this judgement. The Bank monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar.

This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that group of assets. Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant increase in credit risk (or when that significant increase reverses) and so assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12-month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of ECL changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

Models and assumptions used:

The Bank uses various models and assumptions in estimating ECL. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk. See Note 3 and Note 39 for more details on ECL.

B. Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty:

The following are key estimations that the directors have used in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the separate financial statements:

Macroeconomic Factors and Forward-Looking Information:

The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk must consider information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information will require significant judgment.

Probability of default (PD):

PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Loss Given default (LGD):

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Revaluation of owned properties and assets acquired in satisfaction of loans

The Bank carries its owned properties and assets acquired in satisfaction of loans at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in other comprehensive income.

These are valued by reference to market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location and condition of the property. The Bank engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair values for these assets.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

5. Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon

	December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Balance	of which Compulsory/ Regulatory Deposits	Balance	of which Compulsory/ Regulatory Deposits
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Cash on hand	699,486,213	-	1,690,823,540	-
Central Bank of Lebanon :				
Current accounts	87,137,324,792	432,457,464	75,168,350,366	291,208,591
Term placements	35,744,711,139	16,401,189,145	42,888,491,410	22,293,952,380
Accrued interest receivable	96,347,999	-	128,678,402	-
	123,677,870,143	16,833,646,609	119,876,343,718	22,585,160,971
Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 39)	(1,379,526,190)	-	(1,118,448,337)	-
	<u>122,298,343,953</u>	<u>16,833,646,609</u>	<u>118,757,895,381</u>	<u>22,585,160,971</u>

Compulsory deposits under current accounts with the Central Bank of Lebanon are in Lebanese Pounds and non-interest earning. These deposits are computed on the basis of 25% and 15% of the average weekly sight and term customers' deposits in Lebanese Pounds subject to certain exemptions, in accordance with local banking regulations. These deposits are not available for use in the Bank's day-to-day operations.

Regulatory deposits under term placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon are placed in accordance with local banking regulations which require banks to maintain non-interest earning placements in foreign currency to the extent of 11% (2024: 14%) of total customers' deposits in foreign currencies regardless of nature.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

6. Deposits with banks and financial institutions

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Current accounts with banks and financial institutions	3,792,361,437	2,709,792,219
Current accounts with the Parent Bank (Note 43)	274,585,292	176,455,293
Current accounts with related banks (Note 43)	25,612,974	23,931,121
Term placements with banks and financial institutions	1,219,885,000	25,000,000
Purchased checks	13,502,195	10,937,288
Accrued interest receivable	1,069,307	102,041
	<u>5,327,016,205</u>	<u>2,946,217,962</u>
 Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 39)	 (12,876,372)	 (8,255,430)
	<u>5,314,139,833</u>	<u>2,937,962,532</u>

Above balances are allocated between onshore and offshore accounts as follows:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Onshore	309,602,938	172,175,433
Offshore	5,017,413,267	2,774,042,529
	<u>5,327,016,205</u>	<u>2,946,217,962</u>

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

7. Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost consist of the following:

	December 31, 2025		
	Gross Amount (Net of Unrealized Interest) LBP'000	Allowance for Expected Credit Losses LBP'000	Carrying Amount LBP'000
Credit risk stage 1 & 2:			
Retail loans:			
Housing loans	161,649,386	(2,551,493)	159,097,893
Personal loans	78,136,061	(485,899)	77,650,162
Car loans	13,442,215	(267,202)	13,175,013
Credit cards	23,250,109	(546,966)	22,703,143
Education loans	171,852	(19,646)	152,206
Staff loans	-	-	-
Private Banking	1,574,575	-	1,574,575
Small and medium enterprises	399,640,130	(7,258,717)	392,381,413
Corporates	635,572,614	(2,463,257)	633,109,357
	<u>1,313,436,942</u>	<u>(13,593,180)</u>	<u>1,299,843,762</u>
Credit risk stage 3:			
Substandard	703,351,306	(289,802,396)	413,548,910
Doubtful	4,162,772,088	(2,034,316,528)	2,128,455,560
Bad	4,309,755,863	(4,309,755,863)	-
	<u>9,175,879,257</u>	<u>(6,633,874,787)</u>	<u>2,542,004,470</u>
	10,489,316,199	(6,647,467,967)	3,841,848,232
Accrued interest receivable	20,082,482	-	20,082,482
	<u>10,509,398,681</u>	<u>(6,647,467,967)</u>	<u>3,861,930,714</u>

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

	December 31, 2024		
	Gross Amount (Net of Unrealized Interest) LBP'000	Allowance for Expected Credit Losses LBP'000	Carrying Amount LBP'000
Credit risk stage 1 & 2:			
Retail loans:			
Housing loans	215,240,429	(6,123,590)	209,116,839
Personal loans	54,079,414	(340,995)	53,738,419
Car loans	41,756	(35,800)	5,956
Credit cards	13,522,031	(395,590)	13,126,441
Education loans	612,246	(45,645)	566,601
Staff loans	2,511	-	2,511
Private Banking	609,652	-	609,652
Small and medium enterprises	422,598,981	(7,414,180)	415,184,801
Corporates	1,276,874,241	(101,411,892)	1,175,462,349
	<u>1,983,581,261</u>	<u>(115,767,692)</u>	<u>1,867,813,569</u>
Credit risk stage 3:			
Substandard	630,163,976	(38,633,570)	591,530,406
Doubtful	5,156,496,258	(2,008,012,726)	3,148,483,532
Bad	4,807,728,017	(4,807,728,017)	-
	<u>10,594,388,251</u>	<u>(6,854,374,313)</u>	<u>3,740,013,938</u>
	12,577,969,512	(6,970,142,005)	5,607,827,507
Accrued interest receivable	29,072,623	-	29,072,623
	<u>12,607,042,135</u>	<u>(6,970,142,005)</u>	<u>5,636,900,130</u>

The above balances include loans to related parties of LBP 919 million (2024: LBP 647 million) (Note 43).

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

8. Investment securities

	December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Local Currency LBP'000	Foreign Currencies LBP'000	Total LBP'000	Local Currency LBP'000	Foreign Currencies LBP'000	Total LBP'000
At fair value through other comprehensive income	107,222,976	55,774,517	162,997,493	19,309,169	169,272,929	188,582,098
	<u>107,222,976</u>	<u>55,774,517</u>	<u>162,997,493</u>	<u>19,309,169</u>	<u>169,272,929</u>	<u>188,582,098</u>
At amortized cost	687,434,252	21,907,955,284	22,595,389,536	716,340,428	26,412,589,790	27,128,930,218
Accrued interest receivable	23,118,728	11,437,032	34,555,760	23,637,781	11,437,032	35,074,813
	<u>710,552,980</u>	<u>21,919,392,316</u>	<u>22,629,945,296</u>	<u>739,978,209</u>	<u>26,424,026,822</u>	<u>27,164,005,031</u>
	<u>817,775,956</u>	<u>21,975,166,833</u>	<u>22,792,942,789</u>	<u>759,287,378</u>	<u>26,593,299,751</u>	<u>27,352,587,129</u>

A. Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Local Currency LBP'000	Foreign Currencies LBP'000	Total LBP'000	Local Currency LBP'000	Foreign Currencies LBP'000	Total LBP'000
Unquoted equities	107,222,976	55,774,517	162,997,493	19,309,169	49,231,949	68,541,118
Lebanese government bonds	-	-	-	-	895,000,000	895,000,000
	<u>107,222,976</u>	<u>55,774,517</u>	<u>162,997,493</u>	<u>19,309,169</u>	<u>944,231,949</u>	<u>963,541,118</u>
Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 39)	-	-	-	-	(774,959,020)	(774,959,020)
	<u>107,222,976</u>	<u>55,774,517</u>	<u>162,997,493</u>	<u>19,309,169</u>	<u>169,272,929</u>	<u>188,582,098</u>

During 2025, the Bank reclassified Lebanese Government bonds with a gross carrying amount of LBP 895 billion to financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. Accordingly, the related expected credit loss allowances amounting to LBP 775 billion were released during the year following the reclassification.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

B. Investment securities at amortized cost:

December 31, 2025							
Local currency				Foreign currencies			
Amortized Cost	Allowance for Expected Credit Losses	Net Carrying Value	Accrued Interest Receivable	Amortized Cost	Allowance for Expected Credit Losses	Net Carrying Value	Accrued Interest Receivable
LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Lebanese treasury bills	69,578,593	-	69,578,593	1,191,638	-	-	-
Lebanese government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates of deposit issued by Central Bank of Lebanon	617,855,659	-	617,855,659	21,927,090	8,779,950,000	(100,102,196)	8,679,847,804
	687,434,252	-	687,434,252	23,118,728	33,913,071,500	(12,005,116,216)	21,907,955,284
							11,437,032

December 31, 2024							
Local currency				Foreign currencies			
Amortized Cost	Allowance for Expected Credit Losses	Net Carrying Value	Accrued Interest Receivable	Amortized Cost	Allowance for Expected Credit Losses	Net Carrying Value	Accrued Interest Receivable
LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Lebanese treasury bills	98,409,068	-	98,409,068	1,894,100	-	-	-
Lebanese government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates of deposit issued by Central Bank of Lebanon	617,931,360	-	617,931,360	21,743,681	8,779,950,000	(79,417,690)	8,700,532,310
	716,340,428	-	716,340,428	23,637,781	40,303,371,500	(13,890,781,710)	26,412,589,790
							11,437,032

Certificates of deposit issued by Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LBP 472 billion (2024: LBP 472 billion) are pledged against borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon (Note 38).

As at December 31, 2025, Lebanese treasury bills amounting to LBP 53 billion were pledged against term borrowings under leverage arrangements granted by the Central Bank of Lebanon (2024: LBP 61 billion) (Notes 10 and 19).

During 2025, the Bank sold Lebanese government bonds totaling LBP 447.5 billion (2024: LBP 1,164 billion) and this sale generated a loss of LBP 372 billion (2024: LBP 498 billion). Moreover, the Bank reclassified Lebanese government bonds amounting to LBP 5,943 billion from amortized cost to fair value through profit or loss.

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Debt securities at amortized cost are segregated over the remaining period to maturity as follows:

December 31, 2025						
Remaining Period to Maturity	Local currency			Foreign currencies		
	Nominal Value	Amortized Cost	Average Coupon Rate	Nominal Value	Amortized Cost	Average Coupon Rate
	LBP'000	LBP'000	%	LBP'000	LBP'000	%
Lebanese treasury bills:						
Up to one year	819,000	819,000	7.46	-	-	-
1 year to 3 years	53,377,980	53,377,980	7.46	-	-	-
5 years to 10 years	15,124,490	15,381,613	10.50	-	-	-
	<u>69,321,470</u>	<u>69,578,593</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Lebanese government bonds:						
Past due (defaulted)	-	-	-	7,046,782,500	7,046,782,500	-
Up to one year (defaulted)	-	-	-	4,785,386,000	4,785,386,000	-
1 year to 3 years (defaulted)	-	-	-	2,931,035,500	2,931,035,500	-
3 years to 5 years (defaulted)	-	-	-	914,242,500	914,242,500	-
5 years to 10 years (defaulted)	-	-	-	9,455,675,000	9,455,675,000	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>25,133,121,500</u>	<u>25,133,121,500</u>	
Certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank of Lebanon:						
1 year to 3 years	-	-	-	6,265,000,000	6,265,000,000	1.69
3 years to 5 years	-	-	-	2,514,950,000	2,514,950,000	1.71
5 years to 10 years	3,000,000	3,000,000	9.58	-	-	-
Above 10 years	607,000,000	614,855,659	10.95	-	-	-
	<u>610,000,000</u>	<u>617,855,659</u>		<u>8,779,950,000</u>	<u>8,779,950,000</u>	

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

Remaining Period to Maturity	December 31, 2024					
	Local currency			Foreign currencies		
	Nominal Value	Amortized Cost	Average Coupon Rate	Nominal Value	Amortized Cost	Average Coupon Rate
	LBP'000	LBP'000	%	LBP'000	LBP'000	%
Lebanese treasury bills:						
Up to one year	28,585,610	28,810,247	8.24	-	-	-
1 year to 3 years	26,791,590	26,791,590	7.46	-	-	-
3 years to 5 years	27,405,390	27,405,390	7.46	-	-	-
5 years to 10 years	15,124,490	15,401,841	10.50	-	-	-
	<u>97,907,080</u>	<u>98,409,068</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Lebanese government bonds:						
Past due (defaulted)	-	-	-	2,416,500,000	2,416,500,000	-
Up to one year (defaulted)	-	-	-	5,972,782,500	5,972,782,500	-
1 year to 3 years (defaulted)	-	-	-	7,011,698,500	7,011,698,500	-
3 years to 5 years (defaulted)	-	-	-	1,599,723,000	1,599,723,000	-
5 years to 10 years (defaulted)	-	-	-	4,556,892,500	4,556,892,500	-
Above 10 years (defaulted)	-	-	-	9,965,825,000	9,965,825,000	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>31,523,421,500</u>	<u>31,523,421,500</u>	
Certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank of Lebanon:						
1 year to 3 years	-	-	-	2,685,000,000	2,685,000,000	1.68
3 years to 5 years	-	-	-	6,094,950,000	6,094,950,000	1.70
5 years to 10 years	3,000,000	3,000,000	9.58	-	-	-
Above 10 years	607,000,000	614,931,360	10.95	-	-	-
	<u>610,000,000</u>	<u>617,931,360</u>		<u>8,779,950,000</u>	<u>8,779,950,000</u>	

No interest income on defaulted Lebanese government bonds is being recognized by the Bank for both years 2025 and 2024.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

9. Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total
	Currency	Currencies		Currency	Currencies	
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Quoted equities	1,770,000	2,688,609,140	2,690,379,140	3,510,000	3,956,663,972	3,960,173,972
Unquoted equities	3,602,656	109,713,732	113,316,388	3,602,656	134,743,212	138,345,868
Lebanese government bonds	-	4,707,275,233	4,707,275,233	-	2,345,429,969	2,345,429,969
Mutual Funds	-	20,137,500	20,137,500	-	20,137,500	20,137,500
	<u>5,372,656</u>	<u>7,525,735,605</u>	<u>7,531,108,261</u>	<u>7,112,656</u>	<u>6,456,974,653</u>	<u>6,464,087,309</u>

Unquoted equities mainly represent the Bank's share in startups established based on co-sharing agreement with the regulator providing the funding.

During 2025, the Bank reclassified Lebanese government bonds amounting to LBP 5,943 billion from amortized cost and LBP 895 billion from fair value through other comprehensive income to fair value through profit or loss.

During 2025, the Bank sold Lebanese government bonds classified at fair value through profit or loss amounting to LBP 4,600 billion (2024: LBP 7,989 billion), of which LBP 2,685 billion were sold to the Parent Bank at nominal value. These sales generated a loss of LBP 1,469 billion (2024: LBP 7,155 billion), which was recognized in profit or loss.

During 2025, the Bank sold 3,000 Solidere A shares and 5,366 Solidere B shares (2024: sale of 8,000 Solidere A shares, 5,000 Solidere B shares and purchase of 1,000 Solidere A and 1,000 Solidere B shares) which resulted in a gain of LBP 36 billion (2024: 47 billion). (Note 31)

10. Assets under leverage arrangement with the Central Bank of Lebanon

Assets under leverage arrangement consist of term placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon subject to interest rates between 1.26% and 10.66% originated from and are pledged against the corresponding leverage arrangements with the Central Bank of Lebanon for the same amounts in LBP (bearing a 2% interest rate), with the purpose of providing yield adjustment on certain transactions related to either fresh deposits in foreign currency or sale of foreign currency against LBP placed in term deposits at the Central Bank of Lebanon and/or Government securities.

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon under leverage (Note 19)	52,936,463	61,461,266

The leverage and related pledged assets mechanism resulted in a yield enhancement on the following financial assets:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Term placements with Central Bank of Lebanon in U.S.dollar	2,599,975,000	2,599,975,000
Term placements with Central Bank of Lebanon in Euro	1,372,216,281	1,216,991,730
Term placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon in LBP originated from the sale of foreign currency	3,272,865,042	3,272,865,042
	7,245,056,323	7,089,831,772

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11. Investment in a subsidiary

December 31, 2025

Name	Country of incorporation	Interest held	Carrying Value	Bank's Interest in:				
				Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Equity	Profit
				LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
BLC Services S.A.L	Lebanon	91.33	27,400	22,367,206	4,699,649	11,333,833	17,667,557	2,534,138
			<u>27,400</u>	<u>22,367,206</u>	<u>4,699,649</u>	<u>11,333,833</u>	<u>17,667,557</u>	<u>2,534,138</u>

December 31, 2024

Name	Country of incorporation	Interest held	Carrying Value	Bank's Interest in:				
				Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Equity	Profit
				LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
BLC Services S.A.L	Lebanon	91.33	27,400	20,948,063	5,814,645	32,127,670	15,133,418	11,150,792
			<u>27,400</u>	<u>20,948,063</u>	<u>5,814,645</u>	<u>32,127,670</u>	<u>15,133,418</u>	<u>11,150,792</u>

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12. Assets acquired in satisfaction of loans

The acquisition of assets in settlement of loans is regulated by the banking regulatory authorities and these should be liquidated within 2 years from the date of approval of the Banking Control Commission. In case of default of liquidation, a regulatory reserve should be appropriated from the yearly net profits (Note 25).

Following the enactment of Law No. 330 dated December 4, 2024, the Bank has revalued its assets acquired in satisfaction of loans during 2024. The Bank has adjusted the carrying value of those assets by applying currency adjustment factors to the resulting revalued amount with a retrospective effect from 2023 opening balances. This revaluation remains subject to the approval of the regulatory authorities.

The revaluation surplus resulting from this revaluation was recognized under assets revaluation surplus in equity for the amount of LBP 6,739 billion (2024: LBP 6,873 billion).

The movement of assets acquired in satisfaction of loans during 2025 and 2024 is summarized as follows:

	<u>Carrying Value</u> <u>LBP'000</u>
Balance January 1, 2024	6,934,086,941
Disposals	<u>(368,277)</u>
Balance December 31, 2024	6,933,718,664
Disposals	<u>(135,330,847)</u>
Write-back of provision	<u>7,658,362</u>
Balance December 31, 2025	<u>6,806,046,179</u>

Gain on disposal of assets acquired in satisfaction of loans during 2025 amounted to LBP 182 billion and was recorded in the statement of profit or loss (2024: gain of LBP 38 billion).

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13. Leases

The Bank only operates as a lessee for the Bank's branches. The average lease term is 7 years.

Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Bank's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and their related movement during 2025 and 2024:

	Right-of-use assets	Lease liabilities
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Balance January 1, 2024	2,059,520	24,332,630
Effect of difference of exchange	-	126,913,760
Termination of lease contracts	(680,649)	(49,484,079)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(388,744)	-
Accretion of interest expense (Note 28)	-	5,371,410
Payments	-	(33,475,787)
Balance December 31, 2024	<u>990,127</u>	<u>73,657,934</u>
Termination of lease contracts	(106,342)	(43,980,931)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(1,742,100)	-
Adjustments	31,727,256	-
Additions	24,023,908	24,561,241
Accretion of interest expense (Note 28)	-	1,810,891
Payments	-	(7,964,964)
Balance December 31, 2025	<u><u>54,892,849</u></u>	<u><u>48,084,171</u></u>

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss during the year:

	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,742,100	388,744
Interest portion of lease liabilities (Note 28)	<u>1,810,891</u>	<u>5,371,410</u>
	<u><u>3,552,991</u></u>	<u><u>5,760,154</u></u>

14. Property and equipment***Revaluation of owned properties***

The Bank received the approval of the Central Bank of Lebanon on the revaluation of its real estate properties on 13/02/2025. The fair value of those properties was determined by an external independent appraiser using the market comparable method based on prices of transactions for properties of similar nature, location and condition.

In accordance with Law No. 330 dated December 4, 2024, the Bank has adjusted the carrying value of those real estate properties by applying currency adjustment factors to the resulting revalued amount with a retrospective effect from 2023 opening balances. Revaluation surplus resulting from such revaluation is exempt from taxation, subject to the regulatory authorities approval.

Revaluation of Equipment

In accordance with Law No. 330 dated December 4, 2024, the Bank has adjusted the carrying value of the remaining items under property and equipment by applying currency adjustment factors to the net book value with a retrospective effect from 2023 opening balances. The resulting revaluation surplus is still subject to the regulatory authorities approval.

The revaluation surplus resulting from this revaluation was recognized under assets revaluation surplus in equity for the amount of LBP 5,035 billion (2024: LBP 5,044 billion).

	Balance January 1, 2025 LBP'000	Additions LBP'000	Disposals and Adjustments LBP'000	Transfers LBP'000	Balance December 31, 2025 LBP'000
Cost/Revaluation:					
Owned properties	6,780,110,279	5,852,720	-	-	6,785,962,999
Computer hardware	225,992,907	3,085,854	(981,360)	-	228,097,401
Machine and equipment	259,670,866	3,493,259	(12,598,080)	-	250,566,045
Furniture and fixture	214,985,315	214,836	(3,957,193)	-	211,242,958
Vehicles	30,417,855	-	(9,275,333)	-	21,142,522
	<u>7,511,177,222</u>	<u>12,646,669</u>	<u>(26,811,966)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,497,011,925</u>
Accumulated depreciation	(2,558,998,016)	(178,091,246)	21,646,880	-	(2,715,442,382)
Allowance for impairment	(65,308)	-	-	-	(65,308)
	<u>(2,559,063,324)</u>	<u>(178,091,246)</u>	<u>21,646,880</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,715,507,690)</u>
Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying values	<u>4,952,113,898</u>				<u>4,781,504,235</u>

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	Balance January 1, 2024 LBP'000	Additions LBP'000	Disposals and Adjustments LBP'000	Transfers LBP'000	Balance December 31, 2024 LBP'000
Cost/Revaluation:					
Owne d properties	6,800,317,435	-	(20,251,629)	44,473	6,780,110,279
Computer hardware	223,480,852	2,512,055	-	-	225,992,907
Machine and equipment	259,603,958	68,150	(1,242)	-	259,670,866
Furniture and fixture	214,892,018	144,050	(50,753)	-	214,985,315
Vehicles	30,417,855	-	-	-	30,417,855
	<u>7,528,712,118</u>	<u>2,724,255</u>	<u>(20,303,624)</u>	<u>44,473</u>	<u>7,511,177,222</u>
Accumulated depreciation	(2,486,606,839)	(91,210,976)	18,819,799	-	(2,558,998,016)
Allowance for impairment	(65,308)	-	-	-	(65,308)
	<u>(2,486,672,147)</u>	<u>(91,210,976)</u>	<u>18,819,799</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,559,063,324)</u>
Capital work-in-progress	44,473	-	-	(44,473)	-
Carrying values	<u>5,042,084,444</u>				<u>4,952,113,898</u>

Gain on disposal of property and equipment during 2025 amounted to LBP 740 million and was recorded in the statement of profit or loss (2024: gain of LBP 73 billion).

15. Intangible assets

	Balance January 1, 2025 LBP'000	Additions LBP'000	Amortization for the year LBP'000	Balance December 31, 2025 LBP'000
Computer software	297,562	-	(281,280)	16,282
	<u>297,562</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(281,280)</u>	<u>16,282</u>

	Balance January 1, 2024 LBP'000	Additions LBP'000	Amortization for the year LBP'000	Balance December 31, 2024 LBP'000
Computer software	783,067	-	(485,505)	297,562
	<u>783,067</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(485,505)</u>	<u>297,562</u>

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

16. Other assets

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Prepayments	90,372,543	75,977,789
Commission receivable	17,096,241	19,316,038
Sundry debtors (a)	334,438,456	261,563,215
Regulatory blocked deposit (b)	4,500,000	4,500,000
	<u>446,407,240</u>	<u>361,357,042</u>

(a) Sundry debtors include medical costs receivable from the Lebanese National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for the amount of LBP 54 billion (2024: LBP 35 billion). It represents medical expenses settled by the Bank on behalf of its employees subject to recuperation from the NSSF.

(b) Regulatory blocked deposit represents a non-interest earning compulsory deposit placed with the Lebanese Treasury upon the establishment of a subsidiary that is in the process of liquidation. This deposit will be refunded upon finalizing the liquidation of the subsidiary, according to article 132 of the Lebanese Code of Money and Credit.

17. Deposits from banks and financial institutions

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Current deposits	25,368,293	145,222,775
Current deposits - subsidiaries (Note 43)	24,865,659	23,304,696
Current deposits from Parent Bank (Note 43)	8,933,278	7,596,251
Short term deposits	843,097,714	564,097,704
Short term deposits from Parent Bank (Note 43)	114,700,000	-
Cash margins - subsidiaries (Note 43)	25,000	25,000
Accrued interest payable related parties (Note 43)	2,135,166	-
Accrued interest payable	1,282,193	960,821
	<u>1,020,407,303</u>	<u>741,207,247</u>

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

18. Customers' accounts

Customers' accounts at amortized cost are detailed as follows:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Deposits:		
Current/demand deposits	61,985,876,394	58,177,173,929
Term deposits	90,363,865,388	96,070,424,075
Collateral against loans and advances	1,018,621,914	811,413,280
 Margins and other accounts:		
Margins against import letters of credit	9,279	9,279
Margins against letters of guarantee issued	1,121,497,420	1,163,131,075
Other margins	340,848,669	294,421,213
Blocked accounts	28,739,484	37,426,286
 Accrued interest payable	24,114,631	14,881,486
	<u>154,883,573,179</u>	<u>156,568,880,623</u>

Customers' accounts include related party deposits detailed as follows (Note 43):

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Demand deposits	514,412,105	70,317,855
Term deposits	1,636,728,300	1,864,003,840
Collateral against loans and advances	-	29,893,000
Accrued interest payable	2,994,746	2,969,359
	<u>2,154,135,151</u>	<u>1,967,184,054</u>

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

19. Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Soft loans from the Central Bank of Lebanon (a)	-	1,903,754
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon (b)	222,257,019	333,317,154
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon under leverage (Note 10)	52,936,463	61,461,266
Accrued interest payable	19,476	37,737
	<u>275,212,958</u>	<u>396,719,911</u>

- (a) Outstanding facilities granted from the Central Bank of Lebanon in the amount of LBP 1.9 billion as at December 31, 2024 are in accordance with Central Bank of Lebanon Basic Decision No. 6116 of March 7, 1996 and its amendments by which the Bank benefited from credit facilities granted against loans the Bank has granted, on its own responsibility, to its customers, pursuant to certain conditions, rules and mechanism. These facilities were settled as at November 20, 2025.
- (b) Outstanding facilities granted from the Central Bank of Lebanon in the amount of LBP 222 billion (2024: LBP 333 billion) are in accordance with Central Bank of Lebanon Basic Decision No. 6116 of March 7, 1996 and its amendments by which the Bank benefited from credit facilities granted against loans the Bank has granted, on its own responsibility, to its customers, pursuant to certain conditions, rules and mechanism.

The remaining contractual maturities of above borrowings are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Up to 3 months	12,073,626	6,247,733
3 months to 1 year	210,590,352	337,923,198
1 year to 3 years	52,548,980	25,143,590
3 years to 5 years	-	27,405,390
	<u>275,212,958</u>	<u>396,719,911</u>

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The movement of borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon during 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>LBP'000</u>	<u>LBP'000</u>
Balance January 1	396,719,911	269,630,087
Additions	136,320,617	18,190,257
Settlements	(257,827,570)	(155,359,201)
Effect of difference of exchange	-	264,258,768
Balance December 31	<u>275,212,958</u>	<u>396,719,911</u>

20. Other liabilities

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>LBP'000</u>	<u>LBP'000</u>
Sundry accounts payable	2,048,026,944	2,215,813,080
Accrued expenses	217,448,294	116,019,678
Provision for income tax (a)	1,999,709	7,397,288
Withheld taxes and income tax payable	9,742,753	24,646,846
Deferred tax liability on accrued interest receivable	8,883,184	18,143,406
Payable to personnel and directors	4,892,278	35,911,904
Checks and incoming payment orders in course of settlement	13,621,011	28,103,484
Deferred income	33,189,225	56,022,206
Due to National Social Security Fund	7,698,327	5,531,564
	<u>2,345,501,725</u>	<u>2,507,589,456</u>

(a) Below is the reconciliation of income tax expense:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>LBP'000</u>	<u>LBP'000</u>
Profit / (Loss) before income tax	886,003,638	(125,152,417)
Less: Non-taxable revenues	(4,562,649,895)	(8,637,399,805)
Add: Non-deductible expenses	2,857,363,871	6,018,011,546
Taxable result	<u>(819,282,386)</u>	<u>(2,744,540,676)</u>
Income tax expense (17%)	-	-
Tax payable brought forward balance	1,999,709	7,397,288
Income tax payable as at December 31	<u>1,999,709</u>	<u>7,397,288</u>

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The movement of income tax liability was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>LBP'000</u>	<u>LBP'000</u>
Balance January 1,	7,397,288	7,402,368
Settlements	(7,259,090)	(5,080)
Transfer from accruals	1,861,511	-
Balance December 31	<u>1,999,709</u>	<u>7,397,288</u>

21. Provisions

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>LBP'000</u>	<u>LBP'000</u>
Provision for staff and lawyers end-of-service indemnity (a)	288,373,114	209,822,852
Provision for risks and charges (b)	327,294,691	592,110,777
Expected credit losses on commitments and financial guarantees	3,176,448	4,149,550
Provision for loss on foreign currency position	294,042	294,042
	<u>619,138,295</u>	<u>806,377,221</u>

(a) The movement of the provision for staff and lawyers end-of-service indemnity was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>LBP'000</u>	<u>LBP'000</u>
Balance January 1	209,822,852	100,338,734
Additions (Note 33)	111,194,183	138,592,693
Additions (Note 34)	1,771,563	1,229,019
Write-back	(315,056)	(2,570,266)
Settlements	(34,100,428)	(36,419,780)
Difference of exchange	-	8,652,452
Balance December 31	<u>288,373,114</u>	<u>209,822,852</u>

(b) The movement of the provision for risks and charges was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>LBP'000</u>	<u>LBP'000</u>
Balance January 1	592,110,777	206,896,468
(Write-back) / additions - net	(264,237,199)	207,505,750
Settlements	(8,168,485)	(1,249,890)
Other movement	7,589,598	6,490,009
Transfer from accruals	-	100,296,564
Difference of exchange	-	72,171,876
Balance December 31	<u>327,294,691</u>	<u>592,110,777</u>

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22. Capital

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's ordinary share capital consists of 214,000,000 shares of a par value of LBP 1,000 each fully paid.

The Bank followed the requirements of the Central Bank of Lebanon regarding the increase in common equity Tier I as at December 31, 2018 by 20% in foreign currencies that was later extended to February 28, 2021. The Bank's Extraordinary General Assembly of shareholders held on January 30, 2020 called additional cash contribution from shareholders in the amount of USD 93.86 million (LBP 141.49 billion).

23. Preferred shares

	Year of Issue	Number of Shares	Annual Return	December 31,	
				2025	2024
				LBP'000	LBP'000
Series "D"	2016	750,000	6.75	113,062,501	113,062,501
Series "E"	2018	263,510	7.00	39,724,132	39,724,132
				152,786,633	152,786,633

The above are Tier I non-cumulative preferred shares with an issue price of USD 100 per share and a nominal value of LBP1,000 each.

The preferred shares may be redeemed during the 60 days period following the annual general meeting held to approve the Bank's financial statements after 5 years of the issue date and each subsequent year thereafter.

In the event of liquidation of the Bank, holders of preferred shares series "D" and "E" rank senior to the holders of common shares.

24. Treasury shares

	No. of shares	Cost LBP'000
Balance January 1, 2024	21,365,000	75,882,381
Balance December 31, 2024	21,365,000	75,882,381
Sale of treasury shares	(17,100,000)	(60,737,158)
Balance December 31, 2025	4,265,000	15,145,223

During 2025, the Bank sold 17,100,000 treasury shares to Fransabank amounting to LBP 61 billion for a consideration of LBP 1,423 billion. This transaction generated a non-distributable reserve of LBP 1,363 billion (Note 25), based on the Central Bank of Lebanon approval dated November 28, 2025.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

25. Non-distributable reserves

	Legal Reserve (a) LBP'000	Reserve For General Banking Risks LBP'000	Special Reserve for Loans and Advances (b) LBP'000	Reserve for Assets acquired in Satisfaction of Loans (c) LBP'000	Other Reserves (Note 24) LBP'000	Total LBP'000
Balance - January 1, 2024	26,273,086	179,268,856	7,303,478	49,531,454	-	262,376,874
Balance - December 31, 2024	26,273,086	179,268,856	7,303,478	49,531,454	-	262,376,874
Sale of assets acquired in satisfaction of loans	-	1,716,540	-	(1,716,540)	-	-
Sale of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	1,362,581,341	1,362,581,341
Balance - December 31, 2025	26,273,086	180,985,396	7,303,478	47,814,914	1,362,581,341	1,624,958,215

(a) The legal reserve is constituted in conformity with the requirements of the Lebanese Money and Credit Law and the Bank's articles of association on the basis of 10% of the yearly net profits. Subsidiaries are also subject to legal reserve requirements. This reserve is not available for distribution.

(b) Based on the Central Bank of Lebanon Circular No. 73 and the Banking Control Commission memo No. 12/2010 relating to reserve allocation for doubtful debts, the Bank has allocated an amount of LBP 7.3 billion for the year 2020 to special reserve for the uncovered portion of its doubtful debts outstanding as at June 30, 2003 and not yet resolved. This reserve is not available for distribution.

(c) The reserve for assets acquired in satisfaction of loans represents appropriation against assets acquired in settlement of debt in accordance with the circulars of the Lebanese Banking Control Commission. Appropriations against assets acquired in settlement of loans shall be transferred to unrestricted reserves upon the disposal of the related assets.

26. Dividends paid

The Bank did not distribute any dividends to ordinary and preferred shares owners during 2025 and 2024.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

27. Interest income

	2025		
	Interest Income	Withheld Tax	Total
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Interest income from:			
Loans and advances to customers	871,055,349	-	871,055,349
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	210,635,816	(22,352,255)	188,283,561
Investment securities (excluding FVTPL)	222,327,954	(15,585,395)	206,742,559
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	187,545,782	-	187,545,782
	<u>1,491,564,901</u>	<u>(37,937,650)</u>	<u>1,453,627,251</u>

	2024		
	Interest Income	Withheld Tax	Total
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Interest income from:			
Loans and advances to customers	555,285,916	-	555,285,916
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	329,067,033	(28,383,245)	300,683,788
Investment securities (excluding FVTPL)	216,195,384	(16,333,845)	199,861,539
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	64,988,145	-	64,988,145
Loans and advances to related parties (Note 43)	415,723	-	415,723
	<u>1,165,952,201</u>	<u>(44,717,090)</u>	<u>1,121,235,111</u>

Interest income on investment securities:

	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Lebanese treasury bills	6,735,777	8,635,961
Certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank of Lebanon	215,592,177	207,559,423
	<u>222,327,954</u>	<u>216,195,384</u>

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

28. Interest expense

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Interest expense on:		
Customers' accounts at amortized cost	367,725,923	71,640,807
Deposits and borrowings from banks	154,214,937	237,059,409
Deposits and borrowings from Parent Bank and subsidiaries (Note 43)	12,387,447	796,811
Special loans from the Central Bank of Lebanon	7,498,914	13,781,857
Customers' accounts - related parties (Note 43)	10,561,648	40,369,807
Lease liabilities (Note 13)	1,810,891	5,371,410
	<u>554,199,760</u>	<u>369,020,101</u>

29. Fee and commission income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Commission income from:		
Fee income on customers' transactions	766,807,476	552,992,711
Fee income on loans and advances to customers	376,962,374	211,844,332
Commission earned on insurance policies (Note 43)	6,825,368	19,479,686
Fee income on letters of guarantee and documentary credits (Note 35)	47,922,029	29,786,070
Commission on transactions with banks	2,098,085	1,646,211
Commission on capital markets customers' transactions	61,363,449	63,289,988
Other	10,513,806	5,651,623
	<u>1,272,492,587</u>	<u>884,690,621</u>

30. Fee and commission expense

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Commission expense on:		
Brokerage fees	10,841,583	306,538
Commission on transactions with banks and financial institutions	46,851,402	38,069,681
Other	20,169,908	37,511,800
	<u>77,862,893</u>	<u>75,888,019</u>

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31. Net (loss) / gain on investment securities at fair value through profit or loss

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>LBP'000</u>	<u>LBP'000</u>
Dividend income (a)	1,031,980	176,400
Net unrealized (loss) / gain	(388,068,802)	8,898,291,168
Net realized loss (b)	(1,433,013,629)	(7,107,397,244)
	<u>(1,820,050,451)</u>	<u>1,791,070,324</u>

(a) During 2025, the Bank received dividends from "Companie Casino du Liban" for LBP 316 million and "Berytech Fund II Holding SAL" for LBP 716 million.

(b) The sales of Eurobonds totaling LBP 4,600 billion (2024: LBP 7,989 billion) resulted in a loss of LBP 1,469 billion (2024: LBP 7,155 billion).

32. Other operating income, net

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>LBP'000</u>	<u>LBP'000</u>
Multiplier factor costs	-	(53,700)
Foreign exchange gain - net	190,732,372	3,007,998,717
Rent income	32,246,671	19,361,650
Other income	172,164,182	178,368,332
Dividend income from investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (a)	1,270,900	794,313
	<u>396,414,125</u>	<u>3,206,469,312</u>

(a) During 2025, the Bank received dividends from "Arab Trade Financing Program" for LBP 1.3 billion.

33. Staff costs

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>LBP'000</u>	<u>LBP'000</u>
Salaries	285,987,607	330,318,700
Board of Directors remunerations (Note 43)	35,515,518	22,723,824
Social security contributions*	43,733,658	44,526,238
Provision for staff end-of-service indemnities (Note 21)	111,194,183	138,592,693
Bonus and other staff benefits	470,619,962	418,228,210
	<u>947,050,928</u>	<u>954,389,665</u>

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* Social security contributions are detailed as follows:

	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
End of service contributions	24,122,716	29,362,748
Family contributions	4,032,576	3,409,464
Medical contributions	15,578,366	11,754,026
	<u>43,733,658</u>	<u>44,526,238</u>

34. General and administrative expenses

	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Maintenance and repairs	236,024,126	274,784,750
Heat, light and power	42,851,964	50,261,622
Legal and professional fees	78,715,936	68,808,973
Credit card expenses	60,098,684	53,742,382
Fees and taxes	24,419,440	16,480,860
Electricity and water	24,273,507	35,727,429
Rent and building services	17,559,444	10,019,081
Subscriptions	41,366,950	46,432,759
Insurance	29,555,473	35,599,890
Public relations and entertainment	11,000,620	7,763,911
Cleaning	15,477,203	12,850,569
Telephone and postage	7,169,492	6,363,652
Security	15,930,725	13,563,332
Printing and stationary	5,516,184	4,645,332
Advertising and publicity	10,335,515	11,105,018
Money transport	22,510,944	15,441,102
Travel	2,911,972	296,139
Software implementation fees	2,128,315	4,672,195
Miscellaneous expenses	22,749,232	16,752,337
	<u>670,595,726</u>	<u>685,311,333</u>

Legal and professional fees include an amount of LBP 1,772 million (2024: LBP 1,229 million) related to lawyers end-of-service indemnity (Note 21).

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

35. Financial instruments with off-balance sheet risks

The guarantees and standby letters of credit and the documentary and commercial letters of credit represent financial instruments with contractual amounts representing credit risk. The guarantees and standby letters of credit represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties and are not different from loans and advances in the statement of financial position. However, documentary and commercial letters of credit which represent written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralized by the underlying shipment documents of goods to which they relate and, therefore, have significantly less risks.

36. Fiduciary accounts

Fiduciary deposits include deposits invested in back-to-back lending and are related to resident lenders and borrowers in addition to fiduciary deposits held or invested on behalf of the Bank's customers on a non-discretionary basis. The risks and rewards of the related operations belong to the account holders.

37. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Cash on hand (Note 5)	699,486,213	1,690,823,540
Current accounts with Central Bank of Lebanon (excluding compulsory deposits) (Note 5)	86,704,867,328	74,877,141,775
Term placements with Central Bank of Lebanon (with original maturity of less than 3 month)	19,690,000,000	27,208,000,000
Current accounts with banks and financial institutions (Note 6)	3,792,361,437	2,709,792,219
Current accounts with related banks (Note 6)	25,612,974	23,931,121
Current accounts with the Parent Bank (Note 6)	274,585,292	176,455,293
	<u>111,186,913,244</u>	<u>106,686,143,948</u>

38. Collateral given

The carrying values of financial assets given as collateral are as follows:

	December 31,				2024
	2025				
	Corresponding Facilities				
	Amount of Pledged Assets LBP'000	Maturity Date	Amount of Facility LBP'000	Nature of Facility	
Certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank of Lebanon	471,621,324	June 9, 2029	222,257,019	Facilities from the Central Bank of Lebanon	471,621,324

39. Risk management

The Bank is exposed to various types of risks, some of which are:

- Credit risk: the risk of default or deterioration in the ability of a borrower to repay a loan.
- Liquidity risk: the risk that the Bank cannot meet its financial obligations when they come due in a timely manner and at reasonable cost.
- Market risk: the risk of loss in balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices. Movements in market prices include changes in interest rates (including credit spreads), exchange rates and equity prices.
- Operational risk: the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.
- Other risks faced by the Bank include concentration risk, reputation risk, legal risk, political risk and business/strategic risk.

The Board of Directors (the Board) is ultimately responsible for setting the level of acceptable risks to which the Bank is exposed, and as such, approves the risk appetite and policies of the Bank. The Board monitors the risk profile in comparison to the risk appetite on a regular basis and follow-up on existing and emerging risks. A number of Management committees and departments are also responsible for various levels of risk management.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Bank. Credit risk mainly arises from loans and advances to customers and other banks (including related commitments to lend such as loan or credit card facilities), investments in government debt securities, certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank of Lebanon and deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon. The Bank considers all elements of credit risk exposure such as counterparty default risk, geographical risk and sector risk for risk management purposes.

Credit risk management

The Bank's Risk Management committee is responsible for managing the Bank's credit risk by:

- Overseeing the risk management function as a whole.
- Ensuring that adequate policies and procedures governing the work of the risk management function exist at all levels, are up to date at all times, and ensure the proper and timely identification of risks that may put the capital of the Bank at risk.
- Ensuring full compliance with laws and regulations related to risk management.
- Following up on corrective measures proposed by the risk management function and approved by the risk management committee.
- Overseeing the work of sub-committees especially when it comes to policies and procedures.
- Relaying to the Board of Directors its assessment on the adequacy of the risk management framework as a whole.
- Reviewing the risk reports making sure to relay to the Board of Directors in due time identified risks that may require prompt attention/action.
- Validating all Risk related Policies, Business Continuity Policies, the Internal Capital Adequacy.
- Ensuring that the Bank risk appetite and limits are properly understood and duly approved by BOD.
- Ensuring that the Bank's has policies and procedures in place to appropriately maintain and validate models used to assess and measure ECL.
- Developing and maintaining the Bank's risk grading to categorize exposures according to the degree of risk of default. Risk grades are subject to regular reviews.

Significant increase in credit risk

The credit risk grades are designed and calibrated to reflect the risk of default as credit risk deteriorates. As the credit risk increases the difference in risk of default between grades changes. Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition, based on the available information about the counterparty. All exposures are monitored, and the credit risk grade is updated to reflect current information. The monitoring procedures followed are both general and tailored to the type of exposure.

The following data are typically used to monitor the Bank's exposures:

- Payment record, including payment ratios and ageing analysis
- Extent of utilization of granted limit
- Forbearances (both requested and granted)
- Changes in business, financial and economic conditions
- Credit rating information supplied by external rating agencies.

The Bank uses credit risk grades as a primary input into the determination of the term structure of the PD for exposures.

The Bank collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analyzed by jurisdiction or region and by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading. The information used is both internal and external depending on the portfolio assessed. The table below provides a mapping of the Bank's internal credit risk grades to external ratings.

Central Bank of Lebanon Risk Rating	Central Bank of Lebanon Description	Moody's Grading	Moody's Description
1	Normal	1 - 4	Excellent - Satisfactory
2	Follow up	5 - 6	Adequate - Marginal
3	Follow up and regularization	7	Vulnerable
4	Substandard	8	Substandard
5	Doubtful	9	Doubtful
6	Loss	10	Loss

The Bank analyses all data collected using statistical models and estimates the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change over time. The factors taken into account in this process include macro-economic, mainly Real GDP growth. The Bank generates a 'base case' scenario of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The Bank then uses these forecasts, which are probability-weighted, to adjust its estimates of PDs.

The Bank presumes for retail loans that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due unless the Bank has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The ECL model contains a three-stage approach which is based on the change in credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition. The ECL model is forward-looking and requires the use of reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions in the determination of significant increases in credit risk and measurement of ECL.

Measurement of ECL

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD); and
- exposure at default (EAD).

As explained above these figures are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data and they are adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forward-looking information.

PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated as at a point in time. The calculation is 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 market data (where available), as well as internal data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures. The estimation is based on current conditions, adjusted to take into account estimates of future conditions that will impact PD.

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from any collateral. The LGD models for secured assets consider forecasts of future collateral valuation taking into account sale discounts, time to realization of collateral, cross-collateralization and seniority of claim, cost of realization of collateral and cure rates (i.e. exit from non-performing status). LGD models for unsecured assets consider time of recovery, recovery rates and seniority of claims. The calculation is on a discounted cash flow basis, where the cash flows are discounted by the original EIR of the loan.

EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities. The Bank's modelling approach for EAD reflects expected changes in the balance outstanding over the lifetime of the loan exposure that are permitted by the current contractual terms, such as amortization profiles, early repayment or overpayment, changes in utilization of undrawn commitments and credit mitigation actions taken before default. The Bank uses EAD models that reflect the characteristics of the portfolios.

The Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the entity is exposed to credit risk and not a longer period, even if contract extension or renewal is common business practice. However, for exposures such as credit cards, revolving credit facilities and overdraft facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Bank's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Bank's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. For such exposures the Bank measures ECL over the period that it is exposed to credit risk and ECL would not be mitigated by credit risk management actions, even if that period extends beyond the maximum contractual period. These exposures do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and have a short contractual cancellation period.

However, the Bank does not enforce in the normal day-to-day management the contractual right to cancel these exposures. This is because these exposures are managed on a collective basis and are canceled only when the Bank becomes aware of an increase in credit risk at the facility level.

This longer period is estimated taking into account the credit risk management actions that the Bank expects to take to mitigate ECL, e.g. reduction in limits or cancellation of the loan commitment.

Groupings based on shared risk characteristics

When ECL are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of product type.

The groupings are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that each group is comprised of homogenous exposures.

I. Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following corresponds to the maximum credit risk exposure net of the expected credit loss allowances:

	Gross amount LBP'000	Allowance for expected credit losses LBP'000	Net carrying amount LBP'000
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon (Note 5)	122,978,383,930	(1,379,526,190)	121,598,857,740
Deposits with banks and financial institutions (Note 6)	5,327,016,205	(12,876,372)	5,314,139,833
Loans and advances to customers (Note 7)	10,509,398,681	(6,647,467,967)	3,861,930,714
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 8)	34,635,061,512	(12,005,116,216)	22,629,945,296
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 8)	162,997,493	-	162,997,493
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 9)	7,531,108,261	-	7,531,108,261
Other assets (Note 16)	351,534,697	-	351,534,697
	<u>181,495,500,779</u>	<u>(20,044,986,745)</u>	<u>161,450,514,034</u>
Commitments and financial guarantees	<u>2,101,609,844</u>	<u>(3,176,448)</u>	<u>2,098,433,396</u>

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	December 31, 2024		
	Gross	Allowance for	Net carrying
	amounts	expected credit	amounts
	LBP'000	losses	LBP'000
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon (Note 5)	118,185,520,178	(1,118,448,337)	117,067,071,841
Deposits with banks and financial institutions (Note 6)	2,946,217,962	(8,255,430)	2,937,962,532
Loans and advances to customers (Note 7)	12,607,042,135	(6,970,142,005)	5,636,900,130
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 8)	41,054,786,741	(13,890,781,710)	27,164,005,031
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 8)	963,541,118	(774,959,020)	188,582,098
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 9)	6,464,087,309	-	6,464,087,309
Other assets (Note 16)	280,879,253	-	280,879,253
	<u>182,502,074,696</u>	<u>(22,762,586,502)</u>	<u>159,739,488,194</u>
Commitments and financial guarantees	<u>1,986,522,861</u>	<u>(4,149,550)</u>	<u>1,982,373,311</u>

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II. Exposures subject to ECL

	December 31, 2025		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Gross Exposures			
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	122,978,383,930	-	-
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	5,327,016,205	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	870,744,454	462,774,970	9,175,879,257
Investment securities at amortized cost	9,501,940,012	-	25,133,121,500
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	162,997,493	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees	1,892,150,009	136,178,764	73,281,071
	<u>140,733,232,103</u>	<u>598,953,734</u>	<u>34,382,281,828</u>
			<u>175,714,467,665</u>

Expected Credit Losses

Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	(1,379,526,190)	-	-	(1,379,526,190)
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	(12,876,372)	-	-	(12,876,372)
Loans and advances to customers	(1,752,218)	(11,840,962)	(6,633,874,787)	(6,647,467,967)
Investment securities at amortized cost	(100,102,196)	-	(11,905,014,020)	(12,005,116,216)
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees	(366,179)	(2,565,422)	(244,847)	(3,176,448)
	<u>(1,494,623,155)</u>	<u>(14,406,384)</u>	<u>(18,539,133,654)</u>	<u>(20,048,163,193)</u>

Net Exposures

Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	121,598,857,740	-	-	121,598,857,740
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	5,314,139,833	-	-	5,314,139,833
Loans and advances to customers	868,992,236	450,934,008	2,542,004,470	3,861,930,714
Investment securities at amortized cost	9,401,837,816	-	13,228,107,480	22,629,945,296
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	162,997,493	-	-	162,997,493
Commitments and financial guarantees	1,891,783,830	133,613,342	73,036,224	2,098,433,396
	<u>139,238,608,948</u>	<u>584,547,350</u>	<u>15,843,148,174</u>	<u>155,666,304,472</u>

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	December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Gross Exposures				
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	118,185,520,178	-	-	118,185,520,178
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	2,946,217,962	-	-	2,946,217,962
Loans and advances to customers	1,479,750,454	532,903,430	10,594,388,251	12,607,042,135
Investment securities at amortized cost	9,531,365,241	-	31,523,421,500	41,054,786,741
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	68,541,118	-	895,000,000	963,541,118
Commitments and financial guarantees	1,837,502,824	144,123,100	4,896,937	1,986,522,861
	<u>134,048,897,777</u>	<u>677,026,530</u>	<u>43,017,706,688</u>	<u>177,743,630,995</u>
Expected Credit Losses				
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	(1,118,448,337)	-	-	(1,118,448,337)
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	(8,255,430)	-	-	(8,255,430)
Loans and advances to customers	(66,222,886)	(49,544,806)	(6,854,374,313)	(6,970,142,005)
Investment securities at amortized cost	(79,417,690)	-	(13,811,364,020)	(13,890,781,710)
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(774,959,020)	(774,959,020)
Commitments and financial guarantees	(435,318)	(3,469,385)	(244,847)	(4,149,550)
	<u>(1,272,779,661)</u>	<u>(53,014,191)</u>	<u>(21,440,942,200)</u>	<u>(22,766,736,052)</u>
Net Exposures				
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	117,067,071,841	-	-	117,067,071,841
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	2,937,962,532	-	-	2,937,962,532
Loans and advances to customers	1,413,881,128	483,005,064	3,740,013,938	5,636,900,130
Investment securities at amortized cost	9,451,947,551	-	17,712,057,480	27,164,005,031
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	68,541,118	-	120,040,980	188,582,098
Commitments and financial guarantees	1,837,067,506	140,653,715	4,652,090	1,982,373,311
	<u>132,776,471,676</u>	<u>623,658,779</u>	<u>21,576,764,488</u>	<u>154,976,894,943</u>

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III. Movement of ECL

	December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1 LBP'000	Stage 2 LBP'000	Stage 3 LBP'000	Total LBP'000
<u>At January 1, 2025</u>				
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	1,118,448,337	-	-	1,118,448,337
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	8,255,430	-	-	8,255,430
Loans and advances to customers	66,222,886	49,544,806	6,854,374,313	6,970,142,005
Investment securities at amortized cost	79,417,690	-	13,811,364,020	13,890,781,710
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	774,959,020	774,959,020
Commitments and financial guarantees	451,910	3,452,793	244,847	4,149,550
	<u>1,272,796,253</u>	<u>52,997,599</u>	<u>21,440,942,200</u>	<u>22,766,736,052</u>
<u>Net charge for the year</u>				
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	239,466,022	-	-	239,466,022
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	4,584,241	-	-	4,584,241
Loans and advances to customers	(43,902,671)	(29,710,314)	(184,506,483)	(258,119,468)
Investment securities at amortized cost	20,684,506	-	(1,906,350,000)	(1,885,665,494)
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(29,110,770)	(29,110,770)
Commitments and financial guarantees	(95,889)	(887,370)	-	(983,259)
	<u>220,736,209</u>	<u>(30,597,684)</u>	<u>(2,119,967,253)</u>	<u>(1,929,828,728)</u>
<u>Write-offs</u>				
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	(798,537)	(798,537)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(798,537)</u>	<u>(798,537)</u>
<u>Net transfers between stages</u>				
Loans and advances to customers	(27,672,375)	-	27,672,375	-
	<u>(27,672,375)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,672,375</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Effect of exchange rates changes</u>				
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	21,611,832	-	-	21,611,832
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	36,701	-	-	36,701
Loans and advances to customers	7,104,378	(7,993,530)	(62,865,973)	(63,755,125)
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees	10,158	-	-	10,158
	<u>28,763,069</u>	<u>(7,993,530)</u>	<u>(62,865,973)</u>	<u>(42,096,434)</u>
<u>Other transfers</u>				
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(745,848,250)	(745,848,250)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(745,848,250)</u>	<u>(745,848,250)</u>
<u>At December 31, 2025</u>				
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	1,379,526,190	-	-	1,379,526,190
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	12,876,372	-	-	12,876,372
Loans and advances to customers	1,752,218	11,840,962	6,633,874,787	6,647,467,967
Investment securities at amortized cost	100,102,196	-	11,905,014,020	12,005,116,216
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees	366,178	2,565,423	244,847	3,176,448
	<u>1,494,623,154</u>	<u>14,406,385</u>	<u>18,539,133,654</u>	<u>20,048,163,193</u>

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	December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
At January 1, 2024				
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	166,310,441	-	-	166,310,441
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	1,158,519	-	-	1,158,519
Loans and advances to customers	12,242,330	27,172,418	981,377,898	1,020,792,646
Investment securities at amortized cost	13,390,516	-	3,531,044,391	3,544,434,907
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	233,435,100	233,435,100
Commitments and financial guarantees	432,171	3,360,163	1,000	3,793,334
	<u>193,533,977</u>	<u>30,532,581</u>	<u>4,745,858,389</u>	<u>4,969,924,947</u>
Net charge for the year				
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	136,513,963	-	-	136,513,963
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	1,422,472	-	-	1,422,472
Loans and advances to customers	2,160,811	(27,020,806)	1,056,902,432	1,032,042,437
Investment securities at amortized cost	(747,547)	-	3,855,833,809	3,855,086,262
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(649,455,023)	(649,455,023)
Commitments and financial guarantees	(353,560)	(16,411,298)	(203,800)	(16,968,658)
	<u>138,996,139</u>	<u>(43,432,104)</u>	<u>4,263,077,418</u>	<u>4,358,641,453</u>
Write-offs				
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	(842,684)	(842,684)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(842,684)</u>	<u>(842,684)</u>
Net transfers between stages				
Loans and advances to customers	(5,127,558)	(55,067,531)	60,195,089	-
Commitments and financial guarantees	(16,592)	16,592	-	-
	<u>(5,144,150)</u>	<u>(55,050,939)</u>	<u>60,195,089</u>	<u>-</u>
Effect of exchange rates changes				
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	815,623,933	-	-	815,623,933
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	5,674,439	-	-	5,674,439
Loans and advances to customers	56,947,303	104,460,725	4,756,741,578	4,918,149,606
Investment securities at amortized cost	66,774,721	-	6,424,485,820	6,491,260,541
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	1,190,978,943	1,190,978,943
Commitments and financial guarantees	373,299	16,503,928	447,647	17,324,874
	<u>945,393,695</u>	<u>120,964,653</u>	<u>12,372,653,988</u>	<u>13,439,012,336</u>
At December 31, 2024				
Deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	1,118,448,337	-	-	1,118,448,337
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	8,255,430	-	-	8,255,430
Loans and advances to customers	66,222,886	49,544,806	6,854,374,313	6,970,142,005
Investment securities at amortized cost	79,417,690	-	13,811,364,020	13,890,781,710
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	774,959,020	774,959,020
Commitments and financial guarantees	435,318	3,469,385	244,847	4,149,550
	<u>1,272,779,661</u>	<u>53,014,191</u>	<u>21,440,942,200</u>	<u>22,766,736,052</u>

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Allocation of gross amount of loans and advances to customers by economic sector:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
<u>Corporate:</u>		
Agriculture	238,489,111	250,841,606
Commerce	4,090,113,319	4,145,045,762
Construction and real estate	1,526,018,182	2,548,398,179
Individual	313,648,568	322,030,405
Industrial	468,471,350	1,223,461,838
Services	1,157,653,258	1,126,473,840
	<u>7,794,393,788</u>	<u>9,616,251,630</u>
Retail loans	2,694,922,411	2,961,717,881
Accrued interest receivable	20,082,482	29,072,624
	<u>10,509,398,681</u>	<u>12,607,042,135</u>

Netting arrangements:

The Bank sometimes further restricts its exposure to credit losses by entering into netting arrangements with counterparties. Netting arrangements reduce credit risk associated with favorable contracts to the extent that if a default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis.

The Bank makes use of master netting agreements and other arrangements not eligible for netting under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation with its counterparties. Such arrangements provide for single net settlement of all financial instruments covered by the agreements in the event of default on any one contract. Although, these master netting arrangements do not normally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities (as the conditions for offsetting under IAS 32 may not apply), they, nevertheless, reduce the Bank's exposure to credit risk, as shown in the tables on the following pages. Although master netting arrangements may significantly reduce credit risk, it should be noted that the credit risk is eliminated only to the extent of amounts due to the same counterparty.

IV. Risk Mitigation Policies

The Bank mainly employs collateral to mitigate credit risk. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Pledged deposits
- Mortgages over real estate properties (land, commercial and residential properties)
- Bank guarantees

Collateral generally is not held over loans and advances to banks, except when securities are held as part of a reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity. Collateral usually is not held against investment securities.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

V. Financial assets with credit risk exposure and related concentrations

(a) Exposure to credit risk and concentration by counterparty: The tables below reflect the Bank's exposure to credit risk by counterparty:

(a.1) Details of the Bank's exposure to credit risk with respect to loans and advances to customers:

	December 31, 2025			Carrying Values of Collaterals Received						Lesser of individual Exposure or Total Guarantees
	Carrying Amount	Expected Credit Losses	Net Amount	Pledged Funds	Bank Guarantee	First and second degree Mortgage on Properties	Debt Securities	Others	Total Guarantees	
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Performing - Stages 1 and 2	1,333,519,424	(13,593,180)	1,319,926,244	842,774,432	298,402	1,750,713,349	-	360,747,254	2,954,533,437	1,319,926,244
Substandard - Stage 3	703,351,306	(289,802,396)	413,548,910	31,694,213	1,439,351	1,874,368,878	-	29,416,411	1,936,918,853	413,548,910
Doubtful - Stage 3	4,162,772,088	(2,034,316,528)	2,128,455,560	7,837,633	87,240,014	13,597,829,259	-	772,671,552	14,465,578,458	2,128,455,560
Bad - Stage 3	4,309,755,863	(4,309,755,863)	-	39,546,639	591,143	181,295,800	-	-	221,433,582	-
	10,509,398,681	(6,647,467,967)	3,861,930,714	921,852,917	89,568,910	17,404,207,286	-	1,162,835,217	19,578,464,330	3,861,930,714

	December 31, 2024			Carrying Values of Collaterals Received						Lesser of individual Exposure or Total Guarantees
	Carrying Amount	Expected Credit Losses	Net Amount	Pledged Funds	Bank Guarantee	First and second degree Mortgage on Properties	Debt Securities	Others	Total Guarantees	
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Performing - Stages 1 and 2	2,012,653,884	(115,767,692)	1,896,886,192	614,153,667	4,866,254	11,423,073,514	8,950,000	670,052,257	12,721,095,692	1,896,886,192
Substandard - Stage 3	630,163,976	(38,633,570)	591,530,406	142,261,807	6,305,488	4,847,613,606	-	69,044,813	5,065,225,714	591,530,406
Doubtful - Stage 3	5,156,496,258	(2,008,012,726)	3,148,483,532	2,688,165	87,130,173	14,885,661,025	-	1,177,280,088	16,152,759,451	3,148,483,532
Bad - Stage 3	4,807,728,017	(4,807,728,017)	-	80,608,784	157,179	809,465,644	-	-	890,231,607	-
	12,607,042,135	(6,970,142,005)	5,636,900,130	839,712,423	98,459,094	31,965,813,789	8,950,000	1,916,377,158	34,829,312,464	5,636,900,130

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

(a.2) Concentration of major financial assets and liabilities by geographical location:

	December 31, 2025					
	Lebanon	Middle East and Africa	North America	Europe	Other	Total
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon	122,298,343,953	-	-	-	-	122,298,343,953
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	281,938,404	26,461,552	3,338,795,910	1,666,943,967	-	5,314,139,833
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	7,531,108,261	-	-	-	-	7,531,108,261
Loans and advances to customers	3,470,202,741	357,147,672	8,595,955	20,611,037	5,373,309	3,861,930,714
Investment securities	22,792,942,789	-	-	-	-	22,792,942,789
	<u>156,374,536,148</u>	<u>383,609,224</u>	<u>3,347,391,865</u>	<u>1,687,555,004</u>	<u>5,373,309</u>	<u>161,798,465,550</u>
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	1,020,399,405	7,898	-	-	-	1,020,407,303
Customers' accounts	119,535,394,641	22,056,062,822	4,540,318,732	6,597,532,974	2,154,264,010	154,883,573,179
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon	275,212,958	-	-	-	-	275,212,958
Lease liabilities	48,084,171	-	-	-	-	48,084,171
	<u>120,879,091,175</u>	<u>22,056,070,720</u>	<u>4,540,318,732</u>	<u>6,597,532,974</u>	<u>2,154,264,010</u>	<u>156,227,277,611</u>

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	December 31, 2024					
	Lebanon	Middle East and Africa	North America	Europe	Other	Total
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon	118,757,895,381	-	-	-	-	118,757,895,381
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	211,588,291	43,137,450	1,955,331,518	727,905,273	-	2,937,962,532
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	6,464,087,309	-	-	-	-	6,464,087,309
Loans and advances to customers	5,232,885,800	362,872,939	9,261,196	22,140,480	9,739,715	5,636,900,130
Investment securities	27,352,587,129	-	-	-	-	27,352,587,129
	<u>158,019,043,910</u>	<u>406,010,389</u>	<u>1,964,592,714</u>	<u>750,045,753</u>	<u>9,739,715</u>	<u>161,149,432,481</u>
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	621,462,016	7,897	100,540,602	19,196,732	-	741,207,247
Customers' accounts	121,450,225,509	22,838,655,097	4,078,370,673	6,041,595,566	2,160,033,778	156,568,880,623
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon	396,719,911	-	-	-	-	396,719,911
Lease liabilities	73,657,934	-	-	-	-	73,657,934
	<u>122,542,065,370</u>	<u>22,838,662,994</u>	<u>4,178,911,275</u>	<u>6,060,792,298</u>	<u>2,160,033,778</u>	<u>157,780,465,715</u>

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will be unable to meet its net funding requirements. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or credit downgrades, which may cause certain sources of funding to dry up immediately. Lebanon is facing adverse conditions and high level of uncertainty since October 2019, as a result of deterioration of the economic environment which lead to a severe disruption of normal business operations and the de-facto capital control, leading to incremental credit risks and restricted access to foreign currency among other adverse factors.

1. Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity management involves maintaining ample and diverse funding capacity, liquid assets and other sources of cash to accommodate fluctuations in asset and liability levels due to changes in their business operations or unanticipated events. Through Assets and Liabilities Committee, the Board of Directors is responsible for establishing the liquidity policy as well as approving operating and contingency procedures and monitoring liquidity on an ongoing basis. The treasury department is responsible for planning and executing their funding activities and strategy.

2. Exposure to liquidity riskRegulatory requirements

The liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general, and specifically to the Bank. In Lebanon and since October 2019 events, the Bank monitors on a daily basis the ratio of available international foreign currency liquidity to international commitments over various time horizons.

The Central Bank of Lebanon, through its Basic Circular 154 dated August 27, 2020, issued various requirements aiming at restoring the normal banking operations in Lebanon to their pre-October 2019 levels. Among these requirements, Lebanese banks were requested to maintain total current account balance with foreign correspondent banks (international liquidity that is free of any obligation) in excess of 3% of the Bank's total foreign currency deposits as at June 30, 2025 by June 30, 2026. On December 24, 2020, the Banking Control Commission of Lebanon issued memo 18/2020 that contains guidance for the calculation of this ratio.

The BDL circular 150 stipulates that banks that receive foreign inward transfers in foreign currencies and/or cash deposits in fresh foreign currency must deposit 100% of said amounts in cash or in an account free of any obligations with its correspondent banks or at BDL in a fresh cash account as stipulated in basic circular 165, noting that this liquidity threshold of 100% must be met prior to constituting the foreign liquidity ratio of 3% stipulated in basic circular 154.

Sovereign bonds issued by G10 countries and bonds rated "BBB" and above issued by similarly rated countries can be accounted for in the computation of the 100% minimum liquidity coverage ratio, prohibiting however the inclusion of Lebanese Eurobonds.

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The table below shows the allocation of major monetary liabilities based on the earliest possible contractual maturity (undiscounted values). The expected maturities vary significantly from the contractual maturities namely with regard to customers' deposits.

Residual contractual maturities of financial liabilities

December 31, 2025					
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 Year	1 Year to 3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 years
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	1,020,364,530	42,773	-	-	-
Customers' accounts	127,326,229,619	27,557,343,560	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,492,878	4,478,635	18,795,000	15,573,000	7,744,658
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon	12,073,626	210,590,352	52,548,980	-	-
	<u>128,360,160,653</u>	<u>27,772,455,320</u>	<u>71,343,980</u>	<u>15,573,000</u>	<u>7,744,658</u>
					<u>156,227,277,611</u>
December 31, 2024					
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 Year	1 Year to 3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 years
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	741,177,137	30,110	-	-	-
Customers' accounts	129,391,037,420	26,879,450,203	298,393,000	-	-
Lease liabilities	20,250,984	6,207,926	19,493,059	18,817,116	8,888,849
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon	6,247,732	337,923,199	25,143,590	27,405,390	-
	<u>130,158,713,273</u>	<u>27,223,611,438</u>	<u>343,029,649</u>	<u>46,222,506</u>	<u>8,888,849</u>
					<u>157,780,465,715</u>

C. Market Risk

The market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will be affected because of changes in market prices such as interest rate, equity prices, foreign exchange and credit spreads.

Exposure to foreign exchange risk:

The Bank is subject to currency risk on financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the Lebanese Pound. Most of these financial assets and liabilities are in US Dollars and Euros.

As disclosed in Note 1.3.1, the Bank's assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are valued at the exchange rates published by the Central Bank of Lebanon which does not always represent a reasonable estimate of cash flows in Lebanese Pounds that would have to be generated/used from the realisation of such assets and the payment of such liabilities.

Below is the carrying value of assets and liabilities segregated by major currencies to reflect the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk at year end:

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

	December 31, 2025					
	LBP	USD	Euro	GBP	Other	Total
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
ASSETS						
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon	1,533,166,881	110,047,380,666	10,547,012,228	170,784,178	-	122,298,343,953
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	4,170,708	4,958,469,964	110,886,175	6,391,971	234,221,015	5,314,139,833
Investments securities at fair value through profit or loss	5,372,656	7,525,735,605	-	-	-	7,531,108,261
Loans and advances to customers	42,832,584	3,817,562,495	1,319,053	148,648	67,934	3,861,930,714
Investment securities	817,775,956	21,972,050,035	3,116,798	-	-	22,792,942,789
Investment in a subsidiary	27,400	-	-	-	-	27,400
Assets acquired in satisfaction of loans	6,757,648,318	48,397,861	-	-	-	6,806,046,179
Right-of-use assets	54,892,849	-	-	-	-	54,892,849
Property and equipment	4,781,504,235	-	-	-	-	4,781,504,235
Intangible assets	16,282	-	-	-	-	16,282
Other assets	104,587,782	341,535,537	90,671	192,909	341	446,407,240
Total Assets	14,101,995,651	148,711,132,163	10,662,424,925	177,517,706	234,289,290	173,887,359,735
LIABILITIES						
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	920,740,867	99,576,870	89,566	-	-	1,020,407,303
Customers' accounts	2,330,608,511	141,573,109,386	10,581,863,663	193,290,535	204,701,084	154,883,573,179
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon	140,559,353	134,653,605	-	-	-	275,212,958
Lease liabilities	33,457	48,050,714	-	-	-	48,084,171
Other liabilities	433,619,060	1,823,816,776	88,061,053	4,836	-	2,345,501,725
Provisions	474,021,837	144,958,059	158,399	-	-	619,138,295
Total Liabilities	4,299,583,085	143,824,165,410	10,670,172,681	193,295,371	204,701,084	159,191,917,631
Net Assets	9,802,412,566	4,886,966,753	(7,747,756)	(15,777,665)	29,588,206	14,695,442,104

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	December 31, 2024					
	LBP	USD	Euro	GBP	Other	Total
	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000	LBP'000
ASSETS						
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon	822,986,114	108,421,339,256	9,372,355,564	141,214,447	-	118,757,895,381
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	25,100,762	2,665,891,234	19,234,665	7,896,621	219,839,250	2,937,962,532
Investments securities at fair value through profit or loss	7,112,656	6,456,974,653	-	-	-	6,464,087,309
Loans and advances to customers	76,757,137	5,532,220,340	27,738,418	97,227	87,008	5,636,900,130
Investment securities	759,287,378	26,590,535,524	2,764,227	-	-	27,352,587,129
Investment in a subsidiary	27,400	-	-	-	-	27,400
Assets acquired in satisfaction of loans	10,680,618	6,923,038,046	-	-	-	6,933,718,664
Right-of-use assets	990,127	-	-	-	-	990,127
Property and equipment	4,952,113,898	-	-	-	-	4,952,113,898
Intangible assets	297,562	-	-	-	-	297,562
Other assets	71,687,573	289,418,844	79,713	170,912	-	361,357,042
Total Assets	6,727,041,225	156,879,417,897	9,422,172,587	149,379,207	219,926,258	173,397,937,174
LIABILITIES						
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	523,543,229	209,177,768	8,486,250	-	-	741,207,247
Customers' accounts	1,444,717,845	145,498,549,694	9,296,649,122	180,978,582	147,985,380	156,568,880,623
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon	171,245,116	225,474,795	-	-	-	396,719,911
Lease liabilities	109,559	73,548,375	-	-	-	73,657,934
Other liabilities	220,641,927	2,207,086,038	79,824,627	32,745	4,119	2,507,589,456
Provisions	438,976,236	367,242,585	158,400	-	-	806,377,221
Total Liabilities	2,799,233,912	148,581,079,255	9,385,118,399	181,011,327	147,989,499	161,094,432,392
Net Assets	3,927,807,313	8,298,338,642	37,054,188	(31,632,120)	71,936,759	12,303,504,782

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Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies presented in the tables above include onshore assets and liabilities in foreign currencies that are subject to unofficial capital controls in Lebanon, which is further explained in Note 1. These are held by entities operating in Lebanon and will be realized/settled without recourse to foreign currency cash and/ or foreign bank accounts outside Lebanon ("fresh funds"). Hence these cannot be perceived to have an economic value equivalent to that of offshore foreign currency assets and liabilities and should be viewed and managed separately. The tables below include segregation of onshore and offshore assets and liabilities in foreign currencies:

	December 31, 2025			
	LBP	Onshore Foreign	Offshore Foreign	Total
	LBP'000	Currency LBP'000	Currency LBP'000	LBP'000
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon	1,533,166,881	120,156,072,585	609,104,487	122,298,343,953
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	4,170,708	292,555,858	5,017,413,267	5,314,139,833
Investments securities at fair value through profit or loss	5,372,656	7,525,735,605	-	7,531,108,261
Loans and advances to customers	42,832,584	3,054,762,769	764,335,361	3,861,930,714
Investment securities	817,775,956	21,975,166,833	-	22,792,942,789
Investments in a subsidiary	27,400	-	-	27,400
Assets acquired in satisfaction of loans	6,757,648,318	48,397,861	-	6,806,046,179
Right-of-use assets	54,892,849	-	-	54,892,849
Property and equipment	4,781,504,235	-	-	4,781,504,235
Intangible assets	16,282	-	-	16,282
Other assets	104,587,782	310,580,293	31,239,165	446,407,240
Total Assets	14,101,995,651	153,363,271,804	6,422,092,280	173,887,359,735
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	920,740,867	90,616,116	9,050,320	1,020,407,303
Customers' accounts	2,330,608,511	145,655,734,679	6,897,229,989	154,883,573,179
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon	140,559,353	134,653,605	-	275,212,958
Lease liabilities	33,457	48,050,714	-	48,084,171
Other liabilities	433,619,060	1,788,387,121	123,495,544	2,345,501,725
Provisions	474,021,837	139,773,034	5,343,424	619,138,295
Total Liabilities	4,299,583,085	147,857,215,269	7,035,119,277	159,191,917,631
Net Assets	9,802,412,566	5,506,056,535	(613,026,997)	14,695,442,104

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

	December 31, 2024			
	LBP	Onshore Foreign	Offshore Foreign	Total
	LBP'000	Currency LBP'000	Currency LBP'000	LBP'000
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon	822,986,114	116,152,427,267	1,782,482,000	118,757,895,381
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	25,100,762	138,819,241	2,774,042,529	2,937,962,532
Investments securities at fair value through profit or loss	7,112,656	6,456,974,653	-	6,464,087,309
Loans and advances to customers	76,757,137	4,997,550,682	562,592,311	5,636,900,130
Investment securities	759,287,378	26,593,299,751	-	27,352,587,129
Investments in a subsidiary	27,400	-	-	27,400
Assets acquired in satisfaction of loans	10,680,618	-	6,923,038,046	6,933,718,664
Right-of-use assets	990,127	-	-	990,127
Property and equipment	4,952,113,898	-	-	4,952,113,898
Intangible assets	297,562	-	-	297,562
Other assets	71,687,573	286,082,399	3,587,070	361,357,042
Total Assets	6,727,041,225	154,625,153,993	12,045,741,956	173,397,937,174
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	523,543,229	88,406,264	129,257,754	741,207,247
Customers' accounts	1,444,717,845	150,783,123,004	4,341,039,774	156,568,880,623
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon	171,245,116	225,474,795	-	396,719,911
Lease liabilities	109,559	73,548,375	-	73,657,934
Other liabilities	220,641,927	2,207,736,458	79,211,071	2,507,589,456
Provisions	438,976,236	367,400,985	-	806,377,221
Total Liabilities	2,799,233,912	153,745,689,881	4,549,508,599	161,094,432,392
Net Assets	3,927,807,313	879,464,112	7,496,233,357	12,303,504,782

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk represents exposures to instruments whose values vary with the level of volatility of interest rates. These instruments include, but are not limited to, loans, debt securities, certain trading-related assets and liabilities, deposits, borrowings and derivative instruments. Interest rate repricing gap is used to estimate the impact on earnings of an adverse movement in interest rates.

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Exposure to Interest rate risk

Below is a summary of the Bank's interest rate gap position on major financial assets and liabilities reflected at carrying amounts at year end by repricing time bands:

	December 31, 2025						
	Not subject to Interest LBP'000	Less than 3 Months LBP'000	3 Months to 1 Year LBP'000	1 to 3 Years LBP'000	3 to 5 Years LBP'000	Over 5 Years LBP'000	Total LBP'000
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon	106,710,392,211	-	13,372,194	5,549,505,525	4,004,411,823	6,020,662,200	122,298,343,953
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	3,982,913,036	1,331,226,797	-	-	-	-	5,314,139,833
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	4,290,439,545	-	532,994,875	396,678,231	106,531,850	2,204,463,760	7,531,108,261
Loans and advances to customers	1,629,762,876	622,859,264	850,971,433	195,729,063	52,406,064	510,202,014	3,861,930,714
Investment securities	10,439,404,850	-	819,000	9,596,694,090	293,869,748	2,462,155,101	22,792,942,789
	<u>127,052,912,518</u>	<u>1,954,086,061</u>	<u>1,398,157,502</u>	<u>15,738,606,909</u>	<u>4,457,219,485</u>	<u>11,197,483,075</u>	<u>161,798,465,550</u>
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	125,705,046	894,702,257	-	-	-	-	1,020,407,303
Customers' accounts	149,496,732,570	5,212,496,392	174,344,217	-	-	-	154,883,573,179
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon	406,959	11,666,667	210,590,352	52,548,980	-	-	275,212,958
Lease liabilities	-	1,492,878	4,478,635	18,795,000	15,573,000	7,744,658	48,084,171
	<u>149,622,844,575</u>	<u>6,120,358,194</u>	<u>389,413,204</u>	<u>71,343,980</u>	<u>15,573,000</u>	<u>7,744,658</u>	<u>156,227,277,611</u>

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	December 31, 2024						
	Not subject to Interest LBP'000	Less than 3 Months LBP'000	3 Months to 1 Year LBP'000	1 to 3 Years LBP'000	3 to 5 Years LBP'000	Over 5 Years LBP'000	Total LBP'000
<u>FINANCIAL ASSETS</u>							
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon	99,669,786,146	3,938,000,000	6,808,235	5,560,061,000	3,556,993,000	6,026,247,000	118,757,895,381
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	2,361,494,679	576,467,853	-	-	-	-	2,937,962,532
Investment securities at fair value through	4,524,337,206	125,729,153	120,046,350	479,335,150	134,190,975	1,080,448,475	6,464,087,309
Loans and advances to customers	1,890,180,056	1,892,605,236	705,946,686	270,540,871	101,118,756	776,508,525	5,636,900,130
Investment securities	223,258,770	1,616,839,038	1,767,898,513	6,627,289,626	6,966,337,202	10,150,963,980	27,352,587,129
	<u>108,669,056,857</u>	<u>8,149,641,280</u>	<u>2,600,699,784</u>	<u>12,937,226,647</u>	<u>10,758,639,933</u>	<u>18,034,167,980</u>	<u>161,149,432,481</u>
<u>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</u>							
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	240,205,000	501,002,247	-	-	-	-	741,207,247
Customers' accounts	153,493,251,594	2,594,896,510	182,339,519	298,393,000	-	-	156,568,880,623
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon	2,268,187	5,883,300	336,019,444	25,143,590	27,405,390	-	396,719,911
Lease liabilities	-	20,250,984	6,207,926	19,493,059	18,817,116	8,888,849	73,657,934
	<u>153,735,724,781</u>	<u>3,122,033,041</u>	<u>524,566,889</u>	<u>343,029,649</u>	<u>46,222,506</u>	<u>8,888,849</u>	<u>157,780,465,715</u>

Weighted average interest rate with the Central Bank of Lebanon is normalized to exclude the impact of the assets under leverage.

D. Operational Risks

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss or damage resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events. The Basel definition of operational risk includes legal risk, and excludes reputational and strategic risks. Still, the failure of operational risk controls may result in reputational damage, business disruptions, business loss, or non-compliance with laws and regulations that can lead to significant financial losses. Therefore, reputational and strategic risks are indirectly mitigated once the operational risks acting as their key drivers are well managed.

The operational risk management framework is implemented by an independent Operational Risk Management department that operates in coordination with other support functions such as: Corporate Information Security and Compliance. The Internal Audit provides an independent assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of this framework through periodic reviews.

Operational risks are managed across the Bank based on a set of principles and standards detailed in the Board-approved operational risk management framework. These principles and standards include at a minimum: segregation of duties, four-eye principle, and independency of employees performing controls, reconciliations, and awareness. Controls are also embedded within systems and formalized in policies and procedures.

Incidents are captured and analyzed to identify their root causes. Corrective and preventive measures are recommended to prevent future reoccurrences. Risk and Control Assessments (RCAs) are conducted on an ongoing basis to identify risks and control vulnerabilities associated to existing or new operations, products, processes, activities and systems. Key Risk Indicators are also developed continuously to detect alarming trends. Recommendations to improve the control environment are communicated to concerned parties and escalated to Management as deemed necessary.

Major incidents, RCA findings and operational losses are reported to the Board of Directors and Board Risk Committees periodically as per the governance framework set in the Bank Operational Risk policy.

Insurance coverage is used as an additional layer of mitigation and is commensurate with the bank business activities, in terms of volume and nature.

E. Other Risks**Litigation Risk**

Litigation risk arises from pending or potential legal proceedings against the Bank and in the event that legal issues are not properly dealt with by the Bank. Litigation that may arise, whether from lawsuits or from arbitration proceedings, may affect the operations of the Bank as well as its results.

Since October 17, 2019, and as a result of the de-facto capital control and other measures adopted by Lebanese banks imposing various restrictions of free flow of customers' funds deposited with the banking sector, the Bank has been subject to an increased litigation risk. Management is monitoring and assessing the impact of potential litigation and claims against the Bank in relation to these restrictive measures taking into consideration prevailing laws, regulations and local banking practices.

Political Risk

External factors which are beyond the control of the Bank, such as political developments and government actions in Lebanon (Note 1) and other countries may adversely affect the operations of the Bank, its strategy and prospects. Other important political risk factors include government intervention on the Bank's activities and social developments in the countries in which the Bank operates, political developments in Lebanon, and the political and social unrest and political instability or military conflict and/or other overseas areas.

Given the above, the Bank recognizes that unforeseen political events can have negative effects on the fulfilment of contractual relationships and obligations of its customers and other counterparties which will result in significant impact on the Bank's activities, operating results and position.

40. Contingencies

Provisions for risk and charges include provisions against tax contingencies, litigations and claims whereby the Bank is defendant in several lawsuits.

The Bank's tax returns for the years 2018 till 2025 inclusive are still subject to review by the relevant tax authorities. Any additional tax liability depends on the outcome of such reviews.

The Bank's social security declarations since October 2017 remain subject to review by the Social Security authorities. Any additional liabilities depend on the outcome of such reviews.

On June 7, 2021 a decision was taken by the Execution court in Metn to apply a conservative seizure on the Bank's movable assets in some of its branches as one of the customers has filed a lawsuit against the Bank for an amount of USD 1.4 million and EUR 259. The Bank has filed an opposition against the decision on November 1, 2021 which is still pending before the court and also requested to move the conservatory seizure in counterpart of depositing a bankers check in LBP amounting to LBP 2.4 billion on December 6, 2021 but has been rejected by the court on April 11, 2022. The advance payment was recorded under "sundry debtors" (Note 16).

On May 17, 2022 a decision was issued to expand the conservatory seizure to include property No. 4740 from Ashrafieh real estate area.

On June 6, 2022 the Bank deposited a bankers check in USD amounting to USD 1.5 million in order to request to move the conservatory seizure which is still pending before the court and it has been accepted by the judge on the 13th of March 2023. The Plaintiff had objected the said decision on 21 March 2023, but the objection was also rejected by virtue of a judgment issued on 27 November 2023.

41. Capital management

The adequacy of the Bank's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BIS rules/ratios) as adopted by the Central Bank of Lebanon.

Central Bank of Lebanon introduced several key changes in the calculation of regulatory capital adequacy ratios. These changes include:

- Increasing the regulatory expected credit loss level for Lebanese Government bonds in foreign currency and Lebanese government-related exposures in same currency from 9.45% to 45% and then later to 75% (as per intermediate circulars No.649 dated November 24, 2022 and No.659 dated January 20, 2023 updating the changes introduced by intermediate circular No.567 dated August 26, 2020). Regulatory ECL for other exposures remain unchanged.

<i>Type of financial instrument</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Exposures to Central Bank of Lebanon in foreign currency	1.89 %	1.89 %
Exposures to Central Bank of Lebanon in Lebanese Pound	0 %	0 %
Lebanese government securities in foreign currency	75 %	75 %
Lebanese government securities in Lebanese Pound	0 %	0 %

- Requesting banks to increase their own funds (capital) by an amount equivalent to 20% of their common equity tier one capital as of December 31, 2018, through issuing new foreign currency capital instruments, as well as other approaches that meet the criteria for inclusion as regulatory capital. The deadline for raising capital was initially set at December 31, 2020 but was later extended for the banking sector to February 28, 2021.

As disclosed in note 22, the Bank's extraordinary General Assembly of shareholders held on January 30, 2020 called additional cash contribution from shareholders in the amount of USD 93.86 million (LBP 141.49 billion). Up to December 31, 2020 the Bank's shareholders settled USD 45.96 million (LBP 69.29 billion) in the form of cash contribution and the remaining balance of USD 47.9 million (LBP 72.2 billion) was settled in 2021.

- Allowing banks to reduce the "Capital Conservation Buffer" below the required 2.5% for the years 2023-2025, with gradual retoration per future BDL instructions.
- Prohibiting Lebanese banks from distributing dividends on common shares for the financial years 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 as well as prohibiting banks from distributing dividends if capital adequacy ratios drop below 7% for common equity tier 1, 10% for tier 1 and 12% for total capital (compared to the regulatory minimum limits of 7%, 8.5% and 10.5% respectively, including a 2.5% capital conservation buffer).
- Exceptionally for the years 2020 and 2021, Allowances for Expected Credit Losses on Stage 1 and 2 exposures, excluding those relating to Lebanese sovereign and the Central Bank of Lebanon, may be included under regulatory Common Equity Tier 1. This treatment will be gradually amortized to 75% in 2022, 50% in 2023 and 25% in 2024.
- Allowing banks to include 75% of revaluations gain of owned real estate properties under articles 153 and 154 of the Code of Money and Credit in Common Equity Tier 1 subject to Central Bank verification and completion by 31 December 2026. Revaluation must be in fresh USD and recorded in LBP at specified rates (1,507.5 until 31 January 2023; 15,000 until 31 January 2024; 89,500 until 31 May 2025; and at the official platform rate from 1 June 2025 onward).

In 2022, BCC issued an Intermediate Circular number 595 whereby it has lowered the risk-weight to be applied on the Lebanese Corporate Resident Portfolio from 150% to 100%.

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The Bank's capital adequacy ratio was as follows:

	December, 31	
	2025	2024
	LBP Million	LBP Million
Common Equity Tier I	11,379,342	480,177
Additional Tier I capital	152,787	152,787
	11,532,129	632,964
Tier II capital	1,495,931	1,263,951
Total regulatory capital	13,028,060	1,896,915
Credit risk	125,651,511	122,695,290
Market risk	13,868,617	28,500,890
Operational risk	5,153,033	7,829,365
Risk-weighted assets and risk-weighted off-balance sheet items	144,673,161	159,025,545
Equity Tier I ratio	7.87%	0.30%
Tier I capital ratio	7.97%	0.40%
Risk based capital ratio - Tier I and Tier II capital	9.01%	1.19%

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, similarly to other applicable regulatory ratios, was calculated based on the disclosed figures (except for gain from revaluation amounting to LBP 11,775 billion which remains subject to the approval of regulatory authorities), and did not take into consideration the adjustments that will result from the uncertainties discussed under Note 1.3 once these uncertainties become reasonably quantifiable. Due to the high levels of these uncertainties, management is unable to estimate in a reasonable manner, the impact of these matters on the Bank's capital adequacy and the recapitalization needs that may arise once the necessary adjustments are determined and recorded.

42. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Bank. 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 Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are 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 financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Bank determines 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.

As a result of the unprecedented levels of uncertainty surrounding the economic crisis that Lebanon, and particularly the banking sector in Lebanon, is experiencing, as described in Note 1, management is unable to produce reasonable estimation of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities concentrated in Lebanon as the measurement of their fair value is either (i) dependent on prices quoted in a market that is severely inactive and illiquid; or (ii) determined using cash flow valuation models using observable market inputs, comprising of interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads that are not reflective of the economic reality and market conditions. In the absence of reliable data, the Bank did not disclose the fair value of financial assets and liabilities originated in Lebanon as required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurements*.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

43. Related parties transactions/balances

Related parties represent the Parent Bank, subsidiaries, key management personnel and their close family members, and entities controlled or jointly controlled by them. In the normal course of business, the Bank has dealings at market rates, or on terms agreed by the management of the Bank with related parties.

Below are balances and transactions with related parties included in these separate financial statements:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	LBP'000	LBP'000
Deposits with related banks (Note 6)		
Current accounts with the Parent Bank:		
Fransabank S.A.L.	274,585,292	176,455,293
Current accounts with related banks:		
Fransabank France S.A.	25,612,974	23,931,121
Loans and advances to related parties – Board members and key management (Note 7)		
Loans and advances	918,867	646,753
Interest income from loans and advances to related parties (Note 27)	-	415,723
Related parties banks' deposits (Note 17)		
Current deposits from subsidiary - BLC Services S.A.L	24,865,659	23,304,696
Cash margins - BLC Services S.A.L	25,000	25,000
Current deposits from Parent Bank - Fransabank S.A.L	8,933,278	7,596,251
Short term deposits from Parent Bank - Fransabank S.A.L	114,700,000	-
Accrued interest payable	2,135,166	-
Interest expense on deposits from Parent Bank and subsidiaries (Note 28)	12,387,447	796,811
Related parties' customers' deposits – Board members, key management and related company (Note 18)		
Demand deposits	514,412,105	70,317,855
Term deposits	1,636,728,300	1,864,003,840
Collateral against loans and advances	-	29,893,000
Accrued interest payable	2,994,746	2,969,359
Interest expense on customers' deposits from related parties (Note 28)	10,561,648	40,369,807
Commission income from BLC Services S.A.L (Note 29)	6,825,368	19,479,686
Board members remunerations (Note 33)		
Board of Directors remunerations	35,515,518	22,723,824

During 2025, the Bank disposed of Lebanese government bonds classified at fair value through profit or loss amounting to LBP 2,685 billion to Fransabank S.A.L. (the Parent Bank) at their nominal value.

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During 2025, the Bank sold 17,100,000 treasury shares to Fransabank S.A.L. (the Parent Bank) amounting to LBP 61 billion for a consideration of LBP 1,423 billion. This transaction generated a non-distributable reserve of LBP 1,363 billion, based on the Central bank of Lebanon approval dated November 28, 2025.

44. Subsequent events

Subsequent to the reporting date, geopolitical tensions in the region, including in Lebanon, have significantly escalated, resulting in intensified hostilities and broader instability. These developments have led to disruptions in key international shipping routes, including through strategically important maritime corridors, and have caused damage to civilian and commercial infrastructure in the region.

These events are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date and, accordingly, do not require adjustment to the accompanying separate financial statements. However, they are expected to have a material impact on the Bank's operations, liquidity, and financial performance in the forthcoming period.

Management continues to closely monitor these developments and to assess the associated financial and operational risks.

45. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on May 15, 2026.